



Jal Jeevan Mission

[Source: PIB](#)

Why in News?

On **15th August 2025**, the **6th anniversary** of the [Jal Jeevan Mission \(JJM\)](#) was observed, showcasing its impact on **15 crore households with tap water access**.

What is the Jal Jeevan Mission?

About:

- Launched on **15th August 2019**, the **Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)** aims to provide **tap water to every rural household by 2024 (extended till 2028)**, targeting **55 liters per person per day**. It is a **Centrally Sponsored Scheme**, implemented by the **Ministry of Jal Shakti**.

Objectives:

Mnemonic: TAP

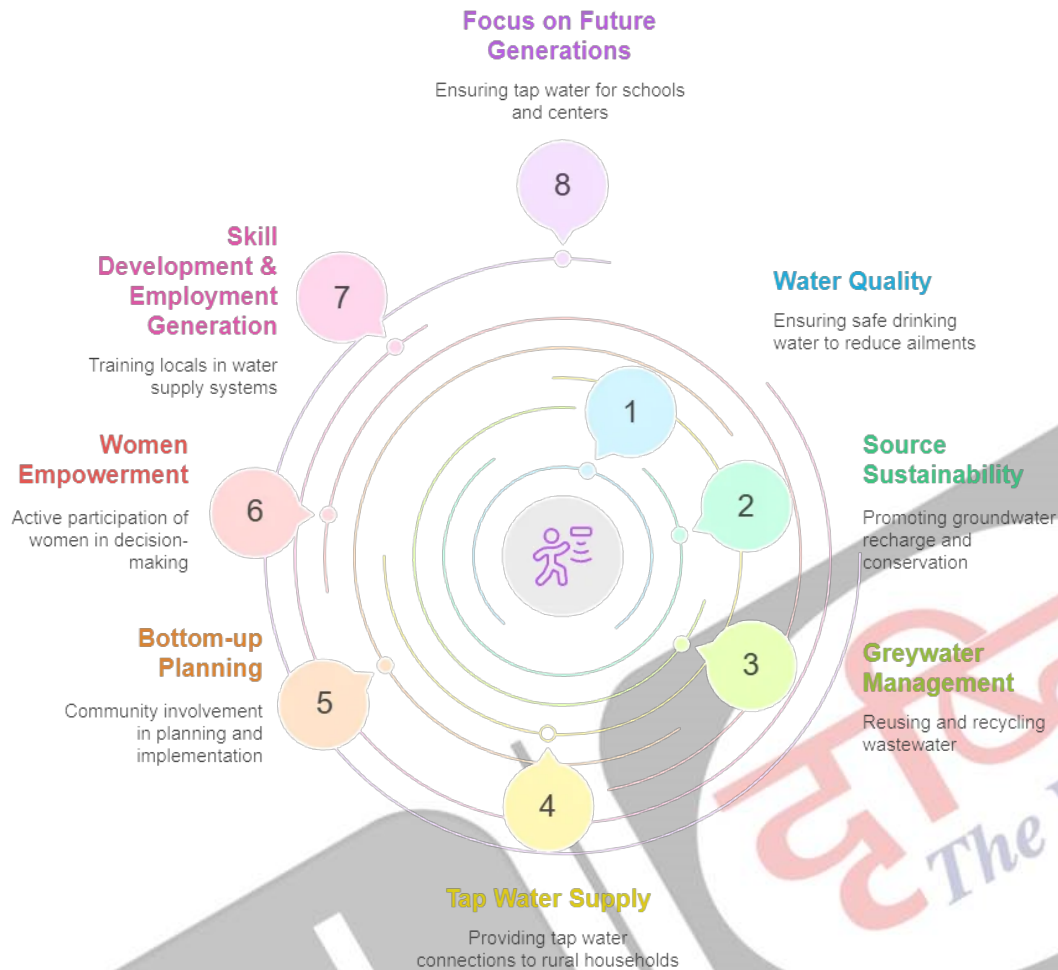
- **T - Target Every Rural Household:** Provide **Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC)** to all rural households.
- **A - Areas of Priority:** Focus on **quality-affected, drought-prone, desert regions, and [Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana \(SAGY\)](#) villages**.
- **P - Public Places:** Ensure **taps in schools, Anganwadi centers, [gram panchayats](#), and community buildings**.

Features:

Mnemonic: WATER

- **W- Women and Weaker Sections:** Ensure **50% representation of women** in committees like **VWSC (Village Water And Sanitation Committee)** and **Pani Samitis**.
- **A- Awareness and Stakeholder Involvement:** **Janandolan for water**, encouraging **voluntary contributions** like **shramdaan**.
- **T - Technological Interventions:** **JJM-IMIS (Integrated Management Information System)**, **real-time Dashboards**, **IoT-based sensor solutions** for water supply.
- **E - Empowerment through Education:** Train **5 individuals**, preferably **women**, per village on **water quality testing**.
- **R - Rural Focus:** Shift from **'habitations' to 'households'** for **decentralized, demand-driven, community-managed water supply**.

Components of JJM



What are the Key Challenges Affecting the Functioning of the JJM?

Mnemonic: GAPS

- **G- Gaps in Data:** Concerns over unreliable data making it difficult to address rural water supply issues. Over **12,000 rural habitations** face contamination from **iron, nitrate, salinity, and heavy metals**.
- **A- Absence of Infrastructure Quality:** A parliamentary standing committee highlighted that **post-pipeline public infrastructure restoration** is **substandard in many States and UTs**.
- **P- Poor Maintenance Planning:** Only 20 states have comprehensive repair and maintenance policies by mid-2025.
- **S- Sluggish Execution:** Slow implementation of critical actions and projects, affecting the mission's progress.

What Key Actions Can Enhance the Functioning of the JJM?

Mnemonic: REPAIR

- **R- Revise Infrastructure Quality:** Enforce restoration clauses, link **contractor payments to verified quality**, and adopt integrated planning. Ensure high-quality infrastructure and

accountability in water supply projects.

- **E- Ensure Data Authenticity:** Mandate **third-party audits, use geotagging, and create a public dashboard for transparency.** Improve data credibility and ensure effective tracking of JJM progress.
- **P- Performance-based Funding:** Deploy task forces in lagging states, link funding to performance. Tie funding to states' progress to enhance accountability and speed up execution.
- **A- Awareness & Testing:** Ensure **safe piped water, mandatory testing by gram panchayats**, and launch an awareness drive. Raise public awareness on water safety while ensuring regular testing.
- **I- Integrate Financial Reforms:** Revise **Rs 12,000 SBM-G** incentive and integrate JJM with rainwater harvesting & [Atal Bhujal Yojana](#). Strengthen financial support and integrate water conservation initiatives.
- **R- Repair & Maintenance Planning:** Ensure a nationwide repair and maintenance policy, with regular reviews. Prevent disruptions and ensure long-term sustainability of water systems.



Did You Know?

- **Drinking water** is a **state subject** and the power to **plan, approve and implement** drinking water supply schemes is vested in the **State Government**.
- In **2019**, only **3.23 crore rural households (17%)** had tap water; by **2025**, coverage rose to **15+ crore households (80%)**.

Drishti Mains Question:

Examine the financial and social implications of inadequate rural water supply and suggest measures to address them.

Q. What are the salient features of the Jal Shakti Abhiyan launched by the Government of India for water conservation and water security? (2020)

Q. What is water stress? How and why does it differ regionally in India? (2019)

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