

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 738
ANSWERED ON 23/07/2026

DRINKING WATER CRISIS IN HISAR

†738. SHRI JAI PARKASH:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that many rural and urban areas of Haryana, particularly in Hisar Lok Sabha Constituency continue to face lack of water storage capacity, irregular cleaning of canals, poor maintenance of rural waterbodies and shortage of drinking water during the summer season and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the programmes and projects being implemented by the Union Government in coordination with the State Government to address these issues;
- (c) whether any special scheme has been sanctioned for strengthening reservoirs and water storage structures, cleaning of canals and modernization as well as regularly cleaning of rural waterbodies in Hisar Lok Sabha Constituency and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the details of the funds allocated, the present status of works and the number of villages benefited thereunder; and
- (e) the additional steps proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure uninterrupted supply of drinking water during the summer season?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (e) Drinking Water is a 'State' subject, and hence, under Jal Jeevan Mission (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. The Union Cabinet has approved extension of the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), with an enhanced outlay and a restructured implementation framework focusing on structural reforms in the rural drinking water supply sector under JJM 2.0.

Significant progress has been made in the Haryana, 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 17.67 lakh (58.08%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections. As on 20.07.2026, out of 30.41 lakh rural households in Haryana, 30.41 lakh (100.00 %) households are reported to have tap water connections in their homes i.e Haryana has become a Har Ghar Jal State including Hisar Lok Sabha constituency. (Source: JJM-IMIS)

The district /village wise details of tap connections is available in public domain and may be accessed at below link: <https://ejalshakti.gov.in/jjmreport/JJMState.aspx>

The details of fund allocated, released and expenditure incurred under JJM is as under:

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Year	Central share				Expenditure under State share
	Opening balance	Allocation	Fund drawn	Expenditure	
2019-20	10.13	149.95	149.95	69.29	73.80
2020-21	90.80	289.52	72.38	130.67	120.09
2021-22	32.51	1,119.95	559.98	433.78	430.31
2022-23	158.71	1,157.44	463.00	519.77	447.46
2023-24	101.93	1,053.44	526.72	589.79	687.56
2024-25	38.86	462.03	Not Released	23.68	264.80
2025-26	15.17	-	Not Released	NR	NR

NR: Not Reported

Source: JJM-IMIS

District-wise details of fund allocated, and utilization are not maintained at Government of India level.

As informed by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), Government of India provides financial and technical support to the States through its schemes/ Missions such as Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) / AMRUT 2.0 for improvement/ augmentation of basic infrastructure in the sectors of water supply, sewerage and septage management, water body rejuvenation and parks and green spaces through approved projects.

Under AMRUT, the State has taken up 8 projects worth ₹104.93 crore in Hisar, which includes 3 water supply projects worth ₹32.91 crore. Under AMRUT 2.0, the State has taken up 6 water supply projects worth ₹187.36 crore in the ULBs covered under Hisar District.

The State Government has informed that the temporary shortage of drinking water arises during summer due to increased demand, reduced canal water availability, or power failures and the availability of water is maintained through coordination with concerned departments. The state has also informed that regular canal maintenance, desilting, strengthening, and periodic rehabilitation works are carried out to ensure efficient raw water supply and delivery of the authorized share of water.

Further, the state government has also informed that to strengthen drinking water infrastructure, the Government is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in rural areas and Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) in urban areas. The State Government is also undertaking augmentation of drinking water sources, modernization of water treatment plants, enhancement of water storage capacity and strengthening of drinking water infrastructure under these programmes.

The State Government is undertaking following measures to ensure uninterrupted drinking water supply during the summer season:

- (i) Effective canal rotation management in coordination with the Irrigation Department to ensure adequate availability of raw water;
- (ii) Expeditious completion of ongoing water supply projects and optimum operation of Water Treatment Plants;
- (iii) Regular monitoring and prompt repair of leakages in water supply pipelines to minimize water losses and non-revenue water;
- (iv) Regular chlorination, water quality monitoring and preventive maintenance of drinking water systems; and
- (v) Strengthening the 24×7 grievance redressal mechanism through field officers and prompt redressal of public complaints.

Water being a State subject, steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources are primarily undertaken by the respective State Governments. To ensure long-term sustainability of drinking water supply, the Mission provides for development, strengthening and augmentation of drinking water sources, along with creation of bulk water transfer, treatment and distribution infrastructure, particularly in water-scarce, drought-prone and desert areas. States/UTs have also been advised to undertake source sustainability measures such as rainwater harvesting, recharge structures, rejuvenation of water bodies and reuse of greywater through convergence with programmes such as VB G RAM G erstwhile MGNREGA, Finance Commission tied grants, State schemes and CSR initiatives. These efforts are complemented by national initiatives including Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain, Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari, the National Aquifer Mapping Programme and Atal Bhujal Yojana.
