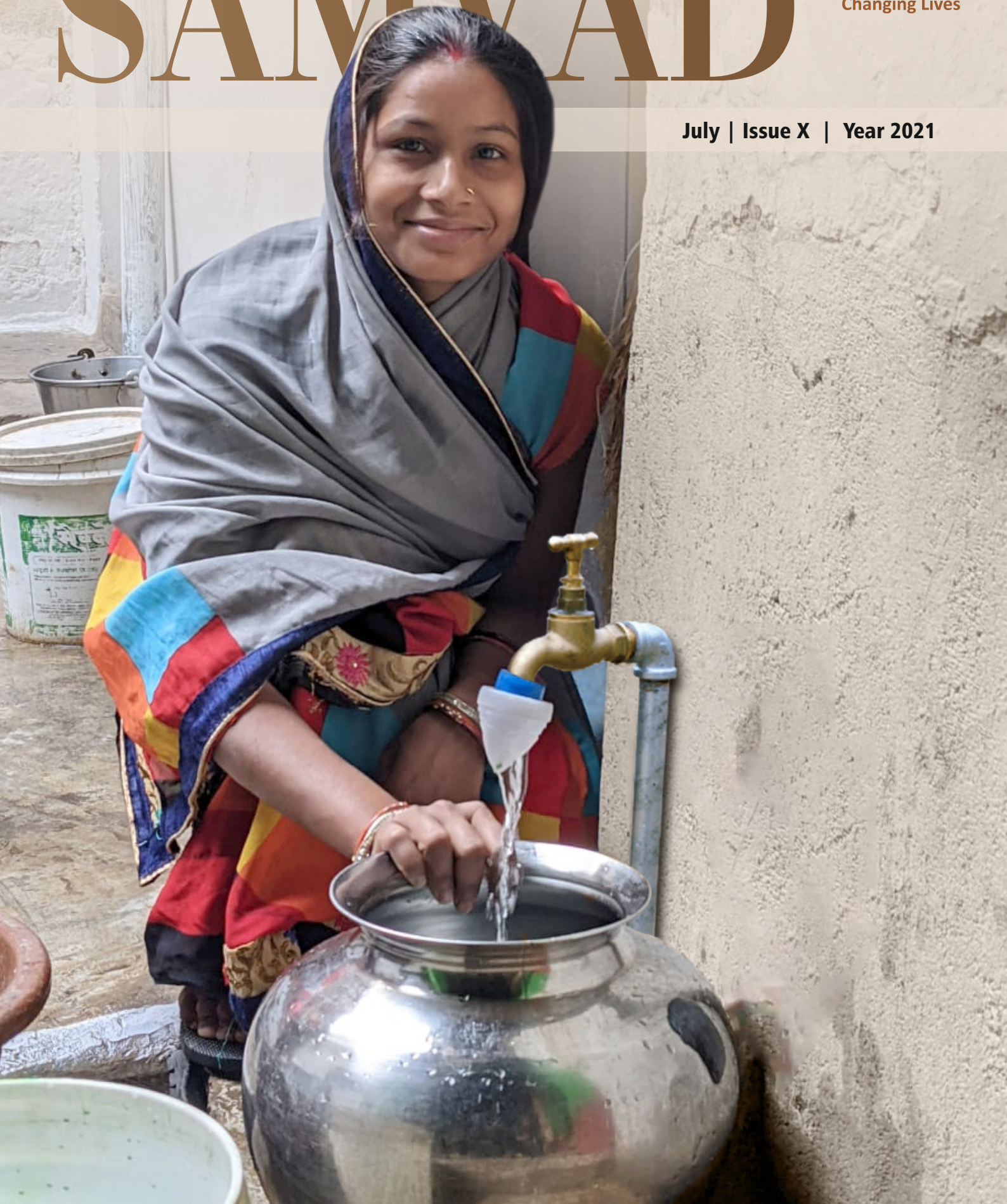


# JAL JEEVAN SAMVAD



Har Ghar Jal  
Jal Jeevan Mission  
Building Partnership  
Changing Lives

July | Issue X | Year 2021



# Jal Jeevan Samvad



**Issue: X**  
July 2021

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Prime Minister  
on  
Jal Jeevan Mission: Har Ghar Jal

Mann ki  
baat

”



**Narendra Modi**  
Prime Minister

आज 'मन की बात' में हमने अनेक विषयों की चर्चा की। एक और विषय है जो मेरे दिल के बहुत करीब है। ये विषय है जल संरक्षण का। मेरा बचन जहाँ गुजरा, वहाँ पानी की हमेशा से किल्लत रहती थी। हम लोग बारिश के लिए तरसते थे और इसलिए पानी की एक-एक बूँद बचाना हमारे संस्कारों का हिस्सा रहा है। अब “जन भागीदारी से जल संरक्षण” इस मंत्र ने वहाँ की तस्वीर बदल दी है। पानी की एक-एक बूँद को बचाना, पानी की किसी भी प्रकार की बर्बादी को रोकना यह हमारी जीवन शैली का एक सहज हिस्सा बन जाना चाहिए। हमारे परिवारों की एसी परंपरा बन जानी चाहिए, जिससे हर एक सदस्य को गर्व हो।

(25 जुलाई, 2021 के मन की बात कार्यक्रम से )



“ "बनारस की UP की किसी भी बहन को किसी भी परिवार को शुद्ध जल के लिए परेशान न होना पड़े इसके लिए हर घर जल अभियान पर भी तेज़ी से काम हो रहा है।" ”

Address of **Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi**  
at the inauguration of 143 rural drinking water supply  
projects in Varanasi on 15<sup>th</sup> July 2021

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



New Delhi  
31<sup>st</sup> July, 2021

With undivided focus on improving the lives of people and enhancing their 'ease of living', Union Government in the recent past has taken several noteworthy initiatives/ welfare programmes for better housing, sanitation and hygiene, clean cooking gas, healthcare, pension and financial inclusion, road connectivity, electricity, etc. In that continuum, Jal Jeevan Mission has been launched as a decentralised, demand-driven and community-managed programme to provide tap water connection to every rural household, wherein the local village community to play a key role.

Jal Jeevan Mission has come as life-time opportunity for States/ UTs to provide assured potable tap water supply to every rural household of the country by 2024, so that women and children do not have to struggle or suffer to fetch water for their daily household needs. It's a golden opportunity to ensure our future – the children are free from water-borne diseases. To bring this qualitative change in the lives of people living in villages, National Jal Jeevan Mission is giving thrust to empower the local village community and to enable them to plan, build and manage in-village drinking water supply infrastructure.

Given that village communities are the custodians of in-village water supply infrastructure and also responsible for its day-to-day O&M, it is important that Public Health Engineering or Rural Water Supply Department keep new water infrastructure design simple, low cost and which can be easily managed by the local village community on long-term basis. The approach should be to create robust infrastructure for next 30-40 years for assured tap water supply to rural homes. PHED should not create massive water supply infrastructure unless warranted, otherwise it will be a huge burden on the State exchequer in the long-run to meet the recurring costs like energy bills, O&M costs, human resource, etc. Therefore, the role of State Water & Sanitation Mission (SWSM), being the apex body in the State for policy formulation and guidance, is very important to deliberate on these issues before making plan for regional water supply systems for prudent investment and financial sustainability.

To ensure drinking water security, under JJM, provisions have been made for sustainability of drinking water sources through source strengthening and augmentation measures. States/ UTs are encouraged in taking up such measures by dovetailing other schemes at village level viz. MGNREGS, 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission tied grants for water & sanitation to Rural Local Bodies (RLBs), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), State schemes, District Mineral Development Fund, CSR funds, community contribution, etc. States/ UTs must now adopt proper policy and suitable technology to ensure the sustainability of drinking water sources viz. water conservation/ rainwater harvesting, greywater management, etc. as well as source strengthening to ensure the water supply scheme lasts its entire design life. In this regard, the Jal Shakti Abhiyan- 'Catch the rain campaign' must be utilized in right earnest.

Hon'ble Prime Minister has appealed to the people to actively participate in the 'Jal Shakti Abhiyan' to harvest every drop of rainwater. Water conservation measures like rainwater harvesting, aquifer recharge, renovation and repair of traditional waterbodies, desilting of ponds and lakes, watershed development, afforestation, etc. are vital for increasing the groundwater availability, which will help in achieving water security in villages. Let us make concerted efforts to save every drop of water which will be helpful in achieving the goal of water security in the country and in our endeavour of rapid socio-economic development.

Contribution of the water user charges, which has been recommended by the successive Finance Commissions, including the 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission, is a critical aspect of the long-term sustainability of water supply schemes for

assured service delivery. The monthly water user charges are to be determined by the Gram Panchayats/ VWSCs/ Pani Samitis and must suffice to pay for the O&M cost of in-village water supply infrastructure. In case of shortfall, the 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission tied grant for water and sanitation can be utilized. It's very important to ensure that huge capital investment being made under JJM should not get wasted and thus, the critical part of O&M must be given due emphasis.

It is hoped that in the years to come, the mission's achievements will go beyond ensuring ease of living. If States/ UTs steer the programme with proper policy and regulatory mechanism, JJM gains will reflect as reduced water-borne diseases and improved health, reduction of drudgery, better water resources management, etc. It also has the potential to boost village economic activity as women will have more time to spare for economic activities.

Keeping the health and well-being especially of children and women in view, and to protect them from water-borne diseases, it is very important to test water sources in this rainy season. Community-based surveillance is key to ensure safe drinking water for all. In case of quality issues, the data will be analysed and uploaded on WQMIS, and concerned authorities are required to take immediate remedial action. States/ UTs need to start testing water samples for quality and update details on WQMIS.

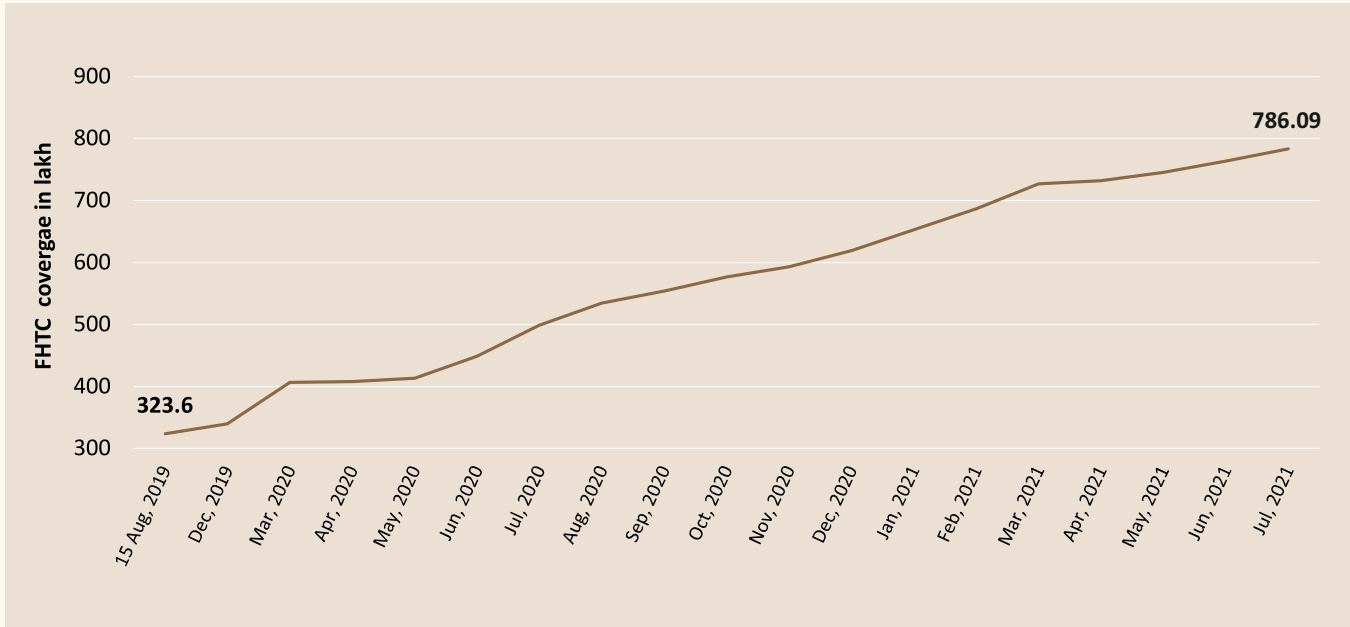
With the active participation of States/ UTs in the last 23 months since announcement of mission in August, 2019, about 4.62Crore (24.18%) tap water connections in rural areas have been provided. As on date, about 7.86 Crore (41.10%) of all rural households in our country and every rural household in over 1.05 lakh villages and 76 districts is getting assured tap water supply in their home. This speed, scale and momentum of works need to be maintained to accomplish the goal of 'Har Ghar Jal' in a time-bound manner.



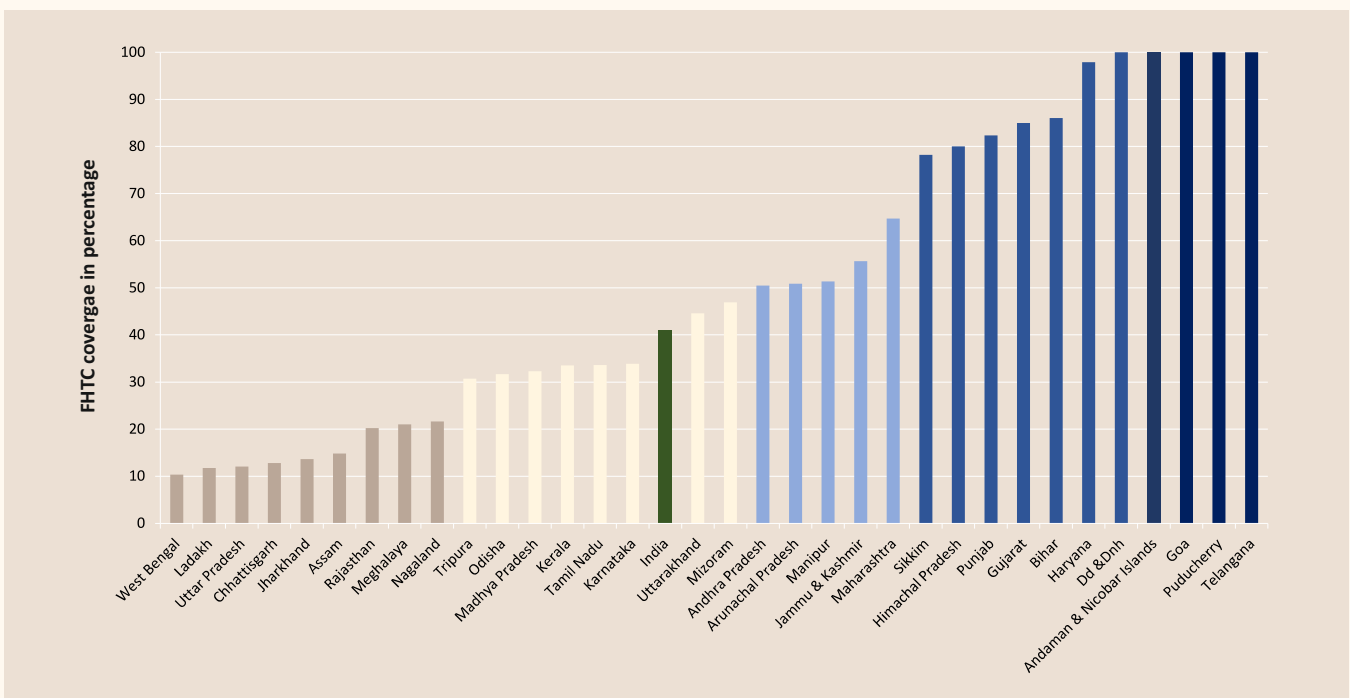
**[Bharat Lal]**

Additional Secretary & Mission Director  
National Jal Jeevan Mission

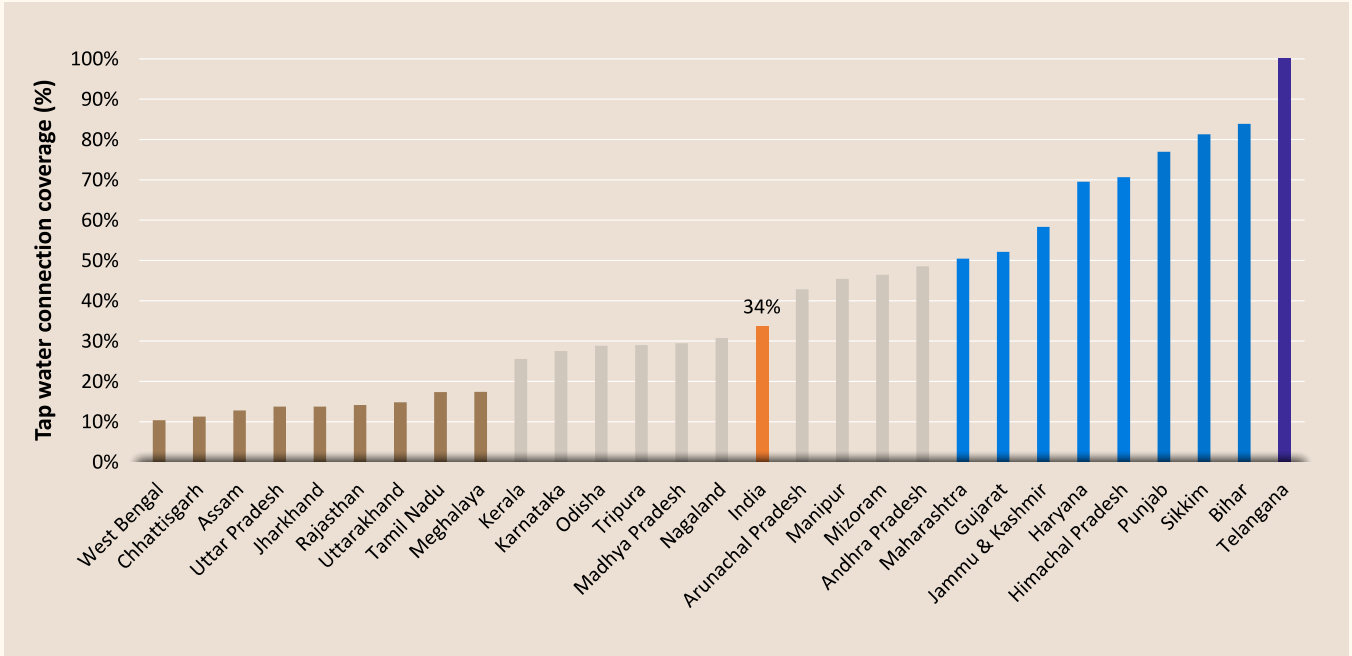
## Progressive coverage-Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) (as on 31.07.2021)



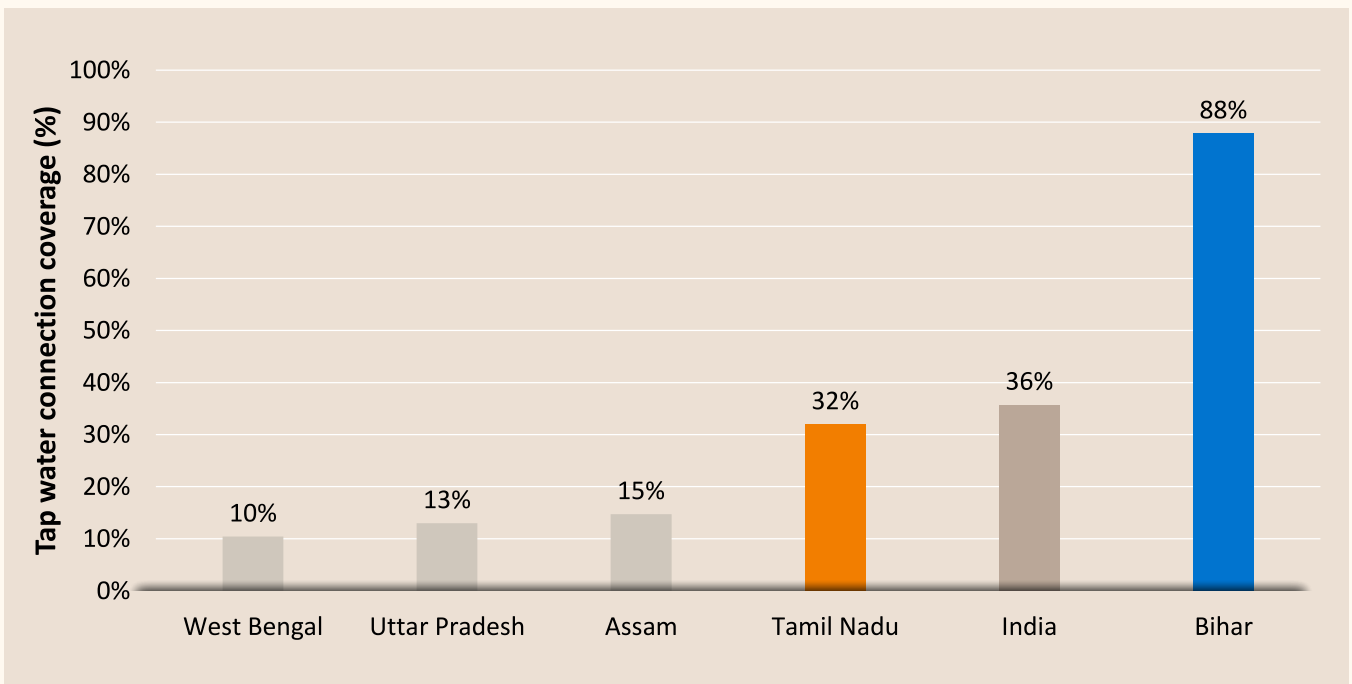
## Comparative FHTC coverage status of States/ UTs (as on 31.07.2021)



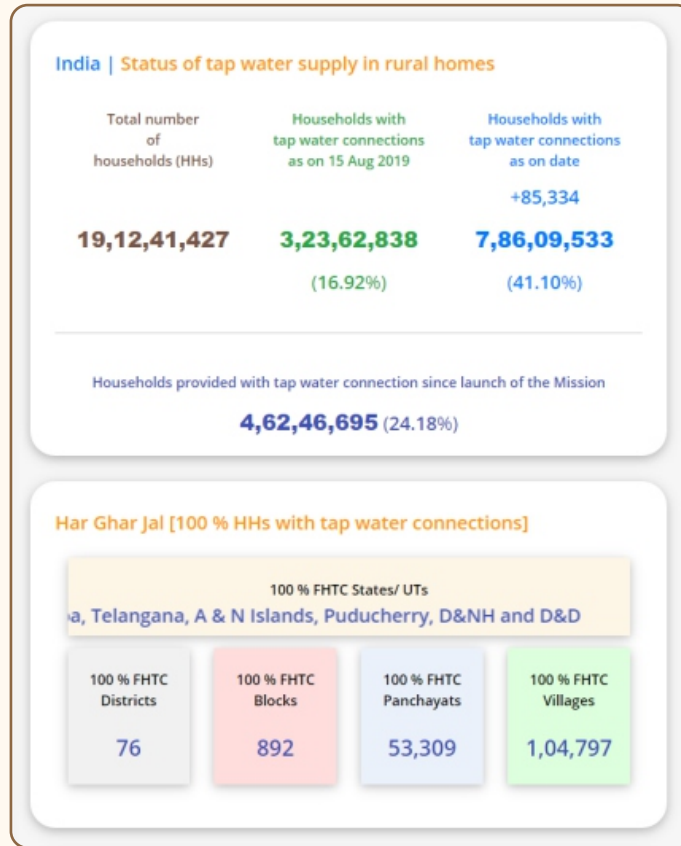
## Aspirational districts: tap water connection coverage



## JE/ AES affected districts: tap water connections coverage



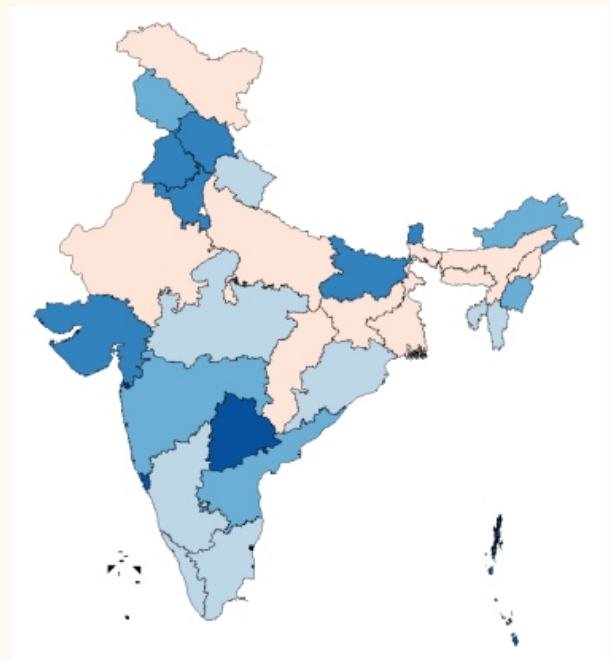
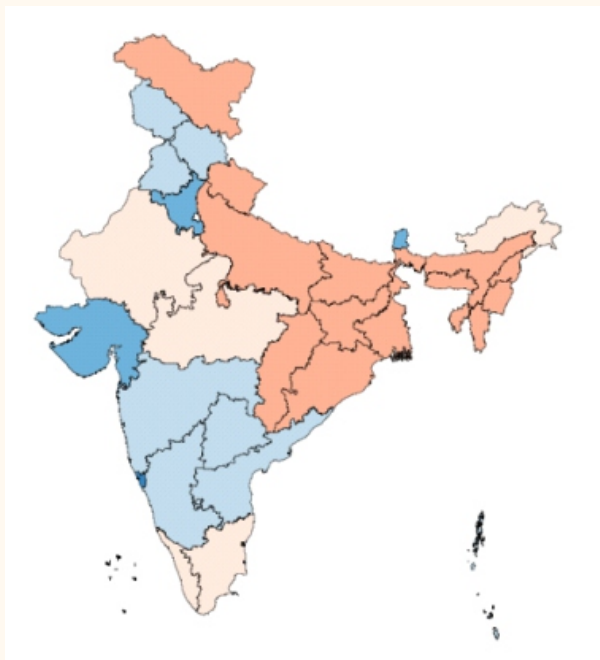
As on 31<sup>st</sup> July, 2021



Source: JJM-IMIS

As on 15<sup>th</sup> August, 2019

As on 31<sup>st</sup> July, 2021





# 1 lakh villages and 50 thousand panchayats become 'Har Ghar Jal'

- Rachna Gahilote Bisht, NJJM

To translate Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi's vision of providing clean tap water to every household in the country by 2024, Jal Jeevan Mission is working with speed and scale and has achieved a milestone of providing tap water supply to every household in more than 1 lakh villages across India in a short period of 23 months. At the launch of *Har Ghar Jal* programme in August, 2019, out of 18.94 Crore rural households in country, only 3.23 Crore (17%) had tap water connections. Despite CoVid-19 pandemic

and consequent lockdown disruptions, 4.60 Crore (24%) tap water connections have been provided in rural areas.

Today, tap water supply has reached to over 7.83 Crore (41%) households. Goa, Telangana, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Puducherry have achieved 100% tap water supply in rural areas and have become '*Har Ghar Jal*'. Following the principle of 'no one is left out', every household in a village is provided with tap water connection. At present, 74 districts,

880 blocks, 52,810 Gram Panchayats and 1,04,610 villages have become '*Har Ghar Jal*'.

Announced on 15<sup>th</sup> August, 2019, Jal Jeevan Mission is a paradigm shift from earlier water supply programmes by focusing on water service delivery and not limited to merely developing water supply infrastructure. Under JJM, aim is to ensure every household, irrespective of socio-economic condition, receives tap water supply. JJM is built on the principle of 'no one is left out' ensuring poorest of the poor, weaker and marginalized sections of society - those unserved so far, also get assured potable tap water supply in their homes. Assured availability of drinking water in homes will relieve women and young girls from the centuries old drudgery from fetching water to meet the daily household needs. It will enhance 'ease of living' and help improve their health. Further, tap water connection, adds to the dignity as it bridges the urban-rural divide.




Har Ghar Jal  
Jal Jeevan Mission

## Jal Jeevan Mission Har Ghar Jal

Since the announcement of Jal Jeevan Mission, **every household in 1 lakh villages** has started getting assured tap water supply

In order to achieve this mammoth task, Government of India has earmarked Rs 3.60 lakh Crore under the programme for 5-year period. In 2021-22, a four-fold increase in fund allocation has been approved by the Union Minister Jal Shakti, Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat. An amount of Rs. 50,011 Crore has been allocated so that there is no dearth of fund requirement to achieve the goal. In just three months, Rs. 8,891 Crore has been drawn by the States/ UTs based on the fund utilization and requirement proposed under their Annual Action Plans (AAPs).

Further, in 2021-22, Rs. 26,940 Crore has been allocated to States as 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission tied grant for water & sanitation to Rural Local Bodies (RLBs)/ PRIs. There is an assured funding of Rs 1.42 lakh Crore for the next five years, i.e. up to 2025-26. This huge investment in rural areas across the country, will accelerate economic activities and also boost rural economy. It will create new employment opportunities in villages.

Jal Jeevan Mission follows a 'bottom-up' approach, where community plays a vital role starting from planning to implementation, management, operation and maintenance. To achieve this, State Government undertakes support activities like strengthening Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWSC)/ Pani Samiti, develop Village Action Plan (VAP) for next five years, engage Implementing State Agencies (ISAs) to handhold & support village communities, and create awareness among people. So far, 2.71 lakh VWSCs/ Pani Samitis have been constituted and 1.90 lakh Village Action Plans have been developed across India.

Under Jal Jeevan Mission, water-scarce areas, quality-affected villages, Aspirational districts, SC/ ST majority villages and Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) villages are prioritized for providing tap water supply. During last 23 months, tap water supply has increased four-fold from 7% to 32% in 117 Aspirational districts. Similarly, more than 97 lakh households have been provided with tap water supply in 61 districts affected by Japanese Encephalitis - Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (JE-AES). 696 SAGY villages and 29,063 SC/ ST majority villages have become 'Har Ghar Jal'. Since, the building of surface water-based systems takes time in quality-affected areas, community water purification plants are to be installed to provide safe water @ of 8-10 lpcd to every household, as an interim measure.

To ensure safe tap water to children in schools, ashramshalas and anganwadi centres in the country, a special campaign was launched by the Union Minister Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat on 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2020. As a result, States/ UTs like Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Andaman & Nicobar Islands have made provision of tap water in all schools, ashramshalas and anganwadi centres. So far, 6.87 lakh schools (66.64%) and 6.82 lakh (60.40%) anganwadi centres across the country have been provided with potable tap water supply in adequate quantity for drinking and cooking mid-day meals, handwashing and use in toilets. States/ UTs are urged to ensure that in few months, provision of safe tap water is made in all remaining schools, ashramshalas and anganwadi centres.

Water quality monitoring & surveillance activities are being given top priority, for which anganwadi workers, ASHA workers, members of Self-Help Groups, PRI members, school teachers, etc. are being trained so that they can test water samples for contamination by using Field Test Kits (FTKs). There are 2,015 laboratories across the country out of which 217 laboratories have been NABL accredited with improved infrastructure and trained technicians. States/ UTs are upgrading water testing laboratories and securing NABL accreditation/ recognition. These are open to public so that water samples can be tested at nominal rates.

Jal Jeevan Mission leverages the use of technology to ensure transparency, accountability, proper utilization of funds and service delivery. A robust JJM-IMIS captures physical and financial progress under JJM with a dedicated Dashboard put out in public domain, which can be accessed at [jjm.gov.in](http://jjm.gov.in) A sensor-based IoT solution is piloted for measuring and monitoring water supply with respect to quantity, quality and regularity of water supply in villages on real-time basis. Every water supply asset created is to be geo-tagged with photo. Household tap connections provided under *Har Ghar Jal* programme are linked with Aadhar number of the head of household. More importantly all financial transactions are undertaken through Public Finance Management System (PFMS). Working in partnership with States/ UTs, Jal Jeevan Mission is on track to ensure tap water supply of adequate quantity in prescribed quality on long-term basis to every rural household in India by 2024. ■

## Women managers of Water

- Rajeev Kumar, WASH Officer, UNICEF Bihar

The Government of Bihar is working to expedite the reach of potable tap water supply to all rural households by the end of 2021. The State has provided tap water connections to more than 1.48 Crore rural households (86%) as on July, 2021. The programme is being implemented as a decentralized, demand-driven and community-managed programme with wards being the unit of implementation. The ward is the lowest administrative unit represented by a ward member under the *Gram Panchayat*.

Bihar has about 1.15 lakh wards in rural areas and by the end of 2021, will have almost as many schemes of potable piped water supply. A key

component in this effort is the Ward Implementation and Management Committee (WIMC) – a seven-member committee, with three or more women members, that implements the schemes in non-quality affected wards. It is embedded in the belief that women can manage water more efficiently as they have looked after water needs of a family traditionally and have been the first to bear the brunt of its non-availability.

A WIMC is responsible for the entire project cycle of a scheme, including its regular operation and maintenance (O&M). The Government of Bihar has also committed to provide Rs. 3,000 every month to each ward for the O&M of the schemes. In

addition to this, WIMCs are empowered to determine and manage the water user charges contributed by households.

WIMC women members generally have the experience of working with their community either as a member of panchayat or self-help groups (SHGs). For some, however, this is their very first experience in the workforce. WIMC engages women to drive water schemes to ensure potable piped water supply to every household in a ward and the schemes are run as required. Their new role is also equipping them with leadership skills.

This feature documents their experiences, learning, struggles, and above all, the motivation driving these women to be the agents of change in a rural society where women leadership is not naturally welcomed. This feature is part of the documentation of Panchayati Raj Department-UNICEF-Aga Khan Rural Support Programme-India (AKRSPI) initiatives in Samastipur, Sitamarhi, and Vaishali districts of Bihar. **The initiative aims to build gender-empowered capacity at the grassroots to ensure a sustainable supply of tap water to all households.** ■

### Shanti Devi

WIMC member, Ward No-12, Village: Khajwatta  
Panchayat: Sahdullahpur Dhabaulee, Block: Bidupur  
District: Vaishali

Shanti Devi has been a ward member for 9 years without much active participation in the ward's affairs. This year, however, for the very first time, she has found herself in a role to implement the Government's '*Har Ghar Nal Ka Jal*' scheme. She was not very sure about what she was capable of, but then came the opportunity for her to be a part of the learning visit organised by the UNICEF-AKRSPI project team to one of the success-

ful community managed piped water schemes in the nearby district of Samastipur.

The success story of a Samastipur village gave her empowering insights about her job role as a WIMC member. Upon return from Samastipur, she persuaded her ward community for ensuring proper water supply infrastructure collectively.

Shanti Devi is now working to institutionalize a fortnightly meeting of WIMC members for ensuring a regular household contribution of water user charges. She visits the households and motivates them to make

payments regularly for the O&M of the scheme. She also makes people aware of the need for safe drinking water and their role in ensuring the scheme's sustainability. For transparency, Shanti deposits money received as water user charge in the WIMC bank account and shares the income and expenditure details with the community during the meetings. She also leads the ward members in participatory water safety planning, which involves water testing for bacterial contamination using field test kits. She says, "knowing that our water is safe while water from shallow hand-pumps in the village has contamination is very assuring for the community."

Shanti Devi has a sense of fulfillment for her role in establishing piped water supply scheme in her ward and describes it as one of her foremost achievements in the last 9 years as a ward member.



Shanti Devi - leader who made her scheme a model for others to emulate.

### Geeta Devi

WIMC member, Ward No. 13, Village: Mubarakpur, Panchayat: Gangapur, Block: Sarairanjan, District: Samastipur

Smt. Geeta Devi is the chairperson of the WIMC and has led the water supply scheme in her ward ensuring all households get functional tap water connections. She has monitored the implementation of the scheme along with other committee members and ensured tap water supply twice a day to all households. She promotes tap water for good health. She maintains the ward account for the O&M of the water supply scheme. As on date, she has collected cash of Rs 11,340 as monthly user charges and paid Rs 5,198 towards electricity bills of water supply.

Geeta Devi thinks beyond the provision of tap water supply. She actively engages with her community on issues of water conservation and interacts with households on their concerns. She participates in Jal Chaupal, where water quality issues are discussed, and the water safety planning survey in her ward.

She values the facilitation she has received and believes UNICEF and AKRSP training has given her confidence in herself and committee members. UNICEF and AKRSP training focuses on various aspects of water supply operation & maintenance, and the role of community and WIMCs in water management.



Geeta Devi – wants to make water everyone's business in the community

## Water quality is the key to better health

Dr. D. Hemalatha, Vice-Principle,

WASH Institute Academic Course Centre

Safe and clean water is a basic necessity. Potability and palatability are the only two aspects on which consumption of drinking water depends. Potable means water is safe to drink and palatable means water is aesthetically agreeable to drink. World Health Organization (WHO) confirms that safe water is an important public health requirement. Drinking contaminated water coupled with poor sanitation is linked to transmission of many water-borne diseases. Target 6.1 under SDGs specifically calls for universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water.

Until now people have relied on public and privately owned water testing laboratories for checking the quality of water supplied. Given the lack of awareness and limited availability of water testing laboratories in rural and peri-urban areas, testing of water was rarely undertaken.

This gave way to Field Test Kits (FTKs) use for ascertaining water quality. FTKs are cost effective, handy and easy to use. Under Jal Jeevan Mission, five women members in every village are given training in water quality monitoring at source and delivery points using FTKs. The role of women is important—they are the primary managers of water for the family. They face the drudgery of collecting water from afar places to meet their household needs.

The mission emphasizes the need to secure **NABL** accreditation for all water testing laboratories. It urges the State governments to undertake water quality monitoring in partnership with universities/ colleges, high schools and health centres through public private partnership (PPP). Even mobile water testing units are being set up to travel to remote regions to test the quality of water supplied in every household and village institutions. Village Water & Sanitation Committees (VWSCs) are being empowered to carry out water quality monitoring & surveillance, undertake operation & management of the infrastructure created and sensitize the community towards water source sustainability and judicious use of water. By providing FTKs in Panchayats, the Mission aims to create awareness in the community on safe water consumption for better health. Waterborne diseases can be reduced significantly by drinking potable water which will help reduce expenditure on public health issues.

WHO recommends bacteriological tests for faecal coliforms which confirm the presence of faecal contamination along with other harmful pathogens. The bacteriological test that was a part of FTK was first reported by Manja et al. (1982). It was an on-site microbial water testing method based on the detection of hydrogen sulphide (H<sub>2</sub>S) producing bacteria.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Institute (WASH Institute) has trained the community in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka on the use of FTKs for water quality testing. While the institute trained only 80 people in Pudukkottai and Theni districts, it ensured safe water for over 5,000 families living in 40 villages.

In 2019, a day long water quality testing training was organized for Panchayati Raj representatives, anganwadi workers, school teachers, village water supply operators and self-help groups in 20 villages of Pudukkottai and Theni district. Water samples were collected from schools, anganwadi centers, drinking water sources and public water taps in target villages and more than 1,100 people were trained.

Similar trainings were organized again between 2019 and 2020. About 100 school children in Gundlupet and 150 villagers in Nagapattinam were trained. In addition to these, 180 students from 10 schools in Dindigul district received a live demonstration of water quality testing benefitting 2,500 people. The results of water quality tests were shared with the community. Practical training on treating contaminated water like boiling, chlorination, using bio-sand filter was also demonstrated.

A state-of-the-art water and wastewater laboratory is set up by WASH Institute at Reddiarchataram in Dindigul district. It provides water testing facility for nearby villages. As a sector partner of the Mission, the Institute promotes water quality monitoring and surveillance across 8 States.

WASH Institute is shortly starting a one-year Post Graduate Diploma in water and wastewater quality management to skill the workforce in water sector. ■

## Punjab: Bhattla women champion water management

- PHED, Punjab

The women's collective in Bhattla village of Sanaur block, Patiala district in Punjab has changed the village life in more ways than one. It relieved the village women from their everyday drudgery for one, but also gave them an opportunity for community work and developing a robust and sustainable in-village water supply system. Not just this, the collective took a bunch of progressive initiatives improving healthcare, hygiene, and social cohesion.

Before Bhattla got its household water connections, the village women lived a hard life. Their life was all about household chores — cooking, cleaning, rearing cattle, arranging fodder, working on the fields, and most importantly fetching water for household consumption.

After Jal Jeevan Mission was launched, Gram Panchayat set up Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWSC). Anju Lal, the

village Sarpanch, called a Gram Sabha and discussed the details of *Har Ghar Jal* programme. The villagers were informed about the government programme that assured drinking water through taps in every household of the village, school, anganwadi, Gram Panchayat buildings and health care centre, etc.

“I wanted women to step out of their stereotype role and take up community work to ensure piped water is made available for the entire project design. After discussion in the Gram Sabha, the VWSC members were nominated. After initial hesitation, the women decided to take the command. They learnt new skills, first being — interacting with the community, sensitizing the villagers about the 'Har Ghar Jal' programme, mapping resources available in the Panchayat and getting people to demand tap water supply to their houses and paying one-time as well as the recurring charges for that.



PHE official (Left); Anju Lal, Sarpanch (Centre); Darshan Kaur (Right)

## Activities in States/ UTs

“In the subsequent Gram Sabha meeting, we discussed Village Action Plan (VAP) based on the water sources available and the village population with the guidance from the Public Health and Engineering Department (PHED) officials,” informed the Sarpanch.

In a short time, the women in Bhattla proved to be the change managers. Apart from ensuring piped water access to all village households, they made concerted efforts to protect the water sources to ensure their long-term sustainability. The collective organised intensive ward-wise awareness campaigns encouraging behaviour change for judicious use of water.

After the discussions in the Gram Sabha, the VWSC members laid down the rules and regulations for the community. The time for bill payment was fixed. Now, when the time comes, people willingly come forward to pay the dues. Funds collected from the villagers are used

for Operation and Maintenance. The Panchayat presently has a surplus of Rs 50,000/-, which shows that Panchayat can get the repairs done through its resources. Through such robust community participation in supporting their water supply, Bhattla has ensured long-term sustainability of its water supply system.

Women are assigned important roles under the Mission; they are not only its principal beneficiary. Bhattla panchayat/ VWSC has trained Ms Darshan Kaur as a pump operator. She operates the pump every day, morning and evening, for water supply to all houses. She has gained the community trust through her punctuality and diligence in addressing the complaints of leakage, contamination or any supply dysfunction. She is the point person for all water supply issues and also does minor repairs when needed. She is also trained to coordinate with PHED, in case any matter requires their intervention.

With some handholding from the local civil society, Bhattla panchayat has also undertaken tree plantation. So far, they have planted 700 trees. Of these, 150 trees are planted at the waterworks site and around the water cooler installed in the school, anganwadi centre and gurdwara to keep the water tank cool in summers.

Bhattla's achievements are not limited to developing a sustainable in-village water supply system, its panchayat has taken progressive measures like village streetlighting and free education for children from poor families. In the wake of the Covid-19 pandemic, the PRI, VWSC members and villagers distributed 10,000 masks and ration kits to those who urgently needed them; organised weekly medical camps; distributed sanitary napkins to help maintain personal hygiene and sanitation. Bhattla is a good example of active participation, the core of Jal Jeevan Mission. ■



Awareness activity with villagers of Bhatla

## Workshop in Jharkhand orients GP members

- PHED, Jharkhand

To orient the Gram Panchayat members and Jal sahiyas on 'Har Ghar Jal' programme, a State-level workshop was organised at the State Headquarter, Ranchi. The training included preparation of Village Action Plan, developing model estimates for single-village schemes, the 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission's tied grant for water & sanitation to RLBS, drinking water source sustainability, the role of rural communities under the programme, water quality, health and socio-economic benefits of tap water supply, etc.

After the State-level workshops, the district-level workshops were organised, covering all the 24 districts. A total of **3,800** stakeholders were sensitised and trained in checking the quality of water supplied under SVS and installing tap

connections in schools, anganwadi and healthcare centres. The participants were also informed about the role of IEC in community mobilisation, awareness of water and health issues, and demand generation for safe drinking water.

Participants at the workshops were informed that multi-village scheme (MVS) will be taken up only where surface water is available. At locations where groundwater will be sourced for drinking water supply, solar powered single village schemes (SVS) will be implemented. Model financial estimates developed for both the schemes were shared, which can be taken up in the Panchayats for developing source sustainability. The workshops also covered rainwater harvesting and low-cost solutions for greywater management.

In areas with pre-existing tap water supply coverage, retrofitting of piped water supply structure was emphasised to accelerate the coverage.

Further, the district officials will organise the village-level training in O&M support functions for plumbers, solar technicians and pump operators. The mission Implementation Support Agencies engaged by the State will support the Gram Panchayats in forming of VWSCs, mobilizing the community, bringing about behaviour change, drafting Village Action Plan and ensuring greywater management. The ISAs will train VWSC members in their various functions, including monitoring and surveillance activities. Jal Sahiyas are being trained in using the FTKs for water quality monitoring and surveillance.

Drinking Water & Sanitation Department, Jharkhand, will utilize 50% tied grant under the 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission allocation for laying piped water connections for providing tap water supply in every rural household in the State by 2024. This convergence of programmes will help to achieve NJJM objectives. The current tap water connection coverage in the State is 12.81%.

At the district level, training of officials in Integrated Monitoring Information System (IMIS) and NABL accreditation of the district water labs are prioritised. The Department has also issued detailed guidelines for block level JJM workshops lead by the Block Development Officer. The department is working to turn the mission programme into a 'Jan Aandolan' to attain the goal of safe piped water supply to every rural household by 2024. The state has to provide tap water supply to 58.95 lakh rural households to accomplish the goal. ■



Oath taking ceremony during State workshop



## Awareness and training key for Har Ghar Shudh aur Swachh Jal

- Madhuri Shukla, Consultant, UNOPS

Water, Water, Everywhere, Nor a Drop to drink!' Perhaps, everyone is familiar with this popular verse from Samuel Taylor Coleridge poem 'The Rime of the Ancient Mariner' that aptly describes a situation in which water is available aplenty, but is not worthy of consumption. Good quality water in the right quantity, at the right place, and at the right time which is essential for health as well as economic growth. However increasing water quality issues are concerning.

Addressing this, Jal Jeevan Mission not only envisages a minimum supply of 55 lpcd (litres per capita per day) of potable drinking water to all rural households in the country by 2024 but also empowers the end-users in ascertaining that the water supplied

is of the prescribed quality (BIS:10500).

In rural areas, water quality is usually ascertained only by its colour, odour and taste. While these are physical parameters, the presence of chemical and biological contaminants cannot be seen by the naked eye. This explains how the communities consume the quality-affected water and the threats of contamination with it.

Water quality testing is imperative for water supply services. It includes verification of the safety of drinking water, quality validation process and preventive measures as well as investigation of water-borne disease outbreaks, if any. It requires water quality testing tools to check water

quality at the source, within a piped distribution system and at the consumer end.

Though closely related, there is a difference between drinking water quality monitoring and water quality surveillance activities. Under JJM, the drinking water quality is monitored by the PHED/ RWS Department, i.e. supplier/ agency responsible for water quality and the surveillance is undertaken by the beneficiary community and Gram Panchayats.

Out of Rs 3.60 lakh Crore estimated outlay of JJM, 2% is earmarked for water quality monitoring. As per the JJM guidelines on drinking water quality and surveillance, the sub-divisional/ block laboratories are to test 100% water sources under their jurisdiction for at least for 13 basic water quality parameters, once a year for chemical contamination and twice a year for bacteriological contamination (pre and post-monsoon), covering all drinking water sources in a block.

The district laboratories are to test 250 water sources/ samples per month covering all sources randomly spread geographically, including the positively tested samples referred by the subdivision for at least one of the 13 basic water quality parameters. The district lab will also refer the positively tested samples to the State laboratory immediately. The other parameters may be tested as per local contamination at district level. At the panchayat level, VWSCs will test water samples using the FTKs.

The guidelines ask States to accord priority to villages in the quality-affected areas. Bio-contamination of surface water can lead to spread of water-borne diseases such as diarrhoea, cholera, typhoid, vector borne diseases such as malaria and dengue. Similarly, inorganic contaminants including salinity, Chloride, Fluoride, Nitrate, Iron and Arsenic are



VWSC members informed about water quality testing

important in determining the suitability of ground water for drinking purposes. For instance, the occurrence of Iron in ground water beyond permissible limit (> 1.0 mg/litre) is recorded in Lalitpur district of Uttar Pradesh. It is based on the chemical analysis of water samples from wells, springs and hand pumps.

Likewise, Nitrate contamination of groundwater beyond permissible limit (45 mg/l) is recorded in Banda,

Hamirpur, Jhansi and Sonabhadra districts of Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh. Community engagement through training and IEC activities, hoardings and signages of the nearest water quality testing laboratory at prominent locations, training of departmental stakeholders like Gram Panchayat and/ or its subcommittee, i.e. VWSC/ Paani Samiti/ User Groups, ISAs, PRIs can all play a crucial part in assuring water quality.

In addition, awareness generation on water quality issues, water-borne diseases and their health impacts as well as water safety planning through tools such as Jal Samvaad can instill a behavioural change ensuring consumption of assured safe water.

As prevention is better than cure, a far-sighted plan under Jal Jeevan Mission owned by an informed and empowered community can pave the way to ensure Har Ghar Shuddh and Swachh Jal. ■

## UNOPS facilitating JJM works in Uttar Pradesh

- Vinod Mishra, UNOPS

UNOPS is providing strategic support for the implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission in 137 villages in 11 districts of Bundelkhand, Prayagraj and Vindhya

regions of Uttar Pradesh. Skilled manpower is deployed in each of the districts to facilitate community mobilization and engage key stakeholders to fulfil the objectives of

the mission. Community, especially women, are engaged to participate in 'Community Leave No One Behind (CLNOB)' mapping to understand the importance of drinking water, grey water and sanitation status in their villages. CLNOB, a participatory approach has been facilitated by the trained facilitators in all 137 villages.

Orientation on the JJM was given to the newly elected PRIs members (Gram Pradhan, BDC members, Zila Panchayat members) in the districts. Village Water & Sanitation Committees (VWSC) are currently being formed in a participatory method in the open meeting of the Gram Sabha. Five active women are being selected for water quality testing and surveillance in the village. The identified women are being given hands-on training on use of testing kits and orientated on how to facilitate Community Led Action for Water Quality Surveillance. In the coming months, Rapid Action Learning (RAL) workshops are also planned at district, state and national levels for cross learning and knowledge exchange, followed by facilitation of Jal Samvaad at the village level on water security and sustainability issues. ■



Resource mapping exercise

## Karnataka: Panchayats promote grey water management

**K**arnataka Rural Drinking Water & Sanitation Department (RDW&SD) has released Rs 205 Crore to 4,464 Gram Panchayats for grey water management. Greywater management is an integral component of Jal Jeevan Mission.

Under *Har Ghar Jal* programme, Jal Jeevan Mission provides 55 lpcd water to every rural household. About 70% of this water is discharged as greywater. Its management therefore is important to maintain hygienic conditions in villages.

Earlier, the department had launched the '*Swachha Grama, Swachha Parisara*' campaign under which a

number of IEC and capacity building activities were undertaken. It sensitised the community about judicious use of water and minimal wastage, and measures to check leakages. The campaign propagated the use of greywater in kitchen gardens and agriculture fields and thereby reduce the fresh water demand.

RDW&SD is encouraging nature-based and cost-effective technologies. Earlier, it had built a waste stabilization pond (WSP), wetland and sedimentation tanks to reduce the pollution load of river Tungabhadra in Haveri district.

Kodiyal village in Haveri district is on the banks of river Tungabhadra. It has a population of 8,500 people. Wastewater from their households drained into the river and polluted it. The Zilla Panchayat started a campaign called '*Nirmala Haveri*,' which was joined by the elected representatives of the Panchayats and local community, and they ensured wastewater was treated before it was released in the river.

A two-stage sedimentation pond followed by a wetland as inline treatment was constructed in the village. Based on the quantum of greywater generated, a system was designed to bypass the drain and address the problem of wet weather flow.

Haveri Zilla Parishad's measure addressed the river pollution in the district. This initiative is exemplary in water source strengthening. Community involvement is the key here because when people take ownership of the water supply infrastructure created for them, they are mindful of their actions and take remedial measures to maintain it. ■



Creation of passage to utilize greywater

## KRCs: Capacity building of more than 30 lakh people

Building Partnerships and Changing Lives' is the essence of Jal Jeevan Mission, which envisages government training institutes, civil society, universities and deemed universities of repute in the role as Key Resource Centres (KRCs). The KRCs support the implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission by working closely with communities, district and State level stakeholders. They are empanelled for the capacity building of various stakeholders like administrators, public health engineers, chemists and technicians, Gram Panchayat functionaries, etc. involved in planning and implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission at the national, State, district and community level.

Over 104 institutions have been recognized as KRCs. NJJM organized two webinars exclusively for members of KRCs on 17<sup>th</sup> June and 3<sup>rd</sup> July to sensitize and orient them on the philosophy of Jal Jeevan Mission.

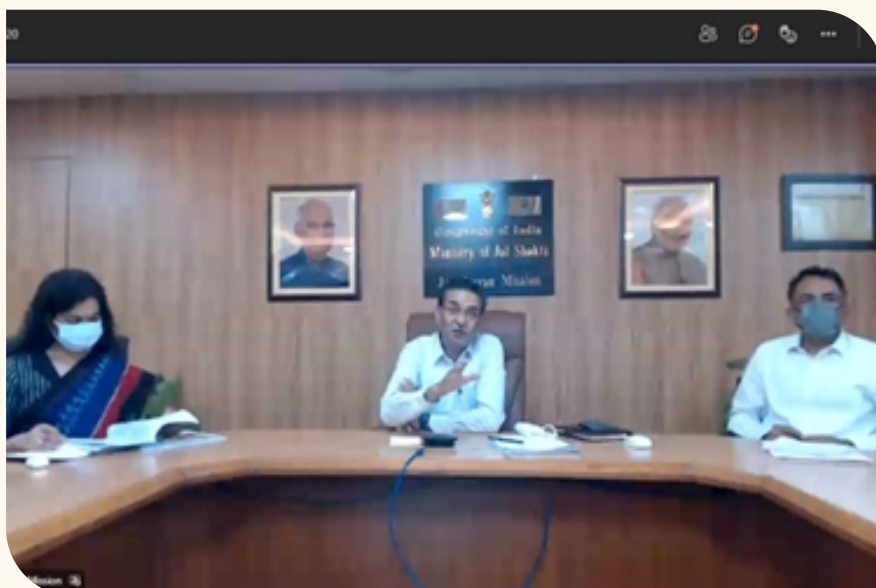
The webinar held on 17<sup>th</sup> June was chaired by Additional Secretary & Mission Director, NJJM, Shri Bharat Lal. He emphasised the objective and philosophy of the programme and urged the KRCs to develop high quality customized training programmes catering to different stakeholders. Welcoming the agencies as they begin a three-year-long partnership with the mission, he stressed upon the importance of Jal Jeevan Mission as a service delivery

programme. Therefore, the agencies should design training modules to re-orient public health engineering and other human resources through customized orientation programmes, carry exposure visits and leadership development programmes enabling them to discharge their role as envisaged under JJM.

Addressing more than 280 representatives of KRCs who attended the webinar, he said, "since States are at various levels of JJM implementation, capacity building modules are required for their suitable level. States or districts, which have achieved 100% coverage require training on assured and regular potable piped water supply or service delivery, water source sustainability, grey water management, addressing grievance(s) of the people, contribution towards user charges and judicious use of water at all times, etc. A few States that are lagging in the implementation, need training to address challenges encountered in planning, implementation, monitoring, community mobilization, water treatment, quality control, etc."

Jal Jeevan Mission follows a 'bottom-up' approach, wherein a community plays a key role in planning, implementation, management, operation and maintenance. For capacity building, State Governments undertake support activities like strengthening the Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWSC)/ Pani Samiti, developing Village Action Plan for the next five years, engaging Implementation Support Agencies (ISAs) to handhold and support village communities and carry out awareness among people.

Sharing the training needs of Public Health Engineers, Shri Animesh Bhattacharya, Chief Engineer, PHED, West Bengal, said, "there is an urgent need to focus on source sustainability whether groundwater, surface water or rainwater. The DPR prepared



AS & MD addressing the gathering

under *Har Ghar Jal* must focus on the augmentation of the existing infrastructure and have a design for the water distribution system. There is a requirement of mapping the distribution needs based on the geographic and climatic conditions in the region”.

Shri A. Murlidharan, Deputy Adviser (PHE), NJJM, informed the participants about the broad framework and field-level gaps, “PHED is the nodal department for JJM. It is responsible for planning, designing, preparing cost estimates and finally execution. Under the programme, the participatory approach is spoken of in detail, but in many instances, the community is not involved while designing the water supply plans. Due to this negligence, the community does not take ownership of the infrastructure created, and sustainability becomes a big challenge. While water in villages is needed for both agriculture and drinking purpose, the disconnect between the two has to be bridged.”

Shri P. Vishwakannan, Director, NJJM, said, “a change in the attitude of the Public Health Engineers is needed and Panchayati Raj functionaries

must be involved from the very beginning so that issues such as water source strengthening, community engagement, operation and maintenance as well as sustainability are well-taken care off”.

Shri R. K. Sama, ex-Project Director, WASMO, Gujarat, spoke in detail about the training needs of Gram Panchayats and the community, “Panchayats have been given the constitutional authority to manage water bodies. Gram Panchayats must be involved in the programme at the beginning as they have the best knowledge on any history of drought, flood, cyclone etc., as well as the availability of water sources in the area. The need for Single Village Scheme (SVS) or Multi-Village Scheme (MVS) plan can be agreed upon with guidance from engineers.”

Shri Manish Wasuja, WASH Specialist, UNICEF, reflected on social and behaviour change, “the training curriculum must include water safety practices, development and implementation of Village Action Plan, contribution as user charges, field-level monitoring and the quality of drinking water supplied. Documents should be prepared showing

visible change so that people are encouraged to own the infrastructure created under *Har Ghar Jal*. Skill enhancement training has to be provided to the community. It has to ensure that women of rural India are not just participating in the programme but are also actively contributing as they are the primary managers of water.”

During the interactive webinar, queries from KRC representatives were responded to. It was informed that KRCs will be reached individually in the following weeks to finalize their Annual Action Plan. Both, online and offline modes of engagement shall be used for capacity building as training commences from August, 2021. More than 30 lakh persons will be trained in villages to ensure long-term sustainability, operation and maintenance of the water supply infrastructure for assured water supply to every home. Therefore, such handholding and capacity building has a critical role in the implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission.

Addressing the webinar, Ms Roopa Mishra, Director NJJM says “the training modules need to be vibrant which States can customized based on the challenges they encounter in the field. She emphasized that KRCs are very important chain of change management and knowledge building.” She further informed that “four levels of training institutes will be set up by the Mission. A National Centre will be the apex institute for capacity building and research at Kolkata and there will be two Centre of Excellence which will provide training and certificate course on education, training and outreach activities. Five Professor Chair will be set up under the Mission in different parts of the country which will carry out social action research on water and sanitation. KRC will be the movers and shakers of change management.”



Team NJJM during the interaction with newly appointed JJM officials

## Rajasthan: Five villages in Barmer become 'Har Ghar Jal'

- PHED, Rajasthan

People call for celebration in these villages of Barmer district as they witness tap water in their homes. It is a dream come true for these village communities. With very limited rainfall in this desert district, water flowing out of tap in their households was earlier never considered achievable. But, Jal Jeevan Mission has made it possible.

Five villages in Barmer district – Samdari Station, Temavaas, Sanwarda, Samdari and Chiriyara have become the first to become 'Har Ghar Jal'.

Barmer is the third largest district of Rajasthan famous for cattle fair and its Thar festival celebrated every March, which is attended in large number by foreign tourists. The temperature in Barmer during

summer goes upto 51 degrees. Out of over 4 lakh households in the district, only 21,469 households (5.28%) had access to tap water at the time of announcement of Jal Jeevan Mission in August, 2019. Today, more than 38 thousand (9.49%) families are getting potable water through taps. In the past 23 months, 17,110 households have been provided with tap connections.

Some might say that the progress is slow but we need to understand that the region faces water scarcity and during CoVid-19 pandemic there were several disruptions including lockdown and slow work with very limited supply of raw material and limited workforce availability on ground. Following CoVid protocol, laying of pipelines was continued and today all 4,324 households in these

five villages have assured drinking water through taps.

As water reached the homes of the villagers, it calls for celebration. People got together and sang Badhwa, songs sung to celebrate. Madan Lal, an internationally acclaimed folk artist danced on the occasion and said, "I am dancing as history is being written. I had never dreamt that water would reach my village but here it has not just reached my village but I can see it flow from the tap in my house. I express my joy through my feet. I will enjoy the moment and welcome arrival of water with Dhol, song and dance."

People of Barmer have traditionally valued water. Kavita, a young Panchayat representative goes on to say, "it is a time to rejoice especially by women and young girls, as they are the one's who bear the responsibility of fetching water to meet the household needs. They are forced to walk miles to collect water which becomes all the more difficult in summers especially walking on sand in the desert."

An elderly villager thanked the Public Health & Engineering Department (PHED) officials for providing safe drinking water at their doorstep. "Samdari railway station was the

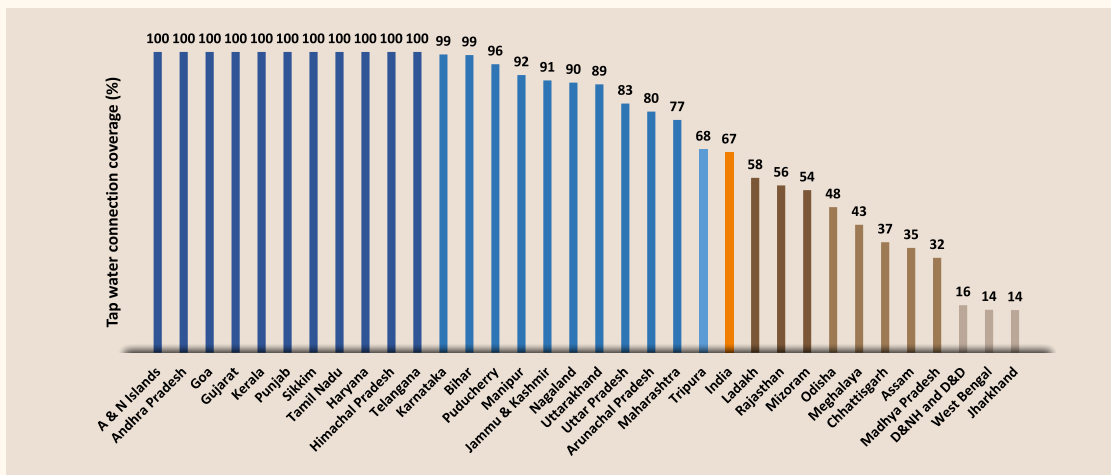


main source of water for us till now. For years, I have been walking upto the station which is 3 km from my house to collect water for our daily household needs. In summers when the water at the railway station dries, we rely on tankers. After years of struggle atleast in old age, I will not have to carry the heavy load of water filled pots.” PHED in Barmer has initiated 14 water supply projects which will help reach 2,303 villages with tap water connection. It will definitely enhance ‘ease of living’ especially to women who have for years toiled hard to quench the thirst of family members. ■

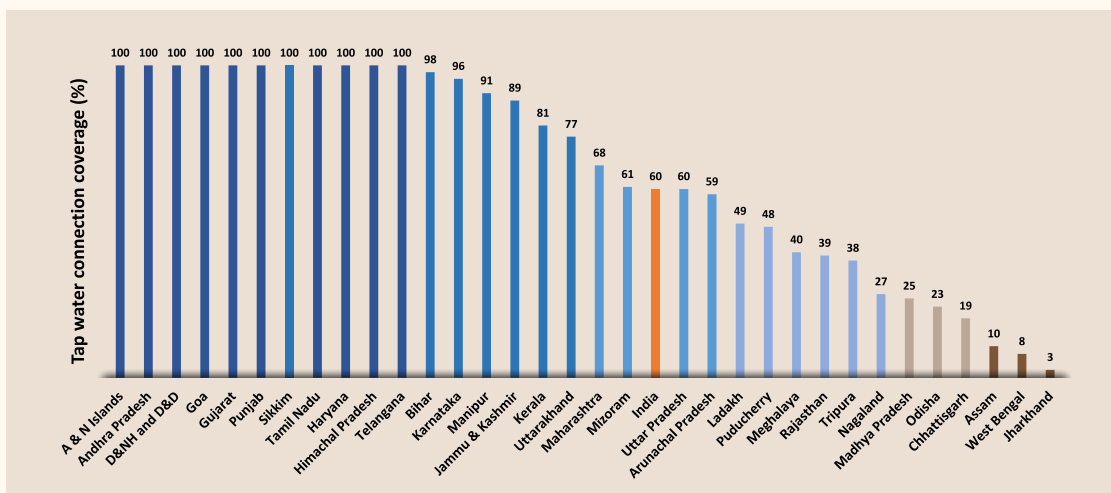


Jal Jeevan Mission is indeed changing lives of people in desert areas

### Progress of piped water supply to schools



### Progress of piped water supply to anganwadi centres (AWCs)



## Unprecedented success

*The proactive path adopted by the present government has revolutionised the water sector through its people-driven initiatives*



**Rattan Lal Kataria**

Former Minister of State, Social Justice & Empowerment and Jal Shakti

In a pond, there lived three fishes — one named 'Plan ahead', another 'Think fast' and the third 'Procrastinate'. One day, they overheard a fisherman who was planning to cast a net in the pond the next day. While 'Plan ahead' swam down the river the same night, 'Think fast' and 'Procrastinate' got caught the next day. 'Think fast' rolled its belly up and pretended to be dead, prompting the fisherman to throw it back into the water. 'Procrastinate' had no plan and was caught. Hence, in challenging times, we must plan ahead or plan to think fast.

The water sector in our country presents a grave challenge to our livelihoods and sustainability goals. The situation is no different than a metaphorical net cast by climate change and rapidly depleting groundwater. The time window available for any positive intervention is

very thin. Realising this, Modi government 2.0 started by converging all water-related departments under a single Ministry of Jal Shakti to provide an integrated approach to the water sector. Simply put, this resulted in a situation where the surface water did not require any inter-ministerial consultation to connect with groundwater. The demand and supply of water could be assessed, estimated and planned under one executive in a single chamber. No matter how commonsensical this move may sound now, but it never rattled anybody's senses earlier.

Another paradigm shift has been in our approach to make people the drivers of all envisioned changes. This is evident in the structural and behavioural changes undertaken in sanitation and river rejuvenation since 2014. Swachh Bharat Mission and Namami Gange Programme are cases in point.





A historic milestone was achieved when the Prime Minister dedicated an open defecation-free India to the father of our nation, Mahatma Gandhi, on October 2, 2019. Swachh Bharat Mission, the world's largest sanitation and behavioural change programme, took the sanitation coverage of under 40 per cent in 2014 to universal sanitation coverage in just five years. More than 11 crore toilets were built in rural areas which, according to a UNICEF study, also resulted in a substantial reduction in groundwater contamination, soil contamination, and food and drinking water contamination. Thousands of swachhagrahis continue to devote themselves as ambassadors of change across India. Swachh Bharat Mission is indeed a one-of-its-kind sanitation programme unmatched anywhere in the world.

India cannot be imagined without River Ganga. Unlike previous efforts, the Namami Gange programme transcended the piecemeal interventions and built a strong foundation with a basin-based approach. It is now being considered as a model for the rejuvenation of other rivers. National Mission for Clean Ganga, the implementing arm of Namami Gange, was elevated to an authority with more financial and administrative powers. District Ganga Committees were formed to engage the local administration and communities more effectively. Both the number of completed projects (147 out of 344) and the pace of expenditure (Rs 10,100 crore till March 2021 — more than double as compared between 1985-86 to 2014) present an optimistic picture. The innovations like Hybrid Annuity Model HAM and One City One Operator ensure optimal performance and longevity of the created sewerage infrastructure. It is a matter of satisfaction that all sewerage projects along Ganga in Uttarakhand and Jharkhand have been completed, arresting the flow of sewage into the river. Eyesores to local people, several drains have also been tapped, most notably the infamous Sisamau Nala in Kanpur and Chandreshwar Nala in Muni Ki Reti. The work on the CETP project for Kanpur tanneries has also started. The positive impacts of the Namami Gange programme in terms of water quality have also begun to show up as the entire stretch of 2,525 km has now been turned fit for bathing. For riverfront development, works on 144 ghats and 45 crematoria have been completed so far. Never before did biodiversity conservation get so much attention under the Clean Ganga Project. At least six stretches have been identified as biodiversity hotspots. A self-motivated cadre of about 1,300 Ganga praharis has also been trained for biodiversity conservation. Special emphasis is being given to scientific afforestation, sustainable agriculture, organic farming and watershed

development in the Ganga basin. To make Ganga aviral, the minimum e-flow in the river was notified in October 2018 — unprecedented in history. To make Namami Gange a people's movement and to re-establish people-river connect (Jan Ganga), as envisioned by the Prime Minister, various innovative awareness activities are undertaken regularly.

To take the transformational efforts in the water sector forward and keep the momentum going, Prime Minister announced the Jal Jeevan Mission on August 15, 2019, from the ramparts of Red Fort. The mission envisages providing functional tap connection to every rural household by 2024. While only 3.23 crore rural households (out of a total 19.19 crore HHs) had tap water connections up till August 2019, it is a matter of great pride for the country that in less than two years, about 4.22 crore additional rural households have already been provided with new tap water connections. Besides, 6.35 lakh schools and 5.72 lakh Anganwadis have also been provided with tap water supply.

Supplying water to every household entails source sustainability. Jal Shakti Abhiyan aims to achieve exactly the same. After the success of JSA-I spanning across 256 districts, Phase-II was launched on March 22 this year on the occasion of World Water Day with the motto: 'Catch the rain: Where it falls, when it falls'. To inject the exuberance of youth in the JSA-II, National Water Mission, the implementing agency, collaborated with Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) across 623 districts of the country. So far, 2.27 crore people have participated through NYKS. An expenditure of approx. Rs 14,000 crore has already been carried on various projects for rainwater harvesting, watershed development and pond rejuvenation etc.

To say that the water sector in India has undergone some drastic changes in the last few years would not be an exaggeration.

The story I quoted earlier aptly analyses the performance of the Modi government in the water sector viz-a-vis the previous governments. The Modi government's approach is marked by a proactive 'plan ahead' and 'think fast' approach in stark contrast to a passive approach marred by procrastination, as practised by earlier governments. However, the real success of the programmes can be attributed to the people of India. Surely, the people of India (Jan Shakti) will continue to support the government to revolutionise the water sector (Jal Shakti) in India. ■

## Jammu & Kashmir

- PHED, Jammu & Kashmir

### Access to potable water and jobs for youth

Jal Jeevan Mission water supply scheme in Kun Kanyala, district Reasi and Dadura and Panthal villages, district Katra, Jammu, has brought two-fold benefits for the villagers. The three villages not only have access to potable water, but it has also given their youth jobs in construction work of water supply infrastructure. The mission programme has thus curbed the migration of village youth to cities.

At present, the inhabitants of the 390 households in the adjoining area of Kun Kanyala WSS receive 40 lpcd (litres per capita per day) of tap water. But more than 300 households do not have tap connections, which makes their life arduous as they have to fetch their water. In the days of water scarcity, they get water from water tankers.

The Kun Kanyala Water Supply Scheme will benefit 724 households and a population of 4,069 living around the area with clean water, good health and economic benefits. The villages will be provided piped water supply from a natural perennial surface water source (*spring*). ■



Local villagers working under JJM

### A village towards potable water sustainability

Jal Jeevan Mission is now reaching remote and tiny hamlets in Jammu and Kashmir — surpassing all odds! Village CA Khan in Arin Block, district Bandipora, Kashmir, is inching towards potable water sustainability — all thanks to the cohesive efforts of Pani Samiti and community mobilisation.

The village of 159 households and around 1,275 inhabitants has suffered a lot in the past as the cumbersome task of fetching water affected their quality of life. With the announcement of Jal Jeevan Mission in the State, the village now has potable water supply of 55 lpcd (litre per capita per day) in 146 households. Now, the village gets its piped water supply from a natural glacier-fed perineal surface water source. Village panchayat checks the water quality from time to time.

Village Panchayat of CA Khan is in the continuous process of improving the potable water situation of the village. The village administration and Pani Samiti are making efforts to provide drinking water to all the households at 55 litre per capita per day under the 'Har Ghar Jal' programme. The Pani Samiti is also constructing a Pre-Settling Tank (PST) of 20,000 gallon capacity. The village administration has kept a month's target to provide potable water supply to the remaining 13 households to achieve 'Har Ghar Jal' village status.

Further, the village administration has also undertaken to replace the old pipelines with new ones to ensure minimum wastage from leakage. Inspired by the improved condition of CA Khan village, the adjoining villages of Gundiqasir and Khairpore, also in Arin Block, are also following in its footsteps. ■

## Field visits

In the spirit of partnership and participatory approach to provide tap water supply to every rural household, multi-disciplinary NJJM teams have been visiting villages in different States/ UTs with an objective to expedite the implementation focusing on prudent investment and targeted outputs. The team interacts with members of GPs/ VWSCs/ Pani Samitis, local community as well as officials of PHE/ RWS/ PR Department on community participation and institutional arrangements made for the implementation. Through the visits, SWSM/ DWSM, and community members are being sensitized on implementation of JJM, support in planning, review and delivery, cross-sharing of best practices and success stories, effective O&M practices, appraising about use of sensor-based IoT for measurement & monitoring of water supply, training of WQM&S, etc. The purpose of field visits is not only to oversee the progress in providing piped water supply to rural households but to also identify the issues requiring immediate attention to speed up JJM implementation in the state in true letter and spirit.



Three teams from NJJM visited districts of Lucknow, Sitapur and Gonda in Uttar Pradesh from 22<sup>nd</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> June, 2021. The team discussed the technical aspects of DPR with the concerned district authorities and suggested the State to assign targets to each district for different components (IEC/ grey water/ WQMS/ capacity building) of the Annual Action Plan (AAP).

Based on the field observations, it was suggested to consider stand-alone solar-based water supply systems that may be connected to the grid along with implementation of smart measurement and monitoring tools. The State is to also work on grey water management, regular data updation on JJM-IMIS especially of schools and anganwadi centres. The State has been urged to undertake disinfection measures which was observed missing in these districts. Further, drinking water samples from

23 villages were submitted for analysis in respective district laboratories. ■



Two teams of two/ three members each from NJJM visited the state of Uttarakhand from 28<sup>th</sup> June to 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2021 to Tehri Garhwal and Garhwal district to understand the ground situation, observe best practices and assist the State team in resolving key issues.

The team visited 14 villages in two districts along with department officials of Uttarakhand Jal Sansthan and Uttarakhand Pey Jal Nigam. The focus of this visit was to observe the existing schemes, planning, functionality of tap connections, FTK testing, Village Action Plan, and availability of tap connections to schools and anganwadi centres. During the visit, it has been noted that VWSC was constituted in all the villages, sufficient water is being provided, community realizes the importance of potable water as well as the health problems attached to it, etc. ISAs have been engaged for community mobilization, sensitization and to encourage community contribution. The State is to give impetus to IEC activities and facilitate dovetailing of 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission tied grant for grey water management. ■



An eight-member team from NJJM visited three districts of Ranchi, Ramgarh & Bokaro in Jharkhand from 6<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> July. Plan for FHTC saturation, physical and financial progress, status of VWSCs and VAPs, tap water supply to

schools and anganwadi centres, challenges in programme implementation were discussed with State officials.

The State has been urged to plan/ adopt augmentation of the existing surface water-based schemes with safe and sustainable groundwater sources to save cost and time. It was informed that priority is accorded to saturate schools and anganwadi centres along with other priority areas. The State was advised to engage Implementation Support Agencies (ISAs) immediately to orient and train the community members on JJM philosophy and ensuring 'no-one-is-left-out'.



A six-member team from NJJM visited three districts of Baloda Bazar, Dhamtari and Mahasamund in Chhattisgarh from 29<sup>th</sup> June to 2<sup>nd</sup> July, 2021. The NJJM

team and the State PHED officials visited 19 villages and four laboratories (including the Raipur district lab) across these 3 districts.

During the visit, the team assessed the State FHTC Saturation Plan, approval process of DPR, work order, tendering process, special campaign to provide piped water supply to schools and anganwadi centres, progress in grey water management, rain water harvesting, etc.

It was emphasized that JJM be implemented as a decentralized, demand-driven and community-managed programme and empower Gram Panchayat/ Pani Samitis to fully participate in their village's water supply schemes. Community members were sensitized during the visit on the role of Panchayats in the ownership, operations and management of in-village water supply scheme as well as the importance of women's participation in the programme.

JJM programme implementation requires meticulous preparation and appraisal of the Village Action Plan (VAP) by the Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC). It was suggested that the components of borewell recharge, water harvesting, source strengthening, skilling and capacity building, IEC, etc., be included in the VAP. Further, local youth are to be identified for capacity building and skill training to ensure available trained human resource in villages.

## Skill Development in Arunachal Pradesh

- PHED, Arunachal Pradesh



For effective implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission and its O&M in the State, Arunachal Pradesh organised a seven-day 'Skill Development Training Programme under JJM'. The programme was inaugurated on 13<sup>th</sup> July, 2021 in collaboration with the Department of Skill

Development & Entrepreneurship and the Department of Public Health Engineering and Water and Sanitation, Government of Arunachal Pradesh, at GHSS, Changlang. The training programme inauguration was graced by MLA, Changlang South, Deputy Commissioner-cum-

Chairman, District Water & Sanitation Mission, Changlang.

A total of 157 interested youth from Khimyang, Yatdam, and Changlang Blocks were trained in plumbing and masonry in two batches from 13<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> July '21 (first batch) and 20<sup>th</sup> - 26<sup>th</sup> July '21 (second batch).

## Proactive action by NJJM on a grievance

- Devina Srivastava, UNICEF Consultant

**H**em Chandra, a resident of Chatgulla village, Almora district of Uttarakhand, has finally sighed relief as his grievance of lack of access to clean piped water supply in his household has been addressed by Jal Jeevan Mission authorities.

Hem Chandra's village has 135 households. A few days back, 80 of them received tap water connections under Jal Jeevan Mission. Hem Chandra, too, got tap water

connection but did not get clean water supply due to some underlying technical glitch.

Concerned about his ailing mother and pregnant wife, who would be forced to take the risk of walking uphill and downhill in tough slippery terrain for a few buckets of clean water, Hem Chandra apprised the issue to District Magistrate's office and Uttarakhand Jal Sansthan through a letter and the Mission Director, National Jal Jeevan

Mission, through social media, requesting to take cognizance of his situation and restore tap water supply.

Much to Hem Chandra's delight, the issue was swiftly acted upon by the Uttarakhand Jal Sansthan. He, as well as his fellow community is now getting clean tap water supply every alternate day. The prompt corrective action by the local authorities and National Jal Jeevan Mission has reaffirmed the faith of the public in the system.

Uttarakhand, also called 'Dev Bhoomi', is nearing the target of 100% tap connections by the year 2022. With multiple rivers and rivulets, Uttarakhand is called 'water bank of Asia'. But, in the past few decades massive deforestation, pollution, floods, etc. have pushed the State into a water crisis, forcing its residents, particularly women and children, to walk for miles for clean water.

The difficult terrain and inaccessibility of potable water force women to compromise the quality of living. The Union Government is committed to providing full assistance to the State Government in its efforts to achieve the goal of universal coverage of water supply to every household.

With focus on service delivery, the existing 'JJM grievance redressal system' is being strengthened. Presently this online system has interface with State/ district level water supply authorities. With management, operation and maintenance led by GPs/ VWSCs/ Pani Samitis, it is being linked so that complaint related to water supply can be resolved at local level, wherever applicable.



Hem Chandra expressing happiness after getting tap water

## Webinar

### Himachal Pradesh: Webinar organised for PHED engineers

Jal Jeevan Samvad - Webinar on 'assured tap water supply in every household' was specially organised on 16<sup>th</sup> July, 2021 for over 700 public health engineers of Himachal Pradesh to orient them on the ethos of the mission. Additional Secretary & Mission Director, NJJM, Shri Bharat Lal appreciated the progress made by the team on scaling the progress chart from 45% in August, 2019 to over 80% as on date and remarked, "It is a phenomenal leap unparalleled to any other hill State in the country. There is a lot of expectation from Himachal."

AS & MD encouraged that the programme continue to be implemented in mission-mode, especially ensuring 'no one is left out' with focus on sustainable source for assured tap water supply on long-term basis. He emphasized the need of functional tap connectivity along with service delivery through community ownership, preparation of Village Action Plan, community contribution, O&M and water quality surveillance. All the assets created under JJM are to be photo-geo-tagged and the tap connection is to be linked to Aadhar Card of person heading the household. Many States are giving tap connection in the name of woman to honour their selfless service as they are the primary managers of water and care givers in families.

Jal Jeevan Mission follows a 'bottom-up' approach where community plays a vital role in planning, implementation, management, operation and maintenance. Out of total 18,079 villages in the State, good progress has been made by constituting 17,344 VWSCs and preparing 16,545 Village Action Plans (VAPs).

The State has assured that measures are being taken to improve the pace of implementation and Gram Sabha meetings in campaign mode will be organized on 15<sup>th</sup> August to complete the work related to remaining VAPs and formation of VWSCs. ■

### Webinar on planning, implementation & monitoring of projects for assured tap water supply to every home

A Jal Jeevan Samvad webinar was organized on 17<sup>th</sup> July, 2021 on 'planning, implementation & monitoring of projects for assured tap water supply to every home' exclusively for all Mission Directors, State JJM team, SPMU/ DPMU, field engineers, third party inspection agencies, etc.

AS&MD, NJJM emphasized that the focus of #JJM is not mere infrastructure development but ensuring service delivery. PHEDs/ VWSCs are to function as water utilities ensuring tap water supply in adequate quantity of prescribed quality on regular and long-term basis. He reminded the participants that the coming 15<sup>th</sup> August marks the second year of #JJM and it provides an opportunity to engage with community through *Gram Sabhas* for constitution of VWSCs and preparation of Village Action Plans (VAPs) in remaining villages as a priority. It was emphasized that JJM must follow the principle of 'no one is left out' in getting assured tap water supply in homes. Lastly, participants were encouraged to keep themselves updated through the Jal Jeevan Samvad news digests and States were requested to translate them into regional languages for wider dissemination. ■



# Snippets

## Review meeting taken by Chief Minister, Assam on 26.06.2021

A review meeting for the planning and implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission in the State was taken by Chief Minister, Assam on 26.06.2021 at Secretariat, Guwahati, wherein Additional Secretary and Mission Director, National Jal Jeevan Mission (NJJM) was invited to attend the meeting. Chief Secretary, Principal Secretary to CM, Mission Director, JJM, Assam and other senior officers were present. All Deputy Commissioners and Executive Engineers, PHED attended the meeting from respective districts in virtual mode.

AS&MD, NJJM made a presentation giving an overview of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), progress made in providing tap water connections in Assam vis-à-vis the whole country, priorities for Assam to achieve the target of 2021-22 as well as up to 2024. After detailed discussion, Chief Minister asked all for expeditious implementation of JJM in the State so as to accomplish the goal of 'Har Ghar Jal' in a time-bound manner.



Review meeting of JJM in Assam

## Joint review meeting for implementation of JJM in Uttar Pradesh

A joint review meeting by Hon'ble Chief Minister, Uttar Pradesh and Hon'ble Union Minister, Jal Shakti was held in Lucknow on 03.07.2021 to review the implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

It was decided that around 55,000 villages are being covered for piped water supply at the end of current financial year. The state officials were directed to

complete the work of providing piped water supply schemes in Vindhya/ Bundelkhand region by December, 2021. Verification of work done under Jal Jeevan Mission programme is carried out through third party agency. The department officials were directed to expedite the work under the Mission with focus on functionality. Emphasis was laid on completing the training and orientation work in a time-bound manner of Plumber, Mechanic, Electrician & Fitters etc.

Further, it was directed to pay special attention and effort to ensure coverage of remaining 6,000 schools and 11,000 anganwadi centres at the earliest. Public awareness drive has to be organized under 'Catch the Rain' campaign so that people understand the importance of water conservation and recharging the ground water. It was directed to complete all the planning of water supply works under JJM by September 2021.



Union Minister during the visit of UP

## Guidelines issued for 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission tied grants to RLBs/ PRIs for water & sanitation during the period 2021–22 to 2025–26

Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance has issued 'Guidelines for release and utilization of grants recommended by the 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission for RLBs/ PRIs during the period 2021–22 to 2025–26'.

As per the aforesaid guidelines, Dept. of Drinking Water & Sanitation (DDWS), Ministry of Jal Shakti, Govt of India will act as the nodal ministry for determining the eligibility of the rural local bodies for the '15<sup>th</sup> FC tied grant for

water & sanitation'. DDWS will recommend release of tied grant to the Dept. of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance for the States complying with mandatory conditions based on the information received and after assessing the stipulated conditions. Further, this department will handhold and provide technical guidance to the RLBs in implementing the tied grant as well as the schemes/ technology to be adopted for efficient use of the funds to achieve the states goal for assured water supply to every household and improved sanitation in villages/rural areas.

### Operationalization of 'escrow account' under Jal Jeevan Mission

National Jal Jeevan Mission has written to the States/ UTs that the Central fund under JJM would now directly be released to an 'escrow account' of SWSM. All the States/ UTs were requested to open/ operationalize the SNAs of the SWSM as an 'escrow account'. In this regard, Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) is to be signed between Water and Sanitation Mission of the States/ UTs, Scheduled Commercial Bank in which the Escrow account is operationalized and National Jal Jeevan Mission, Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation, Government of India.

### Standing Committee on Water Resources reviewed the performance of Jal Jeevan Mission

Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources reviewed the progress of Jal Jeevan Mission on 5<sup>th</sup> July, 2021. All senior officers of DDWS attended the meeting, wherein Additional Secretary & Mission Director, National Jal Jeevan Mission made a presentation on progress made, institutional mechanism set up, planning carried out, implementation and monitoring of the programme, grievance redressal and way forward. Suggestions of the chairman and members of the committee on various issues were duly noted for compliance.

### Conference on implementation of JJM organized in Rajasthan

A conference on implementation of JJM was organized in Rajasthan on 15 July, 2021. More than 500 engineers attended the video conference from all the districts. Focus is to ensure 'Har Ghar Jal', address the challenges and expedite implementation of water works in all villages of

the State. Prior to the conference, AS&MD, NJJM met Chief Secretary, Rajasthan and discussed planning and implementation of JJM in the State. The State Water & Sanitation Mission headed by Chief Secretary is the nodal institution responsible for ensuring State meets the saturation date of becoming Har Ghar Jal by 2023.



AS & MD interacting with the participants

### Chief Minister, Rajasthan meets NJJM officers to discuss the progress of JJM

On 15 July, 2021 Chief Minister, Rajasthan in the meeting with senior officers from NJJM, assured that JJM will be implemented in the State on mission-mode, ensuring 'no one is left out' with focus on sustainable source for assured tap water supply on long-term basis. He also emphasized on making the mission a people's movement.



Hon'ble CM of Rajasthan during review meeting of JJM

### Review of JJM in Himachal Pradesh

AS & MD, National Jal Jeevan Mission met Shri Mahender Singh, Jal Shakti Minister, Himachal Pradesh and Secretary, PHED on 1st July, 2021 for a joint review on planning and implementation of JJM. Discussion was



held on expediting the water supply work to enable 100% coverage at the earliest. The State has to prioritize gravity-based piped water supply schemes and focus on community mobilization, conducting Gram Sabhas, capacity building of GPs/ VWSCs, and empowering local community to test water quality in villages, especially for TDS and bacteriological contamination.



AS & MD with State officials of Himachal Pradesh

### Secretary, DDWS, reviews Maharashtra Annual Action Plan

An Annual Action Plan review meeting with Maharashtra was held on 25<sup>th</sup> June, 2021. It was Chaired by the Secretary, Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation, Gol, Shri Pankaj Kumar. He appreciated the excellent work done by the State during the Covid pandemic and

requested emphasis on fast tracking implementation, improving functionality and ensuring conveyance at the village level for water security planning.

AS & MD, Jal Jeevan Mission, requested the State to scale up efforts as Maharashtra is a big state with large population.

The Additional Chief Secretary, Government of Maharashtra, Shri Sanjay Chahande, gave an overview of measures taken up by the State to achieve 100% coverage of the households by 2023-24.

Mission Director, SWSM, Dr Hrishikesh Yashod, gave the detailed presentation on the strategy adopted, activities planned, targets set and the ongoing work in the field.



Secretary, DDWS, reviews Maharashtra AAP

## Investor event: Elara Capital Event, 20<sup>th</sup> July

On 20<sup>th</sup> July, 2021, Shri Bharat Lal, Additional Secretary and Mission Director, National Jal Jeevan Mission was invited by Elara capital, a UK-based institutional equity house to speak on water management. Shri Lal spoke on Jal Jeevan Mission as well as Govern-

ments efforts for integrated water management. He emphasized on the significant opportunities that Jal Jeevan Mission presents in large scale planning, design, surveys, etc, and also in manufacturing and production of fittings, equipment and products like pipes, valves, pumps, flow and

pressure control equipment. It was also highlighted that the thrust on service delivery with stress on water quality, are also opening up investment opportunities in water treatment, setting up of modern labs with state-of-the-art testing equipment and devices, sensors for remote monitoring and reporting of data. Shri Lal said that the works under JJM are not just improving water service delivery in the country but opening up a whole new model of community-led service delivery at the grassroot level, creating new skillsets and entrepreneurial capacities that can be replicated across other sectors like health, education, etc., and result in transformation for India's march forward—a real 'Jan Andolan'.



# Jal Jeevan Mission in News

**नागौर भास्कर** 30-06-2021

## जलजीवन मिशन के तहत गाजू गांव में एक दिवसीय प्रशिक्षण कार्यशाला का आयोजन

जल जीवन मिशन के तहत गाजू पंचायत में हुए कार्यक्रम का आयोजन, विकास को तेज करवा



के साथ साथ गाजू का अनुभवजन्य प्रशिक्षण का जोर दिया है। गाजू गांव में जल जीवन मिशन के तहत गाजू पंचायत में हुए कार्यक्रम का आयोजन, विकास को तेज करवा।

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**राजधानी**

## केंद्र से झारखंड को 'हर घर जल' के लिए मिला 2,479 करोड़ रुपए का अनुदान

केंद्र से झारखंड को 'हर घर जल' के लिए मिला 2,479 करोड़ रुपए का अनुदान।

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## जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत ग्राम सभा का आयोजन

### झालावाड़ पत्रिका

मनोहरधाम। ग्राम पंचायत जावर व सादला में जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत ग्राम सभा आयोजित की गई। बैठक में जल जीवन मिशन की सहयोगी संस्था सेल्फ डेवलपमेंट इन्स्टिट्यूट से आए प्रतिनिधि जानकी लाल सुथार ने जल जीवन मिशन के बारे में विस्तार से जानकारी देते हुए बताया कि सरकार के द्वारा ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के सभी गांव में हर घर नल से जल को जोड़ा जाएगा। जिसकी कार्य योजना के बारे में जानकारी दी गई। जावर के राजीव गांधी सेवा केंद्र में जल संसाधनों को कमी वर्तमान स्थिति भविष्य की आवश्यकता एवं रखरखाव के बारे में स्वच्छता समिति से चर्चा की गई। बैठक की अध्यक्षता ग्राम पंचायत सरपंच मेघराज लोधा द्वारा की गई। स्वच्छ भारत मिशन के ब्याक समन्वयक मोहन लाल लोधा, जिला संदर्भ व्यक्ति जगदीश लोधा व ग्राम पंचायत के वार्ड पंच एवं हेड पंच मिस्त्री अन्य ग्रामीण उपस्थित रहे।

## जल जीवन मिशन: केंद्र ने की हरियाणा की सराहना



केंद्र ने जल जीवन मिशन के तहत गाजू पंचायत में हुए कार्यक्रम का आयोजन, विकास को तेज करवा।

## जल जीवन मिशन के तहत निदेशक ने जूम के माध्यम से ली सभी जिलों की रिच्यू मीटिंग, 22 में से 17 जिलों ने हासिल किया 100 फीसदी लक्ष्य

वाष्मी क्षेत्र का ऑनलाइन पत्रिका का शिल्ल मुद्राज में हरियाणा देश में प्रथम

वाष्मी क्षेत्र का ऑनलाइन पत्रिका का शिल्ल मुद्राज में हरियाणा देश में प्रथम।

## जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत ग्राम सभा का आयोजन

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## ग्राम जल एवं सीवरेज समिति सदस्यों ने वाटर टैस्टिंग वैन का किया स्वागत

नारनल, महेश कुमार (पंजाब केसरी): जल जीवन मिशन व जल शक्ति अभियान के तहत जन स्वास्थ्य अभियंत्रिकी विभाग व जल एवं स्वच्छता सहायक संगठन की ओर से जिले में पंचायत की गुणवत्ता जांचने के लिए 1 जुलाई से वाटर टैस्टिंग मोबाइल वैन गांव-गांव जाकर पानी की कैमिकल जांच कर रही है। इसी कड़ी में आज मोहाइल वैन ने नांगल चौधरी की ग्राम पंचायतों का दौरा किया। यह जानकारी देते हुए जिला सलाहकार मंगतूराम सरस्वत ने बताया कि मोबाइल वैन के माध्यम से एक दिन में 7 ग्राम पंचायतों के पानी में मौजूद तत्वों के बारे में पता चल सके। ग्राम जल एवं सीवरेज समिति सदस्यों ने जल एकात व कैमिस्ट शहिल परबुसे से मीटिंग के माध्यम से सभी ग्रामीणों को पंचायत की जांच करने के तरीकों के बारे में भी जानकारी प्रदान की। इस मौके पर एकात जेई, लैब असिस्टेंट सनी, कैमिस्ट शहिल परबुसे, बीभासिनी इंदुजाठी, टीपक कुमार, अमरसिंह मेहरिया, सरोज बांला पंच, राजपाल, सौरभसिंह, संजय, अशोक, अश्विनी, सशम युवा राजनीश व शिल्पा मौजूद रहे। जिला सलाहकार मंगतूराम सरस्वत

## जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत ग्राम सभा का आयोजन

### झालावाड़ पत्रिका

मनोहरधाम। ग्राम पंचायत जावर व सादला में जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत ग्राम सभा आयोजित की गई। बैठक में जल जीवन मिशन की सहयोगी संस्था सेल्फ डेवलपमेंट इन्स्टिट्यूट से आए प्रतिनिधि जानकी लाल सुथार ने जल जीवन मिशन के बारे में विस्तार से जानकारी देते हुए बताया कि सरकार के द्वारा ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के सभी गांव में हर घर नल से जल को जोड़ा जाएगा। जिसकी कार्य योजना के बारे में जानकारी दी गई। जावर के राजीव गांधी सेवा केंद्र में जल संसाधनों को कमी वर्तमान स्थिति भविष्य की आवश्यकता एवं रखरखाव के बारे में स्वच्छता समिति से चर्चा की गई। बैठक की अध्यक्षता ग्राम पंचायत सरपंच मेघराज लोधा द्वारा की गई। स्वच्छ भारत मिशन के ब्याक समन्वयक मोहन लाल लोधा, जिला संदर्भ व्यक्ति जगदीश लोधा व ग्राम पंचायत के वार्ड पंच एवं हेड पंच मिस्त्री अन्य ग्रामीण उपस्थित रहे।

## हरिभूमि

रोहतास-महेन्द्रगढ़ 2 July 2021

### जलापूर्ति एवं सीवरेज बोर्ड की 54वीं बैठक आयोजित अब पेपर लेस बिलिंग प्रणाली शीघ्र सभी जिलों में होगी लागू:एसीएस

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**नागौर भास्कर** 30-06-2021

## जलजीवन मिशन के तहत गाजू गांव में एक दिवसीय प्रशिक्षण कार्यशाला का आयोजन

जल जीवन मिशन के तहत गाजू पंचायत में हुए कार्यक्रम का आयोजन, विकास को तेज करवा



के साथ साथ गाजू का अनुभवजन्य प्रशिक्षण का जोर दिया है। गाजू गांव में जल जीवन मिशन के तहत गाजू पंचायत में हुए कार्यक्रम का आयोजन, विकास को तेज करवा।

## Jal Jeevan Samvad

”

*I say this over and over again that water is life and a mission for us. Until water reaches every house of India including Bundelkhand, we are not going to stop.*

**Gajendra Singh Sekhawat**  
Union Minister, Jal Shakti



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