

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI  
DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER & SANITATION  
**LOK SABHA**  
**STARRED QUESTION NO. – 164**  
ANSWERED ON 11/12/2025

**TARGETS ACHIEVED UNDER JAL JEEVAN MISSION IN ODISHA**

\*164. SHRI PRADEEP PUROHIT:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to State:

- (a) whether the Government has achieved the targets set under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in Odisha and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the status of Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs) provided during the last three years in Bargarh and Jharsuguda districts;
- (c) the funds allocated, released and utilised under JJM in Odisha during each of the last three financial years; and
- (d) whether any shortfall or delay has been reported in the implementation of JJM in Odisha, particularly in Bargarh and Jharsuguda districts and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to address the same?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF JAL SHAKTI  
(SHRI C R PATIL)

(a) to (d): A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

**Statement referred to in reply to parts (a) to (d) in respect of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. \*164 for reply on 11.12.2025 regarding Targets achieved under Jal Jeevan Mission in Odisha asked by Shri Pradeep Purohit**

(a) Since August 2019, Government of India is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal, in partnership with States/ UTs including Odisha, to make provision of tap water connection to every rural household of the country for the safe and adequate supply of drinking water. ‘Drinking Water’ is a state subject, and hence, the responsibility of planning, approval, implementation, operation & maintenance of drinking water supply schemes, including those under the JJM, lies with State/UT Governments. The Government of India supports the states by providing technical and financial assistance.

As reported by the state of Odisha on JJM-IMIS, at the start of JJM on 15.08.2019, only 3.11 lakh (3.51%) rural households had tap water connections. Since then, around 65.27 lakh additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 07.12.2025, out of 88.65 lakh rural households in state, the provision of tap water connections is available to 68.38 lakh (77.14%) rural households.

To achieve 100 percent coverage through continued implementation of mission with focus on quality of infrastructure and O&M of rural piped water supply schemes for long term sustainability and citizen centric water service delivery, Hon'ble Finance Minister during budget speech 2025 announced extension of JJM until 2028 with enhanced total outlay.

(b) The number of tap water connections provided to rural households under JJM in Bargarh and Jharsuguda districts of Odisha in each of last three financial years is as under:

District	No. of rural households	Tap water connection as on 15.08.2019		No. of tap water connections provided			Tap water connection as on 07.12.2025	
		No.	%	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	No.	%
Bargarh	3,40,862	7,800	2.29	57,554	30,828	8,762	2,55,327	74.91
Jharsuguda	94,380	697	0.74	23,797	12,569	1,159	82,289	87.19

(c) The details of fund allocation, fund drawn and reported fund utilization during the last three years (2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25) by the state of Odisha are as under:

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Year	Central					Expenditure under State share
	Opening Balance	Allocation	Fund Drawn	Available Fund	Reported utilization	
2022-23	1,214.54	3,608.62	1,768.73	2,983.27	2,166.00	2,149.50
2023-24	817.27	2,108.54	2,108.54	2,925.81	2,441.58	2,428.36
2024-25	484.23	2,455.94	368.39	852.62	750.81	2,834.61

Source: JJM-IMIS

(d) As reported by state of Odisha, 660 single village schemes / solar projects have been sanctioned in Bargarh district, of which 347 projects have been completed. Similarly, 3 single village schemes / solar projects have been sanctioned in Jharsuguda district, of which 1 project has been completed. There is one mega piped water supply project each in both districts. The state government has informed that the following factors have caused delay in the implementation of JJM in Odisha:

- i.) During the execution phase, delays occurred due to change in locations of the key infrastructures such as intake wells, water treatment plants, pump houses and ESR arising from unavoidable site-specific circumstances;
- ii.) Delay in getting statutory approvals and Right of Way (RoW) permissions from multiple agencies such as Forest & Environment Department, NHAI, Railways, Works Department, Water Resources Department etc;
- iii.) Crossing of pipelines through reserve forest areas, wild life sanctuaries and National Parks, which involves multi-level statutory clearances and procedures;
- iv.) Complex technical designs and drawings for large trunk systems, requiring scrutiny and approvals at multiple levels, including vetting from reputed institutions such as IITs and NITs;
- v.) Local hindrances and objections at certain locations raised by villagers and other stakeholders pertaining to construction works and laying water supply pipelines;
- vi.) Deployment of inadequate manpower and machineries by the implementing agencies;
- vii.) Disruptions caused during the COVID-19 pandemic, during which construction activities came to a standstill. Projects sanctioned during 2019–20 were delayed by nearly two years due to lockdowns, restrictions on movement, non-availability of labour and supply-chain disruptions; and
- viii) Funds constraint has also affected the implementation of JJM.

To address the above delays, the state government has taken various measures. These include the creation of appropriate institutional mechanisms, such as a committee headed by the Development Commissioner-cum-Additional Chief Secretary with Secretaries of stakeholder Departments as members, and another Committee headed by the Commissioner-cum-Secretary, PR&DW Department with the Engineers-in-Chief of all Infrastructure Departments as members. In addition, district-level coordination meetings are conducted on a monthly basis under the Chairmanship of the District Collector to resolve pending approvals and issues expeditiously. The state government has released an advance state share to maintain the pace of implementation and avoid disruption in execution of ongoing water supply projects across the State.

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