

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI
DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER & SANITATION
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 228
ANSWERED ON 29/01/2026

SUPPLY OF DRINKING WATER UNDER JAL JEEVAN MISSION

228. SHRI PUSHPENDRA SAROJ
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the list of districts where the percentage of households receiving quality drinking water through functional household tap connections under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) is below the national average, State-wise along with the corresponding percentages, State-wise;
- (b) the list of districts where the percentage of households receiving 55 litres or more of potable water per person per day (lpcd) is below the national average, State-wise along with district-wise coverage levels;
- (c) the key reasons identified for such districts lagging behind the national average including issues related to source sustainability, water quality, infrastructural gaps or operation and maintenance challenges; and
- (d) the corrective measures taken or proposed, including additional funding, technical support or timeline-based action plans, to bring these districts up to or above the national benchmarks under JJM?

ANSWER

THE 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 enable every rural household in the country, to have assured potable water through tap connection. Drinking water is a State subject, and hence, the responsibility of planning, approval, implementation, operation, and maintenance of drinking water supply schemes, including those under the Jal Jeevan Mission, lies with the respective State/UT Governments. The Government of India supports the States by providing technical and financial assistance.

DDWS is conducting Functionality Assessment survey to assess the functionality status of Household level water tap connections. As per the Functionality Assessment survey-2024 conducted engaging independent 3rd Party in Har Ghar Jal reported villages, there are 301 districts where the percentage of households receiving potable quality drinking water through

Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs) is below the national average of 76%. The State-wise and district-wise details are available at

<https://jaljeevanmission.gov.in/functionality-report-2024>

(b) There are 225 districts where the percentage of households receiving adequate quantity of potable water (more than 55 litres per capita per day) through piped tap connections is below the national average of 80.20%. The State-wise and district-wise details are available at

<https://jaljeevanmission.gov.in/functionality-report-2024>

(c) The key reasons are: pump failure, damages to pipelines (may be due to road work and other infrastructure work); as the assessment was conducted during the July- Oct'2025, some States faces flood and water logged situation affecting maintenance work; flooding also leads to contamination of water sources causing lower potability; premature system are also one of the key reasons; infrastructure gaps, such as incomplete in-village distribution networks, inadequate storage and treatment capacity.

(d) Under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation has launched several digital and institutional initiatives. Key efforts include role-based JJM Dashboards for evidence-based governance. Transparency is bolstered through digital tracking of VWSC and DWSM meetings. Asset management is streamlined by geo-tagging infrastructure via the Sujalam Bharat App and integrating data with the PM Gati Shakti portal. Finally, continuous financial and technical reviews ensure adherence to water quality and delivery benchmarks.
