



सत्यमेव जयते

16th CIVIL SERVICES DAY
APRIL 21, 2023

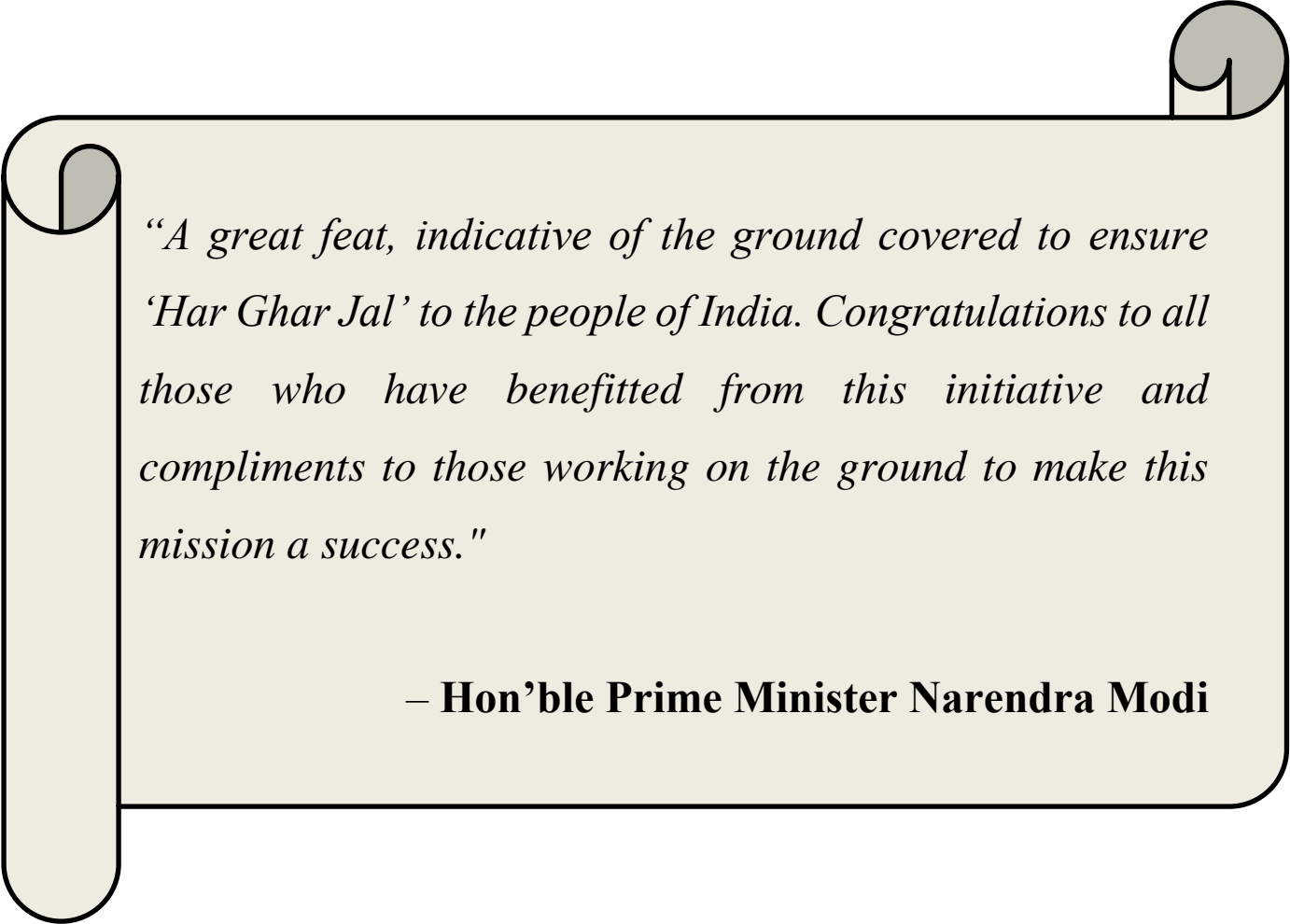


PRIME MINISTER'S AWARDS

**PIPED WATER
FOR ALL - JAL
JEEVAN MISSION**

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“A great feat, indicative of the ground covered to ensure ‘Har Ghar Jal’ to the people of India. Congratulations to all those who have benefitted from this initiative and compliments to those working on the ground to make this mission a success.”

– Hon’ble Prime Minister Narendra Modi

COMPOSITION OF SESSION

Breakaway Session	Piped Water for All – Jal Jeevan Mission
Chair	Shri Gajender Singh Shekhawat Hon'ble Minister Ministry of Jal Shakti Government of India
Panelists	Ms. Vini Mahajan Secretary Drinking Water Supply, Ministry of Jal Shakti Government of India Shri Manoj Joshi Secretary Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs Government of India Shri Sujoy Majumdar WASH Specialist UNICEF Shri L.K. Atheeq Additional Chief Secretary Public Health Engineering Government of Karnataka
Rapporteur	Shri Vikas Sheel Additional Secretary Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation Government of India

BACKGROUND

The National Water Supply Programme was launched in 1954 to provide safe water supply to all villages within a certain period as part of First Five Year Plan (1951-56). Until the Third Five Year Plan (1961-66), drinking water supply in the rural areas was a component of the Community Development Programme. In 1972-73, Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) was launched to supplement the efforts of State Governments, especially in areas with acute scarcity of water and those endemic to water borne diseases. Subsequently, the National Drinking Water Mission (NDWM) was launched to address the issue of water scarcity through scientific inputs and cost-effective technological solutions. Further, submissions during the Eighth Plan (1992-97) were taken up to address quality issues in habitations impacted by presence of excess Arsenic, Fluoride, Iron, salinity, scarcity of water sources. In 1999-2000, demand driven community-managed sector reforms involving Gram Panchayats/ local community in planning, implementation and management of drinking water schemes were started and later scaled up as Swajal dhara in 2002 and was implemented till 2007-2008.

In 2004-05, ARWSP became part of Bharat Nirman with the aim of ensuring full coverage of habitations by 2008-09. It was implemented till the year 2008-09 of Eleventh Five-year Plan (2007-12). In 2009-10, it was modified and renamed as National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) with focus on sustainability of water availability in terms of potability, adequacy, convenience, affordability and equity, adopting decentralized approach involving Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and community organizations.

In 2013, the NRDWP was modified providing focus on piped water supply schemes, enhancing service level from 40lpcd to 55lpcd to the extent possible, emphasizing on water quality and Japanese Encephalitis-Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (JE-AES) affected districts, wastewater treatment, recycling and O&M of ageing schemes.

The Government of India restructured and subsumed the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) into Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) to provide Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) to every rural household.

JAL JEEVAN MISSION- HAR GHAR JAL

The Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, announced Jal Jeevan Mission - 'Har Ghar Jal' on 15th August 2019 from the Red Fort. In partnership with States, the scheme envisions to make provision for tap water supply to every rural household in adequate quantity of prescribed quality on regular and long-term basis at affordable service delivery charges leading to improvement in living standards of rural communities. To achieve the task of providing tap water supply to every rural household in a span of five years, Rs 3.60 lakh crore has been allocated. The 15th Finance Commission allocated Rs 26,940 crore in 2021-22 as grant for water & sanitation to Rural Local Bodies/PRI. So far, States/UTs have become Har Ghar Jal, i.e., all households have tap water supply 125 districts have become Har Ghar Jal.

OBJECTIVES OF JAL JEEVAN MISSION

Broadly, the Jal Jeevan Mission has the following objectives:

- To provide Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC) to every rural household
- To prioritize provision of FHTCs in quality affected areas, villages in drought prone and desert areas, Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) villages, etc.
- To provide functional tap connection to Schools, Anganwadi centres, GP buildings, Health centres, wellness centres and community buildings
- To monitor functionality of tap connections
- To promote and ensure voluntary ownership among local community by way of contribution in cash, kind and/or labour and voluntary labour (shramdaan)
- To assist in ensuring sustainability of water supply system, i.e., water source, water supply infrastructure, and funds for regular O&M
- To empower and develop human resource in the sector such that the demands of construction, plumbing, electrical, water quality management, water treatment, catchment protection, O&M, etc. are taken care of in short and long term
- To bring awareness on various aspects and significance of safe drinking water and involvement of stakeholders in manner that make water everyone's business

COMPONENTS OF JAL JEEVAN MISSION

- Development of in-village piped water supply infrastructure to provide tap water connection to every rural household
- Development of reliable drinking water sources and/or augmentation of existing sources to provide long-term sustainability of water supply system
- As required, ensure bulk water transfer, treatment plants and distribution network to cater to every rural household
- Use of technological interventions to remove contaminants where water quality is an issue
- Retrofitting of completed and ongoing schemes to provide FHTCs at a minimum service level of 55 lpcd
- Greywater management
- Support activities such as IEC, HRD, training, development of utilities, water quality laboratories, water quality testing & surveillance, R&D, knowledge center, capacity building of communities, etc.
- Any other challenges emerging due to natural disasters/ calamities which may affect the goal of FHTC to every household by 2024, as per guidelines of Ministry of Finance on Flexi Funds

KEY FEATURES OF JAL JEEVAN MISSION

JJM is a major Mission being carried out at a rapid pace across the country. With stakeholders involved from the national level to the village/community levels, the major features of the Mission are:

- JJM is planned to benefit 19 crore rural households and more than 90 crore rural people directly, thereby reducing the gap between rural and urban households with respect to basic amenities.
- JJM will improve rural public health, especially for children, as potable drinking water in their homes and schools, anganwadi centres, etc. will reduce the chances of falling sick due to water-borne diseases.
- The focus of water supply has shifted from ‘villages/ habitations to households. Every rural household will be provided with adequate quantity and prescribed quality of tap water on regular and long-term basis.
- Emphasis is now on assured supply of potable water to every household rather than only development of water supply infrastructure. To achieve this, every Gram Panchayat and/or its sub-committee i.e., Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWSC)/ Pani Samiti will have to function like a public utility. To facilitate this, a massive programme of capacity building and skilling was undertaken at all levels through various empaneled agencies, especially at the village/ community level to improve understanding and for better management of utility.
- Community participation to promote ‘Gram Swaraj’ and ownership by giving power to the village people whereby the construction work of a village water supply scheme is taken up as per demand and need of the local community.
- The water supply scheme is planned and implemented as per a Village Action Plan, prepared with participation of the village community and approved by the Gram Sabha.
- Women and weaker sections of society play a key role in managing water supply while special focus is given to children by providing piped water supply on priority basis in schools, anganwadi centres and Ashramshalas.
- Provision of potable drinking water in quality-affected habitations.
- Surveillance of water quality by the local community involving women.
- JJM is implemented in a participatory manner with Self-Help Groups (SHGs), NGOs, community-based organizations, voluntary organizations, etc. working towards raising awareness and involving the community.
- Latest technologies are being utilized to bring in transparency, accountability and for the redressal of public grievances.
- Convergence of resources for providing assured and potable water to households.

Till 2024, JJM has an outlay of Rs. 3.60 lakh crore to be used in rural India. As there is a continuous need for skilled manpower (mason, plumber, electrician, pump operator, fitter, etc.) and with an increased demand for material/ products, it is expected to create employment generation opportunities and boost the rural economy.

OPERATIONAL MECHANISM

The Jal Jeevan Mission requires monitoring at multiple levels to ensure that the projects are carried out on time and to achieve the goal of 'Har Ghar Jal'. The framework involved includes:



According to the process of certification laid out in the Margdarshika of Jal Jeevan Mission, the field engineer first submits a completion certificate regarding water supply scheme to the Panchayat during Gram Sabha meeting. The villages confirm through a resolution of the Gram Sabha, that every household is getting regular supply of water of prescribed quality and not a single household is left out. It is also confirmed that all schools, anganwadi centers and other public institutions also getting tap water.

BUDGET ALLOCATION

Under JJM, the fund sharing pattern between Centre and States/ UTs is 100% for Union Territories without legislature, 90:10 for North-eastern & Himalayan States and UTs with legislature and 50:50 for rest of the States.

Details of Central funds allocated, funds drawn, and fund utilization as reported by the States/ UTs under Jal Jeevan Mission is as under –

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Year	BE/RE	Central		Expenditure under State Share	Centre + State Expenditure
		Fund Drawn by States	Reported Utilization		
2019-20	10,000.66	9,951.81	5,998.89	4,066.88	10,065.77
2020-21	11,000.00	10,917.86	12,542.03	7,803.36	20,345.39
2021-22	45,011.00	40,009.77	25,524.36	18,679.87	44,204.23
2022-23*	55,000.00	44,587.69	42,113.07	32,065.75	74,178.82
Total	1,21,011.66	1,05,467.13	86,178.35	62,615.86	1,48,794.21

* As on 23.3.2023

Source: JJM-IM

Further, 15th Finance Commission has recommended Rs. 2,36,805 Crore to RLBs/ PRIs for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26, out of which 60% is tied grant to be utilized for:

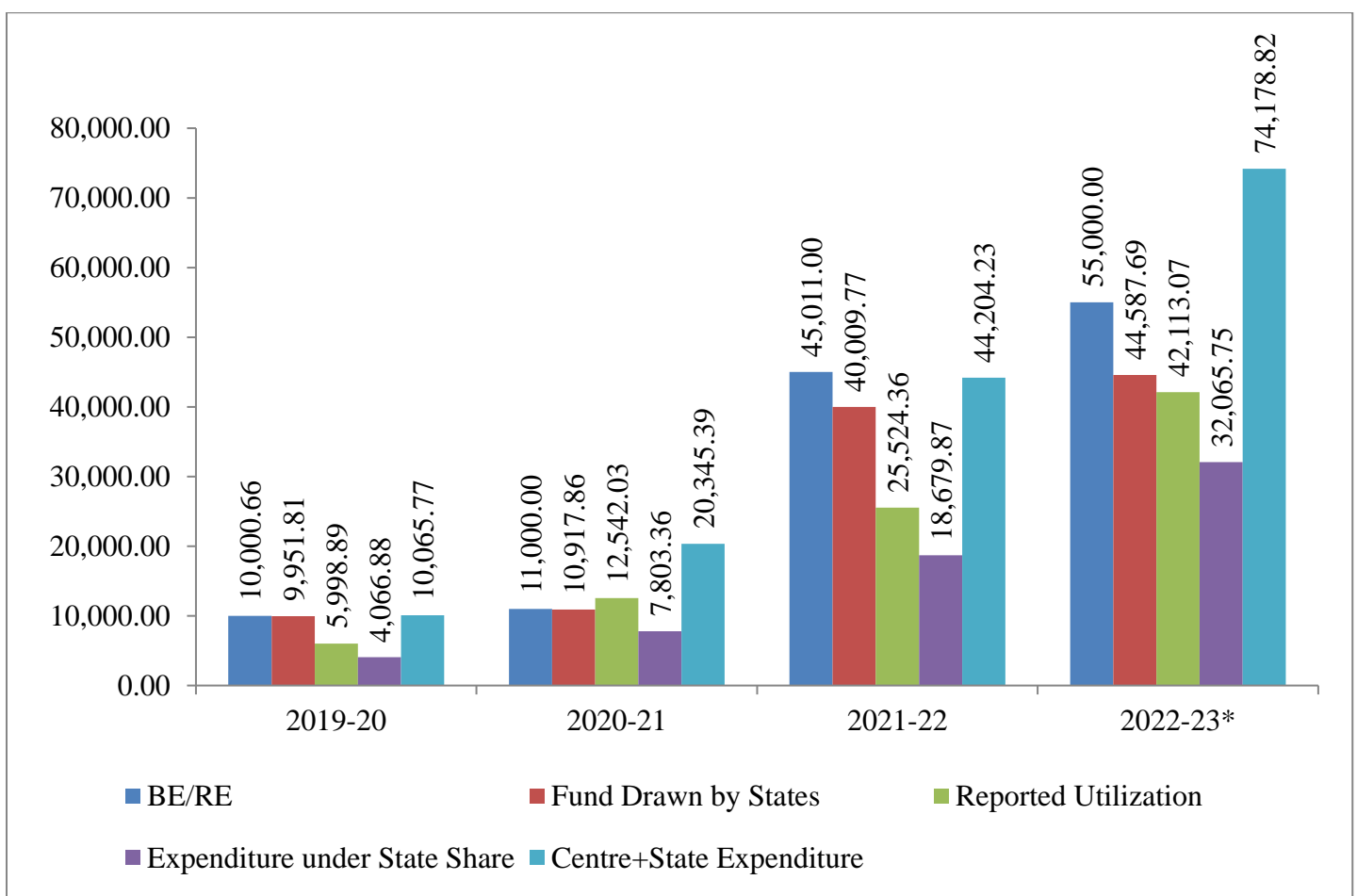
- sanitation and maintenance of open-defecation free (ODF) status; and
- supply of drinking water, rain water harvesting and water recycling.

Thus, to ensure water supply and sanitation services, Rs. 1,42,084 Crore will be made available for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26 to RLBs/ PRIs. The details are as under:

Year	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	Total
Amount (In Rs. Crores)	26,940.6	27,907.8	28,210.8	29,880.0	29,143.8	1,42,083.0

Apart from the 3.23 crore (17%), rural households were getting tap water connection at the announcement of JJM in August 2019, as reported by States/ UTs as on 23.03.2023, additional 8.28 Crore rural households have been provided with tap water connections under JJM. Thus, as on 23.03.2023, out of 19.42 Crore rural households in the country, more than 11.52 Crore (59.32%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes.

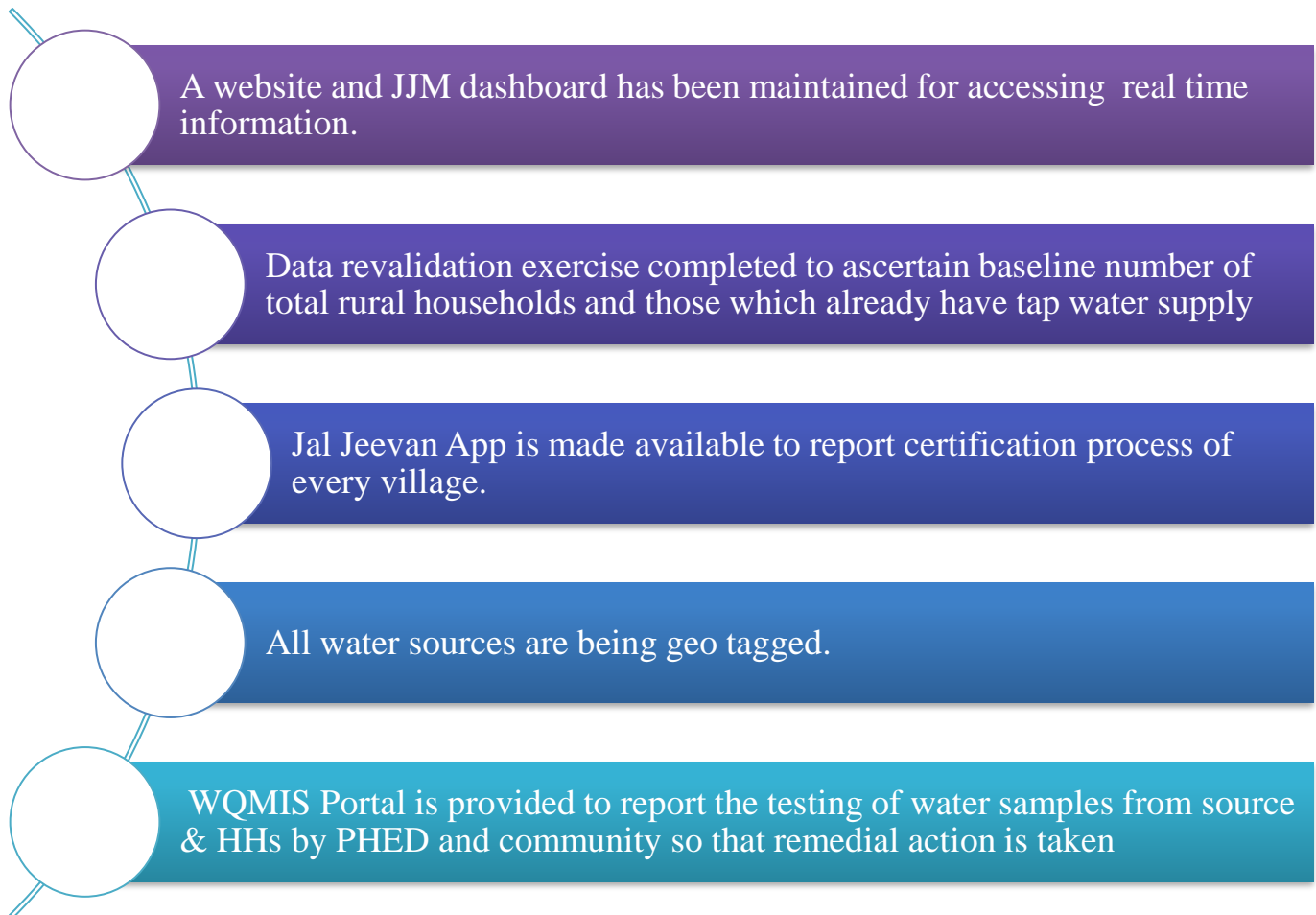
The same is presented below:



* As on 23.3.2023

USE OF TECHNOLOGY

Har Ghar Jal leverages the use of technology to ensure transparency, accountability, proper utilization of funds and service delivery. This is shown below:

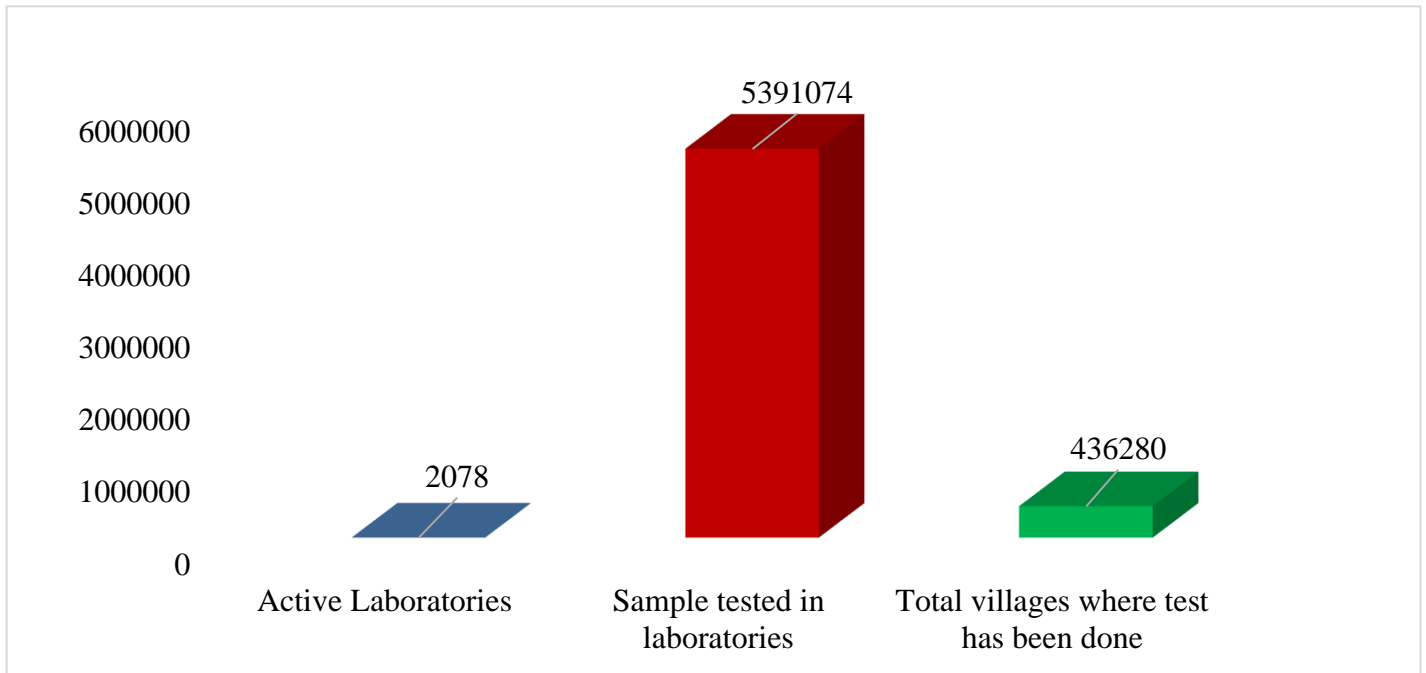


JJS 2023 dashboard is being maintained to foster the healthy competition among districts and focus on key parameters.

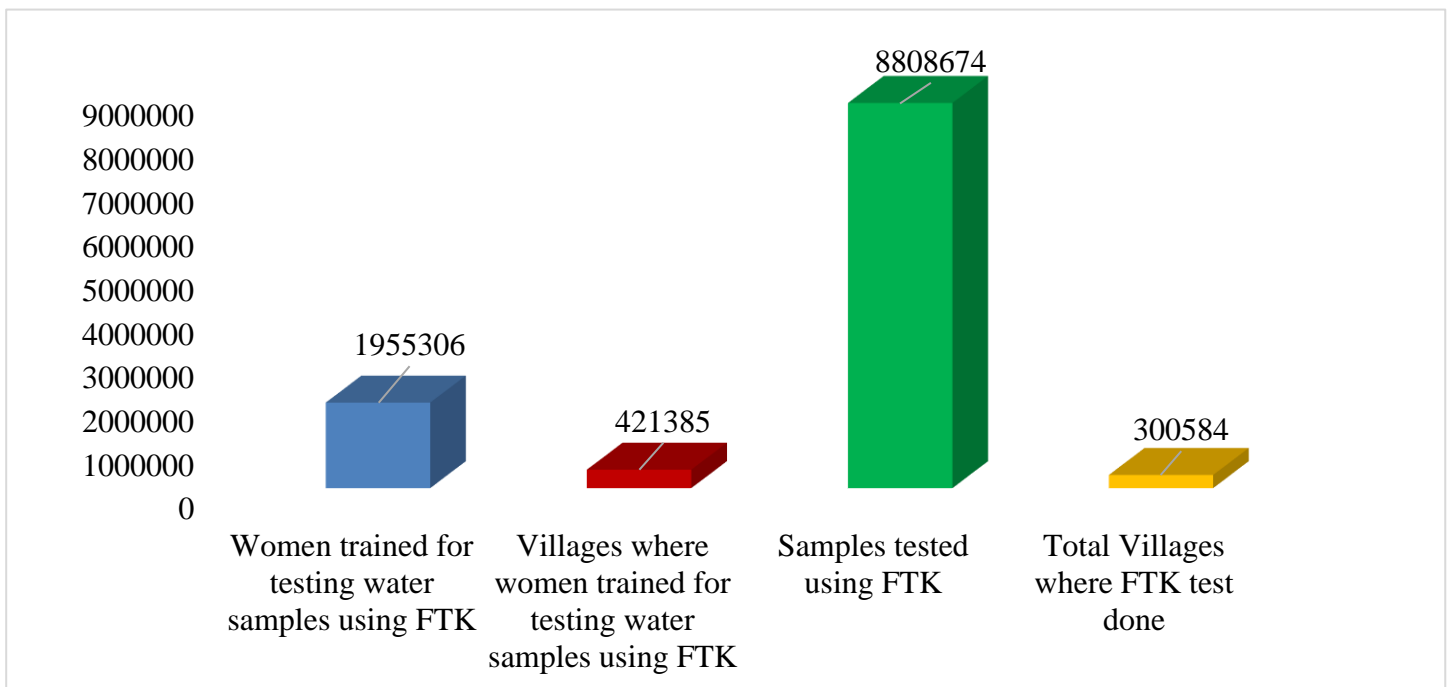
The Internet of Things (IoT) based remote monitoring provides near real-time information without any manual intervention by using sensors. This would not only allow effective monitoring and management on-ground, but also enable real-time visibility to State water supply/ PHED officials, and citizens. With a futuristic vision to ensure regular tap water to every home, real-time measurement and monitoring is critical for rural drinking water supply schemes, with enormous gains in terms of operational efficiencies, cost reduction, grievance redressal, etc. Data will drive improvement in service delivery and instill transparency for precious natural asset such as water. Thus, making a strong social and economic case for deployment of such a system.

IMPACT SO FAR

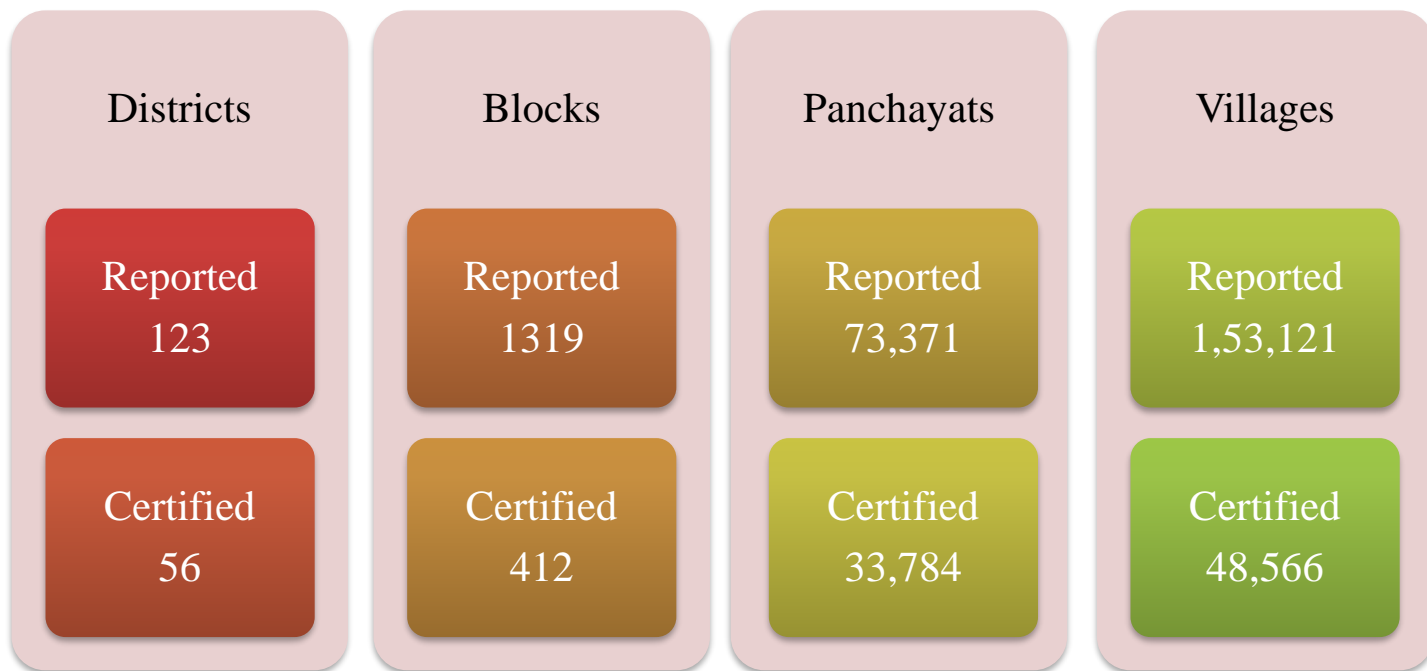
Status of drinking water samples tested in laboratories in 2022-23 (as on 14 Mar 2023)



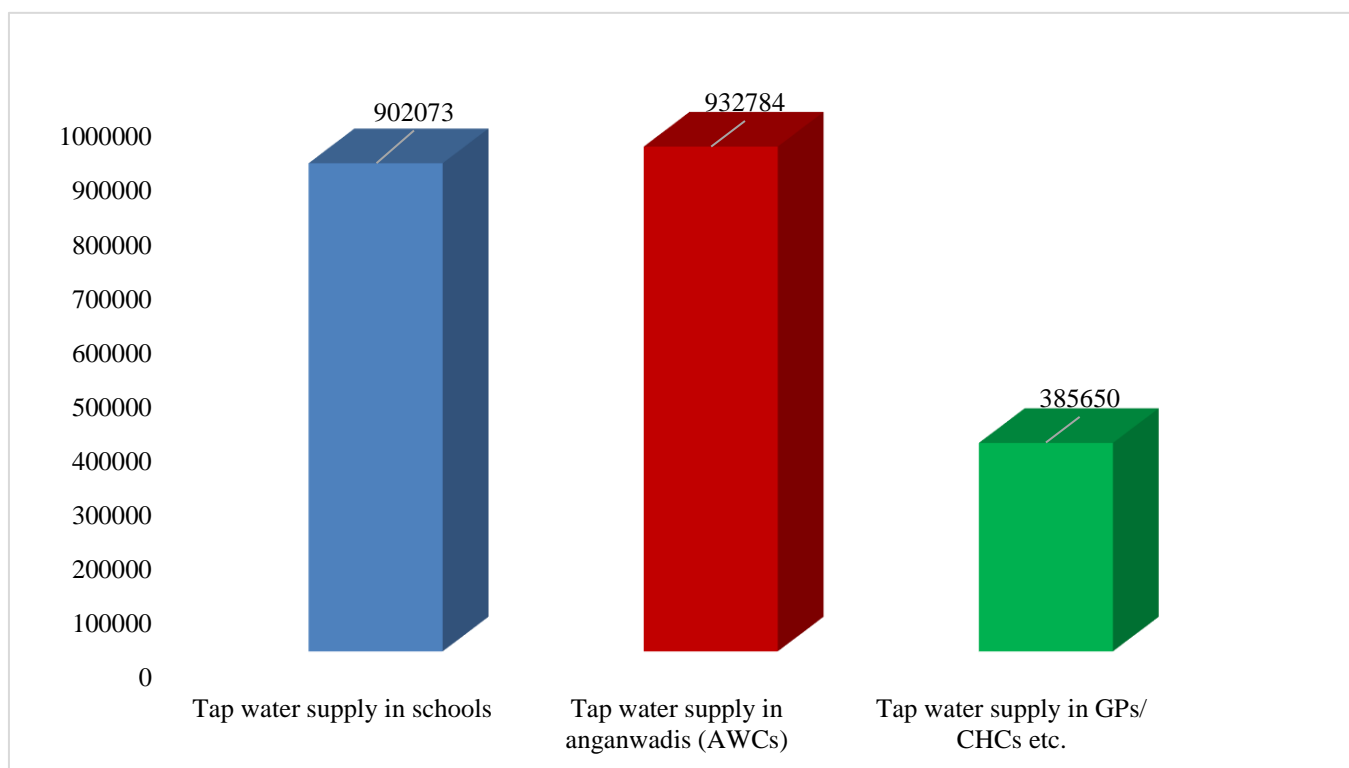
Testing Status using Field testing Kit (FTK) (as on 14 March 2023)



Status of Tap water supply at household level (as on 14March 2023)



Tap water supply in schools/ AWCs/ GPs/ CHCs etc. (as on 14March 2023)



Source: Jal Jeevan Mission Dashboard

SUCCESS STORIES

Punjab

Takhni village in Kandi area of Hoshiarpur district is a remote village located at the foot of Shivalik hills, having 165 households. Traditionally, the local community had to rely on the rivulets passing through the region and open wells for drinking water purposes, and they faced health problems due to consumption of contaminated water. One day the community decided to resolve the drinking water problem and approached the local authority. Their efforts resulted in ground water based Single Village water supply Scheme (SVS) - under the Jal Jeevan Mission - being commissioned in their village in June, 2020.

The Takhni SVS provides tap water connections to all the households in the village, including schools and Anganwadi Centres. A special feature of the scheme is that it supplies water to 40 households situated at higher elevation, where water is lifted through booster pumping. Households at higher elevation are now receiving potable water of sufficient quantity after 40 years through this scheme. GPWSCs (Gram Panchayat Water & Sanitation Committees) comprise more than 50% women members who are responsibly carrying out the activities. Out of 13,690 Piped Water Supply (PWS) villages, 5,624 PWS villages are completely managed by GPWSCs.

Madhya Pradesh

Reshmi belongs to village Dulhara, Umariya District of Madhya Pradesh where Jal Jeevan Mission is in full swing in providing Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs) to every household. Dulhara is like any other rural area of Madhya Pradesh where agriculture and animal husbandry are main sources of livelihood. But it has one major exception- here women are leaping off the barriers of conventional gender disparity and taking the leadership role.

Reshmi is not the only village woman here who is into the contemporary role. The Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWSC) here has 8 women and 6 men, who are steering the progress of waterworks in the village. The Committee, under these women leaders, is efficiently managing the tariff collection, and sensitizing villagers on the judicious usage and maintenance of tap water connection. Madhya Pradesh Jal Nigam Maryadit (MPJNM) is implementing a multi-Village water supply Scheme (MVS) covering 19 villages of Manpur Block of Umariya district of Madhya Pradesh. This MVS will provide treated drinking water for an approximate population of 61,294 through household tap water connections.

Goa and Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu

Goa has become the first 'Har Ghar Jal' certified State and Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu (D&NH and D&D) has become the first 'Har Ghar Jal' certified UT in the country. All 2.63 lakh rural households of Goa and 85,156 of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu have access to potable water through tap connection.

Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC) or Paani Samiti has been constituted in all the 378 villages of Goa and 96 villages of D&NH and D&D. VWSC is responsible for operation, maintenance and repair of water supply infrastructure developed under 'Har Ghar Jal' programme. It is also responsible for collection of user charge which will be used to pay honorarium of the pump operator and carry out minor repair work from time-to-time.

The Ministry of Jal Shakti has stated that the consistent efforts by Panchayat representatives, Pani Samitis, District and State and UT officials despite the disruptions during COVID-19 pandemic, have led to this achievement.

All schools, Anganwadi centres, public institutions including Gram Panchayat buildings, healthcare centres and community centres and other government offices have now access to potable water through tap connection.

Gujarat

Karangadh village in Ahmedabad district of Gujarat not only became water secure but also managed to provide great relief to the women community of the village during summer, the water scarcity became severe with depleting water level as ponds dried up. A Gram Sabha was organized explaining the objectives of Jal Jeevan Mission and the planning exercise was organized to prepare the Village Action Plan (VAP). Women were encouraged to participate in the Gram Sabha as they are the primary water managers in households. Within a year the scheme was completed and today every household of Karangadh has household tap water connection. Success in Karangadh is just a snippet of the overall water scenario in Gujarat. JJM – Har Ghar Jal is being implemented with utmost commitment in the whole state.

Andhra Pradesh

In Jannavalasa Gram Panchayat in Vizianagaram district, Andhra Pradesh, the women used to spend their mornings collecting water from the wells and borewells and later find it difficult to drop infants and toddlers at the Anganwadi Centre on time. This led to a loss of livelihood, education, and daycare for the children. Jal Jeevan Mission has not only ensured tap water to every household but also to every school, Anganwadi Centre, ashramshala, health centre and Panchayat office.

The Mission has improved the lives of the anganwadi workers and the helpers who are getting clean and safe tap water. It has also improved the attendance of the children at the centre as they are now brought to the centre on time by the mothers. Many women have also gone back to work as they do not spend time in the drudgery of collecting water. With consumption of safe water, there are less instances of children and infants facing ailments related to water. All 835 households, 4 Anganwadi Centres and 2 schools in the Gram Panchayat are now getting tap water regularly.

IoT-based Smart Water Supply Monitoring System

To monitor the rural drinking water supply systems in villages, the Ministry of Jal Shakti has decided to take the digital route to use sensor-based IoT devices to effectively monitor the implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in more than six lakh villages. For this, National Jal Jeevan Mission in collaboration with Tata Community Initiatives Trust (TCIT) and Tata Trusts recently completed pilot projects in several remote villages of ten States i.e., Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Ladakh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

Villages have a small TV screen installed with a visual dashboard in local vernacular, that helps the VWSC/ Pani Samiti take corrective actions. This has also led to a positive behavioral change. Earlier, water disinfection process was not carried out regularly in some of these villages. Now, the VWSC (Pani Samiti) sees a visual indicator on their village IoT screen telling when to disinfect water based on residual chlorine levels.

WAY FORWARD

The Jal Jeevan Mission is working towards long-term 'assured service delivery' of safe drinking water to every rural household. Even the most distant, difficult and remote villages and habitations are being covered under this mission. The Har Ghar Jal scheme in Jal Jeevan Mission to provide potable tap water to all households by 2024 is at an “inflection point” upward and all pending works in states will start by next year. The Centre is also focusing on 13 States, including lagging Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand, which account for over 95% of the residual work.

A critical aspect of Jal Jeevan Mission is sustainability of water sources and water supply systems including financial sustainability for which the local communities are involved at every stage making the Mission a 100% people's participatory process.

Jal Jeevan Mission-Har Ghar Jal will play a significant role in improving the lives of women and children and reducing the burden of water borne diseases in the country. As a bottom-up approach, the community at the grass root level plays an important role right from planning to implementation, management, operation and maintenance. As the stakeholders in the water supply projects, ensuring their awareness about the process to get a ‘buy-in’ so that ‘No One is Left Out’ will lead to the success of the Mission.

DISCUSSION POINTS

- Prioritizing surface water and protecting over-exploited resources.
- Active monitoring of water resource planning initiatives at State, District and village levels to protect existing drinking water sources and freshwater resources.
- Leveraging user tariffs to cover operations and maintenance and pricing regulation.
- Effective Public Private Partnerships (PPP) at Centre, State and local levels to ensure allocation of capabilities and funding towards building and operating sustainable water delivery systems.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Sl. No.	Abbreviations	Details
1	ARWSP	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme
2	AWC	Angan Wadi Centre
3	BE	Budget Estimate
4	DWSM	District Water and Sanitation Mission
5	FHTC	Functional Household Tap Connection
6	FTK	Field Testing Kit
7	HGM	Hydro-Geo Morphological
8	IEC	Information Education Communication
9	JJM	Jal Jeevan Mission
10	MPJNM	Madhya Pradesh Jal Nigam Maryadit
11	MVS	Multi Village water supply Scheme
12	NDWM	National Drinking Water Mission
13	NRDWP	National Rural Drinking Water Programme
14	PWS	Piped Water Supply
15	RE	Revised Estimate
16	SAGY	Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana
17	SHGs	Self-Help Groups
18	SWSM	State Water and Sanitation Mission
19	VAP	Village Action Plan
20	VWSC	Village Water & Sanitation Committee



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**DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**