

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

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. *64
ANSWERED ON 23/07/2026

FHTCs UNDER JAL JEEVAN MISSION IN RAJASTHAN

†*64. SHRI BHAJAN LAL JATAV:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs) provided under the Jal Jeevan Mission in Karauli and Dholpur districts of Rajasthan;
- (b) the manner in which regular monitoring of the quality of drinking water and water supply is ensured;
- (c) the special measures taken for providing water supply to areas facing drinking water crisis during the summer season; and
- (d) the timeline set by the Government for completion of the pending projects?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF JAL SHAKTI
(SHRI C R PATIL)

- (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement referred to in reply to parts (a) to (d) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. *64 answered on 23.07.2026 regarding “FHTCS Under Jal Jeevan Mission in Rajasthan” asked by Shri Bhajan Lal Jatav

(a) To make provision of tap water supply to every rural household across the country, including those in Karauli and Dholpur districts of Rajasthan, Government of India, in partnership with States, has been implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), since August 2019.

At the start of the Mission, around 0.15 lakh (6.41 %) rural households were reported to have tap water connections in Karauli district of Rajasthan. So far, as reported by the State, around 1.43 lakh rural households have been provided with tap water connections under JJM. Thus, as on 18.07.2026, out of 2.32 lakh rural households in the district, around 1.58 lakh (68.22%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes.

Similarly, at the start of the Mission, around 0.06 lakh (3.3%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections in Dholpur district of Rajasthan. So far, as reported by the State, around 0.89 lakh rural households have been provided with tap water connections under JJM. Thus, as on 18.07.2026, out of 1.82 lakh rural households in the district, around 0.95 lakh (52%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes.

The State/ UT, district & village-wise status of tap water connection in rural households etc. as reported by States/ UTs is also in public domain and available on JJM dashboard at: <https://ejalshakti.gov.in/jjmreport/JJMIndia.aspx>.

(b) & (c) As drinking water being a state subject, under JJM, responsibilities for planning, approval, implementation, operation and maintenance of drinking water supply schemes lie with State/ UT governments. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State/ UT government by providing technical and financial assistance.

Under JJM, as per existing guidelines, Bureau of Indian Standards' BIS:10500 standards are adopted as benchmark for quality of water being supplied through the piped water supply schemes. Moreover, JJM follows a universal approach for coverage of rural households and provisions have been made for planning and implementation of bulk water transfer from long distances and regional water supply schemes for ensuring tap water supply in drought-prone & water-scarce areas/ areas with inadequate rainfall or dependable ground water sources. In addition, provisions have been made for source recharging, viz. dedicated bore well recharge structures, rain water recharge, rejuvenation of existing water bodies, etc., in convergence with other schemes such as VB-G RAM G, Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), Finance Commission tied grants to RLBs/ PRIs, State schemes, CSR funds, etc. 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.

As per the Operational Guidelines, States/ UTs can utilize up to 2% of project funds under JJM 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.

In consultation with various stakeholders 'Concise Handbook for Monitoring Water Quality of Piped Drinking Water Supply to Rural Households' has been released in December 2024 for guidance to States/ UT's. This handbook recommended for a comprehensive testing of drinking water samples at various testing points such as source, treatment plant, storage and distribution points, and remedial action wherever necessary, to ensure that the water supplied to households is of prescribed quality.

(d) The Government has approved the extension of Jal Jeevan Mission (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.
