

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

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 93
ANSWERED ON 25/11/2024

JJM SCHEME IN RAJASTHAN

93#. SHRI NEERAJ DANGI:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the works under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) are getting delayed in the State of Rajasthan;
- (b) if so, the efforts being made by Government to expedite the said works;
- (c) the details of incidents relating to sub-standard pipelines, tanks and pump houses under JJM scheme, State-wise; and
- (d) whether Government has any data regarding the number of tap connections in the State of Rajasthan under JJM, if so, the details thereof, district-wise?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI V. SOMANNA)

(a) and (b) To ensure potable water supply to all rural households, since August 2019, Government of India, in partnership with States/ UTs including Rajasthan, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM). The aim of the Mission is to make provision of tap water supply to every rural household in adequate quantity (55 lpcd), of prescribed quality (BIS 10:500) and on regular and long-term basis. Government of India supplements the efforts of States/ UTs by providing technical and financial assistance under JJM.

As reported by state government of Rajasthan on JJM IMIS, on 15th August 2019, only 11.68 lakh (11%) rural households had access to tap water connections. Under JJM, 46.68 lakhs additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections and thus, as on 20.11.2024, the provision of tap water supply is available to more than 58.37 lakhs (54.40%) rural households in Rajasthan.

The slow implementation of JJM in Rajasthan has been mainly on the account of non-tendering of several JJM works approved by State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee (SLSSC). In addition, out of Rs.41,414.24 crore central grant allocated to the state under JJM till FY 2024-25, the state could draw only Rs.12,268.32 crore due to the non-availability of matching state share fund, thus, affecting the pace of implementation of JJM in Rajasthan.

To expedite the provision of tap water connections to all rural households in the state, concerted efforts have been made to impress the state government to accelerate the pace of implementation of JJM on ground. These include measures such as holding high level joint review meetings with the state government on regular basis and visits of multi-disciplinary teams from the department to highlight areas which need attention for expediting implementation in a mission mode to make provision of tap water supply to all households in timebound manner.

- (c) Water is a state subject and, therefore, the primary responsibility for planning and implementing piped water supply schemes to provide tap water to rural households, lies with the respective State/UT Government. As such, grievances/ complaints etc. *inter alia* including sub-standard pipelines, tanks and pump houses under JJM are handled and disposed of at the State/ UT level. Such complaints/ representations as and when received in this department are forwarded to the state government for taking necessary corrective measures. Further, Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation undertakes several measures such as functionality assessment, ground truthing by National WASH Experts, call-based feedback, field visits by National Teams, status review in meetings, etc. to ensure that the complaints related to quality of works are addressed by the State/UT.
- (d) As reported by the State Government of Rajasthan, as on 20.11.2024, the provision of tap water supply is available to more than 58.37 lakhs (54.40%) rural households in Rajasthan. The number of tap water connections provided to rural households under JJM in Rajasthan, district wise is **annexed**.

Annexure referred in reply to Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question no.93# due for reply on 25.11.2024

S. No.	District	Total rural HHs	Rural HHs with tap water connections as on 15.08.2019		Rural HHs with tap water connections as on 20.11.2024	
			No.	%	No.	%
1	Ajmer	1,52,474	35,795	11.25%	94,935	63.01
2	Alwar	2,50,827	49,841	9.35%	1,39,528	55.63
3	Anupgarh	1,19,101	-	-	95,090	79.84
4	Balotra	2,12,265	-	-	1,27,424	60.03
5	Banswara	3,82,532	14,712	4.46%	1,07,642	28.14
6	Baran	2,37,511	14,224	6.41%	82,835	34.88
7	Barmer	2,70,313	21,469	5.39%	45,806	16.95
8	Beawar	1,97,144	-	-	1,24,228	63.00
9	Bharatpur	2,14,114	8,715	2.25%	1,23,343	57.61
10	Bhilwara	2,73,476	73,329	16.89%	2,21,057	80.83
11	Bikaner	3,08,296	44,073	18.12%	1,73,222	56.58
12	Bundi	1,92,303	13,046	6.95%	69,918	36.36
13	Chittorgarh	2,93,660	27,830	9.78%	83,663	28.49
14	Churu	3,00,702	27,404	9.28%	2,02,481	67.34
15	Dausa	2,56,676	12,902	5.12%	1,06,883	41.64
16	Deeg	1,75,587	-	-	42,830	24.39
17	Dholpur	1,81,890	6,009	3.20%	78,829	43.32
18	Didwana-Kuchaman	2,88,469	-	-	2,41,910	83.86
19	Dudu	66,021	-	-	63,506	96.19
20	Dungarpur	3,05,757	11,040	4.42%	87,060	28.47
22	Ganganagar	1,83,299	15,173	5.12%	1,66,273	90.71
23	Gangapurcity	1,52,252			82,758	54.36
24	Hanumangarh	2,92,514	77,784	26.80%	2,45,240	83.84
25	Jaipur (Gramin)	4,38,639	93,739	17.65%	2,65,171	60.45
26	Jaisalmer	1,22,447	2,442	2.35%	47,914	39.13
27	Jalore	2,26,634	66,732	19.36%	1,30,940	57.61
28	Jhalawar	2,56,306	18,248	7.50%	1,81,017	70.63
29	Jhunjhunu	2,72,581	59,874	18.13%	1,39,661	51.24
30	Jodhpur (Gramin)	3,33,457	28,007	7.49%	1,90,629	56.58
21	Karauli	1,67,457	14,855	6.93%	1,01,885	60.93
31	Kekri	1,08,148	-	-	52,610	48.65
32	Khairthal-Tijara	1,46,149	-	-	87,793	60.07
33	Kota	1,61,522	11,016	5.62%	75,049	46.46
34	Kotputli-Behror	2,05,076	-	-	1,14,476	55.82

S. No.	District	Total rural HHs	Rural HHs with tap water connections as on 15.08.2019		Rural HHs with tap water connections as on 20.11.2024	
			No.	%	No.	%
35	Nagaur	3,05,772	86,629	16.92%	1,86,291	61.1
36	Neem Ka Thana	1,89,403	-	-	1,19,667	63.18
37	Pali	3,04,061	1,12,881	31.22%	2,35,230	77.36
38	Phalodi	1,11,419			38,655	34.69
39	Pratapgarh	1,70,006	6,017	3.41%	53,186	31.29
40	Rajsamand	2,03,256	65,598	30.65%	1,31,607	64.75
41	Salumbar	1,32,897	-	-	54,972	41.36
42	Sanchoe	1,58,066	-	-	66,221	41.90
43	Sawai Madhopur	1,42,886	17,740	7.56%	87,308	62.26
44	Shahpura	1,56,145	-	-	1,48,809	95.29
45	Sikar	2,68,718	43,633	12.36%	1,41,008	52.47
46	Sirohi	1,86,046	42,542	24.67%	1,05,267	57.17
47	Tonk	2,19,729	9,311	4.19%	1,32,103	60.12
48	Udaipur	4,34,861	41,521	7.72%	1,43,030	32.89
Total		1,07,28,967	11,68,553	11.69%	58,36,965	54.40

Data Source: JJM IMIS