

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

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. *265
ANSWERED ON 06/08/2026

IMPLEMENTATION OF JJM 2.0

*265. SHRI MITESHBHAI RAMESHBHAI PATEL:
SMT. D K ARUNA:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the key features of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) 2.0 including the implementation framework and funding pattern along with the major changes introduced in JJM 2.0 in comparison to the first phase in the country including Telangana;
- (b) the reforms proposed to ensure long-term sustainability of water sources, operation and maintenance of rural drinking water supply systems and strengthen community participation in the country;
- (c) the details of the funds allocated and released under JJM 2.0 during 2026-27, State-wise including Telangana;
- (d) the timeline and targets set for achieving universal and sustainable rural domestic tap water supply under JJM 2.0 across the country;
- (e) the details of the funds sanctioned, released and utilised under JJM since 2019, year and State-wise;
- (f) the number of sanctioned and functional household tap water connections under JJM since 2019, year and State-wise including district-wise for Andhra Pradesh; and
- (g) the measures taken to prevent groundwater contamination and over-exploitation under JJM 2.0?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF JAL SHAKTI
(SHRI C R PATIL)

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

Statement referred to in reply to parts (a) to (g) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. *265 answered on 06.08.2026 regarding “Implementation of JJM 2.0” asked by Shri Miteshbhai Rameshbhai Patel & Smt. D K Aruna

(a) to (e) Drinking Water is a ‘State’ subject, and hence, under JJM, the responsibility of planning, approval, implementation, operation & maintenance of drinking water supply schemes lies with State/UT Governments. The Government of India supports the States by providing technical and financial assistance.

To make provision of tap water supply to every rural household across the country, Government of India, in partnership with States, has been implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), since August 2019. The Jal Jeevan Mission has transformed rural drinking water supply across the country, with more than 82% of rural households now reported receiving water through functional tap connections.

In March, 2026, Union Cabinet has approved the extension of JJM period up to December 2028 with enhanced outlay and restructured implementation focusing on structural reforms in rural drinking water supply sector under JJM 2.0. The focus under JJM 2.0 has shifted from creation of infrastructure to long-term functionality, citizen-centric, water quality, source sustainability and assured service delivery.

Further, JJM 2.0 also focuses on the quality of infrastructure and operation and maintenance (O&M) of rural piped water supply schemes through Jan Bhagidhari by restructuring and reorienting the implementation of the JJM from infrastructure creation to a service delivery, supported by drinking water governance and institutional ecosystem for sustainable rural piped potable water supply. Separate MoUs are signed with States/ UTs, to ensure adherence to timelines, sustainability and citizen-centric water service delivery. Every State / UT including Telangana has to comply with the guidelines issued under JJM 2.0.

Under JJM 2.0, a uniform national digital framework, namely “Sujalam Bharat” has been created under which every rural village is assigned a unique Sujal Gaon ID, for digitally mapping the complete drinking water supply system from source to tap. Gram Panchayats (GPs) and Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSCs) have been involved in the commissioning and formal handover of schemes through “Jal Arpan” for ensuring transparency and accountability. A Gram Panchayat certifies completion of works and declares itself “Har Ghar Jal” only upon confirmation that adequate in-village operation and maintenance mechanisms have been established. “Jal Utsav” is conducted as a community-led maintenance and review event, integrating local cultural ethos while reinforcing collective responsibility for drinking water secure future.

JJM is a centrally sponsored programme and the fund sharing pattern between Centre and States / UTs is 100% for Union Territories without legislature, 90:10 for North Eastern & Himalayan States and UTs with legislature and 50:50 for rest of the States. Moreover, under Support and Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance (WQM&S) activities the funding pattern is 100% for Union Territories, 90:10 for Himalayan, North Eastern States and UTs with legislature and 60:40 for other States.

No new piped water supply scheme shall be taken up under JJM 2.0 except the schemes in Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN) and Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA-JGUA) areas as per extant guidelines. Further, no central

assistance shall be provided for retrofitting schemes and any pending liabilities under such schemes to be met from the State Government's financial resources.

Presently, the State-wise central allocation and fund drawn by the States including Telangana so far in FY 2026-27 is at **Annexure – I**.

Moreover, Year-wise and State/ UT-wise details of financial progress under the Mission is in public domain and is accessible at:

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

(f) Significant progress has been made in the country since the launch of Jal Jeevan Mission, towards enhancing access to tap water to rural households. At the start of Jal Jeevan Mission in August 2019, only 3.23 crore (16.72%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections. As on 04.08.2026, out of 19.36 crore rural households in the country, more than 15.90 crore (82.19%) households are reported to have tap water connections in their homes.

The present status of implementation, indicating the number and percentage of rural households reported with Functional Household Tap Connections, State-wise under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) are available on JJM Dashboard, as updated by State/UTs. The link for same is as below:

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

The district-wise details of functional households tap connections in Andhra Pradesh is at **Annexure – II**.

(g) The measures taken to prevent groundwater contamination and over-exploitation under JJM 2.0 are as under: -

- (i) To prevent over extraction of groundwater and hydraulic interference between wells, installation of additional tubewells or borewells within the prescribed safe distance from an existing drinking water source are reviewed in accordance with Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation (CPHEEO), Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) technical standards.
- (ii) District Administrations and Gram Panchayats to utilize geospatial information and datasets available through the Decision Support System (DSS) and other digital platforms to Map drinking water source locations; Monitor surrounding land use patterns; Identify potential contamination risks; Support planning and implementation of appropriate source protection measures.
- (iii) Appropriate minimum sanitary protection distances to be maintained around drinking water sources such as tube wells and borewells to minimize the risk of contamination from anthropogenic activities.
- (iv) States/ UTs to undertake source protection and contamination prevention measures in compliance with the relevant guidelines and standards issued by the CPHEEO, CGWB and BIS.
- (v) All water quality test results are linked to the national Water Quality Management Information System (WQMIS) for near real-time tracking, early contamination alerts, and public access.

- (vi) Avoid construction of soak pits, leach pits, septic tanks, magic pits or other waste disposal structures within the sanitary protection radius of drinking water sources. Where such structures cannot be avoided due to site/ area constraints, appropriate protective and mitigation measures are adopted to prevent contamination of the drinking water source.

Annexure referred in reply to part (c) of Lok Sabha Starred question no. *265 answered on 06.08.2026

State-wise details of the Central allocation and funds released under JJM in 2026-27

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

S. No	State/ UT	Central Allocation	Central Fund drawn as on 02.08.2026
1	A & N Islands	0.71	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	1,945.98	33.83
3	Arunachal Pradesh	50.16	0
4	Assam	3,111.27	669.92
5	Bihar	7.62	0
6	Chhattisgarh	3,121.93	153.38
7	DNH & DD	-	0
8	Goa	9.74	0
9	Gujarat	2,299.84	0
10	Haryana	43.54	0
11	Himachal Pradesh	174.87	2.02
12	Jammu And Kashmir	905.74	0
13	Jharkhand	2,222.18	0.35
14	Karnataka	8,120.30	843.04
15	Kerala	4,401.66	144.66
16	Ladakh	162.07	0
17	Lakshadweep	64.14	0
18	Madhya Pradesh	4,593.06	14.10
19	Maharashtra	4,570.96	125.63
20	Manipur	5.62	0
21	Meghalaya	336.62	0
22	Mizoram	19.70	0
23	Nagaland	46.63	0
24	Odisha	3,951.61	221.95
25	Puducherry	0.23	0
26	Punjab	189.63	0.01
27	Rajasthan	7,038.44	541.6
28	Sikkim	22.21	0
29	Tamil Nadu	2,160.83	96.53
30	Telangana	23.70	0
31	Tripura	523.07	5.98
32	Uttar Pradesh	13,274.85	2802.5
33	Uttarakhand	626.59	0
34	West Bengal	3,338.03	30.45
Total		67,363.50	5,685.95

Annexure referred in reply to part (f) of Lok Sabha Starred question no. *265 answered on 06.08.2026

District-wise households and number of connections in Andhra Pradesh

S. No.	District	Total Households	House connections as on 15/08/2019	House connections as on 31/07/2026	FHTC coverage (in %)
Total		95,53,169	30,40,044	71,88,243	75.24
1	Alluri Sitharama Raju	2,90,745	23,470	1,80,887	62.21
2	Anakapalli	4,17,489	6,73,59	2,96,510	71.02
3	Ananthapuramu	4,34,468	1,90,443	3,62,390	83.41
4	Annamayya	3,63,710	1,81,397	3,63,710	100
5	Bapatla	3,64,788	72,292	1,55,309	42.58
6	Chittoor	3,70,234	2,18,823	3,70,206	99.99
7	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema	4,02,434	58,474	3,03,661	75.46
8	East Godavari	3,56,543	1,64,501	3,34,760	93.89
9	Eluru	4,79,752	2,56,892	4,18,613	87.26
10	Guntur	2,33,883	1,08,777	1,58,961	67.97
11	Kakinada	3,89,205	1,01,973	3,35,834	86.29
12	Krishna	3,75,691	1,07,867	2,22,966	59.35
13	Kurnool	3,45,790	90,710	2,40,502	69.55
14	Nandyal	3,46,130	1,22,973	2,64,075	76.29
15	Ntr	2,67,874	77,226	1,63,838	61.16
16	Palnadu	4,34,399	58,166	1,62,856	37.49
17	Parvathipuram Manyam	2,22,444	2,847	1,65,092	74.22
18	Prakasam	4,76,454	1,17,402	3,29,984	69.26
19	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	4,60,415	2,32,625	4,02,232	87.36
20	Sri Sathya Sai	3,65,072	1,44,890	3,09,272	84.72
21	Srikakulam	5,35,764	13,985	2,37,640	44.36
22	Tirupati	4,17,349	2,40,311	4,17,349	100
23	Visakhapatnam	59,338	10,395	40,845	68.83
24	Vizianagaram	4,44,171	13,692	3,09,407	69.66
25	West Godavari	3,69,137	1,70,983	3,11,454	84.37
26	Y.S.R.	3,29,890	1,91,571	3,29,890	100
Total		95,53,169	30,40,044	71,88,243	75.24

(Source: JJM-IMIS)