

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. †852
ANSWERED ON 23/07/2026
JAL JEEVAN MISSION IN RAJASTHAN

†852 SMT. MANJU SHARMA:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the salient features of the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM);
- (b) the number of districts in Rajasthan including Jaipur covered under the said Mission;
- (c) the number of households provided with new tap water connections under the said Mission in Rajasthan including Jaipur;
- (d) whether the Government has conducted any survey regarding the acute shortage of drinking water in Jaipur and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (e) whether the Government has sanctioned any funds to Rajasthan under the said Mission during the current year and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI V. SOMANNA)

(a) The Union Cabinet has approved extension of the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) up to December 2028, with an enhanced outlay and a restructured implementation framework focusing on structural reforms in the rural drinking water supply sector under JJM 2.0. The key features of JJM 2.0 are as under:

- i. The outlay of the mission has been increased from ₹ 3.60 lakh crore to ₹ 8.69 lakh crore with enhancement of total central assistance from ₹ 2.08 lakh crore of ₹ 3.59 lakh crore.
- ii. Under JJM 2.0 separate MoUs to be signed with States/UTs to ensure structural reforms, adherence to timelines, schemes sustainability and delivery of citizen-centric water services.
- iii. Comprehensive Implementation and Reform Plan (CIRP), a structured and integrated framework to be prepared by each State/UTs for effective planning and implementation of JJM 2.0.
- iv. A uniform national digital framework, namely “*Sujalam Bharat*”, has been instituted, under which every village shall be assigned a unique Sujal Gaon / Service Area ID, digitally mapping the complete drinking water supply system from source to tap.
- v. Strategic convergence among various Departments at Government of India level for sustainable and long-term operation and maintenance of rural water supply infrastructure and scheme source sustenance has also been envisaged under JJM 2.0.

- vi. Ministry of Jal Shakti to issue detailed operational guidelines for JJM 2.0 with the approval of Hon'ble Minister of Jal Shakti.
 - vii. The disbursement of central assistance shall be scheme-wise through SNA -SPARSH.
 - viii. No new piped water supply schemes shall be taken up under JJM 2.0. However, in PM-JANMAN and DA-JGUA areas, a Committee with representatives from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Ministry of Rural Development, and Ministry of Panchayati Raj, shall examine and approve the State Action Plans pertaining to such schemes as per extant guidelines.
 - ix. Community mobilization will be strengthened through focused IEC and Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) activities. Under this, Jal Utsav will be organized with active participation of the community and Village Water & Sanitation Committees (VWSCs) to promote activities such as leakage detection, improving water distribution efficiency, carrying out minor repairs, and better asset management. Further, Jal Arpan will be undertaken for the formal commissioning and handing over of completed water supply schemes to Gram Panchayats, ensuring community ownership and sustainable operation of the systems.
- (b) & (c) JJM 2.0 aims to facilitate the certification of all Gram Panchayats as 'Har Ghar Jal', by provisioning tap water connection to all the 19.36 crore rural households across the country by December 2028, including all the districts in Rajasthan.

At the start of the mission, only 11.74 lakh (10.90%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections in Rajasthan. So far, under JJM, more than 51.88 lakh additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 19.07.2026, out of 1.07 crore rural households in the State, more than 63.62 lakh (59.10%) households are reported to have tap water connections in their homes.

Similarly, at the start of the mission, around 0.81 lakh (15.73%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections in Jaipur district of Rajasthan. So far, around 2.56 lakh rural households have been provided with tap water connections under JJM. Thus, as on 19.07.2026, out of 5.13 lakh rural households in the district, around 3.37 lakh (65.70%) households are reported to have tap water connections in their homes. The State/ UT, district & village-wise status of tap water connection in rural households etc. as reported by States/ UTs is in public domain and available on JJM dashboard at: <https://ejalshakti.gov.in/jjmreport/JJMIndia.aspx>

(d) Drinking Water being a state subject, it is States, who plan, design, approve and implement drinking water supply schemes. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing technical and financial assistance under this mission. As informed by the State of Rajasthan, surveys and assessments have been conducted in Jaipur to address the issue of drinking water shortage. These include groundwater and source assessments by the Central Ground Water Board and infrastructure and supply reviews by the State PHED, which have identified declining groundwater levels and heavy dependence on limited surface sources. State has further informed that based on these findings, the State government has taken steps such as augmentation of surface water supply (including strengthening of Bisalpur-based systems), expansion of bulk transmission and distribution networks, water quality monitoring, recharge measures and planning of sustainable drinking water solution to improve availability and sustainability of drinking water in Jaipur.

(e) The State Government of Rajasthan has been tentatively allocated an amount of Rs.4503.18 crore for the FY 2026-27, of which mother sanction of amount Rs. 278.88 crore has been issued along with the reimbursement of amount Rs. 537.72 crore released to the State on account of additional expenditure incurred by the State between the phases of two Mission period.
