

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4499
ANSWERED ON 19.03.2026

IMPLEMENTATION OF JJM

4499. SHRI ADHIKARI SOUMENDU:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the budgetary allocation made during the current Financial Year (FY) 2026-27 towards Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), drinking water and sanitation in terms of actual expenditure of FY 2023-24, State-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has issued any directives or certain conditions to be fulfilled before funding to States under the schemes of the said Mission and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of rural households still not receiving safe drinking water through tap connections across the country, State-wise;
- (d) whether the Government has conducted any independent review or audit to assess the progress and quality of water supply implemented under the said Mission and if so, the details and key findings thereof; and
- (e) the steps being taken by the Government for effective implementation of the said Mission and to rectify failed or poorly implemented projects by States along with the action initiated/likely to be initiated by the Government to complete the target of the said Mission on time?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (c) To enable every rural household in the country to have assured potable water, in adequate quantity of prescribed quality on regular and long-term basis, through tap water connection, since August 2019, Government of India in partnership with states, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) - Har Ghar Jal.

At the start the Mission, only 3.23 Crore (16.7%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections. So far, as reported by States/ UTs as on 03.03.2026, under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal more than 12.58 Crore additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 03.03.2026, out of around 19.36 Crore rural households in the country, around 15.82 Crore (81.71%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes and works for the remaining 3.54 Crore households are at various stages of implementation in respective States. State/ UT-wise status of tap water supply across the country as on 03.03.2026 is **annexed**.

The extended phase of JJM will focus on the quality of infrastructure and O&M of rural piped water supply schemes through “*Jan Bhagidhari*”. Separate MoUs are being signed with States/UTs, to ensure sustainability and citizen-centric water service delivery. For the implementation of JJM an amount of Rs. 67,670 Crore has been proposed as BE for 2026-27. Year-wise and State/ UT-wise details of financial progress under the Mission since 2019 is in public domain and is accessible at:

https://ejalshakti.gov.in/JJM/JJMReports/Financial/JJMRep_StatewiseAllocationReleaseExpenditure.aspx

(d) The Department undertakes assessment of the functionality of household tap water connections provided under the Mission, through an independent third-party agency, selected based on standard statistical sampling. During the Functionality Assessment, 2024, it was found that 98.1% of households in surveyed villages had tap connections; 87% of households with tap connections reported receiving water in the past week, indicating overall progress; 84% households receive water as per schedule; 80% households found receiving the minimum 55 LPCD water; 76% households found free from bacteriological contamination and 81% households of the supply source found free from chemical contamination and considering the parameters of quantity, quality and regularity, 76% of household tap connections were found to be functional.

(e) Drinking water being a state subject, under JJM, responsibilities for planning, approval, implementation, operation and maintenance of drinking water supply schemes lie with State/ UT governments. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State/ UT government by providing technical and financial assistance. States have reported challenges such as scarce dependable water sources in stressed areas, geogenic contamination, difficult terrain, scattered habitations, limited technical capacity, rising material costs and delays in statutory clearances, etc. To address these challenges, the Government introduced measures like Special Assistance for Capital Expenditure, appointed nodal officers for faster clearances, set up SPMUs, DPMUs and the Nal Jal Mitra programme to strengthen local technical skills. Further, initiative of Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain further promote source sustainability, community-led conservation and women’s leadership in ensuring long-term drinking water security.

To ensure universal coverage through tap water connection, the Department has evolved a comprehensive multi-level and multi-format system of monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of programme, linking AADHAR of the head of household for targeted delivery and monitoring of specific outcomes, subject to statutory provisions, including geo-tagging of assets created, third-party inspections before making payments, measurement and monitoring of water supply in villages through sensor-based IoT solution on pilot basis, etc.

Further, to expedite the implementation and strengthening the existing monitoring mechanisms under Jal Jeevan Mission aiming at improving efficiency and effectiveness, steps like Village/ District Dashboards and linking Village Level Dashboards to eGramswaraj portal, District Collectors’ Peyjal Samvad, Institutionalization of Role of National WASH Experts (NWEs) through IMIS module, Role of TPIAs, strengthened collaboration with line Ministries, Decision Support System for strengthening Source Sustainability, Handbook on Community Managed Piped Water Systems, Unique ID for integrated Piped Water System, etc. have recently been taken up under JJM.

Annex referred to in Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4499 answered on 19.03.2026
Status of tap water supply across the country as on 03.03.2026

S. No.	State/ UT	Total rural HHs as on date	Rural HHs with tap water supply		Rural HHs without tap water supply	
			In No.	%	In No.	%
1.	A&N Islands	0.62	0.62	100.00	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	95.53	71.71	75.06	23.82	24.94
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.29	2.29	100.00	-	-
4.	Assam	72.24	59.03	81.71	13.22	18.29
5.	Bihar	167.55	160.36	95.71	7.19	4.29
6.	Chhattisgarh	49.97	41.20	82.44	8.77	17.56
7.	DNH & DD	0.85	0.85	100.00	-	-
8.	Goa	2.64	2.64	100.00	-	-
9.	Gujarat	91.18	91.18	100.00	-	-
10.	Haryana	30.41	30.41	100.00	-	-
11.	Himachal Pradesh	17.09	17.09	100.00	-	-
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	19.26	15.64	81.23	3.61	18.77
13.	Jharkhand	62.53	34.51	55.18	28.03	44.82
14.	Karnataka	101.31	87.83	86.70	13.48	13.30
15.	Kerala	70.77	38.84	54.88	31.93	45.12
16.	Ladakh	0.41	0.40	97.97	0.01	2.03
17.	Madhya Pradesh	0.13	0.12	91.45	0.01	8.55
18.	Maharashtra	111.29	82.27	73.92	29.02	26.08
19.	Manipur	146.78	132.75	90.44	14.02	9.56
20.	Meghalaya	4.52	3.59	79.60	0.92	20.40
21.	Mizoram	6.51	5.43	83.47	1.08	16.53
22.	Nagaland	1.33	1.33	100.00	-	-
23.	Odisha	3.64	3.44	94.47	0.20	5.53
24.	Puducherry	88.64	68.48	77.25	20.17	22.75
25.	Punjab	1.15	1.15	100.00	-	-
26.	Rajasthan	34.27	34.27	100.00	-	-
27.	Sikkim	107.69	63.00	58.50	44.69	41.50
28.	Tamil Nadu	1.33	1.22	92.09	0.11	7.91
29.	Telangana	125.26	112.20	89.57	13.06	10.43
30.	Tripura	53.98	53.98	100.00	-	-
31.	Uttar Pradesh	7.51	6.48	86.33	1.03	13.67
32.	Uttarakhand	267.20	243.72	91.21	23.48	8.79
33.	West Bengal	14.48	14.19	97.97	0.29	2.03
Total		19,35.87	15,81.70	81.71	3,54.17	18.29

HH: Household

Source: JJM – IMIS