

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI  
DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 822**  
ANSWERED ON 24/07/2025

**HOUSEHOLDS COVERED UNDER JJM IN UTTAR PRADESH**

**822. DR. BHOLA SINGH:**

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the number of households covered under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in Uttar Pradesh since its launch; and

(b) the status of water quality and conservation efforts in water-stressed districts?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI  
(SHRI V. SOMANNA)

(a) Since August 2019, Government of India in partnership with states is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal to make provision of potable water to every rural household of the country including those in Uttar Pradesh through functional tap water connection.

At the start of the mission, only 3.23 crore (16.71%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections. With concerted efforts from both Centre and States/UTs under JJM around 12.43 crore additional rural households have been reported to have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 23.07.2025, out of 19.36 crore rural households in the country, more than 15.67 crore (80.95%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes.

In Uttar Pradesh, at the start of the mission, only 5.16 lakh (1.93%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections. Since then, around 2.35 crore additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 23.07.2025, out of 2.67 crore rural households in the state, more than 2.40 crore (89.95%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes.

(b) Under JJM, Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance (WQM&S) has been given the utmost priority, as it is essential for ensuring the supply of safe drinking water, timely identification/ evaluation of water borne health risk and for taking preventive/ remedial measures such as proper and regular disinfection. Under JJM, as per existing guidelines, Bureau of Indian Standards' BIS:10500 standards are adopted as benchmark for quality of water being supplied through tap connection.

As per the extant Operational Guidelines, States/ UTs can utilize upto 2% of their annual allocation of funds under JJM for Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance (WQM&S) activities *inter alia* which includes setting up and strengthening of water quality testing laboratories, procurement of equipment, instruments, chemicals, glassware, consumables, hiring of skilled manpower, surveillance by community using field test kits (FTKs), awareness generation, educational programmes on water quality, accreditation/recognition of laboratories, etc. Further, to enable States/ UTs to test water samples for water quality, and for sample collection, reporting, monitoring and surveillance of drinking water, an online JJM – Water Quality Management Information System (WQMIS) portal has been developed.

As reported by National Water Mission (NWM), Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) was launched in 2019 as a time-bound, mission-mode water conservation campaign in 256 water-stressed districts. To sustain these efforts, the NWM initiated the Catch the Rain (CTR) campaign in 2020, which was later subsumed into Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) in 2021, expanding coverage to all districts, blocks and municipalities across India.

JSA: CTR has now become an annual feature, with its 6th edition launched on 22nd March 2025 for implementation until 30th November 2025 under the theme “Jal Sanchay, Jan Bhagidari: Jan Jagrukta Ki Or”. In order to assess the effectiveness of the Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain 2025 campaign and to address challenges faced by States and local bodies in implementing rainwater harvesting systems, particularly in water-stressed regions, the Government of India has established a comprehensive, multi-pronged approach wherein Central Nodal Officers (CNOs) and Technical Officers (TOs) from the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and the Central Water Commission (CWC) conduct field visits to review and monitor the implementation of the JSA: CTR campaign, provide technical guidance and help assess the impact of water conservation interventions.

Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain, a flagship campaign of the National Water Mission, involves inter-sectoral convergence of all development programmes like MGNREGS; AMRUT; Repair, Renovation and Restoration Scheme; Water Shed Development Scheme; Per Drop More Crop etc. Furthermore, Jal Shakti Kendras (JSKs) have been established across districts, serving as dedicated resource and knowledge centers to provide technical guidance to locals and support district administration in implementation of rain water harvesting systems. In addition, districts have formulated District Water Conservation Plans to ensure sustainable water management in their respective districts. As per the information uploaded by various stakeholders on the JSA:CTR portal ([jsactr.mowr.nic.in](http://jsactr.mowr.nic.in)) till date, around 1.87 crores water related works have been undertaken, around 13 lakh traditional water bodies were renovated/on-going, and around 78 lakh watershed development structures under the JSA:CTR campaign.

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