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

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. *291
ANSWERED ON 12/03/2026

VILLAGES/HOUSEHOLDS COVERED UNDER JJM IN TAMIL NADU

*291. SHRI MALAIYARASAN D:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages and rural households covered under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in Tamil Nadu, district-wise;

(b) the status of water quality testing, source sustainability and functional tap connections in the State;

(c) the steps taken to ensure community participation and capacity building for proper management of water supply systems;

(d) whether any technology-based monitoring and grievance redressal systems have been deployed to track implementation progress, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken to integrate JJM with other water conservation and rural development programmes for optimal impact?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI C R PATIL)

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

Statement referred to in reply to parts (a) to (e) in respect of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. *291 for reply on 12.03.2026 regarding Villages/Households covered under JJM in Tamil Nadu asked by Shri Malaiyarasan D

(a) and (b) Since August 2019, Government of India is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal, in partnership with States/ UTs including Tamil Nadu, to make provision of safe and adequate tap water connection to every rural household of the country.

As reported by the State of Tamil Nadu on JJM-IMIS, at the start of JJM on 15.08.2019, only 21.76 lakh (17.37%) rural households had tap water connections. Since then, around 90.46 lakh additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 08.03.2026, out of 125.26 lakh rural households in state, the provision of tap water connections is available to 112.22 lakh (89.59%) rural households. Further, the State of Tamil Nadu has reported 8,290 villages as Har Ghar Jal (HGJ). The district -wise status of tap water connection in rural areas provided under JJM and HGJ reported villages in Tamil Nadu is **annexed**.

Further, as reported by state of Tamil Nadu on JJM-IMIS, there are 113 drinking water quality testing laboratories in the State to encourage water quality testing to ensure potable drinking water supply. In the year 2025-26, around 8.74 lakh samples have been received for testing in laboratories and 45,457 samples have been tested through FTK. Also, to empower the communities to monitor the water quality, State of Tamil Nadu has trained 62,898 women for FTK testing.

In addition, the "Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain" campaigns promote source sustainability and water conservation measures, engaging local communities and emphasizing women's roles.

(c) '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.

JJM has been envisioned and implemented as a decentralized, demand-driven and community-managed programme, wherein the Gram Panchayat (GP) and/ or its sub-committee/ user group i.e. Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWSC)/ Pani Samiti have been empowered to plan, implement, manage, operate and maintain in-village water supply system to provide regular and assured tap water supply in rural households. Further, provision has been made in the operational guidelines for implementation of JJM for the preparation of Village Action Plan (VAP) for engaging village community, which *inter alia* includes strengthening of drinking water sources in convergence with other schemes.

To promote Jan Bhagidari for sustainable and continuous service delivery under the JJM, a standardized "Handbook on Community-Managed Piped Water Systems" has been launched under the Jal Arpan initiative. The handbook mandates a 15-day trial run involving GPs and VWSC/Pani Samiti members to ensure smooth handover of water supply schemes and sustainable operations. In addition, Jal Seva Ankalan has been initiated as a Gram Panchayat-led digital assessment tool for evaluating the functionality and service delivery of rural drinking water supply systems.

Moreover, for enabling the local village community to play their role in operation and maintenance of water supply schemes, Nal Jal Mitra Programme (NJMP) has been launched in collaboration with Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship to equip them with a comprehensive set of skills & develop "Nal Jal Mitras", so that they can function as scheme operators and are able to carry out minor repairs and maintenance, including preventive maintenance, of the piped water supply scheme(s) in their village as skilled masons, plumbers, fitters, electricians, motor mechanics, pump operators, etc.

(d) Under JJM, technology is utilized to ensure transparency and accountability. Physical and financial progress is reported on JJM–Integrated Management Information Systems (IMIS) and all tap water connections provided, are to be linked with Aadhar number of the head of the household. Provisions have also been made for geo-tagging of assets created under the JJM. In addition, IT monitoring architecture has also been expanded, apart from State-level access, District Water and Sanitation Mission (DWSM) officials and Gram Panchayat-level functionaries are being onboarded onto the IMIS, enabling decentralized monitoring and improved grassroots-level oversight.

For grievance redressal, citizens can lodge their complaints on Centralised Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS), online portal of Government of India, which are forwarded to concerned States/UTs for taking corrective action.

(e) The operational guidelines of JJM provide for convergence with other Central and State Government schemes relating to water conservation, groundwater recharge, rainwater harvesting, greywater management and rural development to strengthen drinking water security. Such convergence helps augment financial resources and improve the availability, quality and sustainability of water sources. States/UTs are encouraged to converge JJM interventions with programmes such as VB-G RAM G**,** Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), SBM-G and Atal Bhujal Yojana for activities related to water conservation, source sustainability and greywater management. The guidelines also emphasize undertaking convergence particularly for in-village infrastructure and in water-stressed, water quality-affected, tribal and drought-prone areas, while promoting skill development, capacity building and community awareness to ensure sustainable operation and maintenance of rural water supply systems.

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ANNEXURE

Annexure referred in the reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. *291 due for reply on 12.03.2026

Sr.no.	District	Number of rural HHs	Rural HHs with tap water connections as on 15/08/2019		Rural HHSs with tap water connections as on 08/03/2026		No. of HGJ reported villages
			No.	%	No.	%	
1.	Ariyalur	2,07,503	57,549	27.73	2,07,503	100	179
2.	Chengalpattu	4,15,800	44,156	10.60	4,15,579	99.95	348
3.	Coimbatore	3,72,578	1,87,258	50.26	3,72,578	100	223
4.	Cuddalore	5,22,440	63,172	12.31	5,22,440	100	657
5.	Dharmapuri	3,42,782	2,049	0.60	2,09,307	61.06	10
6.	Dindigul	4,52,054	1,02,647	22.53	4,13,270	91.42	118
7.	Erode	4,18,973	64,441	15.38	3,90,987	93.32	159
8.	Kallakurichi	3,01,829	2,083	0.69	2,05,792	68.18	85
9.	Kanchipuram	2,16,311	58,900	27.23	2,16,311	100.00	271
10.	Kanniyakumari	2,16,738	79,464	36.66	2,16,738	100.00	81
11.	Karur	2,04,464	41,171	20.14	1,85,789	90.87	96
12.	Krishnagiri	4,09,435	5,158	1.26	2,97,655	72.70	57
13.	Madurai	4,49,328	55,265	12.27	4,20,257	93.53	178
14.	Mayiladuthurai	2,02,551	-	0.00	2,02,551	100	240
15.	Nagapattinam	1,57,116	22,823	14.50	1,09,164	69.48	44
16.	Namakkal	3,62,228	58,650	16.66	3,62,228	100	294
17.	Nilgiris	96,916	4,223	4.36	96,916	100	34
18.	Perambalur	1,46,735	19,113	12.88	1,36,769	93.21	100
19.	Pudukkottai	3,69,509	52,109	14.06	2,22,401	60.19	52
20.	Ramanathapuram	3,32,191	30,311	9.09	1,55,196	46.72	22
21.	Ranipet	1,89,334	85,630	45.23	1,89,334	100.00	278
22.	Salem	6,46,114	52,535	8.11	5,74,316	88.89	166
23.	Sivaganga	3,27,234	57,739	17.35	2,53,781	77.55	177
24.	Tenkasi	3,42,341	64,652	18.96	2,49,035	72.75	75
25.	Thanjavur	4,21,955	1,51,249	35.84	4,21,955	100	594
26.	Theni	1,85,013	54,638	29.53	1,85,013	100	82
27.	Thoothukudi	3,65,524	36,905	10.34	3,21,141	87.86	220
28.	Tiruchirappalli	4,72,403	1,28,756	27.20	4,44,751	94.15	323
29.	Tirunelveli	2,80,255	40,712	14.31	2,46,803	88.06	95
30.	Tirupathur	2,12,012	66,713	30.94	2,12,012	100	160
31.	Tiruppur	4,56,206	1,56,268	34.20	4,30,121	94.28	203
32.	Tiruvallur	4,75,915	58,409	12.27	4,75,915	100	452
33.	Tiruvannamalai	5,30,392	85,300	16.07	5,29,632	99.86	814
34.	Tiruvarur	3,04,730	63,898	20.94	2,47,639	81.27	229
35.	Vellore	2,12,528	72,771	34.24	2,12,528	100.00	241
36.	Villupuram	4,37,317	5,213	1.18	4,37,317	100	675
37.	Virudhunagar	4,68,993	44,141	9.34	4,31,476	92.00	258
Total		**1,25,25,747**	**21,76,071**	**17.37**	**1,12,22,200**	**89.59**	**8,290**

Source: JJM – IMIS