

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3104
ANSWERED ON 06.08.2026

REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF JJM

3104. DR. KIRSAN NAMDEO:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) and other rural drinking water schemes in the Gadchiroli-Chimur Lok Sabha Constituency of Maharashtra and if so, the details of villages and households provided with Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs), village-wise;
- (b) the funds sanctioned, released and utilised under JJM and other rural drinking water schemes in the said constituency during the last five years, year-wise along with the number of completed, ongoing and delayed water supply projects; and
- (c) whether the Government is aware that several remote tribal and forest villages in the constituency continue to face irregular drinking water supply, seasonal scarcity, poor water quality and maintenance issues despite the sanction of water supply schemes and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for the delay in completion of such projects?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (c) 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 Maharashtra 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 48.43 lakh (33.00%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections. As on date, as reported by State, out of 146.77 lakh rural households in the State, more than 132.93 lakh (90.58%) households are reported to have tap water connections in their homes (Source: JJM-IMIS).

As reported by state, the details of Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs) in Gadchiroli-Chimur Lok Sabha Constituency are as under.

Sr. No.	District	Total Households	Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTCs)	% coverage
1	Gadchiroli	242119	224503	92.72
2	Chandrapur	154143	139827	90.71
3	Gondia	78638	62352	79.29
Total		474900	426682	89.85

The district /village wise detail 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 allocation, release and reported expenditure of the Central fund in Maharashtra under JJM, are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Central Fund			Expenditure under State share
	Allocation	Fund drawn	Expenditure	
2019-20	847.97	345.28	308.04	431.79
2020-21	1,828.92	457.23	473.59	324.56
2021-22	7,064.41	1,666.64	377.98	477.98
2022-23	7,831.25	3,915.62	3,109.53	2,972.21
2023-24	21,465.88	7,444.26	8,208.53	8,371.34
2024-25	5,352.93	1,605.88	2,235.12	3,150.59
2025-26	Not allocated	12.74	3.00	2647.96

(Source: JJM-IMIS)

The district-wise details of allocation and release of fund is not maintained at central level.

As reported by the state, the status of project under JJM in Gadchiroli-Chimur Lok Sabha Constituency as on 03.08.2026 is as under:

i) Project details implemented by Zilla Parishad

Sr. No.	District	Schemes proposed	Completed schemes	Ongoing/Delayed schemes
1	Gadchiroli	3647	3482	165
2	Chandrapur	639	342	297
3	Gondia	880	504	376
Total		5166	4328	838

ii) Project details implemented by Maharashtra Jeevan Pradhikaran

Sr. No.	District	Schemes proposed	Completed schemes	Ongoing/Delayed schemes
1	Gadchiroli	3	3	0

2	Chandrapur	7	4	3
3	Gondia	1	1	0
Total		11	8	3

JJM follows a universal approach to cover all rural households including the remote rural households in tribal areas. Following the principle of ‘no one is left out’, under Jal Jeevan Mission, provision of tap water supply is envisaged for every rural household, including all SC/ ST rural households in the country. Further, priority is given for provision of tap water supply in water quality affected habitations, desert and drought-prone areas, SC/ ST villages, Aspirational & JE - AES affected districts, Saansad Adarsh Gramin Yojana villages, etc.

Further, water being a state subject, 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.

The following mechanism are in place under JJM to ensure quality of piped water supplied to households, including regular testing for contaminants:

- i) Under Jal Jeevan Mission, as per existing guidelines, Bureau of Indian Standards’ BIS:10500 standards are adopted as benchmarks for quality of water being supplied through the piped water supply schemes.
- ii) To enable States/ UTs to test water samples for water quality, and for sample collection, reporting, monitoring and surveillance of drinking water sources, an online JJM–Water Quality Management Information System (WQMIS) portal has been developed. The State–wise details of water quality test reported through WQMIS are available in public domain and can be accessed at:

<https://ejalshakti.gov.in/WQMIS/Main/report>

- iii) As per the Operational Guidelines, States/ UTs can utilize JJM funds for Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance (WQM&S) activities, inter-alia, which includes setting up and strengthening of water quality testing laboratories, procurement of equipment, instruments, chemicals, glassware, consumables, hiring of skilled manpower, surveillance by community using field test kits (FTKs), awareness generation, educational programmes on water quality, accreditation/recognition of laboratories, etc.

Furthermore, the following corrective actions have been taken to address and overcome implementation deficiencies and ensure quality works under JJM in various parts of the country including Maharashtra:

- i. **Celebration of Jal Arpan Diwas** – for transparent handing over of scheme to community where the Local MPs and MLAs are to be invited.
- ii. **District Technical Unit (DTU)** to be constituted to monitor and provide support to assure the water supply in the Panchayats and villages.
- iii. **Jal Sewa Ankalan** to be carried out by Panchayat for all the villages. The issues to be reviewed by **District Technical Unit (DTU)** and action to be taken by DWSM.
- iv. **Sujalam Bharat database** to be used for reporting all the water supply assets of rural areas on digital platforms such as JJM IMIS, PM Gati Shakti.
- v. **O&M Policy Finalization-** Expedite the notification of the State O&M Policy in accordance with the national framework.
- vi. **Third-Party Inspection Agency (TPIA)** of all the works under JJM with involvement of district administrative authorities.
- vii. **Source and Asset Protection Advisory** to be issued by district-level for protection of water sources and JJM assets, including pipelines, reservoirs, and pump houses.
