

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3415
ANSWERED ON 12/03/2026

JAL JEEVAN MISSION IN WEST BENGAL

3415. SMT. PRATIMA MONDAL:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the exact amount of the funds sanctioned, released and withheld for West Bengal under the Jal Jeevan Mission;
- (b) the manner in which delays are consistent with the stated goal of universal household tap connectivity;
- (c) the reasons for persistence of fluoride, arsenic and salinity contamination in several districts of the said State including parts of eastern India despite repeated commitment; and
- (d) whether the Government has assessed that funding slowdowns in States like West Bengal are disproportionately affecting vulnerable rural and tribal populations and if so, the findings thereof?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (d) Since August 2019, Government of India, in partnership with States, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)-Har Ghar Jal to enable every rural household including West Bengal, 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.

As reported by State Govt. of West Bengal, at the start of the Mission, in August 2019, only 2.15 Lakh (1.22%) rural household were reported to have tap water connection. As on 09.03.2026, out of 1.75 crore rural household, around 99.50 lakh (56.69%) rural households have been provided tap water connection in West Bengal.

The details of Central fund allocated, and fund drawn by the State of West Bengal under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), is as under:

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Year	Central share					State Expenditure
	Opening Balance	Fund allocated	Fund drawn by State	Available fund	Reported utilization	
2019-20	760.82	995.33	994.75	1,755.57	609.00	469.54
2020-21	1,146.58	1,614.18	807.08	1,953.66	1,196.07	641.17
2021-22	757.58	6,998.97	1,404.61	2,162.19	1,547.52	725.77
2022-23	614.67	6,180.25	3,090.12	3,704.79	1,953.73	3,204.21
2023-24	1,751.06	3,806.29	4,206.29	5,957.35	5,004.16	5,155.11
2024-25	953.19	5,049.98	2,524.99	3,478.18	3,003.06	4,905.55
2025-26	475.13	-	-	475.13	-	-
Total		24,645.00	13,027.84	13,788.66	13,313.54	15,101.35

Source: JJM-IMIS

The Jal Jeevan Mission aims for universal rural tap connectivity, but execution rests with State Governments. Central funds require timely project proposals and utilization certificates. Consequently, administrative delays or slow execution at the state level directly hinder fund releases, stalling the mission's goal of providing every household with functional water.

Under JJM, as per existing guidelines, Bureau of Indian Standards' BIS:10500 standards are adopted as benchmark for quality of water being supplied through the piped water supply schemes. While planning water supply schemes under JJM to provide tap water supply to households, priority is given to habitations affected by chemical contaminants. States/ UTs have been advised to plan and implement piped water supply schemes based on alternative safe water sources for the villages with water quality issues.

Further, under the JJM, States/ UTs have been advised to install community water purification plants (CWPPs) especially in Arsenic and Fluoride affected habitations to provide potable water to every household at the rate of 8–10 litre per capita per day (lpcd) to meet their drinking and cooking requirements till the commissioning of piped water supply schemes compliant to JJM standards. As reported by States on JJM-IMIS, as on date, all rural habitations of the country are provided safe drinking water free from Arsenic and Fluoride contamination.
