

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

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 6338**  
ANSWERED ON 02.04.2026

**JAL JEEVAN MISSION AND ATAL BHUJAL YOJANA**

6338. SHRI SASIKANTH SENTHIL:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of States and Union Territories that have achieved hundred per cent Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs) under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) as of February 2026;
- (b) whether the Government has introduced 'Smart Water Meters' with IoT sensors to prevent leakages in aspirational districts and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the extension of the Atal Bhujal Yojana and its impact on the groundwater table in over-exploited blocks during the last two years?

**ANSWER**

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

(a) & (b) 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. The Year-wise, State/ UT-wise, District-wise and Village-wise status of tap water connection provided under the Mission in rural areas is in public domain and available on JJM dashboard at:

<https://ejalshakti.gov.in/jjmreport/JJMIndia.aspx>

So far, 11 States/ Union Territories, namely Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Punjab, Telangana, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra Nagar Haveli & Daman Diu (DNH & DD), and Puducherry, have achieved 100% coverage of rural households and have attained the 'Har Ghar Jal (HGJ)' status.

Through Operational Guidelines, envisaging long term sustainable operation & maintenance of Rural Water Supply Works, States have been advised to utilize real-time monitoring tools such as flow

meters, pressure sensors, online water quality devices and SCADA help detect issues early and improve decision-making therein ensuring operational sustainability and consistent, safe and reliable water supply to households as per JJM service standards.

(c) Atal Bhujal Yojana was a pilot project with fixed duration and outlay, implemented across 8,203 water stressed Gram Panchayats of 229 blocks in 80 districts of seven States viz. Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The Scheme has successfully ended demonstrating the efficacy of community led participatory ground water management and provided a replicable model which can be taken up for implementation by other States also, with their own budgetary arrangements. the programme has demonstrably improved groundwater management through active community participation. Preparation of participatory Water Security Plans, adoption of water efficient practices, community-led monitoring, and implementation of recharge structures have collectively contributed to better governance and sustainable use of groundwater resources. More than 83,800 supply-side structures like check dams, ponds, recharge shafts/pits etc. have been constructed/renovated for water conservation and groundwater recharge across 7 states and 180 blocks have shown improvement in ground water level.

Overall Impact Assessment Study of Atal Bhujal Yojana has been conducted by Quality Council of India (QCI). On the basis of detailed field surveys in the scheme implementation areas and interactions with local communities, the study has recognized important changes brought about by the scheme, like enhanced community awareness on ground water issues through capacity building and IEC activities, women's participation in leadership and decision making in groundwater management, social inclusivity and overall knowledge enhancement and willingness of the community to partake in groundwater conservation and water management.

\*\*\*\*\*