



Har Ghar Jal
Jal Jeevan Mission

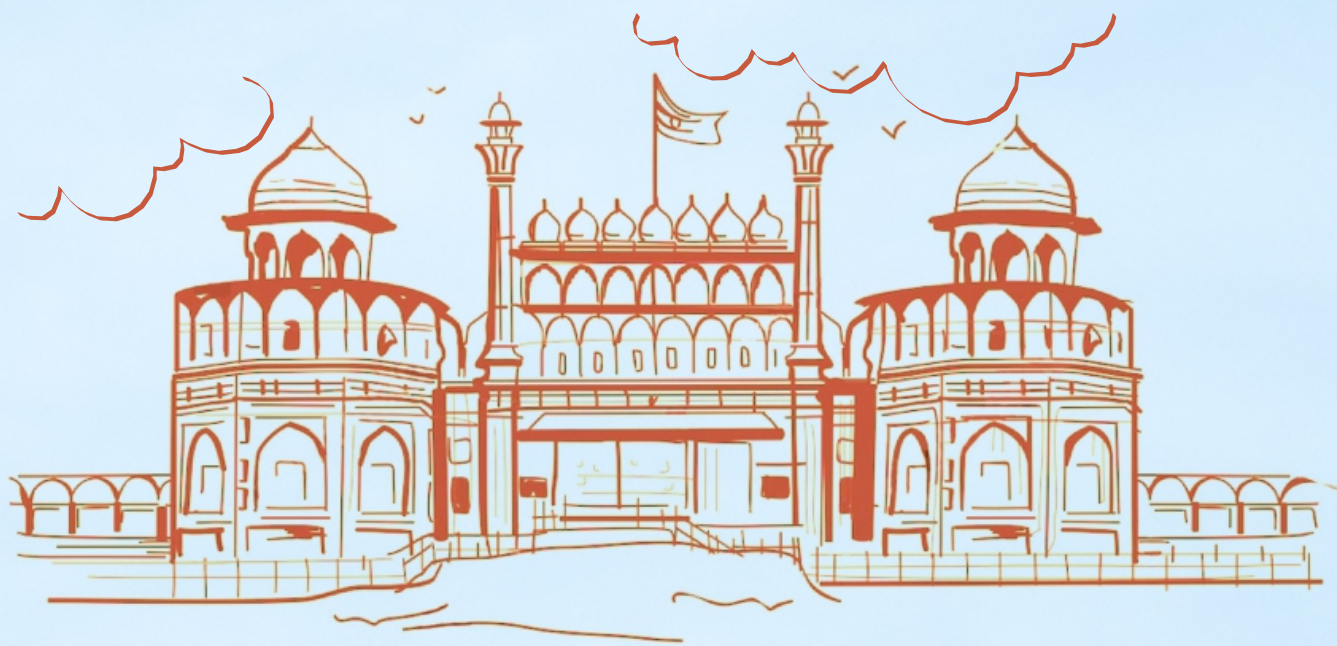
Building Partnership
Changing Lives



*"I am happy to share that within just 2 years of Jal Jeevan Mission, over **4.5 Crore** families have started getting tap water supply. The blessings of Crores of mothers and sisters is our strength..."*

It is our duty to make saving water a habit..."

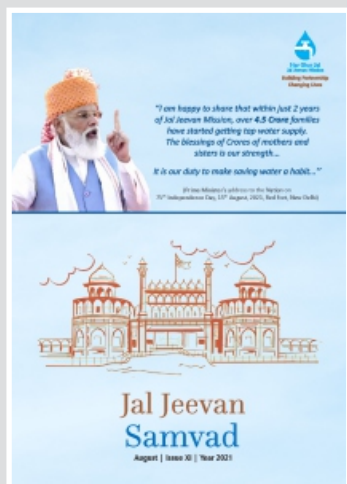
(Prime Minister's address to the Nation on
75th Independence Day, 15th August, 2021, Red Fort, New Delhi)



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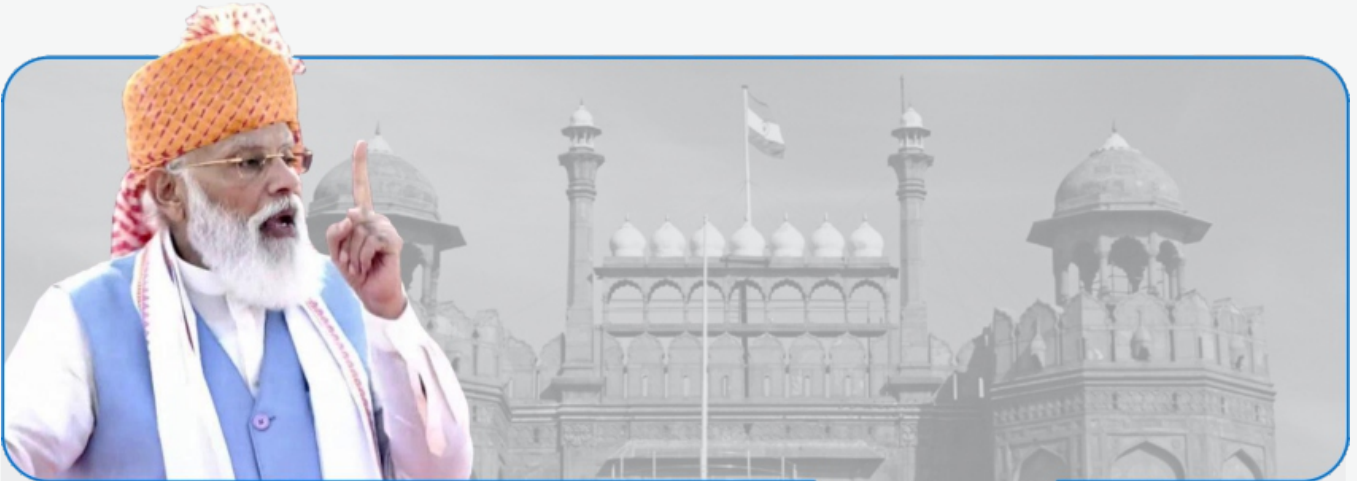
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Prime Minister
on
Jal Jeevan Mission: Har Ghar Jal



Narendra Modi
Prime Minister

*“I am happy to share that within just 2 years of Jal Jeevan Mission, over **4.5 Crore** families have started getting tap water supply. The blessings of Crores of mothers and sisters is our strength...*

It is our duty to make saving water a habit...”

(Address to the Nation on 75th Independence Day, 15th August, 2021, Red Fort, New Delhi)

“देश आज हर घर जल मिशन पर भी तेजी से काम कर रहा है। मुझे खुशी है कि ‘जल जीवन मिशन’ के सिर्फ 2 वर्षों में **साढ़े चार करोड़** से ज़्यादा परिवारों को नल से जल मिलना शुरू हो गया है। करोड़ों माताओं - बहनों का आशीर्वाद, यही हमारी पूंजी है।”

“देश ने जल संरक्षण का अभियान शुरू किया है, तो हमारा कर्तव्य है पानी बचाने को अपनी आदत से जोड़ना। हमें अब योजनाओं के सेचुरेशन का लक्ष्य लेकर काम करना है और इसके लिए हमें समय सीमा बहुत दूर नहीं रखनी। हमें कुछ ही वर्षों में अपने संकल्पों को साकार करना है।”

75वें स्वतंत्रता दिवस के अवसर पर, प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी द्वारा लाल किले के प्राचीर से दिये गए संबोधन का अंश

Jal Jeevan Mission: Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas aur Sabka Prayas

Gajendra Singh Shekhawat
Union Minister, Jal Shakti




During last 7 years, our Government under dynamic leadership of Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi ji is 'working with speed and on a scale', wherein States and Central Government are working together to ensure basic needs like housing for all, electricity to every household, a toilet to every family, clean cooking gas for women, financial inclusion, social security, affordable healthcare for all, roads, broadband connectivity and much more. The principle is that 'no one is left out'. To take forward this developmental agenda, Jal Jeevan Mission was announced on 15 August, 2019, to make provision of tap water connection to every rural household of the country by 2024.

In our country, women are venerated as symbols of “Shakti” or the divine. Their achievements are seen with eyes flush with admiration, and their problems are viewed with utmost care and concern. Women are the fulcrum on which the lever of equity and equality rests, thus when the Prime Minister envisioned the philosophy of “Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas”, women were placed at the centre of this. Guided by this vision, the Union Government has been working tirelessly towards their empowerment, prioritizing their health and dignity, enhancing their “standard of life” and 'ease of living' while relieving them from the shackles of drudgery.

Every programme of the Modi Sarkar is geared towards them, be it the Ujjwala scheme that delivered Crores from a damning life of toxic smoke or the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan which resuscitated the dignity of millions who suffered from the ignominy of open defecation. While the Jan-Dhan accounts held in them the promises of financial autonomy, the Poshan Abhiyan, the holistic nutrition scheme, holds the assurance of a healthy life free from anaemia and stunting in its morsels. Most policies of the Government have women as its primary beneficiaries, some have women in leadership roles, but the transformed Jal Jeevan Mission has both.

The idea of Jal Jeevan Mission was first conceived in the mind of Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, when he was the Chief Minister of Gujarat. He took a resolve to solve the problem of water scarcity in an integrated manner and thus oversaw a series of policy decisions which upon implementation transformed Gujarat from a water-scarce State to a water secure one. The formula of integrated management of water, its demand and supply and accountability fol-



lowed him to Delhi, leading to the creation of the Ministry of Jal Shakti, the Ministry in-charge of Jal Jeevan Mission.

Jal Jeevan Mission aims to provide potable tap water supply to every rural home. Women who are tasked with the responsibility of fetching water for the whole family, come rain, drought or cold have to walk long distances with heavy pitchers of water. The task befalls on women of all ages and conditions, thus, Jal Jeevan Mission has come as a blessing in their lives. The women folks in villages go beyond being beneficiaries, they are groomed as community leaders. They are integral to the Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWSC). This committee which has a mandatory 50% women representation dons the pilot's hat with every minute aspect of planning, implementation, management and operation of in-village drinking water supply scheme. Thus, the latent leadership skills and intrinsic wisdom of the women folks are being put to its most optimum use. Moreover 5 women of every village have been entrusted with the responsibility of leading community-led water quality surveillance, they are being trained in water testing with the use of Field Test Kits (FTKs) for the purpose of water quality testing. Women are also being upskilled as plumbers, electricians and pump operators, etc., thus Jal Jeevan Mission in its own way has been catalysing change in the hitherto established gender roles in employment, skills and society.

In many States like Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, etc., women are proactively stepping up to the new responsibilities of taking care of drinking water supplies. I have not an iota of doubt that these pioneering women will run efficient and orderly PWS systems through their sheer competence and will. After all women, whether placed in a corporate board room or under the sweltering sun in a distant village of this country, have the tenacity and the drive to effect positive transformation in the society.

'Equity & Inclusiveness' act like a talisman for the Jal Jeevan Mission. In Policy making, one can have rationality and be dictated by timelines and goals to execute an objective or one can have empathy and heart, be humane and thus prioritize the most vulnerable and the "left behinds" as the first point of contact for their policy. Jal Jeevan Mission has adopted the second more humane approach. It doesn't boast only on the sheer numbers that we have achieved in such a short time, beyond the barriers of numbers and data, it prides itself for the number of Japanese Encephalitis villages that have been rendered infection free due to it. It prides over the progress it has achieved in the Aspirational Districts in the last 24 months. Not only has it increased tap water supply in these districts from 31.3 lakh (9%) to 116.54 lakh (34%) households, i.e. four-fold increase, it has also rescued those living in Japanese Encephalitis/ Acute Encephalitis inflicted districts in 5 States. In sheer numbers, tap water connections increased from 8 lakh (2.5%) to 111 lakh (36%) households i.e. more than 13 times in just 24 months, a feat that can be considered truly gargantuan.

Jal Jeevan Mission shouldn't be reviewed by employing the myopic lens of numbers (no matter how successful) alone, it can be felt in the relief brought to millions of feet scalded in the pursuit of water, it reverberates in the prayers of those parents who won't have to face the misfortune of seeing their Encephalitis inflicted child, it can be found in the silent determination of those women who are discovering their leadership skills in Village Water & Sanitation Committees as it has provided them a new found confidence and voice.

Despite disruptions caused by the CoVid-19 pandemic, 4.83 Crore households have been given tap water connections and as on date, about 8.08 Crore (42%) rural households are having tap water supply. This speaks for itself the speed and scale with which Jal Jeevan Mission is marching ahead. ■

Note from the desk of Additional Secretary & Mission Director...



New Delhi
31st August, 2021

Announced by Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi in August 2019, to improve the lives of people especially women and children by ensuring clean tap water in rural homes, Jal Jeevan Mission is being implemented in partnership with States to make provision of tap water supply to every rural household of the country by 2024. The mission is making continuous efforts to free women from the age-old drudgery of fetching water from a distance carrying heavy loads. As we enter into 3rd year of Jal Jeevan Mission, it's time to reflect upon the progress we have made so far under Jal Jeevan Mission and the road ahead.

Drinking water supply is essentially a service delivery and JJM presents a life-time opportunity to put in place a system which lasts for the next 30 – 40 years and people living in villages continue to get assured tap water supply in adequate quantity with sufficient pressure and of prescribed quality on regular & long-term basis in their homes. For this, Gram Panchayats and or its sub-committee i.e. Village Water & Sanitation Committees or Pani Samitis to take over the responsibility for management, operation and maintenance of water supply systems. With this vision as well as with a complete departure from the previous Departmental approach of working in silos, JJM is implemented in a decentralized manner, following a bottom-up approach, wherein local village communities are being empowered to shoulder the key responsibility of planning, implementation, management, operation and maintenance of the in-village water supply system. This is in consonance with the 73rd Amendment of the Constitution devolving the power to the local self-Governments.

To ensure that water supply schemes last full design period, States to carry out techno-economic and social appraisal to ensure prudent investment. Capacity of local communities to successfully operate and maintain the system has to play a key role in deciding the kind of infrastructure to be put up in villages. In villages with existing piped water supply system, all remaining households, schools, AWCs, ashramshalas, PHCs/ CHCs, wellness centres, community centres, GP building, etc. to be provided with tap water connections by taking up retrofitting/ augmentation of existing water supply schemes, if needed, to make them JJM compliant. In villages where ground/ surface water of good quality in sufficient quantity is available, single village schemes (SVS) to be planned and executed, which is the most preferred option as it is easy to operate and maintain by GPs/ VWSCs/ Pani Samitis, thus reducing their vulnerability. In villages with adequate groundwater but having quality issues, water to be treated before supply to every home and public institution by putting in place appropriate treatment plants and/ or surface water-based water supply scheme from a dependable source. In water-stressed, drought prone and desert areas, to achieve water security, bulk water transfer, treatment plants and distribution systems may be planned and executed with equal emphasis on strengthening of local drinking water sources so that O&M expenses on water transfer/ pumping is kept to the minimum. In isolated tribal hamlets/ hilly/ forested areas, stand-alone solar-based and/ or gravity-based water supply systems to be given priority as such systems have low O&M expenses.

Considering the criticality, States/ UTs are sensitized to give priority for early coverage of water quality-affected habitations, JE/ AES affected and Aspirational districts, villages falling in drought prone & desert areas, SC/ ST majority villages and Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) villages.

Recognizing various challenges faced in O&M of water supply schemes and lessons learnt, JJM is promoting the Panchayati Raj Institutions/ Rural Local Bodies (RLBs) to play a key role in managing in-village water supply systems. Since August, 2019, it is observed that the paradigm shift in entrusting ownership of water supply systems to village level institutions, is welcomed by the local community, thus demonstrating 'responsible and responsive leadership' developing at local level. The aim is to bring changes in the lives of people living in villages and to make villages – 'water, sanitation and hygiene enlightened villages, i.e. 'WASH Prabuddh Gaon'.

Every village is taken up as a unit so as they become water secure, for which Village Action Plan (VAP) for five years, co-terminus with 15th Finance Commission period is to be prepared by the participation of the local community with the components of strengthening of local drinking water sources; in-village water supply infrastructure to provide tap water connections; grey-water treatment and reuse; and O&M of water supply systems so as every family gets assured supply of clean tap water on regular and long-term basis.

By encouraging the active participation of Gram Panchayats (GPs)/ rural communities, a conscious effort is being made to empower the GPs/ VWSC to function as 'local public utilities.' In VWSCs/ Pani Samitis, 50% members are women and proportionate representation is given to weaker sections of society, thus empowering the community to act as change agents for drinking water security in rural areas.

With its forward-looking approach of bringing long-term drinking water security, emphasis is to enable local village community so that they can shoulder responsibilities related to water and sanitation. In every village, local community need to be sensitized about importance of clean tap water, its judicious use, prioritizing supplied water for household purpose rather than other purposes, promoting water use efficiency, convergence with other schemes/ programmes, grey water treatment and its reuse to reduce the fresh water demand in the village, payment of water user charges, promote grievance redressal, water quality monitoring & surveillance, etc.

Further, JJM is an opportunity for the local community to take up water quality surveillance in their villages. In every village, five persons especially women are being trained on the use of Field Test Kits (FTKs) to test quality of water supplied, conduct sanitary surveys, and upload the data on JJM portal. All these path breaking initiatives are in line with Gandhiji's vision of '*Gram Swaraj*' wherein the village community is vested with decision making powers.

Considering the importance of two basic services that determine the quality of life in villages, i.e. assured potable water supply and improved sanitation, the 15th Finance Commission has identified these two services as national priorities and has allocated Rs. 1.42 Lakh Crore as tied-grant for water and sanitation to RLBs/ PRIs from 2021-2022 to 2025-2026. This is a progressive step to ensure villages have potable tap water supply and improved sanitation, which will have far reaching implications.

The Ministry of Finance, Govt. of India has issued Guidelines on 'release and utilization of 15th FC tied-grant to RLBs/ PRIs for water & sanitation during 2021-22 to 2025-26' and Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation (DDWS), Ministry of Jal Shakti has been designated as the nodal department for determining the eligibility criteria of the local bodies to receive the grant as well as providing technical support as well as hand-holding. Accordingly, DDWS has prepared a 'Manual for the utilization of 15th FC tied grants to Rural Local Bodies/ PRIs for water & sanitation' and made it available to States. They have been requested to get the guidelines translated in vernacular language and make it available to every Gram Panchayat. Further, State Governments to conduct massive training and capacity building exercises to empower GP functionaries to be able to utilize this tied grant as envisaged, i.e. to ensure tap water supply to every household and public institution, and improved sanitation in their villages. This tied grant provides a golden opportunity to strengthen local self-Governments with focus on 'assured service delivery'.

In line with the motto of Jal Jeevan Mission 'Building partnerships, changing lives', 185 organizations like UN agencies i.e. UNICEF, UNOPS and trusts, foundations, etc. have been roped in as Sector Partners. They are dovetailing their resources and efforts with JJM to help in achieving the 'Har Ghar Jal' goal. For building the capacity, reorient and train RWS/ W&S/ PHE officials, massive capacity building, training and community mobilization programmes have been taken up, for which 104 Key Resource Centres (KRCs) have been identified for imparting trainings at various levels i.e. State, district and village level. NGOs, VOs, CBOs, women SHGs, etc. are engaged by States as Implementation Support Agencies (ISAs) to handhold the local community. All these efforts are being made to make Jal Jeevan Mission, a 'Jan Andolan'- people's movement.

By leveraging the use of technology, JJM is promoting transparency, accountability, effective fund utilization, etc. for assured service delivery. Every tap water connection provided is being linked with 'Aadhar' number of the head of the household, water supply infrastructure created is being geo-tagged, all transactions are made through Public Finance Management System (PFMS), third-party inspection being carried out by States to ensure the quality of works & materials used.

An innovation challenge is underway to develop portable water quality testing devices for use at domestic as well as village levels. Sensor based IoT devices are installed for automatic data capture to measure and monitor the water supply, etc. The online JJM Dashboard which is in public domain provides State/ UT/ District and Village-wise progress of provision of tap water supply in rural areas, viz. households as well as public institutions.

To bring the focus on public health, nation-wide online Water Quality Management Information System (WQMIS) has been developed, which is on the lines of CoVid-19 testing and reporting system, by using the reports generated from water quality testing through FTKs as well as laboratories. More than 2,000 water quality testing laboratories have been opened to general public for testing their water samples at a nominal cost and one can also locate the nearby laboratory on this system.

To achieve the goal of universal access of potable tap water supply to the most vulnerable and marginalized people by adopting the 'no one is left out' principle, coverage with tap water connection in 117 Aspirational districts has increased from 31.3 lakh (9%) to 116.54 lakh (34%) households. Similarly, in 61 districts affected with Japanese Encephalitis/ Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (JE/ AES) across 5 States, tap water connections increased from 8 lakh (2.5%) to 111 lakh (36%) households, resulting in improvement in quality of life of people, especially women and children.

With focus on health and well-being of children, a campaign was started on 'Gandhi Jayanti' during the last year, priority has been given to their overall health and well-being by providing piped water supply in schools, anganwadi centres and ashramshalas for drinking, cooking, handwashing and use in toilets. In these centres of learning, rain water harvesting as well as grey water management are also promoted. The tireless efforts of States/ UTs resulted in provision of tap water supply in 7.60 lakh (73.7%) schools and 7.38 lakh (65%) AWCs.

To realize the vision of the Prime Minister - '*Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas, Sabka Prayas*', the mission is making all out efforts and as a result, now more than 8 crore (42%) rural households have provision of tap water supply. By following the principle of 'no one is left out', in 78 districts and 1.10 lakh villages of the country, provision of tap water supply in every home has been made. This is the 'speed and scale' with which works under JJM is carried out in partnership with States with undivided focus to improve the lives of people living in rural areas.

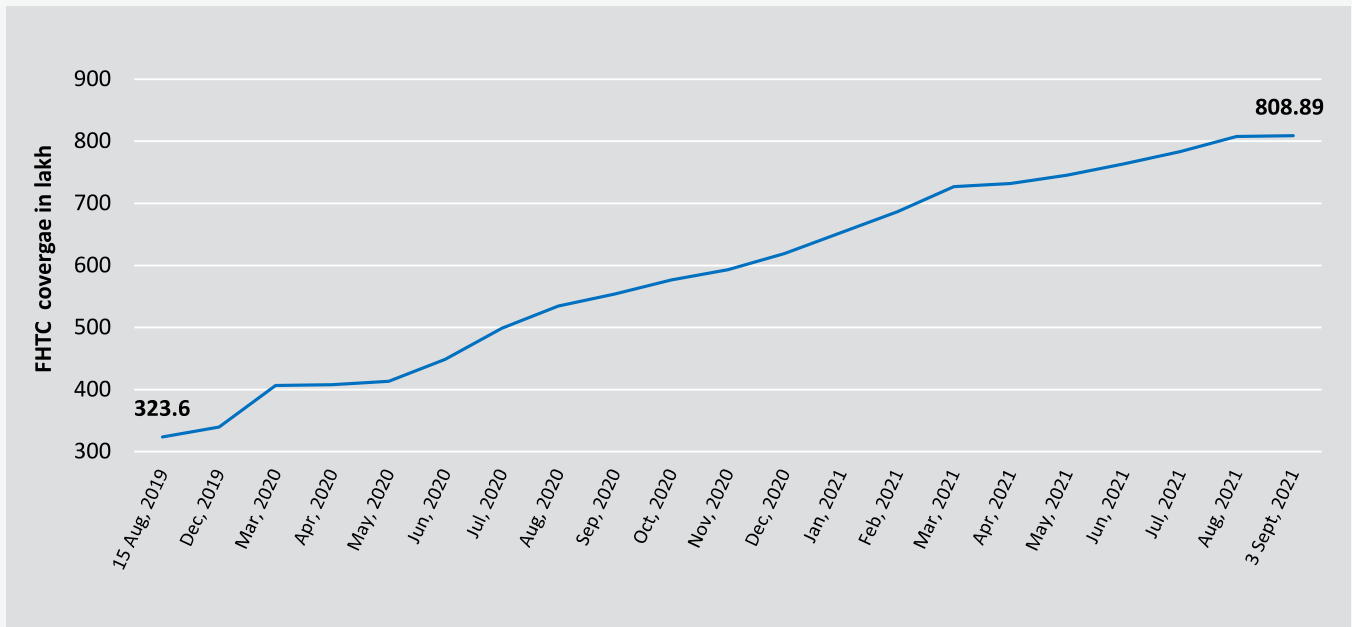
Let's work together with firm resolve to translate the vision of the Prime Minister into reality and fulfil the aspirations of rural families by providing clean tap water in adequate quantity with sufficient pressure, of prescribed quality on regular and long-term basis in their households in a time-bound manner.



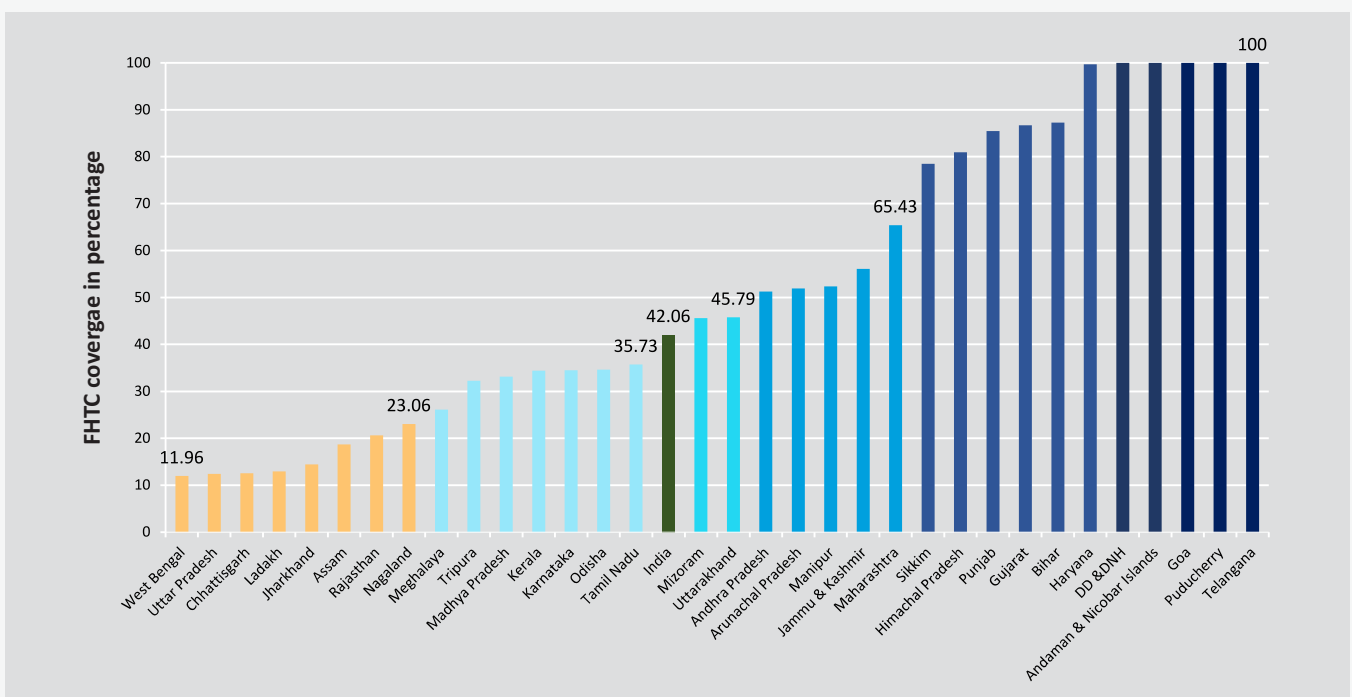
[Bharat Lal]

Additional Secretary & Mission Director
National Jal Jeevan Mission

Progressive coverage - Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC)



Comparative FHTC coverage status of States/ UTs



India | Status of tap water supply in rural homes

Total number of households (HHs)	Households with tap water connections as on 15 Aug 2019	Households with tap water connections as on date
19,23,20,057	3,23,62,838 (16.83%)	+68,689 8,08,89,246 (42.06%)

Households provided with tap water connection since launch of the Mission

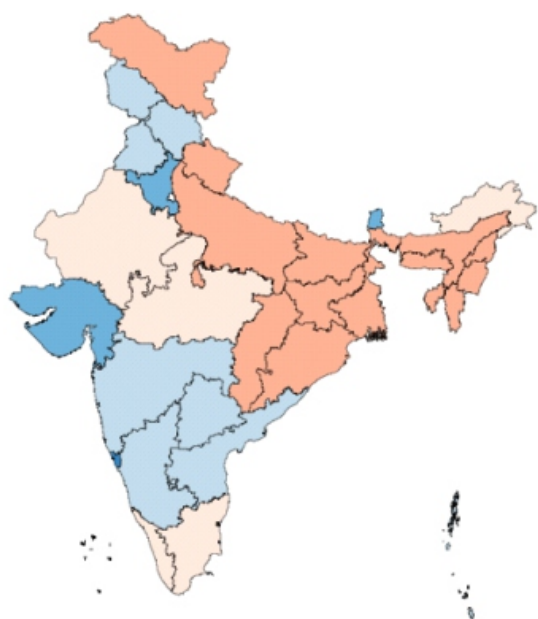
4,85,26,408 (25.23%)

Har Ghar Jal [100 % HHs with tap water connections]

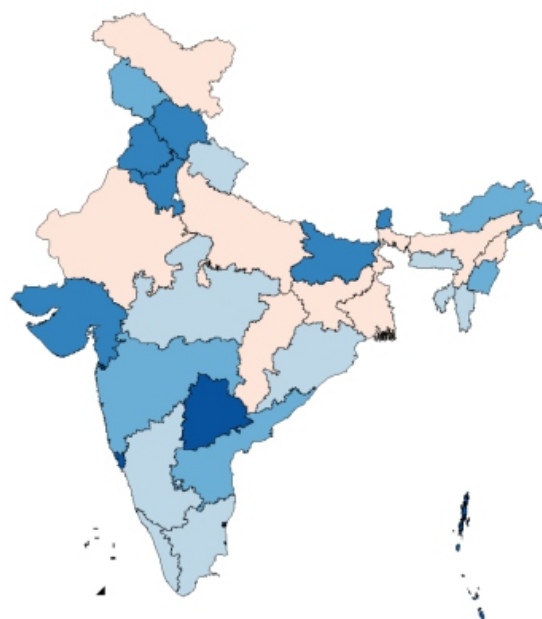
100 % FHTC States/ UTs Goa, Telangana, A & N Islands, Puducherry, D&NH and D&D			
100 % FHTC Districts	100 % FHTC Blocks	100 % FHTC Panchayats	100 % FHTC Villages
78	924	55,752	1,10,506

Source: JJM-IMIS

As on 15th August, 2019



As on 31st August, 2021



Jal Jeevan Mission Realizing 'Gram Swaraj'

- NJJM

The 'Principle of Subsidiarity' or delivery of services by the lowest appropriate level of Governance Institutions, is recognised by the 73rd Amendment of the Constitutional. It empowers Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) with the management of 29 subjects and 'drinking water' is one of them. Following this Constitutional Amendment, continuous efforts are made to empower the Rural Local Bodies/ PRIs with funds, functions and functionaries for enabling the delivery of the assigned services.

The previous Central Government sponsored rural drinking water supply schemes, Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme and National Rural Drinking Water Programme, too, required the involvement of PRIs from the planning stage and final takeover of the created drinking water assets and

delivery of the services. Among the issues that slowed down the effective involvement of PRIs in delivering water supply services, a major issue was water supply services was seen as engineering/ construction-oriented, done by the State Rural Water Supply Department/ Board/ Corporation, etc., thereby limiting the involvement of communities and PRIs. Inadequate training to local human resources, weak institutional mechanism, non-prioritisation of expenditure for drinking water service delivery, etc. further impeded the involvement of local communities.

Jal Jeevan Mission

The Government of India's policy on providing drinking water in rural areas made a substantial shift in the Twelfth Five Year Plan in 2012 when the approach was changed from

providing hand pumps to piped water supply. The Plan envisaged an incremental increase in rural household tap water connections. In 2019, a paradigm shift was made in the policy approach, which envisaged 100% coverage of all rural households for piped drinking water supply. Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi announced Jal Jeevan Mission on 15th August, 2019 to make provision of tap water connection to every rural household by 2024, with an outlay of Rs 3.60 lakh Crore. This was a path-breaking initiative aiming at improving the lives of people and enhancing the 'ease of living' in rural areas.

Jal Jeevan Mission - Empowering Gram Panchayat/ local community

Jal Jeevan Mission, in the context of PRIs, *inter alia* which identified the top-down engineering approach and a lack of community participation/ ownership, non-availability of adequate human and financial resources at Gram Panchayat (GP) level as the major challenges in the previous rural water supply programmes/ schemes. With this understanding, the Gram Panchayats/ rural communities are being empowered in planning, implementing, operating and maintaining their own water supply systems, thereby becoming the primary stakeholders in this new approach. The mission ensured their organic involvement through following:

- i.) Active participation in water supply service demand generation, planning, implementation, management, operation and maintenance (O&M) of all in-village water supply assets;
- ii.) Gram Panchayat and/ or its sub-committee, Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWSC) / Pani Samiti/ User Group, given



Gram Sabha in progress

the key role in determining the user charges, recovery of user charges and managing day-to-day O&M.

All these initiatives are envisaged to convert the GPs/ VWSCs to function as 'local public utilities' for regular and long-term water supply to every household in the villages.

State Governments to issue a suitable notification under the Panchayati Raj (PR) Act, empowering the Gram Panchayats and/ or its sub-committees i.e. VWSC/ Pani Samiti/ User Group, etc. in planning, implementing, managing, operating and maintaining their in-village water supply system, *inter alia* which includes powers to determine responsibilities, the composition of VWSC/ Pani Samiti, fixing and collection of water service charges, etc. The VWSCs/ Pani Samitis have 10-15 members comprising elected members of the Panchayat — up to 25%; **women members — 50%; and representatives of the weaker sections of the village (SC/ ST) — 25%** or proportional to their population. This is an important step in empowering all communities. The empowered community will be the 'change agents' to help in drinking water security in villages.

360° approach

JJM's 360° approach envisaged the involvement of local governing institutions at every step from mobilizing the community for demand generation for household tap water supply to its planning, implementation, commissioning and managing the in-village water supply assets and their operation & maintenance. It also includes continuous monitoring, imparting soft and hard skills, training community members and GPs in various aspects of water supply service delivery. It also empowers PRIs with access to adequate funds,

functions and functionaries so that they can function as a utility at a village/ GP level.

i.) Planning

Under JJM, village communities and the GPs are the driving force. Together they lead from the inception to commissioning of water supply schemes. For the provision of tap water connections, the primary requirement is the preparation of a Village Action Plan (VAP), a 5-year document prepared in a participatory manner. The VAPs lead to District Action Plans and the State Action Plan.

At village level, the VAP approved by the Gram Sabha is the main planning document for all water supply and related works. Funds from different sources, including JJM, are dovetailed to implement various components of VAP. No work outside VAP is allowed, even if a separate source of funding is available. This will help in the optimal utilization of resources for planned output. The Gram Sabha approved VAP is placed before the District Water & Sanitation Mission.

ii.) Implementation

The mission also empowers the GPs in the selection of an agency for implementing village water scheme and payment for works. The DWSM, in concurrence with Gram Panchayat and/ or its sub-committee, decides the agency from the empanelled list, ensuring one village has only one agency for all works and awards the work contract through a tripartite agreement among DWSM, Gram Panchayat and/ or its sub-committee and the executing agency.

For making the payment under every running bill, a joint inspection of the site/ works is undertaken by i.) GP or its sub-committee, ii.) PHED/ RWS Department; and iii.) third-party inspection agency empanelled by the State. After the completion of works,

a trial run of the scheme is conducted in the presence of GP. Following a successful trial, the scheme is declared as commissioned. GP or its sub-committee certifies scheme completion and commission. Here, commissioning implies completion of construction, successful trial run and handing over in-village water infrastructure to GP for O&M. After a village scheme is commissioned, its assets to be recorded with the GP.

As a key stakeholder, a GP has another unique function — it certifies compliance of 'Har Ghar Jal' (100% tap water connection) for its village.

iii.) Operation & Maintenance

In the past water supply schemes, operation & maintenance was the most neglected area. Learning lessons from this, the mission made provisions for the GPs to sustain the O&M over the design period of the scheme.

O&M involves the recurring cost of electricity, chemicals, FTKs, expenditure on preventive maintenance, breakdown repairs, remuneration of pump operator, etc. The GPs and local communities to ensure the sustainability of in-village water works and to lower the O&M cost. GPs to determine water user charges to be periodically paid by the community. Also, they have a separate bank account for receiving dedicated funds for O&M from different sources, including user charges, JJM incentive of 10% of the capital cost of in-village water supply scheme as 'revolving fund' for emergency repair/ maintenance and the 15th Finance Commission tied grant for water & sanitation.

To ensure community participation, the mission encourages local youth for skill training in plumbing, electrical and masonry works to start enterprises in the rural water supply sector and O&M of water supply

systems. It is also facilitating the training of at least five women in every village for water quality surveillance. This will bring greater self-reliance in O&M and community awareness on water issues.

iv.) Capacity building of GPs/ VWSCs

Under the support activities of the mission, capacity building of the communities and PRI/ GP is a key activity. The mission supports the capacity building of the PRI personnel with a focus on their roles and responsibilities. It sensitises GPs/ VWSCs about the judicious use of water, prioritising water for drinking over water-intensive crops in summer, convergence with the State and Centre programmes/ schemes for undertaking water conservation etc.

v.) Ensuring Water Quality

Prolonged consumption of contaminated water exposes the community to many health issues. To ensure the quality aspect of water, Indian Standards 10500:2012 is adhered to. PRIs/ GPs have a key role in ensuring the quality of supplied water. For this purpose, the mission is training members of GPs/ PRIs in various aspects of water quality and impact on water-borne diseases, safe handling & storage, remedial measures to be taken in case of water quality issues, etc.

In every village, VWSC/ sub-committee periodically conducts water quality tests for bacterial and chemical contamination using Field Test Kits (FTKs). Water samples from villages are also tested at district water quality labs. Results from the FTK test and lab-based test are shared with the community and sanitary survey undertaken. The test results of all samples are uploaded in the DDWS's Water Quality Management Information System (WQMIS) so that remedial actions can be taken

in time, if any. One can access the nearby water testing lab from the website too.

vi.) Information, Education and Communication activities

Gram Panchayats, supported by the Implementation Support Agencies (ISAs), conduct IEC campaigns for community awareness on various aspects of water. The IEC campaigns by State/ District Water & Sanitation Mission also involve GPs for effective dissemination. The outreach activities will make JJM into a 'Jan Andolan'.

vii.) Greywater management

When every rural household is to be provided with tap water connection, a lot of greywater is expected to be generated as about 65% of water supplied to the households is discharged as greywater. Greywater management, therefore, is a key component under JJM. Its collection, treatment and re-use are part of Village Action Plan. When harnessed with the right treatment techniques, greywater becomes a useful resource for agriculture and other non-potable uses, which in turn will reduce the fresh water demand in villages as well as public health issues associated with grey water could be avoided. This circular-extract-use-treat and re-use approach is the key for water security in villages. The treated greywater can be sold for use in agriculture, horticulture, agro-forestry, industrial purpose, etc. The revenue generated can be used for the O&M of the treatment unit and water supply. The VWSC/ sub-committee to play a key role in the grey-water management works.

viii.) Monitoring water supply

The National Jal Jeevan Mission has launched sensor-based monitoring of water quantity, quality and supply regularity in 11 villages as pilots and work is underway in another 100

villages spread across 9 States. Using Internet-of-things (IoT), data captured by the sensors are collected, compiled and analysed in the real-time dashboard of JJM. Further, GP/ VWSC personnel in the villages are being trained in reading and interpreting the various details. All States to identify the villages for IoT-based monitoring so that real-time database on water quantity and quality can be tracked on regular basis.

ix.) Disaster management

Gps to play a vital role in the provision of drinking water services at the time of disasters. They can also guide in identifying the ideal location of water supply infrastructure in a village to keep it safe from floods or other natural events. As part of disaster preparedness, GPs must get their spot sources (hand pumps) repaired and their water quality tested using FTK before the onset of monsoon so that in the event of break-down of water supply scheme, an alternate source is close at hand.

Conclusion

Decentralised, demand-driven and community-managed in-village drinking water supply systems envisaged under Jal Jeevan Mission empower both local village communities and GPs/ VWSCs. While communities have access to safe piped drinking water supply, GPs as utilities and service providers have the wherewithal to ensure water supply service with responsibility and responsiveness. These village water supply systems have the potential to become engines of rural growth, health and employment. By providing this kind of enabling environment to the rural local bodies, Jal Jeevan Mission is realizing the vision of Mahatma Gandhi's 'Gram Swaraj'- the village republic, wherein the local village community is strengthening the local self-government. ■

Top priority on drinking water quality under Jal Jeevan Mission

- Spurthi Kolipaka, UNICEF consultant, NJJM

Jal Jeevan Mission aims to strengthen the water quality monitoring & surveillance (WQMS) activities in villages across the country. This article highlights ten different ways through which water quality is emphasized with an overall vision of building 'local public utilities' with focus on 'service delivery'.

1. Emphasizing 'water quality' in the very definition of functionality

JJM is making provision of tap water connection to every rural home. It is not just about providing household tap water connection but ensuring

water supply in adequate quantity, of prescribed quality on regular and long-term basis. By making the output of the programme as 'functionality' and not just 'number' of tap connections, it aims to infuse behavioural change in the human resource of implementing agencies. The community is being sensitized about the concept of water quality.

2. Focusing decentralized 'service delivery' and not 'infrastructure creation'

Changing focus from mere water supply infrastructure creation to 'service delivery' with local communities at the centre is a huge policy shift.

This shift is significant as it plans for 'post-construction' and provides a direction at every step, which is to empower local communities to manage, operate & maintain in-village water supply systems. This also gives primacy to strengthening water quality monitoring and building local capacities to undertake water quality surveillance activities. All water sources are to be tested twice a year for bacteriological contamination (pre and post-monsoon) and once a year for chemical contamination.

3. Rigorous planning exercise

Every year, upto 2% of total fund allocation under JJM is to be used for WQM&S activities. The detailed planning facilitates States to brainstorm on different WQMS activities and plan better in terms of both physically and financially, viz. no. of proposed training vis-à-vis its expected cost, different kinds of IEC activities vis-à-vis its expected cost, no. of FTKs to be procured vis-à-vis its cost, etc. Such rigorous planning allows for structured regular reviews and output-based implementation with quarter-wise milestones.



Quality of water is tested by surveillance committee through FTKs

4. Strengthening laboratories with NABL accreditation/ recognition

At the start of JJM, less than 50 water testing laboratories were NABL accredited, whereas more than 210 laboratories are accredited. Further, NABL recognition under Proficiency Testing (PT) program has been introduced for block/ sub-division level and mobile laboratories. To facilitate the same, NABL trainings are being organized for different States, multiple advisories have been issued and it was also suggested to undertake a gap assessment of all laboratories viz. physical infrastructure, human resource availability, etc. for corrective action at scale.

5. Opening laboratories to public

All labs across country in all States have been opened to general public to test their water samples at nominal rate. A committee set up by the NJJM has issued an advisory facilitating opening up of labs along with standardized costs as reference for testing of 13 basic water quality parameters as a package. Many States have proceeded to issue newspaper advertisements announcing the opening up of laboratories welcoming citizens to bring their water samples for testing. Example: Tripura has established a system where the water sample is given a bar code maintaining person anonymity and the report is sent to the person through SMS and e-mail directly.

6. Exploring partnerships to promote water quality testing

Partnerships are being explored with high schools/ colleges/ universities, etc. with existing and functional chemistry labs to set up water quality testing as well. States have been advised to bring such labs under the ambit of water quality testing labs. Kerala Water Authority in partnership

with Directorate of Higher Secondary Education had opened up mini water quality testing labs in all higher secondary schools increasing access of water quality testing to local communities.

7. Developing portable devices for water quality testing at household level

NJJM launched an innovation challenge in partnership with Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) to develop portable devices for water testing at household level, to bring an innovative, modular, and cost-effective solution that can be used at the village/ household level to test the drinking water quality instantly, easily and accurately. This move, if successful, is expected to revolutionize water quality testing in rural areas.

8. Empowering women to lead water quality surveillance

Under JJM, water quality surveillance led by local community comprises of two things (i.) water quality testing using Field Test Kits; and (ii.) conducting regular sanitary inspections. In addition, five women from every village (covering habitation-wise representation) are being trained on using Field Test Kits (FTKs). The details of the women trained are being captured on JJM-IMIS. The dialogue on developing local water utilities may also explore women-led SHGs conducting the water quality testing and sanitary inspections on regular basis on a payment basis with the Panchayat.

9. Dedicated dashboard for water quality

The – Jal Jeevan Mission Water Quality Management Information System (JJM WQMIS), developed in partnership with the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), has

been launched as an online portal along with mobile application for water quality management. All water quality data is available in public domain, i.e. no. of labs, nearest lab, water sample & testing details, etc. The app also alerts the local authorities for remedial action, wherever required. Access to readily available data will go a long way in ensuring requisite policy implementation for assured service delivery.

10. Promoting sensor-based IoT

NJJM in partnership with States and sector partners has started facilitating sensor-based water supply system on pilot basis. The data from 11 live locations about the water supply quantity, quality and regularity are shown on the [JJM Dashboard](#). States like Bihar, Punjab, and Haryana have come forward for its implementation. Sikkim, Manipur, and Goa have completed basic survey works. Gujarat has begun navigating the sensor-based rural water supply systems in several villages.

Conclusion

These are just some of the initiatives to strengthen water quality monitoring & surveillance activities and realizing the vision of each of this initiative is a huge task in itself requiring continuous training at grassroots level, handholding the GP/ VWSC members and the 5-women member team, streamlining procurement of resources, massive capacity building and trainings, etc. This requires support from sector partners and ISAs to constantly support SWSM/ DWSM in facilitating WQMS activities. The vision is to build local water utilities that focus on service delivery to every rural household and public institutions on long-term basis. The way forward, as the NJJM motto says, is 'building partnerships, working together and changing lives'.

A water secure future – for all, by all

- Nicolas Osbert

Chief – Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), UNICEF India



The Jal Jeevan Mission has been transforming the face of rural water supply across India over the last two years. Through an integrated service delivery approach, the mission focussed on sustainable practices with community-led and community-managed schemes, and source sustainability weaved into the water supply schemes. This transformative approach has allowed for an unprecedented reach to vulnerable communities and for children and women to survive and thrive.



Piped water connection at Umkadul anganwadi centre in Meghalaya

Even as the COVID-19 pandemic continues to challenge routines and daily life, there has been progress made in helping stabilize them once more, especially in rural areas. Take a quick trip today to a village benefitting from the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) and you will witness an unprecedented number of households with tap water connections right in their courtyards. No more linings for that one public standpost for water, often by women and girls who lose out on other opportunities in the meantime. Instead, pipes and taps are bringing the water, fit for drinking and other household uses, right to their doorsteps.

While piped water supply is taken for granted by many, the lack of it has been a silent and detrimental inequity affecting many communities for decades. Women, and often young girls, have faced the brunt of the burden, bearing the responsibility to collect water, safe or not, from however far to continue life within their households as it were. Furthermore, with groundwater depletion and a decline in water quality, the availability of water supply has become an incessant issue year on year. The announcement of the JJM on 15th August 2019 by the Prime Minister acknowledged and called out this glaring gap, to provide piped water supply to every household in the country by 2024 – an ambitious announcement indeed, given that only 16.92 per cent of rural households in India had tap water connections at the time.

Under the JJM, a further push into schools and *anganwadi* centres reached through the “100 days campaign” in 2020, giving way to an even more impressive outcome: multiple tap water connections placed at key locations across school and *anganwadi* grounds providing safe water for drinking, handwashing

with soap, cleaning, and ensuring a safe learning environment overall. I have personally been appreciative of this centering of children in schools and *anganwadi centres* in the message and vision, because access to water is fundamental to promoting healthy development at this critical period of growth. For girl students going through menstruation, water supply is crucial for being able to practice safe hygiene while on campus, which helps them stay in school, as well.

The JJM is a gamechanger for the water supply sector in India. While the attempt for service delivery at such an unprecedented scale in homes and institutions is already impressive, it is in the Government of India's approach to view the water sector as a whole, matching scale with sustainability, that is bringing long-term change on the ground. Rural water supply programmes have been

in play ever since the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) launched in 1972, however, the JJM's approach has indicated a new dawn for water security in the country with due focus on source sustainability and community ownership.

At the outset, the mission is creating a new paradigm at the grassroots. Where once drinking water supply was viewed as a one-time service delivery by the State Public Health Engineering Departments, JJM is placing the focus on community engagement and management of the water supply schemes. Piped water supply schemes are being designed and developed with community participation from the very beginning. The capacity of the community members is further strengthened to enable them to operationalize the schemes with proper operation and maintenance,

user charges, etc. The water supply is now being addressed as a public utility, integrating user charges, greywater management and source sustainability in the original scheme designs itself.

This is now also an integrated or a holistic approach to water supply by weaving in water quality, greywater management, and the rejuvenation and revival of water sources into the programme design. This ensures that there is human resources and financial investment across the spectrum of inputs necessary to ensure continued functionality, from operation and maintenance and water quality monitoring to water sources protection and community greywater management recharge of groundwater. This interwoven approach, to be buttressed by functionality assessments, is highlighted in the operational guidelines issued the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti. Such planning is key in paving the way for long-term water security.

Furthermore, the JJM is being able to achieve and deliver such meaningful change by literally calling all hands-on deck. The piped water supply schemes, at least the single village ones, are designed to be managed by the community itself. Led by the village water and sanitation committees (VWSCs), the community is empowered to develop a village action plan (VAP) which in turn enables them to collect and provide user charges, and to keep the schemes functional and running while protecting water sources. In states like Bihar, this effort is being led by women associated with the ward implement and management committees, which require three or more seats to be occupied by women; this initiative has given them the opportunity to assume positions of power and leadership with skilling



Shanti Devi, WIMC member, Khajwatta village, Vaishali, Bihar

support. Building on the evidence that women can manage water more efficiently, the WIMCs engage women to drive water schemes, also equipping them with leadership skills.

Just as important to the ecosystem being fostered by the Government is the engagement of partners and non-traditional stakeholders at every level of governance. Currently, sector partners such as UN agencies, international development agencies, foundations, trusts, NGOs, CBOs, and corporates with CSR funds that have been proactively working in the water sector with wide outreach and impact have been brought on board to play their parts. UNICEF, a proud partner of the Mission, is in turn leveraging opportunities to collaborate with various stakeholders at the national and state level to support the central and state government in driving forward the shared vision for universal access to safely managed drinking water and sanitation.

UNICEF is also advocating with the Chief Secretaries and Principal Secretaries of the departments of rural water supply, education, and women and child development, to prioritize JJM's implementation.

UNICEF supported states in sharing data among the different line departments – a critical step towards convergence – and developing plans for the coverage of the schools and anganwadi centres based on the availability of water supply sources, and assisting states and districts in developing standard designs of location-specific upgradations using sustainable technologies such as the solar-powered lifting of water to overhead tanks in the institutions and monitoring the progress of implementation.

Thanks to the above investments, and the leadership and commitment from the highest levels of government, the campaign achieved great heights in two short years. Against the campaign's baselines, 6,96,528 schools and 6,89,452 AWCs have got tap water within their premises as per the sector MIS. As per the latest Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) report by WHO and UNICEF, as of 2020, 56 per cent of the rural population in India is using safely managed water supplies, that is accessible on premises, available when needed and free from contamination. To achieve this, various government ministries and departments too joined hands to strengthen the four P's that had helped revolu-

tionize the sanitation programme of the five years past: political leadership, public financing, partnership and people's participation.

The Jal Jeevan Mission, at the end, is not just about the provision of drinking water, it is about keeping safe hygiene and sanitation practices at the center of all the work that we do to keep children safe at home and outside of them; it is about increasing women's participation in the workplace and economy, by giving them more time to pursue their aspirations. It is about helping adolescent girls practice menstrual hygiene management while still having access to education.

All this work has placed India on an optimistic trend towards achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6 and others. Adding water to the lives of millions of people, especially those of women and girls, can be transformational in ensuring regular schooling, less absenteeism among teachers, learning new hygiene habits, and preventing disease. These two years of the Jal Jeevan Mission have prioritized this, and it is on track to continue transforming India into a more resilient and prosperous nation. ■





2 Years of
Jal Jeevan Mission
Har Ghar Jal



Over  **Crore**
rural households
are getting
tap water supply

JJM promotes technology for transparency and accountability

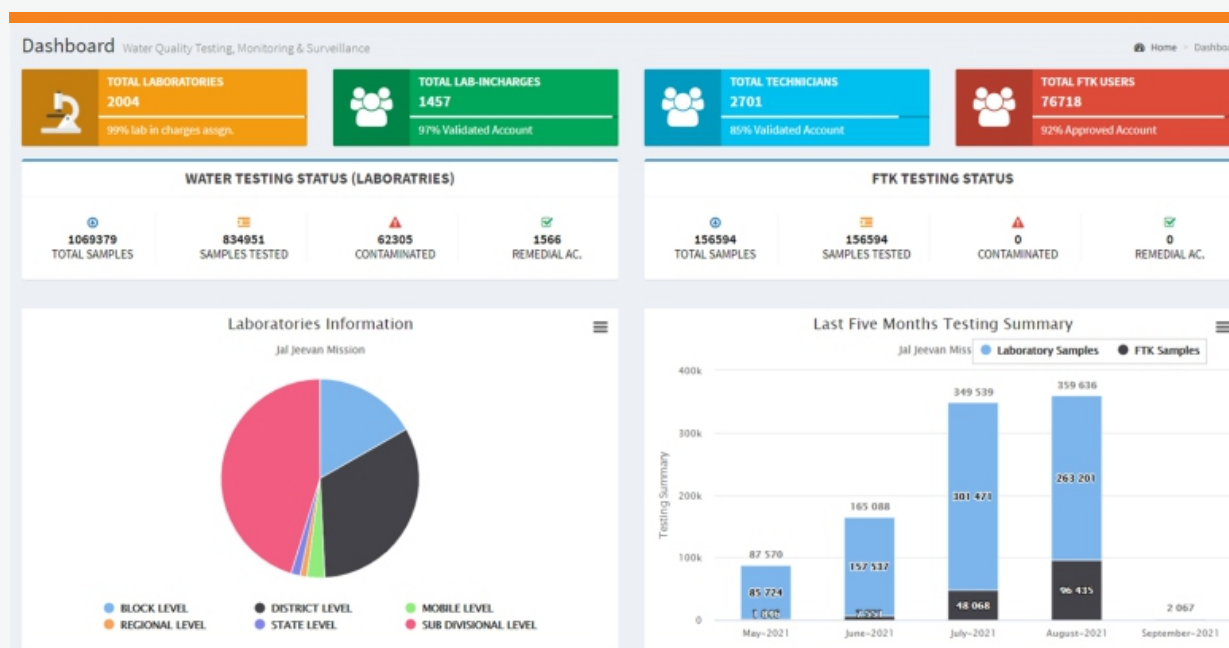
- Pradeep Singh, Director (JJM)

The effort to provide clean drinking water to rural communities has been on agenda ever since the first five-year plan after independence. Under SDG-6.1, it is envisioned to provide universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all before 2030. As per NSS 76th round, 87.6 % HHs in rural area and 90.9% HHs in urban area and 88.7 percentage over all had sufficient drinking water from principal source. This has been achieved through public stand-posts, hand-pumps and development of other protected sources, etc. Even if the infrastructure is available for most communities, the assured supply of potable water on regular basis remained an issue and any

disruption in supply results in great inconvenience. In order to ensure 'ease of living' of people living in rural areas, on 15th August 2019, Hon'ble Prime Minister announced Jal Jeevan Mission, with the aim to make provision of tap water connection to every rural household of the country by 2024. This is a big step forward towards dealing the issue of rural water supply with utility approach. The utility approach means that performance is to be judged based on parameters of the service delivery rather than in terms of investment and creation of infrastructure. In telecom, electricity or gas sector, the consumer only deals with service provider in terms of availability and quality of service.

It is also necessary for PHED/ RWS departments as the penetration of information technology (IT) and adoption of social media has reached to villages, the monitoring and review of the water supply is continuously being done by people. It is time that such capacities are created in communities and PHED/ RWS departments, so that pump outages are known in real time and repair is done. Preventive maintenance, grievance redressal, resolution of complaint, provision of alternative source in case of maintenance, etc. has to be done like any modern public utility. Jal Jeevan Mission has tried to address the issue of assured and potable water supply to households in a holistic manner. The service delivery of water supply for every household has been defined clearly in terms of supply of 55 lpcd of water, of prescribed quality on a regular and long-term basis. Thus, the design parameters of for water supply infrastructure is clear so that adequate and prudent investment can be made to develop infrastructure that ensures water supply for next 30 – 40 years.

At the time on announcement of mission only 3.23 Crore household



had tap water connection out of total 18.93 Crore rural households in the country. The scale of implementation of providing tap water supply to 15.7 Crore households in 6.05 lakh villages with the focus on service delivery in less than five years' time is a huge challenge.

Ever since the inception of JJM in August 2019, technology has been used intensively for planning, implementation and monitoring. The approach has also been to create adequate support of database on which utility can operate. The national level data base known as "Integrated Management Information System (IMIS)" which was in operation since 2009, has been further customised to keep all the scheme and beneficiary related data for each village. The geotagging of major assets like ESR, storage reservoir, drinking water source, etc. is being uploaded in JJM-IMIS. The data of beneficiaries provided with tap water connection is also being uploaded following 'Aadhar' authentication process.

The JJM-IMIS also brings together all program related data, i.e. tap water connection provided at household level on daily basis, Village Action Plans, District Action Plans, State Action Plans, Village Water & Sanitation Committee details, scheme planning and expenditure data, financing and funding details, the progress of support activities, progress in priority areas, etc.

Under JJM, the online tracking of disbursement and expenditure being done through the use of the "Public Finance Management System (PFMS)". Thus, the information of physical progress and financial expenditure is being maintained, which is available to public through dashboard, reports, etc. The JJM-IMIS has become central ware house of information and is accessible to all

stakeholders at district, State and national level.

Much like other utilities that keep the inventory of assets, the JJM-IMIS keeps the inventories of all the assets that will be needed to provide service i.e. water supply. It also maintains database of consumers and other related information. To capture the aspect of service delivery i.e. Quality, Quantity and regularity two more databases are envisaged to have been created. The following three databases are very important.

- i.) **JJM - IMIS:** for keeping details of beneficiaries and investment of infrastructure;
- ii.) **JJM - WQMIS:** keeping database of quality aspect of service delivery - maintain database of water quality being supplied through periodical WQMS activities by water supply departments and community; and
- iii.) **JJM - IoT platform:** for keeping database IoT devices being deployed, device management, registration/ de-registration etc., record of data from sensors.

The JJM approach is to ensure maximum transparency. The voluntary disclosure of information is yet another hallmark of JJM that is being used to ensure prudent investment and at the same time create pressure for the speedy implementation. Following information in terms of dashboard, report is available in public domain.

- i.) **Details on PWS and non-PWS** coverage, asset inventory of water supply infrastructure, beneficiaries details, fund allocation, expenditure and various other details for overall planning and status as on date.

- ii.) **Water Quality Information Management System' (WQMIS) Dashboard** ensures overall monitoring of water quality tests results, contaminated test report, if any, will be automatically flagged up to state and central-level authorities for corrective action at source of the supply of drinking water.

- iii.) **IMIS Reports:** Tap water connections, the details of beneficiaries, financial progress, etc. are provided with granularity up to habitation.

In order to help the VWSCs and PHED departments to undertake O&M, source strengthening, grey water management, grievance redressal, etc., a JJM Mobile app is under development that will be used by the VWSCs/ PHE departments to function as utility. The Mobile app will take data from JJM-IMIS, JJM WQMIS and JJM- IoT platform. An analytical engine using AI/ ML algorithms is also planned so that such large databases can be analysed to generate alerts on failures etc for each village. This will also utilise the data base to create useful insights for assured supply.

In order to build capacity of VWSCs/ RWS departments online training programme/ webinars are being continuously organised by national Mission. The on-boarding of Key Resource Centres (KRCs) as knowledge partners will further help to manage this change in approach and seamless program implementation. KRCs will form three layers to provide capacity building support i.e. national/ regional level, State level and community level. Sector Partners will address a combination of macro and micro level issues in capacity building and ISAs are envisioned to be captive institutions to provide capacity building and implementation support at GP/ VWSC levels. ■

Village Action Plan (VAP) prepared in a campaign mode

- **Dr. Hrishikesh Yashod**, (MD, State JJM, Maharashtra), **Mahesh Patil** (Executive Engineer, SJJM) **Anand Ghodke** (WASH Officer, UNICEF, Maharashtra), **Mandar Sathe** (State Consultant, JJM, UNICEF, Maharashtra)

The implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) follows a bottom up approach, with village level action planning as the foundation, to ensure potable tap water connection to every rural household and local village institutions by 2024. Village Action Plan (VAP) is prepared in a participatory manner with a notion to orient and facilitate community on sustaining water supply, type of schemes required viz. new or retrofitting the existing one with least cost solutions. VAP is the core element to realise the dream of FHTC with at

least 55 lpcd of drinking water supply. The process of VAP leads to development of District Action Plans (DAP) and State Action Plan (SAP). Hence, development of VAP stands out as the backbone for the planning and implementation of JJM.

The pandemic situation due to Covid19 posed serious challenges in implementing village level processes as VAP requires involvement of various stakeholders across village, block and as well as district level. The State Jal Jeevan Mission (SJJM),

Maharashtra and UNICEF, Mumbai with support from development partners PriMove and ACWADAM developed the hybrid system of offline and online process of VAP preparation with the help of customised KoBo tool detailing out the data entry fields of VAP document, simplified data entry interface, automated data tabulation supported by in built estimation and calculation with backend support team stationed at State and District level.

The Initiative

Considering both urgency and scale, the current initiative was undertaken to develop tools using Information and Communication Technology (ICT) with a remotely operated system of real-time support. The capacity of functionaries and community was developed using online platforms. Training modules were customized to suit the online medium for strengthening the capacities focusing more on animations and clips. Village level data collection tools were formulated with user manuals. Data entry tools



Community discussing Village Action Plan (VAP) in the Gram Sabha

were developed using an open-source platform called as 'KoBo Toolbox' and equipped with built in backend data supported by scheme estimations formulae of different scenarios. This not only helped to solve complicated calculations by villagers but also ensured possibility of remote support as and when required by team of experts positioned at district and state level. This also ensured simplified process to convert VAP to DPR.

Pilot Intervention

The SJJM initiated a process of development of DAP and successfully piloted it in Pune district of Maharashtra in February, 2020. The VAP preparation process had to face a major challenge during the COVID-19 pandemic. Physical distancing norms and safety restrictions slowed down data collection, field assessment, capacity building activities and plan preparation. It was then decided to explore a user-friendly alternative technology capable of remotely addressing the need of district, block and communities. First model of KoBo based VAP preparation tool was developed in June, 2020. This was piloted in 100 Gram Panchayats in 3 blocks of Osmanabad district. Based on the learnings and feedback from various stakeholders, the tool underwent a few amendments. The final version of the tool was made ready in the month of May, 2021 and was piloted in Raigad district. Post that, Kobo Collect App was ready to roll out for the state to prepare online VAPs and draft estimates, which acted as a catalyst to bring community faces in JJM planning without a digital divide.

Using Digital Platform KoBo

KoBo Toolbox is a free open-source tool for mobile data collection, available to all and used during the humanitarian response. It allows

collection of data in the field using mobile devices such as mobile phones or tablets, as well as with paper or computers.

The customised tool developed for VAP preparation in Maharashtra consists of two modules. First module is the data entry tool which comes with backend in-built database of JJM IMIS and census. The second module is the scheme cost estimation tool or DPR preparation tool based on estimations made through transect walk and discussions among the village communities. The tool collects village level data from the communities and calculates the cost estimates using backend costing data (scheduled rates) and engineering considerations. The processing of data on mail merge facility and Microsoft Excel tool results in the Village Action Plan as an output as per the JJM guideline. This is the final product ready to be approved by Gram Sabha and to be signed by the office bearers of the Gram Panchayat. A manual on how to use the toolkit has also been prepared for the reference of the district and block level staff.

Roll Out in the State

The SJJM with support from UNICEF and PriMove launched a fortnight campaign in the state spanning between July and August 2021 to prepare VAPs using KoBo toolkit. It started with capacity building of District Water & Sanitation Missions (DWSMs) and block level officials and consultants on using KoBo toolkit. A total of more than 2,500 staff members and experts were trained, who in turn organized the block level trainings for about 150,000 GPs and VWSC members from 40,596 villages. As of 15th August 2021, 32% village action plans for 13,300 villages are available. It is expected to have all VAPs in the standard formats to be ready by September, 2021.

Results and Cautions

Although the initiative has yielded several benefits, it should not be deemed as a direct substitute the community engagement process. Rather, it should be seen as a complementary process to the community engagement. Use of technology enhances speed, provides support in decision making, and provides ease of operation. However, the accuracy of results largely depends on accuracy of inputs. Following table gives comparative values of costs as per DPR vs as per calculations made using kobo tool. Variation can be seen in the range of 2% to 17%. These variations may increase depending on the accuracy of the inputs of village level data.

Benefits of using the virtual toolkit

The entire effort has led to the following understanding and benefits

- The mission mode implementation helped in reaching to around 40,596 villages within 60-90 days;
- It is possible to achieve the required speed, scale and community participation using user-friendly technology applications with a mix of technology and community interface;
- Preparation of preliminary cost estimates using village level data with involvement of local communities is feasible and it can lead to DPRs;
- Capacity building as well as awareness about JJM, VAP and process is crucial and achievable, albeit Covid time;
- As understood, the difference in costing using this tool stands between 5% to 10% which confirms wider and large-scale usability of this toolkit. ■

15th Finance Commission tied grant to RLBs for water & sanitation

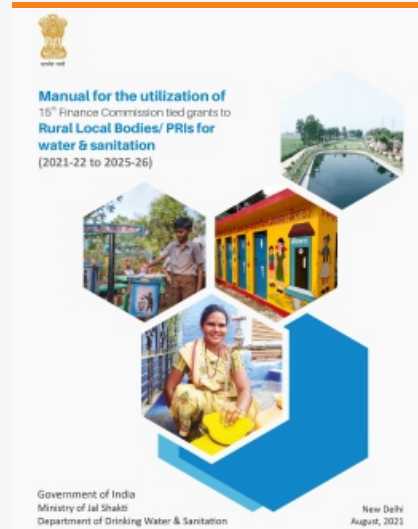
- NJJM

Fifteenth Finance Commission has recommended Rs. 1,42,084 Crore as tied grant to rural local bodies (RLBs)/ PRIs for water and sanitation for the five years 2021–22 to 2025–26. This tied grant will have a huge impact on ensuring water supply and sanitation services in villages and thus on public health and quality of life in rural areas. The 15th Finance Commission tied grants will ensure more funds to Gram Panchayats to make their water supply and sanitation-related plans implemented and Gram Panchayats can function as local 'public utilities' with a focus on 'service delivery. This is a big step towards strengthening the local self-government in line with the 73rd Amendment to the Constitution.

The Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, Government of India has issued the Guidelines for release and utilization of grants recommended by the 15th Finance Commission for RLBs/ PRIs during the period 2021–22 to 2025–26. The Dept. of Drinking Water & Sanitation (DDWS), Ministry of Jal Shakti, Govt of India will act as the nodal Department for determining the eligibility of the rural local bodies for the '15th FC tied grant for water & sanitation' and recommend release of tied grant for water & sanitation, to the Dept. of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance for all States.

Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation has recommended for

release of 1st instalment of tied grant to 25 States for water and sanitation activities & onward transfer to RLBs/ PRIs. With 50 thousand Crore budgetary support by Government of India, 30 thousand Crore State's share for Jal Jeevan Mission and this year allocation of Rs. 28 thousand Crore under 15th Commission tied grant for water and sanitation, more than one lakh Crore fund is available for making provision of piped water supply in villages. This will have a huge impact on the rural economy.



To help and enable RLBs/ panchayats to perform their functions as recommended by the 15th Finance Commission, State's Water & Sanitation/ Rural Water Supply/ Public Health Engineering Departments will provide technical assistance to these Panchayats/ RLBs. To simplify and help RLBs/ panchayats, the Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation,

Ministry of Jal Shakti has prepared a manual for utilization of these funds and the same has been made available to all State Governments. States to get the manual translated into vernacular language and to make them available to every village Panchayat. A massive drive is to be taken to sensitize, train and empower the panchayat functionaries to utilize this fund to ensure tap water supply and improved sanitation in villages.

In all, the 15th Finance Commission recommended Rs. 2,36,805 Crore to RLBs/ PRIs for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26. The Commission has identified 'water supply and sanitation' as national priority areas, which determines the quality of life of people living in rural areas. It has recommended 60% of the allocation to RLBs/ Panchayats i.e. Rs. 1,42,084 Crore as a tied grant to be utilized for a.) supply of drinking water, rainwater harvesting and water recycling; and b.) sanitation & maintenance of open-defecation free (ODF) status. Year-wise allocation of tied grant for water supply & sanitation services, are as under:

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Year	Tied grant
2021-22	26,940
2022-23	27,908
2023-24	28,212
2024-25	29,880
2025-26	29,144
	1,42,084

To translate the vision of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi to provide assured potable tap water supply to every household and improved sanitation, Union Government is working in partnership with States to ensure these two basic services in rural areas. Assured availability of potable drinking water in adequate quantity, of prescribed quality at household level on a

regular and long-term basis, and improved sanitation & hygiene have a significant impact on public health and better socio-economic condition of people. To ensure water supply and sanitation services, earmarking such a substantial amount by 15th Finance Commission for basic water and sanitation services in villages is a progressive step.

Since August 2019, Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) is under implementation in partnership with States to make provision of tap water supply to every rural home, ensuring 'no one is left out' with an outlay of Rs. 3.60 lakh Crore. The transformational mission will enable every rural household to get drinking water supply on a regular and long-term basis at affordable service delivery charges, thereby improving the quality of life of people and enhancing the 'ease of living' in villages.

During the last seven years, huge efforts and investments have been made to enable our villages to become Open Defecation Free (ODF), and to sustain these efforts, Swachhh Bharat Mission (SBM) Phase-II is under implementation with an objective to achieve ODF plus status of villages in the country. The focus is on Solid and Liquid Waste Management, plastic free villages and ensuring ODF status of villages.

In the last 20 months, the importance of public health during the CoVid -19 pandemic has been widely recognized. Thus, it is very important to have provision of clean drinking water and improved sanitation in our villages. The 15th FC tied grant will prove to be a boon for rural areas by making provision of these services as well as in controlling water-borne diseases and managing grey water, which poses a public health hazard.

For effective utilization of the tied grant for water and sanitation, States need to identify nodal departments

and to put in place the system in accordance with the guidelines during 15th Finance Commission period. Further, massive training/ orientation programme for the people of Rural Local Bodies/ Panchayati Raj Institutions on various aspects of the tied-grants, its release, and utilization, planning and execution work, audit & accounting, etc. to be organized. For this purpose, the National Jal Jeevan Mission, Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation has selected 84 eminent institutions as Key Resource Centres (KRCs) and to impart training and capacity building of RLBs/ Gram Panchayats for ensuring assured water supply, improved sanitation, and hygiene in the country.

Stress is given on putting in place a robust 'operation and maintenance' policy in States to recover service charges from households in line with the recommendations of the successive Finance Commissions to meet the recurring expenditure on rural water supply and sanitation services in villages for long-term and assured service delivery.

Following the bottom-up approach, it is expected that every Gram Panchayat and/ or its sub-committee, i.e., Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWSC)/ Pani Samiti functions as a 'local public utility' that can plan, approve, implement, manage, operate and maintain in-village water supply and sanitation services on a regular and long-term basis with focus on service delivery, rather than mere infrastructure creation. GPs or their sub-committees to ensure water supply schemes are operated and maintained properly, and last their full design period, i.e., the next 30 years and to ensure the investment made on sanitation for ODF sustainability and solid and liquid waste management in the villages is utilized on long-term basis. For this, every village needs to prepare a 5-

year Village Action Plan co-terminus with 15th Finance Commission period, comprising of critical components of drinking water source strengthening, water supply, grey water treatment & its reuse, operation & maintenance, solid & liquid waste management, etc. These Village action Plans to be part of Gram Panchayat Development Plans.

It is important that water supply schemes and sanitation facilities created in villages remain operational on long-term basis and Gram Panchayat or its sub-committee manages the same. In accordance with the 73rd Amendment to the Constitution, Gram Panchayats are empowered to manage these two basic services in villages, which are considered as core functions of Panchayats. This tied grant has provided a golden opportunity for Gram Panchayats to strengthen the local self-government. This will help in developing 'responsible and responsive leadership' at grassroot level. This empowerment process is in line with the motto of the Government i.e. 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Viswas and Sabka Prayas' as announced by the Prime Minister in his address to the nation on last Independence Day.

The main objective of the 15th Finance Commission tied grant for water and sanitation is to enable RLBs/ Gram Panchayats to shoulder the responsibility for potable water supply to every household, schools, anganwadi centres, ashramshalas, PHCs/ CHCs, community centres, marketplaces, playgrounds, etc. on long-term and regular basis; greywater management; solid waste management; maintenance of open-defecation free status and improved sanitation in villages. 15th Finance Commission tied grant will help to achieve tangible outputs with intended outcomes viz. reduced water-borne diseases and improved health, reduced dropout from schools, reduction of drudgery, etc. ■

State-wise allocation of tied grant to RLBs/ PRIs for water & sanitation (2021-22 to 2025-26)

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

S. No.	State	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,164	1,206	1,218	1,292	1,260	6,138
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	102	106	108	114	112	540
3.	Assam	712	736	744	790	770	3,752
4.	Bihar	2,226	2,306	2,330	2,468	2,408	11,736
5.	Chhattisgarh	646	668	676	716	698	3,402
6.	Goa	34	34	34	38	36	176
7.	Gujarat	1,418	1,468	1,484	1,572	1,534	7,474
8.	Haryana	562	580	588	622	606	2,958
9.	Himachal Pradesh	190	198	200	212	206	1,004
10.	Jharkhand	750	776	784	832	810	3,952
11.	Karnataka	1,426	1,478	1,494	1,582	1,544	7,524
12.	Kerala	722	748	756	800	780	3,806
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1,766	1,830	1,850	1,960	1,912	9,316
14.	Maharashtra	2,584	2,676	2,706	2,866	2,796	13,628
15.	Manipur	78	82	82	88	86	414
16.	Meghalaya	82	84	84	90	88	426
17.	Mizoram	42	42	44	46	44	218
18.	Nagaland	56	58	58	62	60	292
19.	Odisha	1,002	1,036	1,048	1,110	1,084	5,280
20.	Punjab	616	638	644	682	666	3,246
21.	Rajasthan	1,712	1,774	1,794	1,900	1,852	9,032
22.	Sikkim	18	20	20	22	20	100
23.	Tamil Nadu	1,600	1,656	1,674	1,774	1,730	8,436
24.	Telangana	820	850	858	908	886	4,320
25.	Tripura	84	88	88	94	92	448
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4,324	4,480	4,528	4,796	4,678	22,808
27.	Uttarakhand	256	264	268	282	274	1,344
28.	West Bengal	1,956	2,026	2,050	2,170	2,116	10,320
	Total	26,940	27,908	28,212	29,880	29,144	1,42,084

State stories

Maharashtra

Pratipada – Tap water connections in remote habitation

Pratipada village Nandre Gram Panchayat in Dhule district of Maharashtra is a village with Scheduled Tribe majority population with habitations scattered on a hillock with no *pucca* (tar) road for accessibility in Dhule district, Maharashtra State. During monsoons, one of the habitations usually gets cut-off from the mainland and left isolated. The habitation has about 25 households and the people are primarily engaged in farming. All the households are *kuchcha* (mud plastered huts) in nature and some of the houses are under construction under Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awas Yojana. Jal Jeevan Mission has ensured tap water connections to all the households in the village.

Under Jal Jeevan Mission, the State is ensuring last mile connectivity by providing clean tap water through tap connections in this remote habitation. The State is committed to reach out to every household with the active participation of local village communities. The real essence of JJM is clearly visible in this far-flung habitation of Pratipada, where all the community members expressed their gratitude and the end of their drudgery related to access to water. ■



Tap connection reaches Pratipada village household

Himachal Pradesh

Capacity building by ISAs

Under Jal Jeevan Mission, bottom-up approach is being adopted wherein local village communities play a key role from planning, implementation to operation and maintenance of water supply schemes in villages. States/UTs are engaging Implementation Support Agencies (ISAs) to handhold the local community.

Himachal Pradesh has engaged 21 civil society organizations as ISAs, who will train the foot soldiers, including Panchayat representatives and Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWSC) members. The ISAs raise community awareness especially about various components of JJM and support VWSC meetings throughout the State. In one such meeting held at Chauri village of Gopalpur block in Mandi district, the ISA, Jai Baba Kamalhiya Aradhna Sanstha, discussed the role and responsibilities of VWSC. The meeting covered community from seven wards and emphasised community engagement in key activities of strengthening of drinking water sources, water conservation, upkeep of water tanks, water quality testing at source and end point. Up-Sarpanch, Ward Panch, Panchayat Secretary, ASHA worker, anganwadi worker and local community attended the meeting.

Chauri Panchayat is led by a woman Sarpanch, Smt. Kanta Devi, who has taken the initiative of engaging women in developmental works, especially water, as they are the primary managers who face the hardship of collecting water from far away regions when it becomes scarce in summers which is also the peak tourist season. The ISA communicated to the community the essence of mission guidelines so that they imbibe it and share it with other stakeholders. The main tasks for a VWSC member are to engage in dialogue with the community and make sure that their concerns are addressed while preparing the Village Action Plan (VAP). The work is not limited to VAP preparation though. It plays the lead role in planning, implementation and operation & maintenance of the infrastructure created to make sure that 'no one is left out' especially women, elderly, marginalized, etc. The 10-15 members VWSC was constituted, comprising 50%

women and 25% people belonging to scheduled caste/scheduled tribe, during the *Gram Sabha* meeting held in the presence of Panchayat representatives.

The ISA also explained to the village community the necessity and method of greywater management and rainwater harvesting. Rainwater harvesting is promoted under the mission, which involves cleaning/ construction of ponds to collect rainwater for use and for improving the groundwater table.

So far, three districts, 12 blocks, 954 Panchayats and 8,744 villages of Himachal Pradesh have become Har Ghar Jal, which means every home in 8,744 villages has access to tap water supply. Out of 18,188 villages in the State, VWSCs constituted in 17,332 villages and Village Action Plans prepared in 16,525 villages. ■



Training underway in Himachal Pradesh

Gujarat

Community participation for development

Valana village of Gujarat today is a happy place for its women and children. The leap from no tap water connection to 100% tap connections in a span of few months is worth to be told to others for inspiration. When the whole world came to a screeching halt due to CoVid-19 pandemic, the Rural Water Supply department of Gujarat was steadily working towards water security. Valana village is located in Viramgam block of Ahmedabad district.

Valana village was a water deprived place few years back. There was no tap water connection in the village and the nearest water source was also one kilometer away.

During harsh summers, the depleting water table, and non-availability of clean water forced the village community to consume contaminated water. The physical stress of walking distance in bad weather and rough terrain, affected the health of women and girls. But the story of Valana village is flipped now for good. Vasantben Bharwad, village leader of Valana villager is now a happy and proud woman. She credits the achievement to the joint effort of Central and State government, WASMO, and the local village community. WASMO organized the initial community meetings in the village and a consensus for a village water supply scheme. The field team of water supply department took forward this opportunity enthusiastically. A well charted IEC program not only informed the community, but also instilled a sense of ownership and pride amongst them. The efforts of authorities were well received and motivated the womenfolk to participate in Gram Sabhas. The local community and especially the Pani Samiti took interest in the in-village water supply scheme execution. The scheme consists of 2 km distribution pipeline with 286 household tap connections including that of anganwadi centres and schools in the village.

Valana village is an excellent example of public will and community participation through the village community here are mostly daily wage earners, the thirst for development which motivates them to contribute for the scheme, is an example worth replicating. ■



Water reaches households in Valana village

Odisha

Odisha plans solar energy-based water supply schemes

As per [Census 2011](#), 83.31% of the population in Odisha live in rural areas and about 80% rely on groundwater for drinking and domestic purposes. Borewells and hand pumps are the mainstay of rural drinking water supply. During summer, when the water level falls, the effort needed to fetch water increases. Although there is water in the borewell, the area is declared water scarce if the pumping level drops below the lifting capacity of the hand pump. For rural women, the water crisis means long hours wasted every day in collecting and fetching water for their drinking needs. During these hours, girls and women could be attending school or working, thereby preventing them from other socio-economic opportunities.

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (RWSS) department of Government of Odisha has been implementing Solar Energy based Dual Pump Drinking Water Supply schemes through Orissa Renewable Energy Development Agency (OREDA) since 2013-14 with one common standpost concept in handpump dependent habitations. A key goal of this initiative was to meet the needs of women living in remote areas without electricity. The number of solar pumps installed since then has risen to more than 11,000 so far. RWSS is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission to make provision of tap water connection to every rural household of the State. A majority of the schemes proposed for small villages are solar-based. Technical assistance was provided to RWSS through a Renewable

Energy Expert to implement Solar Energy Based Water Supply Schemes. RWSS is about to finalize work orders for 3,386 Solar Energy based Dual Pump Piped Water Supply Schemes to provide 1,14,619 tap water connections across 2,950 villages. All these schemes will be integrated with the latest remote monitoring systems.

RWSS is proposing grid-connected 700 to 1000 KWp Solar Power plants in the shadow-free land and rooftops of Water Treatment Plants to optimize the Operation and Maintenance (O&M) cost of Mega Piped Water Supply Systems. Two projects are sanctioned by the Government in Angul and Balasore districts. In-built solar power plants will be part of the upcoming Mega Piped Water Supply Schemes.

This initiative is the first of its kind in the rural drinking water sector. The use of renewable energy is environmentally sustainable, reduces carbon emissions. It also educates the local community about measures in climate change mitigation, and has low recurring expenses. RWSS Odisha and UNICEF are working together for successful implementation of the project. Solar energy operated village schemes can leverage their financial resources more efficiently since their Operation and Maintenance cost is relatively very less. This approach is going to alleviate the suffering of the women who travel long distances to fetch water. ■



Proposed 700 KWp Grid connected floating solar power plant in Angul district

Chhattisgarh

Chhindbahar: Piped water supply to end women's drudgery

Kamla Kashyap's face beamed with joy at the sight of tap water supply in her village. Kamla, from Dongri Para hamlet of Chhindbahar village in Bastar district, had been eyeing for this for years. While she had approached elected representatives of her Panchayat for this provision several times in the past, it was not until the launch of the Jal Jeevan Mission that she could hope to get it.

"Women folk of our *para* used to cover around 300 to 400 meters just to fetch water," she rued. However, efforts taken collectively by the PHED, the Panchayat, women SHGs, the VWSC, and even local community supported by VVS and UNICEF, bore fruit, she added.

After collecting the basic information, VVS started involving Sarpanchs, Ward Members, Public Health and Engineering Department (PHED) engineers, and members of Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWSC), and the Village Health & Sanitation Committee (VHSC) for the preparation of Village Development Plans (VDPs). *Jal Mitras* took the lead in involving the people's representatives and community members in developing the plans, which were unanimously approved by the Gram Sabhas.

The plans were presented before the Gram Sabha for discussion and approval. After the plans were approved,

the PHED started the work. The pipeline is laid and connected to the overhead water tank that gets water from a bore-well fitted with a motor in Padarchangni hamlet to provide drinking water to the households through the pipeline. Pipelaying works is underway in other hamlets of the village. ■

Ladakh

Ladakh launches 'Pani Maah' campaign

The Union Territory of Ladakh launched a month-long campaign- 'Pani Maah' (Water Month) for expeditious implementation of JJM in the UT. Under the campaign, the UT is reaching out to village communities explaining salient features of JJM and the importance of clean water for health. 'Pani Maah' is being organised at the Block and Panchayat level in two phases. In the first phase from 1st to 14th August and the second phase will run from 16th to 30th August, 2021.

In the first phase of 'Pani Maah', the focus will be on *Swachhta Sarvekshan* and sanitation drives by Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWSC)/ Pani Samiti members. During this phase, water samples will be collected from all identified sources and service delivery points for testing. The first phase will also include awareness and sensitisation campaigns.



Water quality testing through FTK by village women in Bastar district, Chhattisgarh



'Pani Maah' celebrated in Ladakh

The phase two of 'Pani Maah' will focus on organizing the Pani Sabhas/ Gram Sabhas/ Block level meetings and door-to-door visits for effective communication on water quality and service delivery under JJM. During this phase, Jal Jeevan Mission implementation, water quality test reports, and analysis will be discussed with the villagers in an open forum. The block-wise/ village-wise schedule for water sample collection is prepared. The Gram Sabhas will ensure maximum participation of villagers in the campaign.

The campaign has a three-pronged approach — focusing on water quality testing, planning and strategizing water supply, and seamless functioning of Pani Sabha in the villages.

Launching the campaign on 25th July, 2021, during a four-day workshop on the implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission in Ladakh, Lt. Governor Shri R K Mathur, emphasized the objective of the 'Pani Maah' as well as efficient service delivery. Through this month-long campaign, village communities will be encouraged to send water samples to water quality laboratories for quality checks and monitoring.

The UT of Ladakh has also announced an award of Rs. 5 lakh per village for the first 5 'Har Ghar Jal' villages of each district and Rs. 25 lakh to the first 'Har Ghar Jal' block in each district. The PRI members, BDOs, AEEs and other concerned stakeholders with the outstanding performance will be honoured on Republic Day, 2022 for their contribution towards making villages, blocks and districts - 'Har Ghar Jal'.

Tripura

An ingenious in-village water scheme for Behlianchip village

Collecting water dripping from bamboo trees for drinking and other household needs was the only way to get water for people of Behlianchip village in Jampuihill block of Tripura, a beautiful hill region covered with thick forest in the east bordering Mizoram and Bangladesh in the West. Behlianchip is located along the ridgeline of Jampuihill, between 600-850 m above sea level, the highest peak in the State.

The village has 193 households and a population of 900 people. Every day the people here trudged about 400 meters uphill to collect water. In summers, when bamboo roots do not have enough water and water sources dry up, people don't get the water they need. By and large, people here depend on rainwater, and when there was no rain, as a stop gap arrangement, water was provided through cans in trucks. The struggle to secure the basic necessity was an everyday struggle.

Laying the water pipeline in Behlianchip was not easy for the engineers. Two streams flowing through a steep terrain were identified. To provide tap water to the residents, water was required to be stored through the construction of a leak-proof weir or storage reservoir within the stream bed, which was quite difficult. Hence it

was decided to build two small sumps just beneath the falls in two different streams to trap water. A 30,000 gallon capacity water reservoir was constructed and a 10,000 gallon per hour capacity submersible pump was installed to lift the water for treatment. From Clear Water Reservoir (CWR), the water was lifted and sent to the distribution reservoir located at a hilltop about 175 meter above the plant site. The treated water was then

supplied to 56 households through gravity. Jal Jeevan Mission ensured the people of Behlianchip received piped water supply not just for the household but also for the three anganwadi centres and one school. A long-cherished dream of the village community to have tap water in their homes is finally accomplished under 'Har Ghar Jal' programme. ■



Infrastructure developed under JJM in Tripura

Karnataka

PARIHARA: Karnataka's grievance redressal mechanism

Rural Karnataka is experiencing a sea change in its development under Swachh Bharat Mission (G) and Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) programmes. Village communities are getting better sanitation facilities with Individual Household Latrine (IHHL), Community Sanitary Complex (CSC), Solid Waste Management (SWM) and Liquid Waste Management (LWM). Households have started getting clean tap water supply under JJM. These development at works are carried out by developing robust infrastructure, establishing systems and procedures, and bringing efficient operation & maintenance systems. For sustainable management of these services, a robust feedback mechanism is required.

To address this issue, Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation Department (RDWSD), Government of Karnataka, has established **parihara** (grievance redressal system), a centrally monitored web-based management system to register, track and resolve grievances. The **parihara** helpline's head office is located at the head office of



RDWSD, Karnataka. Citizens can contact this helpline via phone, website and social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Instagram and WhatsApp. The system assigns a grievance number, which can be used to track and monitor the status of the grievance. Immediately after the grievance is registered in the portal, the concerned authorities get a message to take corrective action. Customers also receive message with the complaint number. Grievance is resolved by the relevant authorities within the stipulated time. If not, the grievance will be brought to the attention of the higher authorities. The number "94809 85555" has been popularized in every Gram Panchayat, to make people aware. This number is frequently posted on all social media platforms of the department for more traction.

Parihara Helpline is one of the best platforms for solving all rural water and sanitation issues. ■

State Review Meeting

Union Minister, Jal Shakti and Chief Minister, Chhattisgarh jointly review implementation of Har Ghar Jal programme

Union Minister, Jal Shakti, Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat and Chief Minister of Chhattisgarh Shri Bhupesh Baghel jointly reviewed the implementation of Har Ghar Jal programme at Raipur. Shri Ravindra Chaube, Minister of Water Resources, Shri Guru Rudra Kumar, Minister of Public Health & Engineering, Shri Amitabh Jain, Chief Secretary, Shri Bharat Lal, Additional Secretary & Mission Director attended the review.

A presentation highlighting the planning and implementation of the programme was made by AS&MD, NJJM, Shri Bharat Lal. Out of a total 45.48 lakh and more households, only 3.20 lakh (7%) households had access of piped water connection in August, 2019. Since then, in 23 months, despite CoVid-19 pandemic and lockdown disruptions, only 2.73 lakh households have been provided with potable drinking water. As a result, 5.92 lakh households (13%) now have tap water supply. The State has planned to provide 22.14 lakh tap connections in 2021-22, 11.37 lakh in 2022-23 and the remaining 6.29 lakh in 2023-24.

Keeping in view to ensure tap water connection in every rural home of the State. The Central grant has been increased fourfold from Rs. 445.52 in 2020-21 to Rs. 1,908.96 in 2021-22. The first tranche of Rs. 453.71 Crore has already been released to the State. With four-fold increase, unspent balance and matching State share, the State has an assured fund availability of Rs. 4,268 Crore for the current financial year 2021-22 which indicates there is no paucity of fund to increase the speed and scale of programme implementation.

Further, Rs. 646 Crore is allocated to the State under 15th Finance Commission tied-grant under water & sanitation for 2021-22 to the Panchayats. There is assured funding of Rs. 3,402 Crore for the next five-years from 2025-26. The huge investment in Chhattisgarh will create new employment opportunities, accelerate economic growth and boost rural economy with income generating activities in villages.

In Chhattisgarh, 17,967 schools (39%) and 10,019 (21%) anganwadi centres have access to piped water supply. The Union Minister urged the State to provide safe drinking water in all the remaining learning centres for better health, improved sanitation and hygiene for the children by 2nd October, 2021. He asked State officials to put up best efforts to expedite the implementation of mission works so that planned activities can be completed in a time-bound manner.



Union Minister Jal Shakti and CM Chhattisgarh jointly review JJM progress in the State

Union Minister of Jal Shakti & Chief Minister of Karnataka jointly review implementation of JJM

Union Minister, Jal Shakti, Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat and Shri B. S. Yediyurappa, Chief Minister of Karnataka jointly reviewed the implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission in Karnataka, today at Vidhan Souda, Bengaluru. The Chief Minister assured the Union Minister that the State will take all necessary steps to accelerate the pace of implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission and provide tap water supply to remaining 61.05 lakh households in Karnataka by 2023. The Union Minister, Jal Shakti assured the Chief Minister that the Central government will provide all support to State to achieve 'Har Ghar Jal' target. It is with the aim to translate Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi's vision of providing clean tap water to every household in the country by 2024.

During the meeting, Additional Secretary and Mission Director, National Jal Jeevan Mission, Shri Bharat Lal made a presentation highlighting the planning and implementation of the JJM in State. Later, he also had a detailed review meeting with the principal secretary and other senior State officials on speedy implementation of the mission in Karnataka.

To make Karnataka 'Har Ghar Jal' by 2023, the State has planned to provide tap water connections to 25.17 lakh households in 2021-22, 17.93 lakh tap water connections in 2022-23 and remaining 19.93 lakh tap water connections in 2023-24.

Keeping in view of the State's firm resolve to ensure potable tap water supply to every home, Union Minister, Jal Shakti, Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat has approved Rs. 5,008.79 Crore as central grant under Jal Jeevan Mission, a four-fold increase than previous year's central allocation. With this enhanced central allocation, opening balance of Rs 177.16 Crore, and State's matching share of Rs 5,215.93 Crore, a total outlay of Rs 10,401.88 Crore under Jal Jeevan Mission is available for water supply work in the State for 2021-22. Thus, ensuring enough fund availability to accelerate the pace of implementation.

In 2021-22, Rs 1,426 Crore has been allocated to Karnataka as 15th FC tied grant for water & sanitation to Rural Local Bodies/ PRIs. There is an assured funding of Rs 7,524 Crore for the next five years i.e. up to 2025-26. This huge investment in rural areas of Karnataka, will accelerate economic activities and also boost rural economy. It will create new employment opportunities in villages. ■



Joint review by Union Minister, Jal Shakti and CM, Karnataka on progress under JJM

Centre releases Rs. 2,400 Crore to Uttar Pradesh for the implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission

To translate Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi's vision of providing clean tap water to every household and free women and girls from drudgery of fetching water from a distance, National Jal Jeevan Mission has released Rs. 2,400 Crore to Uttar Pradesh against the allocation of Rs. 10,870 Crore for the financial year 2021-22. Union Minister, Jal Shakti, Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat has assured full assistance to the State for ensuring tap water supply in every rural home by 2024.

Uttar Pradesh, has 2.64 Crore rural households spread across 97 thousand villages, out of which now 32 lakh (12.3%) households have tap water supply in their homes. During the launch of the JJM on 15th August 2019, only 5.16 lakh (2%) households had tap water supply. In the last 24 months, despite CoVid pandemic and lockdown, the State has provided tap water connection to about 27 lakh (11%) households. The State aims to provide 64 lakh tap water connections and make 5

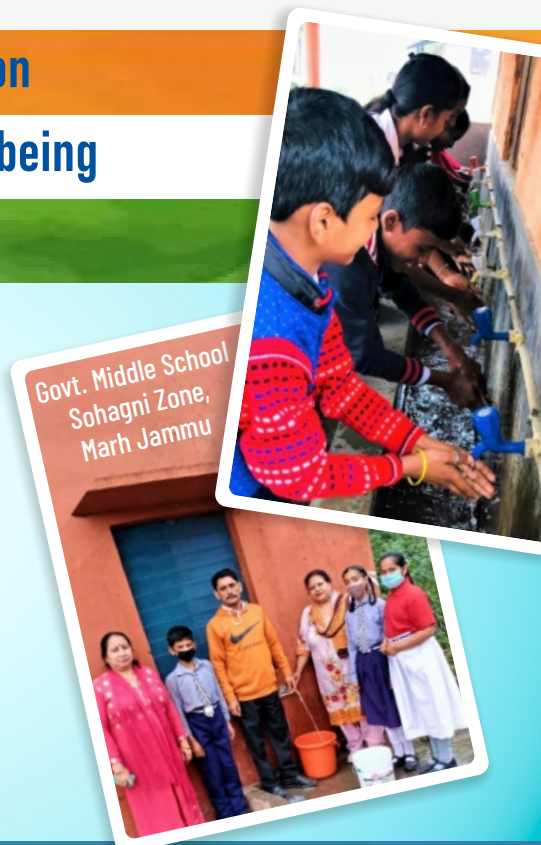
districts 'Har Ghar Jal' in the current financial year. Above 3,600 villages of Uttar Pradesh have become 'Har Ghar Jal' so far i.e. every family has started getting tap water supply in these villages. This increased Central allocation will help the State in speedy provision of tap water supply to remaining 2.31 Crore rural household in Uttar Pradesh.

Union Minister, Jal Shakti Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat regularly reviews the progress and undertakes visits to help address the challenges encountered and carry out corrective action immediately so that speed of programme implementation does not get impacted. In his recent meeting with Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh held in July, 2021, he has assured full assistance to the State and the Chief Minister assured that Uttar Pradesh government would ensure tap water connection to every rural home by 2024 as envisioned by the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi. He suggested to start water supply works in more than 60 thousand villages by December, 2021.

With this year's Central allocation of Rs. 10,870 Crore and opening balance available with the State Government, State's matching share the total assured fund available is more than Rs. 23,500 Crore. Thus, GoI is ensuring that there is no paucity of funds for implementation of this transformational mission in the State of Uttar Pradesh. ■

Jal Jeevan Mission focusing on children's health and their well-being

In **Jammu & Kashmir** all 22,422 schools and 23,926 anganwadi centers now have clean tap water supply



Tap water for drinking, cooking, handwashing & use in toilets

Actions from the Field



Two teams from National Jal Jeevan Mission visited two districts Pauri and Tehri Garhwal of Uttarakhand from 28th June to 1st July, 2021 to oversee the progress of implementation, discuss key issues and the FHTC coverage as per the timeline for achieving 100% coverage. The teams visited 14 villages and two water testing labs.

The teams visited the two districts along with officials from Jal Sansthan, Jal Nigam and Swajal. During their 4-day visit, the NJJM team visited the villages, schools and anganwadi centres to ascertain the progress as well as functionality of tap water connections provided. The State team was urged for IMIS data reconciliation. The visiting teams observed that District Water and Sanitation Mission (DWSM) is required to be strengthened for planning, execution and monitoring of schemes and recommended the appointment of District Programme Management Unit. Furthermore, capacity building/ training activities for Jal Sansthan/ Jal Nigam engineers as well for ISAs need to be expedited to internalize the principles of JJM. The team also recommended that the State expedite the activities for skill development given shortage of skilled manpower such as masons, plumbers, etc. in the region, which may delay the execution of the scheme. ■



A team of six members from the National Jal Jeevan Mission visited the State of West Bengal from 27 June - 30 July, 2021. The team visited three districts — South 24

Parganas, Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar — covering 31 villages and one tea garden to understand the key issues, challenges, suggest measures to speed up the implementation as well as document good practices. The State has 1.77 Crore rural households with about 1.58 Crore connections to be provided in remaining 3 years. During the visit, the team interacted with the DWSM/ SWSM officials, members of Gram Panchayat and local community. The purpose of the field visit was not only to oversee the work progress, but also to identify the issues that need be addressed to expedite the implementation to achieve various planned activities.

The State Government officials were sensitized about the community contribution towards invillage infrastructure capital cost, which is a mandatory and non-negotiable aspect of Jal Jeevan Mission. It was urged to engage Third-party inspection agency (TPIA) to check quality of works before making payment to agencies/ vendors. The State team was asked to expedite data entry of all 'Har Ghar Jal' villages in JJM-IMIS and ensure 100% tap connections in all School and AWCs by 2nd October, 2021. ■



Household tap water connection in West Bengal



Workshop on JJM and month-long IEC campaign launched in UT of Ladakh

A multi-disciplinary team from National Jal Jeevan Mission visited the UT of Ladakh from 22nd to 25th July, 2021, for a workshop on Jal Jeevan Mission organized by the UT administration for the district officials, Block Development Council chairman and counsellors, public health engineers, implementation support agencies (ISAs) and third-party inspection agencies (TPIAs).

The workshop provided inputs on the technical challenges related to the UT climate and sub-zero winter temperature, planning of IEC campaign, implementation of smart measurements & monitoring, community mobilization, and IMIS related issues. The workshop also reviewed block-wise tap water supply saturation plan for the UT, which comprises two districts — Leh and Kargil.

The Chairman of Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council and Chief Executive Councillor, Leh inaugurated the two-day workshop on 22 July, 2021. The UT Secretary-

cum-Commissioner made a presentation on the current status of the districts. This was followed by presentations on all of 16 blocks by AEEs, Chairman, Block Development Councillors (BDC). During the workshop, NJJM team provided inputs on planning, communication strategy for raising community awareness about the assured supply of potable water under JJM, meeting technological challenges for the year-around assured potable piped water supply, planning for community mobilisation and awareness, planning for implementation for the smart measurement and monitoring of water supply in villages, IMIS issues, etc.

The closing ceremony was attended by the Member of Parliament, Ladakh. NJJM team members also visited two 'Har Ghar Jal' villages Changa and Nang in Leh to explore the possibility of the installation of IoT-based smart measurements and monitoring systems.

A similar workshop was held at Kargil on 24 - 25 July, 2021, in which each of the 15 blocks of Kargil presented their JJM implementation plan for each village, and the administration of Ladakh made a detailed presentation on the water supply and monitoring system of Kargil; TPIA also presented their methodology as well as the progress made in works quality monitoring; ISAs made presentations on their work and way forward.

The concluding ceremony was attended by the Lieutenant Governor, Ladakh. He expressed satisfaction with the change in mindset brought by the workshop to accomplish the goal of "Har Ghar Jal".



Snippets

Virtual meeting with WASMO community

Additional Secretary & Mission Director, Shri Bharat Lal, spoke in a webinar attended by those who worked with WASMO, Gujarat, set up in 2002. A pioneer in decentralised, demand-driven, community-managed water and sanitation programmes in India, WASMO has been

awarded PM Civil Services Award (2008), UN Public Service Award (2009) and CAPAM Award (2010). JJM is universalising this concept and lessons learnt from the work done by WASMO is very useful. He emphasised that former WASMO people can contribute a lot by experience sharing and through outreach activities. Next three years of Jal Jeevan Mission are going to be very challenging but exciting. This phase in WASH sector will bring huge transformation in the rural areas of the country. ■



Technical Committee considers innovations and R&D proposals

The Technical Committee constituted in the Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti in its meeting held on 27th August, 2021 considered 6 innovation proposals and 8 R&D proposals and they would now be considered for listing in the innovation portal of the Department. The recommendations by the Committee would help the States/ UTs to use these technologies depending on their requirement and suitability.

To realize the goal of Jal Jeevan Mission with 'speed and scale', amidst the diverse challenges that are encountered, require innovative technological solutions. To assist the implementation agencies, a Technical Committee under the chairmanship of Principal Scientific Advisor to Government of India has been constituted under Jal Jeevan Mission to identify new technologies and select high end R&D proposals for funding. The Committee has representatives from Scientific Departments of Government of India, IITs, State Governments, NITI Aayog, NGOs and UNICEF.

The Committee was set up in October 2019 and despite CoVid-19 pandemic and other constraints, the Committee has met four times so far. It considered 114 innovative technologies and 84 R&D proposals and has accepted 10 innovative technologies and 2 R&D proposals for funding. The fourth meeting of the Technical Committee held on 27th August, 2021 considered 6 innovation proposals and 8 R&D proposals. One of the R&D proposals considered in the meeting was undertaking IoT based monitoring of drinking water quantity and quality in rural drinking water systems in different parts of the country. The proposal was presented by different CSIR labs coming together as partners. ■



Technical committee discusses R&D proposals

Training on Water Quality at NCDWSQ, Kolkata

A 3-day training on quality assurance of tap water supply for chemists/ water quality testing lab-in-charge of States/ UTs was organized during 23-27 August 2021 at National Centre for Drinking Water, Sanitation and Quality, Kolkata, an apex institution set up by Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation.

In his inaugural address, Secretary, DDWS emphasized that water quality is very pronounced in Jal Jeevan Mission with an urgent need to scale up testing and ensure its reporting. He stressed that the chemists to consider their efforts as an immense contribution to the country. In his keynote address, AS & MD, National Jal Jeevan Mission referred to chemists as 'conscience

keepers' for their significant role in generating confidence in people to be able to drink water directly from taps. He urged them to lead efforts as the biggest custodians of Public Health.

Five technical sessions were organized on day-1 of the training programme viz; overall Water Quality (WQ) perspective - WQ measuring instruments: its O&M - WQ standards and interpretation of results - WQ testing status and understanding framework and Operating WQ testing laboratories

Sector expert's viz. Shri Apoorva Oza (Aga Khan Foundation-India), Dr.Pawan Labhasetwar, (CSIR-NEERI), Prof. Arunabha Majumder, Shri A. Muralidharan, Dy Adviser NJJM, and Dr.V.N.Singh, Shriram Institute addressed and engaged with the participants on various issues concerning water quality. ■



JJM trains Lab In-charge on water quality at Kolkata centre

Good Governance in Forestry sector

Shri Bharat Lal, Additional Secretary & Mission Director, NJJM addressed senior officers of Indian Forest Service (IFS) as part of their week-long training course on 'Good Governance in Forestry sector'. He elaborated on 'Programme conceptualization & implementation: Learning from Jal Jeevan Mission'. During the meeting, he shared the vision of the mission including the need for a programme to align with the aspirations of people for improved quality of life and enhanced Ease-of-Living. Jal Jeevan Mission follows the circular approach of extract-use-treat-reuse ensuring long-term sustainability. He stressed that resources like water, oxygen, etc. are now the most critical outputs that the forest generates

highlighting the urgency in safeguarding and preserving them. ■

Jal Jeevan Mission - Vision

- Assured potable tap water supply to every household in adequate quantity, of prescribed quality on regular and long-term basis;
- GPs/ VWSCs/ Pani Samiti's to function as local 'water utilities' - to ensure water supply to every rural HH, collect water service charges, O&M, minor repairs, etc.;
- Sensor-based IoT to measure quantity, quality & regularity of water supply in villages;
- Village-level IT support to monitor water supply everyday in terms of quantity, quality and regularity along with public grievance redressal mechanism;
- Tap water service delivery charges collected from HHs along with FC grants to PRIs, to be used for ensuring drinking water supply in all households;
- Development of 'responsive & responsible leadership' at village level: A cadre of 25 to 30 persons in each village, in addition to the GP members;
- Water scarcity and water supply through road tankers to become a thing of the past. No more water-borne diseases in villages.

Interaction with Deputy Commissioners of Assam

The State-level conference of Deputy Commissioners chaired by the Chief Minister of Assam, Shri Himanta Biswas was held in Karbi Anglong, Assam. Where in all

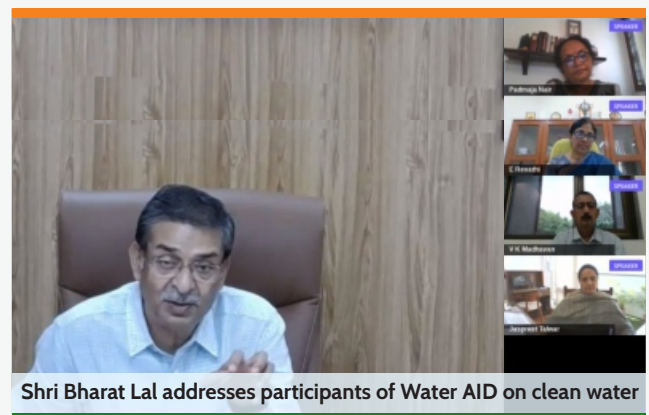
ministers, senior officials of State Govt. were present. AS&MD, National Jal Jeevan Mission gave an overview of the vision, approach and strategy to make provision of tap water connection to every rural household and urged the DCs to put up best efforts as JJM has provided the golden opportunity. ■



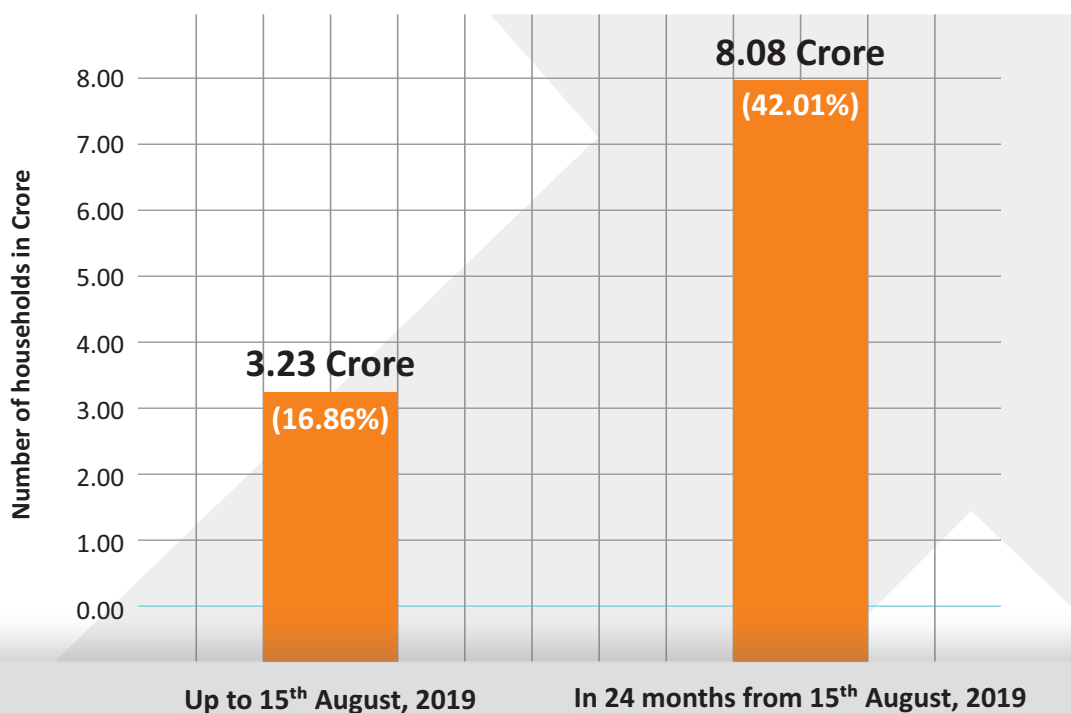
Special Session on World Water Week-2021

Water Aid foundation have organised 'CHARCHA' on Clean water, health & sanitation which are basic rights and must be made accessible to all. Shri Bharat Lal, Additional Secretary and Mission Director, NJJM stated that "Simpler the goal, easier it becomes to get involved for everybody. Jal Jeevan Mission is about improving the quality of life of people in the country and bridging the gap between rural and urban". We have started a water quality management information system which includes labs and samples at nominal rates to create a system of checks and balances where people can get their water tested and measures can be put into place, he said during the webinar. If citizens participate in this programme, this






programme will get much better and much bigger. I appeal to all of you to not be indifferent and to get involved. Let's get involved and let's contribute, concluded AS&MD-NJNM. ■








**Out of total 19.19 Crore rural households,
8.08 Crore have started getting tap water in their homes**



Role of Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWSC)

-  Key role in planning, implementation, management, operation & maintenance of in-village water supply systems
-  Mobilize and motivate community to contribute 5% or 10% of in-village capital expenditure in cash and/ or kind and/ or labour
-  Ensure periodic water quality testing using FTKs
-  Encourage contribution of Water user charge and its record-keeping
-  Function as local water utilities

Over **3.05 lakh** Village Water & Sanitation Committees (VWSC) constituted

-  Sub-committee of Gram Panchayat
-  Also referred as Pani Samiti
-  Consists of 10-15 members comprising
 - up to 25% elected members of GP
 - at least 50% women members
 - proportionate representation from weaker sections
-  Headed by Sarpanch/ up-sarpanch/ traditional village head, etc. as the Gram Sabha may decide
-  Panchayat Secretary/ Patwari/ Talati, etc. may act as Secretary of the Committee

Jal Jeevan Mission in News

(HAR GHAR JAL JAL YODANA)

Work in full swing, B'khand villagers to get piped drinking water in Dec

Bhujpur, B'khand, Odisha
The construction of a water supply system in B'khand village is in full swing. The project is being implemented by the Jal Jeevan Mission, Odisha. The system will provide piped drinking water to the villagers in December. The project is being implemented by the Jal Jeevan Mission, Odisha. The system will provide piped drinking water to the villagers in December. The project is being implemented by the Jal Jeevan Mission, Odisha. The system will provide piped drinking water to the villagers in December.

मध्य जल निगम के संचालक मंडल की 19वीं बैठक में सीएम ने दी अधिकारियों को हिरायात

लखनऊ, उत्तर प्रदेश
मध्य जल निगम के संचालक मंडल की 19वीं बैठक में सीएम ने दी अधिकारियों को हिरायात। बैठक में सीएम ने निगम के संचालक मंडल के सदस्यों को हिरायात किया। बैठक में सीएम ने निगम के संचालक मंडल के सदस्यों को हिरायात किया। बैठक में सीएम ने निगम के संचालक मंडल के सदस्यों को हिरायात किया। बैठक में सीएम ने निगम के संचालक मंडल के सदस्यों को हिरायात किया।

मुख्यमंत्री चौहान ने कहा- जल जीवन मिशन से होने वाले कार्यों में घटिया पाइप लगाने पर ठेकेदारों के खिलाफ होगी कार्रवाई

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यूपी में जल जीवन मिशन के लिए 2400 करोड़ जारी

नई दिल्ली, विशेष संवाददाता
जल जीवन मिशन की 'हर घर नल से नल' योजना के तहत केंद्रीय जल सचिव मंत्रालय ने उत्तर प्रदेश की 2400 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता अनुदान रशि जारी की है। जल जीवन मिशन की 'हर घर नल से नल' योजना के तहत केंद्रीय जल सचिव मंत्रालय ने उत्तर प्रदेश की 2400 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता अनुदान रशि जारी की है। जल जीवन मिशन की 'हर घर नल से नल' योजना के तहत केंद्रीय जल सचिव मंत्रालय ने उत्तर प्रदेश की 2400 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता अनुदान रशि जारी की है।

10.2% घरों में नल के पानी का कनेक्टन मिले

जल जीवन मिशन की शुरुआत के समय केवल 5.16 लाख (दो फीसदी) घरों में ही नल से जल की आपूर्ति होती थी। पिछले 23 महीनों में कोविड - 19 महामारी और लॉकडाउन के दौरान आने वाली बाधाओं के सामना करने के बावजूद राज्य में 26.86 लाख (10.2 फीसदी) घरों में नल के पानी का कनेक्शन प्रदान किया है। राज्य सरकार का लक्ष्य वल्व शिफ्ट वाले 10 लाख घरों में 'हर घर नल' पहुंचाना है। उत्तर प्रदेश के 3600 से अधिक गांव अब तक 'हर घर नल' से जोड़े गए हैं। यानी इन गांवों में हर परिवार को नल का पानी मिलना शुरू हो चुका है। इस बड़े हुए केंद्रीय अंशदान से राज्य सरकार को प्रदेश में शेष 2.31 करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल से जोड़ने की आपूर्ति के त्वरित प्राधान्य में मदद मिलेगी।

अब ग्राम प्रधान भी जांचेंगे पानी की गुणवत्ता

नगर, पंचायत, ग्रामीण
अब ग्राम प्रधान भी जांचेंगे पानी की गुणवत्ता। नगर, पंचायत, ग्रामीण अब ग्राम प्रधान भी जांचेंगे पानी की गुणवत्ता। नगर, पंचायत, ग्रामीण अब ग्राम प्रधान भी जांचेंगे पानी की गुणवत्ता। नगर, पंचायत, ग्रामीण अब ग्राम प्रधान भी जांचेंगे पानी की गुणवत्ता। नगर, पंचायत, ग्रामीण अब ग्राम प्रधान भी जांचेंगे पानी की गुणवत्ता। नगर, पंचायत, ग्रामीण अब ग्राम प्रधान भी जांचेंगे पानी की गुणवत्ता।

लोक स्वास्थ्य यात्रिकीय विभाग परियोजना में एक दिवसीय पेयजल गुणवत्ता प्रशिक्षण कार्यशाला का आयोजन हुआ सम्पन्न

स्वयंसेवावाद (एससेसएम)
लोक स्वास्थ्य यात्रिकीय विभाग परियोजना में एक दिवसीय पेयजल गुणवत्ता प्रशिक्षण कार्यशाला का आयोजन हुआ सम्पन्न। लोक स्वास्थ्य यात्रिकीय विभाग परियोजना में एक दिवसीय पेयजल गुणवत्ता प्रशिक्षण कार्यशाला का आयोजन हुआ सम्पन्न। लोक स्वास्थ्य यात्रिकीय विभाग परियोजना में एक दिवसीय पेयजल गुणवत्ता प्रशिक्षण कार्यशाला का आयोजन हुआ सम्पन्न। लोक स्वास्थ्य यात्रिकीय विभाग परियोजना में एक दिवसीय पेयजल गुणवत्ता प्रशिक्षण कार्यशाला का आयोजन हुआ सम्पन्न। लोक स्वास्थ्य यात्रिकीय विभाग परियोजना में एक दिवसीय पेयजल गुणवत्ता प्रशिक्षण कार्यशाला का आयोजन हुआ सम्पन्न।

जम्मू-कश्मीर में अब हर छात्र पी रहा शुद्ध जल

केंद्र शासित प्रदेश के सभी 22422 स्कूलों और 23926 आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों में पहुंचा नल से शुद्ध जल: रोखावत
जम्मू-कश्मीर में अब हर छात्र पी रहा शुद्ध जल। केंद्र शासित प्रदेश के सभी 22422 स्कूलों और 23926 आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों में पहुंचा नल से शुद्ध जल: रोखावत। जम्मू-कश्मीर में अब हर छात्र पी रहा शुद्ध जल। केंद्र शासित प्रदेश के सभी 22422 स्कूलों और 23926 आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों में पहुंचा नल से शुद्ध जल: रोखावत। जम्मू-कश्मीर में अब हर छात्र पी रहा शुद्ध जल। केंद्र शासित प्रदेश के सभी 22422 स्कूलों और 23926 आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों में पहुंचा नल से शुद्ध जल: रोखावत।

Jal Jeevan Mission: Flowing in the right direction

When Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched the Jal Jeevan Mission, it was a landmark moment in the history of water supply in India. The mission is aimed at providing safe drinking water to every household in the country. The mission is aimed at providing safe drinking water to every household in the country. The mission is aimed at providing safe drinking water to every household in the country. The mission is aimed at providing safe drinking water to every household in the country. The mission is aimed at providing safe drinking water to every household in the country.

राज्य में जल जीवन मिशन का शुभारंभ

राज्य में जल जीवन मिशन का शुभारंभ
राज्य में जल जीवन मिशन का शुभारंभ। राज्य में जल जीवन मिशन का शुभारंभ। राज्य में जल जीवन मिशन का शुभारंभ। राज्य में जल जीवन मिशन का शुभारंभ। राज्य में जल जीवन मिशन का शुभारंभ। राज्य में जल जीवन मिशन का शुभारंभ। राज्य में जल जीवन मिशन का शुभारंभ। राज्य में जल जीवन मिशन का शुभारंभ। राज्य में जल जीवन मिशन का शुभारंभ। राज्य में जल जीवन मिशन का शुभारंभ।

Jal Jeevan Samvad



Exposure Visit of Pani Samiti Members to Water Treatment Plant in Gujarat

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