

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI
DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER & SANITATION
LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. *166
ANSWERED ON 30/07/2026

SUPPLY OF DRINKING WATER UNDER JJM

*166. DR. C M RAMESH:
SMT. JYOTSNA CHARANDAS MAHANT:

- (a) whether it is true that more than 700 habitations have been covered in Anakapalli district of Andhra Pradesh under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is also true that nearly 100 habitations are yet to receive fifty-five litres per capita per day (LPCD) of safe drinking water in the said district and if so, the details thereof along with steps being taken by the Government in this regard;
- (c) the details of the rural habitations reported as covered under JJM but receiving less than fifty-five LPCD of drinking water supply since 2023, State/UT-wise including district-wise for Chhattisgarh;
- (d) the details of the habitations where water supply was provided for fewer than seven days a week since 2023, State/UT-wise including district-wise for Chhattisgarh;
- (e) the details of the complaints received regarding inadequate or irregular drinking water supply since 2021-22 indicating the number of complaints resolved and pending, State/UT-wise including district-wise for Chhattisgarh; and
- (f) the measures taken to improve drinking water supply in habitations facing persistent shortages despite coverage under JJM?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF JAL SHAKTI
(SHRI C. R. PATIL)

(a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement referred to in reply to parts (a) to (f) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. *166 answered on 30.07.2026 regarding “Supply Of Drinking Water Under JJM” asked by Dr. C M Ramesh & Smt. Jyotsna Charandas Mahant

(a) & (b) 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.

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 at a service level of 55 litre per capita per day (LPCD), of prescribed quality (BIS:10500), on regular and long-term basis. The Union Cabinet has approved the extension of the JJM 2.0 by December, 2028 with an enhanced outlay and a restructured implementation framework focusing on structural reforms in rural drinking water supply sector.

As informed by State Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, out of 1539 habitations in Anakapalli district, 549 habitations are covered with 55 LPCD (100% tap connection) and the remaining 990 habitations are scheduled to be covered by December 2028.

(c) & (d) The planning, design, approval, implementation and day-to-day operation and maintenance (O&M) of piped water supply schemes, including the granular tracking of service delivery at the individual habitation level, are the responsibilities of the respective State/UT Governments level only, not maintained by national level.

As reported by the State Government of Chhattisgarh, 1,816 habitations in 33 districts covered under JJM but receiving less than fifty-five LPCD of drinking water supply since 2023. Also, the State Government of Chhattisgarh has reported that Since 2023, 471 habitations across five districts have been receiving a supply of drinking water almost daily. The district-wise details submitted by the State is at **Annexure-I**.

(e) 'Water' being a State subject, grievances / complaints, etc. inter alia including inadequate or irregular drinking water supply under JJM are handled and disposed of at the State/UT Level.

As reported by the State Government of Chhattisgarh, a total of 2,062 complaints regarding inadequate or irregular drinking water supply have been received since 2021–22. Of these, 1,941 complaints have been resolved, while 121 complaints remain pending. The district-wise details submitted by the State is at **Annexure-II**.

(f) To address persistent shortages in habitations despite coverage, Jal Jeevan Mission 2.0 has shifted its core focus from infrastructure creation to sustainable service delivery and source security. The Government has mandated the preparation of District Source Sustainability Action Plans (DSSAP) and adopted Aquifer-Based Planning for scientific groundwater recharge. A digital Decision Support System (DSS) has been deployed to monitor groundwater stress and predict declining yields. Furthermore, JJM 2.0 guidelines strictly mandate the incorporation of alternate water sources in schemes for climate resilience, enforce Domestic Water Allocation Priority to safeguard drinking water during scarcity, and have established District Technical Units (DTUs) to transition from reactive repairs to preventive maintenance, ensuring uninterrupted water supply. Also, the States/UTs are taking up convergence activities utilizing funds where available under VB-GRAMG, Finance Commission Grants and District Mineral Funds.

Annexure referred to in reply to part (c) & (d) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. *166 for answer on 30.07.2026

(i) District-wise details of the Rural Habitations reported as covered under JJM but received less than fifty-five LPCD of drinking water supply since 2023

S.No	Name of District	No. of Habitation
1.	Bilaspur	21
2.	G.P. M.	182
3.	Mungeli	53
4.	Korba	24
5.	Jagjgir-Champa	12
6.	Sakti	0
7.	Raigarh	24
8.	Sarangarh – Bilaigarh	22
9.	Surguja	16
10.	Blrampur	22
11.	Surajpur	0
12.	Korea	71
13.	MCB	48
14.	Jashpur	220
15.	Bastar	46
16.	Dantewada	29
17.	Bijapur	41
18.	Sukma	26
19.	Kanker	15
20.	Kondagaon	259
21.	Narayanpur	370
22.	Raipur	0
23.	Balodabazar	37
24.	Gariyaband	15
25.	Dhamtari	0
26.	Mahasamund	22
27.	Durg	0
28.	Balod	1
29.	Bemetra	82
30.	Rajnandgaon	0
31.	KCG	0
32.	Mohla-Manpur Ambagarh Chowki	40
33.	Kawardha	118
	Total	1816

(ii) District-wise details of the Habitations where since, 2023 receiving a supply of drinking water almost daily.

S.No.	Name of District	No. of Habitation
1.	Bilaspur	0
2.	G.P.M	0
3.	Mungeli	0
4.	Korba	0
5.	Janjgir-Champa	0
6.	Sakti	0
7.	Raigarh	0
8.	Sarangarh- Bilaigarh	0
9.	Surguja	0
10.	Balrampur	0
11.	Surajpur	0
12.	Korea	0
13.	MCB	0
14.	Jashpur	0
15.	Bastar	0
16.	Dantewada	47
17.	Bijapur	74
18.	Sukma	0
19.	Kanker	0
20.	Kondagaon	214
21.	Narayanpur	118
22.	Raipur	0
23.	Balodabazar	0
24.	Gariyaband	0
25.	Dhamtari	0
26.	Mahasamund	18
27.	Durg	0
28.	Balod	0
29.	Bemetra	0
30.	Rajnandgaon	0
31.	KCG	0
32.	Mohla-Manpur Ambagarh Chowki	0
33.	Kawardha	0
	Total	471

Annexure referred to in reply to part (e) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. *166 for answer on 30.07.2026

District-wise details of the complaints received regarding inadequate or irregular drinking water supply since 2021-22.

S. No.	Name of District	No. of complaints received	No. of resolved	No. of Pending
1.	Bilaspur	9	9	0
2.	G.P.M.	8	8	0
3.	Mungeli	25	25	0
4.	Korba	15	15	0
5.	Janjgir-Champa	12	11	1
6.	Sakti	4	4	0
7.	Raigarh	6	6	0
8.	Sarangarh-Bilaigarh	2	2	0
9.	Surguja	39	37	2
10.	Balrampur	84	71	13
11.	Surajpur	40	40	0
12.	Korea	41	27	14
13.	MCB	119	111	8
14.	Jashpur	178	178	0
15.	Bastar	33	24	9
16.	Dantewada	4	4	0
17.	Bijapur	187	162	25
18.	Sukma	3	3	0
19.	Kanker	31	24	7
20.	Kondagaon	35	28	7
21.	Narayanpur	65	60	5
22.	Raipur	182	173	9
23.	Balodabazar	75	65	10
24.	Gariyaband	162	162	0
25.	Dhamtari	88	78	10
26.	Mahasamund	34	34	0
27.	Durg	77	76	1
28.	Balod	93	93	0
29.	Bemetra	108	108	0
30.	Rajnandgaon	143	143	0
31.	KCG	27	27	0
32.	Mohla-Manpur-Ambagarh Chowki	76	76	0
33.	Kawardha	57	57	0
	Total	2062	1941	121