

Jal Jeevan Samvad

January | Volume 7 | Issue 1 | Year 2026



Har Ghar Jal
Jal Jeevan Mission

Building Partnership
Changing Lives

Ministerial level policy
dialogue & District/ Village
Dialogues Series



Articles by DS, NJJM
and DC/DMs of 4 districts

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Minister of Jal Shakti on Jal Jeevan Mission



C R Patil

Minister of Jal Shakti

माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्रभाई मोदी सर के दूरदर्शी नेतृत्व में ग्रामीण जलापूर्ति को दीर्घकालिक, सुदृढ़ और प्रभावी बनाने की दिशा में निरंतर नीतिगत प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। इसी क्रम में आज केंद्रीय पंचायती राज मंत्री श्री राजीव रंजन सिंह जी के साथ देश के विभिन्न राज्यों के PHED, ग्रामीण विकास एवं पंचायती राज मंत्रियों की उपस्थिति में ग्रामीण जलापूर्ति अवसंरचना के संचालन एवं अनुरक्षण-O&M विषय पर एक महत्वपूर्ण नीति संवाद की अध्यक्षता की। इस संवाद के दौरान राज्यों से प्राप्त व्यावहारिक सुझावों ने जमीनी स्तर पर जलापूर्ति व्यवस्था को और अधिक सशक्त, टिकाऊ तथा जनहितकारी बनाने के लिए उपयोगी दिशा प्रदान की।

- Post mentioned in X handle
27th January, 2025



Minister of State, Jal Shakti on Jal Jeevan Mission



V. Somanna

Minister of State for Jal Shakti

Following Narendra Modi Ji's guidance, community empowerment is at the heart of Jal Jeevan Mission & Swachh Bharat Mission Grameen. To acknowledge and honour the spirit of grassroots leadership, WASH Warriors from Swachh Sujal Gaon villages across the country - who are at the forefront were invited as Special Guests for 77th Republic Day Celebrations, New Delhi. Some glimpses from the Parade and their visit to Pradhanmantri Sangrahalaya and other historic landmarks of the capital.

- Post mentioned in X handle
26th January, 2025



Foreword



January, 2026 began with renewed energy and witnessed a series of significant institutional engagements that strengthened the service delivery orientation of Jal Jeevan Mission. The month marked an important policy milestone with the Minister-level Policy Dialogue on Sustainable Operation & Maintenance (O&M) of Rural Drinking Water Services, held in New Delhi. The dialogue brought together Union and State Ministers, senior officials, and Mission Directors to deliberate on the long-term sustainability of rural water supply systems, institutional strengthening, predictable financing, and implementation discipline. Union Ministers from the Ministry of Jal Shakti and the Ministry of Panchayati Raj underscored the need for robust O&M frameworks, Gram Panchayat-centered governance, and establishing clear linkages between fund releases and demonstrated service reliability. The discussions reaffirmed the sector's transition from infrastructure creation to sustainable, community-owned service delivery models, aligned with 73rd Amendment to the Constitution of India which placed the subject of drinking water management to Gram Panchayats.

The 5th Peyjal Samvad of DC/ DMs brought together senior officials and District Collectors/ Deputy Commissioners to share insights on district-level planning, implementation challenges, and innovative practices. It highlighted diverse local contexts and the shared commitment of district administrations to strengthen drinking water services. During January, the Department also organised the 3rd Sujal Gram Samvad, a multilingual national outreach connecting eight Gram Panchayat headquarters across eight States and Union Territories. The interactions highlighted three core governance pillars: Gram Panchayat ownership, structured commissioning through Jal Arpan and Lok Jal Utsav, and community-led functionality assessment through Jal Seva Aankalan.

In commemoration of Republic Day 2026, the Department hosted WaSH Warriors from Swachh Sujal Gaon villages across India as special guests at Kartavya Path. These individuals, nominated by States and UTs, represented rural households, SC/ST-majority villages and vulnerable communities, exemplifying grassroots leadership in water and sanitation. Their participation underscored the centrality of Jan Bhagidari in achieving sustainable outcomes under the Jal Jeevan Mission.

On 27 January 2026, during the national Sammelan, the Ministry released the publication "Peyjal: Jan Shakti Ki Abhivyakti – Volume II", documenting inspiring case studies of community-led initiatives in drinking water, sanitation and hygiene. The compilation honours grassroots champions who have contributed to strengthening the Mission's sustainability and impact.

As we commence the year, the Department reiterates its commitment to ensuring that all rural households receive safe, adequate and sustainable drinking water services, supported by empowered Panchayats, community leadership and evidence-based governance.

Ashok K. K. Meena
Secretary,

Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation





Note from the desk of

Additional Secretary & Mission Director...



The new year began with meaningful engagements across states and districts, reaffirming the spirit of cooperation and community partnership that drives Jal Jeevan Mission. The 5th Peyjal Samvad provided an enriching platform for District Collectors/ District Magistrates to reflect collectively on service delivery priorities. Listening to DC/DMs share innovations — from community engagement models and bulk water solutions like Ranney Wells, to improved IEC frameworks — reaffirmed the Mission's belief that durable solutions emerge from committed district authority as empowered actors.

A particularly inspiring moment this month was the 3rd Sujal Gram Samvad, a multilingual, village-to-village conversation that connected thousands of participants across eight states. Hearing village institutions speak in their own voices about collective planning, source sustainability, and the transformative role of women and youth reaffirmed that Sujal Gram Samvad is not just an event — it is a listening platform that brings policymakers closer to the community. The interactions echoed the principles of transparency, learning and shared responsibility that lie at the heart of water governance.

January also deepened our engagement on Jal Seva Aankalan, empowering Gram Panchayats to assess service regularity, adequacy, and quality. This people-led self-assessment mechanism is helping villages maintain a close watch over water services while strengthening accountability and informed decision-making. As part of our continued emphasis on Jal Arpan, DDWS officials visited several states this month to provide handholding support during the structured handover of rural water supply assets to Gram Panchayats. Responding to invitations from GP, DDWS representatives also participated in Jal Arpan Diwas in Tarauli village, SAS Nagar district of Punjab, where the community formally took charge of the operation and maintenance of their in village water supply system.

The Minister-level Policy Dialogue on Sustainable O&M was another crucial moment in aligning national and state priorities for long-term system upkeep. Discussions underscored the need for sound institutional systems, predictable financing, and enhanced community ownership. Hearing national and state leadership reaffirm the central role of Panchayats and user-driven governance gave renewed direction to our efforts on the ground.

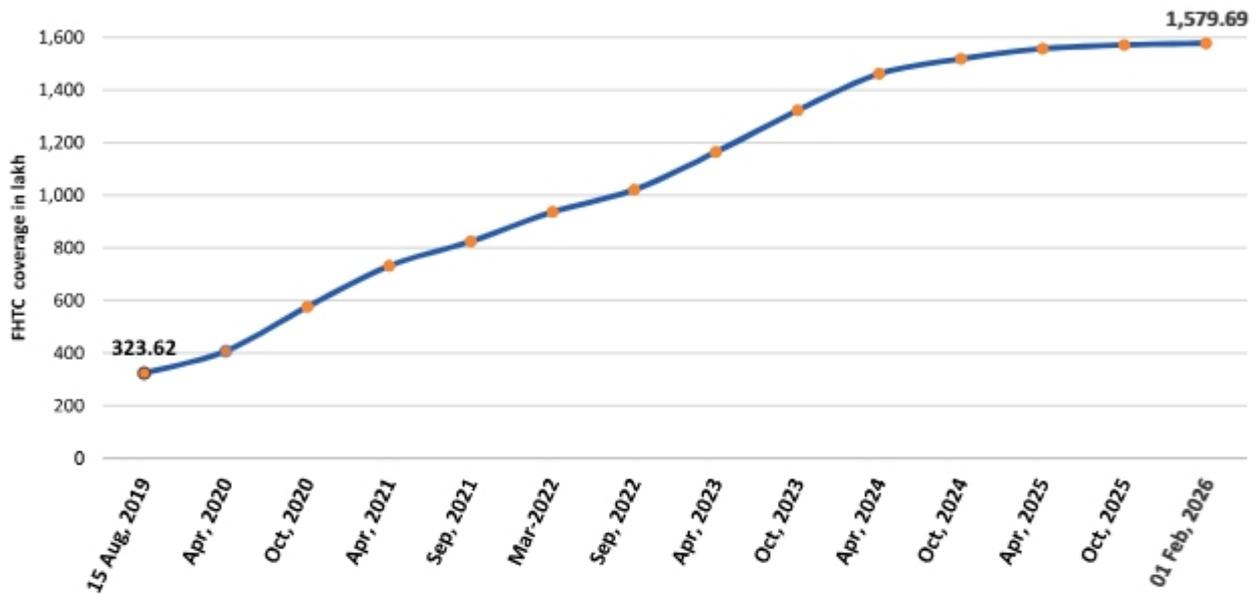
A deeply memorable highlight of January was welcoming 58 WaSH Warriors as special guests for the Republic Day celebrations in New Delhi. Their journeys — from Swachh Sujal Gaon villages across India — reflect resilience, leadership and a deep sense of community commitment. Interacting with them during the Samvad Samaroh and listening to their stories of transformation was a reminder that Har Ghar Jal is made possible by everyday champions working quietly at the grassroots. During the event, we were honoured to release "Peyjal: Jan Shakti Ki Abhivayakti – Volume II", a compendium that brings to life the voices, struggles and successes of community leaders across the country who joined us as special guests. This publication stands as a testament to the collective strength of rural India in safeguarding its water future.

As we move forward, I extend heartfelt appreciation to all national, state, district teams, partners, grassroots institutions, and community leaders. Together, we will continue to strengthen service delivery, deepen community ownership, and uphold the promise of *Har Ghar Jal* for every rural household.

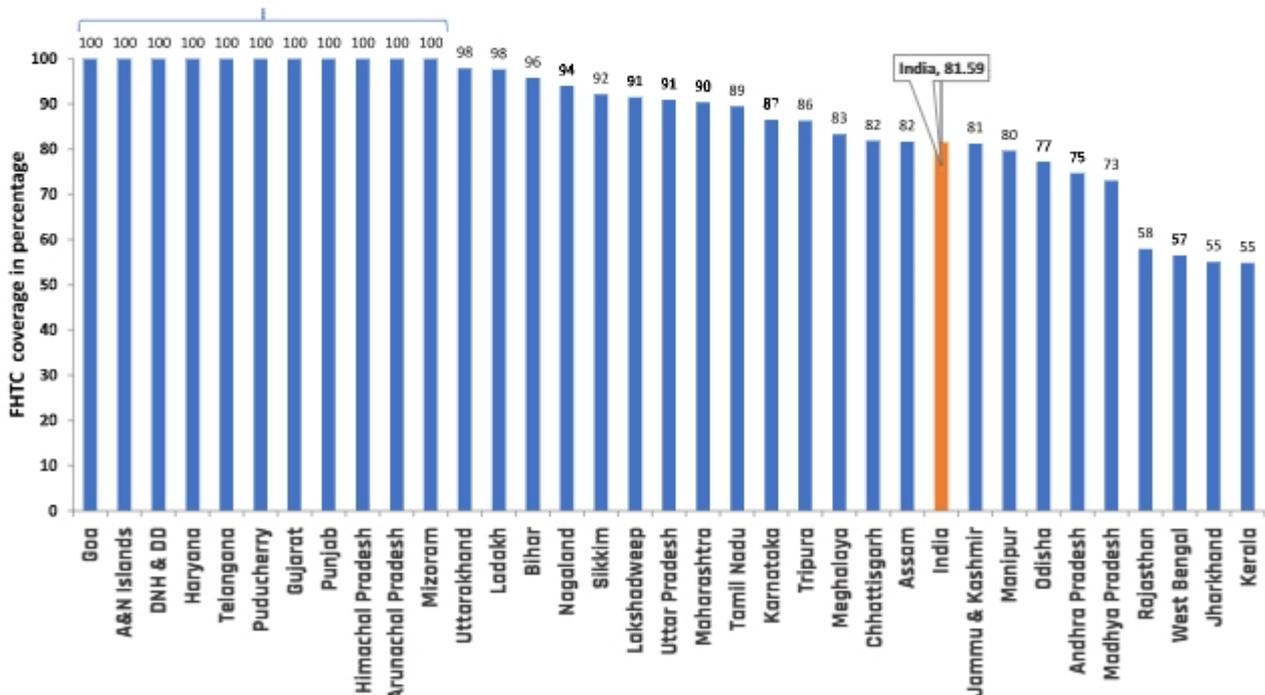
Kamal Kishore Soan
Additional Secretary & Mission Director (NJJM)
Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation



Progressive coverage - Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) (as on 31.01.2026)



Comparative FHTC coverage status of States/ UTs (as on 31.01.2026)



- Graphical representation by Arpan De Sarkar, NPMU-NJM



As on 31st January, 2026

Source: JIM-IMIS

India | Status of tap water supply in rural homes



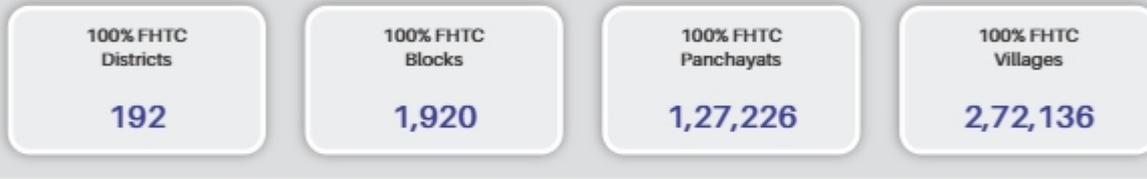
Households provided with tap water connection since launch of the Mission

12,57,06,568 (77.97%)

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

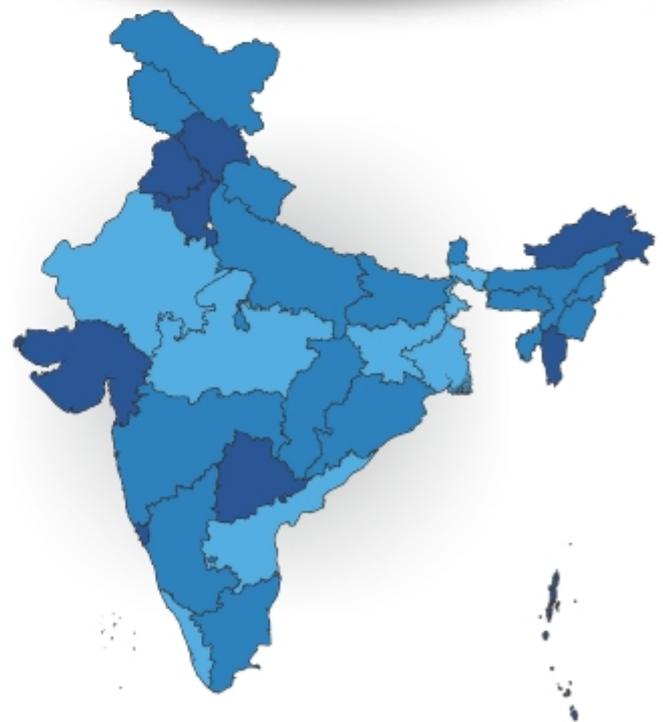
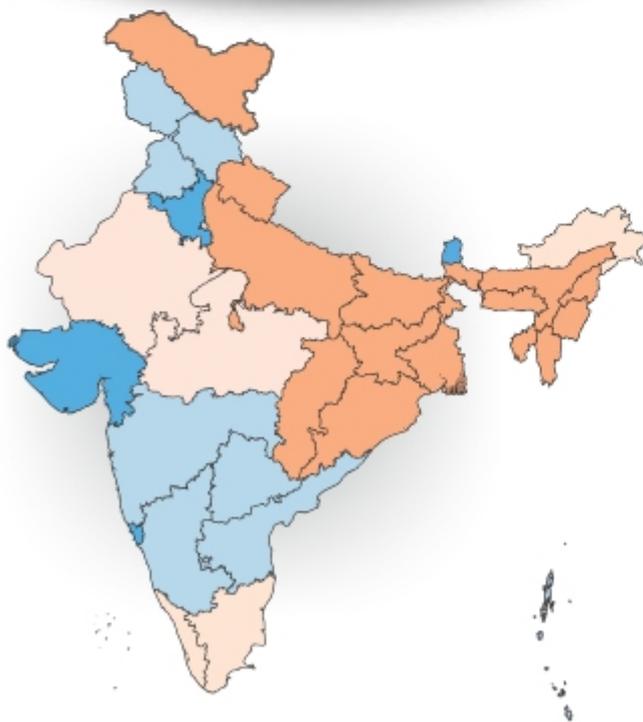
100% FHTC States/ UTs

Goa, A & N Islands, Puducherry, D&NH and D&D, Arunachal Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Telangana, Mizoram, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat



As on 15th August, 2019

As on 31st January, 2026



0 to <10%

10% to <25%

25% to <50%

50% to <75%

75% to <100%

100%



Minister-level Policy Dialogue on Sustainable O&M of Rural Drinking Water Services

From Infrastructure Creation to Citizen-centric Service Delivery under Jal Jeevan Mission

- Lopamudra Panda, NPMU-NJJM

On 27th January, 2026, a quiet but decisive shift in India's rural water journey unfolded. Ministers, senior administrators, and water sector practitioners from across the country gathered for a Minister-level Policy Dialogue on Sustainable Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of Rural Drinking Water Services—a dialogue that marked a clear transition in the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM): from building infrastructure to sustaining services.

Organised by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS), Ministry of Jal Shakti, the dialogue was not just another policy meeting. It was a moment of collective reflection—an opportunity to assess what India has achieved in providing tap water connections to

rural households, and to confront the more complex, long-term question: How do we ensure that water continues to flow—reliably, safely, and equitably—for decades to come

With participation from Union and State Ministers, Deputy Chief Ministers, senior officials from Central and State Governments, and experts from across the water sector, the dialogue reaffirmed a shared understanding: sustainability is now the defining challenge and opportunity of rural drinking water governance in India.

Jal Jeevan Mission was envisioned as a transformational programme to bring safe drinking water to every rural household through functional tap connections. Over the past years,

this vision has translated into unprecedented infrastructure creation: extensive pipe networks, treatment plants, pumping systems, and household connections reaching even the most remote habitations.

Yet, as repeatedly emphasised during the dialogue, infrastructure alone does not guarantee water security. A drinking water scheme truly succeeds not at the moment of inauguration, but when it delivers water consistently—day after day, season after season—while remaining affordable, safe, and community-owned.

Recognising this reality, the extension phase of JJM restructured its philosophy and places Operation and Maintenance (O&M) at the



Figure : One frame: Ministers who joined the policy dialogue | Source: NJJM





Figure : Union Minister of Panchayati Raj, Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh alias Lalan Singh, addressing the participants | Source: NJJM

centre of policy and practice. The focus is now on ensuring functionality of assets, financial sustainability, institutional accountability, source security, and citizen-centric service delivery. This marks a natural evolution of the Mission—from a construction-driven programme to a public service framework.

Gram Panchayats at the Centre of Service Delivery

A central theme of the Policy Dialogue was the role of Gram Panchayats and community institutions in sustaining rural drinking water services.

Addressing the gathering, **Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh, Union Minister for Panchayati Raj**, underlined that while JJM has enabled widespread access to safe drinking water, the next phase demands a decisive shift in governance.

He emphasised that Gram Panchayats must be placed at the core of O&M, not merely as implementing agencies, but as accountable service providers. Village Water &

Sanitation Committees (VWSCs), when strengthened and legally recognised, can play a pivotal role in routine maintenance, water distribution, grievance redressal, and community engagement.

Highlighting an important behavioural shift, the Minister noted that villages' willingness to pay user

charges reflects growing trust in reliable services. Such contributions, when transparently managed, strengthen ownership and sustainability. He stressed that drinking water services must be integrated into Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GDPs), supported by Gram Sabha oversight, digital financial systems, and clearly defined accountability mechanisms.

Looking ahead, he emphasised the importance of formally addressing O&M requirements during the 16th Finance Commission cycle, ensuring predictable and adequate funding support for Panchayati Raj Institutions. Reaffirming cooperative federalism, he stated that the Centre and States will continue to work together to ensure safe and reliable drinking water for every rural citizen.

Financial Discipline and Performance-based Governance

The importance of implementation discipline and financial prudence in the next phase of JJM was highlighted by **Shri C. R. Patil, Union Minister for Jal Shakti**.



Figure : Union Minister of Jal Shakti Shri C.R. Patil, sharing views while addressing the participants | Source: NJJM



Figure : Minister of State, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Shri V. Somanna, addressing the participants | Source: NJJM

He highlighted that the MoU framework under JJM marks a significant shift towards outcome-oriented governance. Fund releases to States are now linked to performance indicators, with each scheme mapped through a unique Scheme ID. Future release will be contingent on demonstrated service delivery, including evidence of 15 days of continuous water supply.

He urged States to re-examine over designed Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), emphasising that only schemes sanctioned on or before 31 March 2024 would be considered. He also highlighted the effective utilisation of VB-G RAM G funds, with a substantial proportion earmarked for source strengthening, water conservation, and recharge structures—critical components for long-term sustainability.

Commending State innovations, he appreciated Assam's ITI-based skill training model and Tripura's preparedness in enabling Panchayats to manage O&M responsibilities, reinforcing the importance of local capacity building alongside infrastructure investment.

Technology as a Tool for Accountability

Speaking on the evolving monitoring framework under JJM, **Shri V. Somanna, Minister of State, Ministry of Jal Shakti** emphasised that technology must act as an enabler of accountability rather than a substitute for institutions. He emphasized

that monitoring systems should gradually transition from being centrally driven to state-centred, supported by IoT-based tools, real-time dashboards, and performance tracking mechanisms. Improved local ownership of schemes, he noted, is already emerging as a positive trend, strengthening responsiveness and accountability in service delivery.

O&M as the Core of Water Governance

Setting the context for the dialogue, **Shri Ashok K. K. Meena, Secretary, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation**, emphasised that Operation and Maintenance is now central to water governance under Jal Jeevan Mission.

In his opening remarks, he outlined key challenges faced by States: limited technical capacity at the Gram Panchayat level, weak financial planning, inadequate real-time monitoring, and lack of structured administrative oversight. Addressing these challenges, he stressed, requires a strong policy, legal, and regulatory framework.



Figure : Secretary DDWS, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Shri Ashok K.K. Meena, addressing the participants | Source: NJJM





He underscored the need to:

- Formally recognise VWSCs under State Panchayati Raj Acts
- Ensure ownership of in-village water supply assets by Gram Panchayats
- Enable local bodies to levy, collect, and ring-fence user charges for O&M

These provisions, he noted, flow directly from constitutional mandates related to local governance of drinking water services. States and Union Territories were urged to align their policies within this framework and to strengthen enforceable O&M arrangements at the grassroots level.

He also highlighted the role of digital public infrastructure—integrated databases, GIS-based monitoring, and real-time reporting tools—in enabling transparent, data-driven governance of rural water supply systems.

Panchayats, Finance, and Shared Responsibility

Reinforcing the centrality of local governments, **Shri Vivek Bharadwaj**,

Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, emphasised that sustainable O&M cannot be achieved through departmental efforts alone.

He highlighted the critical role of Panchayats and elected representatives in ensuring accountability, community ownership, and long-term functionality of assets. Expressing optimism, he noted that dedicated O&M allocations under the 16th Finance Commission could significantly empower Panchayati Raj Institutions to effectively discharge their responsibilities.

Institutionalising Sustainability: National Initiatives

The dialogue highlighted several national initiatives aimed at embedding sustainable O&M practices within the JJM framework:

- Jal Arpan:** A structured handover process for completed schemes, including a 15-day trial run before formal transfer to Gram Panchayats.
- Jal Utsav / Jal Mahotsav:** A 15-day annual national campaign

from 8th March (International Women's Day) to 22nd March (World Water Day), celebrating water stewardship and community leadership.

- Jal Seva Aankalan:** A Gram Panchayat-led self-assessment tool to identify service gaps early and address issues locally.
- Source Sustainability:** Convergence with rural development schemes to strengthen recharge, conservation, and source protection.
- Sujal Gaon IDs and GIS-based Asset Mapping:** End-to-end mapping of water systems, aligned with the PM GatiShakti framework.

Together, these initiatives represent a shift from isolated interventions to a systemic, process-driven approach to sustainability.

The 19-Point Advisory: A Reform Architecture

A key highlight of the dialogue was the presentation of the 19-point advisory on O&M reforms by **Shri Kamal Kishore Soan, Additional Secretary & Mission Director, National Jal Jeevan Mission**.

He noted that only five States have adopted the advisory so far, despite its comprehensive coverage of reform pillars—policy frameworks, institutional roles, human resources, financial sustainability, service standards, asset management, digital systems, and grievance redressal.

Emphasising that these elements are interdependent, he cautioned that weakness in any one pillar can undermine the entire system. States were advised to assess O&M funding gaps and have them vetted by empowered committees within their Finance Departments to ensure



Figure : Secretary Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Shri Vivek Bharadwaj, addressing the participants | Source: NIJM



Figure : AS&MD, NJJM, Shri Kamal Kishore Soan, making his presentation | Source: NJJM

highlighting practices such as volumetric water billing, progress towards 24/7 water supply, and end-to-end digital monitoring. The State's experience under the World Bank-supported Karnataka Sustainable Rural Water Supply Program demonstrated the value of institutional strengthening, performance benchmarking, and water quality modernisation.

Communication and Participation: The Human Dimension

Smt. Swati Meena Naik, Joint Secretary (Water), NJJM, emphasised that sustaining rural drinking water services requires not only infrastructure and finance, but also effective communication and participation.

She highlighted the role of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) in building awareness, shaping behaviour, and strengthening community ownership. Participatory approaches, she noted, are essential for long-term sustainability.

She also drew attention to recent digital initiatives under JJM, including

predictable and sustained budgetary support.

Learning from States: Diversity and Innovation

State-level discussions added rich perspective to the dialogue. Ministers from 16 States shared experiences shaped by diverse geographies—hilly regions, drought-prone areas, flood-affected zones—and varying socio-economic contexts.

Community participation emerged as a recurring theme. States highlighted efforts to empower VWSCs, engage trained local cadres, and foster a sense of ownership that extends beyond infrastructure. Several States also shared initiatives promoting renewable energy use, disaster resilience, and long-term water security planning.

Karnataka showcased its Cabinet-approved O&M policy, adopted by over 5,500 Gram Panchayats,



Figure : Delegates on Dias in the policy dialogue | Source: NJJM





Figure : Joint Secretary (Water), NJJM, Smt. Swati Meena Naik delivering welcome address | Source: NJJM

district dashboards for District Water & Sanitation Missions and the integration of e-GramSwaraj with the JJM dashboard. These platforms are enabling real-time monitoring, better asset management, and timely corrective action at the field level.

Way Forward: A 30-year Vision for Rural Water Services

The Policy Dialogue reaffirmed that sustainable drinking water services

are a public responsibility that cannot be outsourced. While contractors may build infrastructure, day-to-day operations—water distribution, disinfection, routine maintenance—must remain with Gram Panchayats and VWSCs, ensuring public accountability and community ownership.

Looking ahead, participants emphasised the need for strong intersectoral convergence—linking water with source sustainability,

energy efficiency, greywater management, skilling, and financing. With climate variability and increasing demand, resilience must be embedded into every aspect of O&M planning.

From Infrastructure to Institution-building

The Minister-level Policy Dialogue on Sustainable O&M of Rural Drinking Water Services marked a defining moment in the evolution of the Jal Jeevan Mission. As the Mission moves from infrastructure creation to citizen-centric service delivery, the emphasis on strong institutions, empowered Panchayats, predictable financing, and data-driven governance offers a clear roadmap for the future.

By placing communities at the heart of water governance and reinforcing accountability at every level, India is laying the foundation for rural drinking water services that are not only universal, but reliable and resilient—today and for generations to come.



Figure : Delegates and participants of policy dialogue | Source: NJJM



Glimpses of Minister-Level Policy Dialogue





Community Leadership at the Heart of the Republic Day 2026

WaSH Warriors Join the 77th Republic Day Celebrations as Special Guests of DDWS

- Aditi Tiwari, NPMU-SBM(G) & Lopamudra Panda, NPMU-NJJM

In the month that celebrated the spirit of national pride and collective progress, Jal Jeevan Mission shone a spotlight on the unsung champions of rural transformation — the community members who have been quietly reshaping India's water and sanitation landscape. These individuals, known as WaSH Warriors, stand as living examples of how resilient leadership, local innovation, and deep-rooted commitment can bring lasting change at the grassroots. Their stories, shaped by perseverance and community solidarity, offer a powerful reminder

that the journey towards *Har Ghar Jal* is not driven by infrastructure alone, but by the hands and hearts of ordinary citizens who turn ambition into action every day.

The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS), Ministry of Jal Shakti, hosted **58 WaSH Warriors** from '*Swachh Sujal Gaon*' (villages) across India as Special Guests during the 77th Republic Day celebrations in New Delhi from **25–27 January 2026**. Nominated by States and Union Territories under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), these WaSH Warriors came from rural households, poor and marginalised communities, Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) majority villages, and vulnerable tribal groups. Together, they represented the quiet yet transformative progress achieved through community-led efforts in rural water, sanitation and hygiene. Their presence at the Republic Day celebrations placed grassroots leadership at the centre of national recognition — a reminder that India's water and sanitation journey is shaped not only by policies and programmes, but by the people and communities who carry them forward every day.



Figure : Address by Shri C. R. Patil, Union Minister of Jal Shakti, to special guests | Source: NJJM



A Welcome that Set the Tone

Their journey began before the Republic Day celebrations in villages where determination, community spirit, and quiet leadership had already transformed local water and sanitation systems. But when the **WaSH Warriors** stepped into New Delhi for the first time as national guests, the moment took on a new meaning for them.



Figure : Welcoming Special Guests at airport, railway station, bus terminal | Source: N.JJM



Figure : Welcoming Special Guests at airport, railway station, bus terminal | Source: N.JJM



Figure : Welcoming Special Guests at airport, railway station, bus terminal | Source: N.JJM

As they arrived across airports, railway stations, bus terminals, and State Bhawans, teams from DDWS were already there greeting them with warmth that mirrored the respect the nation holds for them. The coordinated welcome felt less like a formal protocol and more like an embrace of gratitude, acknowledging the miles they had walked in their villages to make *Har Ghar Jal* a lived reality.

It was a beginning that instantly set the tone for the three-day programme: a journey where grassroots champions were not just visitors, but honoured partners. The hospitality extended to them carried a celebratory yet grounded spirit recognizing the everyday, often unseen, work that takes place far from public attention but forms the backbone of sustainable rural transformation. In that moment, each WaSH Warrior felt seen, valued, and uplifted not for a single achievement, but for years of resilience that had finally found a national stage.

Engaging with India's Institutions

On 25th January 2026, the WaSH Warriors visited the Pradhanmantri Sangrahalaya, where they engaged with stories of India's leadership, governance and national journey. The visit offered a moment to reflect on how local action and national vision are deeply intertwined, and how citizens play a defining role in shaping the country's future.

Later that day, the Special Guests interacted with senior officers of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation at Pandit Deendayal Antyodaya Bhawan, CGO Complex, New Delhi. The interaction was led by Shri Kamal Kishore Soan, Additional Secretary and Mission Director, National Jal Jeevan Mission.

Welcoming the WaSH Warriors, Shri Soan underscored the central role of communities in sustaining water and sanitation initiatives. He noted that the





Figure : On 25th January 2026, the Special Guests of DDWS visited the Pradhanmantri Sangrahalaya | Source: NJJM



Figure : On 25th January 2026, the Special Guests of DDWS visited the Pradhanmantri Sangrahalaya | Source: NJJM



Figure : Special Guests of DDWS interacting with Shri Kamal Kishore Soan, AS & MD, NJJM and senior officers of the Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation | Source: NJJM

experiences and leadership of WaSH Warriors help spread awareness on safe water practices, sanitation and community ownership across rural India. The interaction provided a space for dialogue and exchange, reaffirming the value of learning directly from field-level experiences while shaping programme implementation.

A Moment of National Pride

On 26th January 2026, the WaSH Warriors took their seats at Kartavya Path as Special Guests not just observers, but honoured participants in the nation's most iconic ceremony. As the Republic Day Parade unfolded before them, with its vibrant tableaux, disciplined contingents, and stirring celebrations, many felt a profound sense of belonging. For individuals who had spent years improving water and sanitation services in remote villages, being present in the heart of the national celebration was a moment that bridged their local efforts with the larger story of India's progress.

Their presence symbolised the true essence of Jan Bhagidari, the idea that national development is carried forward not only by institutions, but by citizens who lead change in their everyday environments. For many WaSH Warriors, the day carried deep personal significance: a quiet acknowledgement that their consistent, often unseen service at the village level is woven into the fabric of the nation's advancement. In that shared moment at Kartavya Path, the country saluted them not with fanfare, but with recognition that their grassroots leadership strengthens the nation from the ground up.

Samvad Samaroh: Celebrating Community- Led Change

A key highlight of the programme was the 'Samvad Samaroh' held on 27th January 2026 at the Palika Services Officer's Institute (PSOI), New Delhi. Organised by the Ministry of Jal Shakti, the event recognised the contributions of WaSH Warriors and celebrated community-led progress under the Jal Jeevan Mission and Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen).

During the programme, the WaSH Warriors interacted with the Hon'ble Union Minister for Jal Shakti, Shri C. R. Patil, in the presence of the Hon'ble Ministers of State for Jal Shakti, Shri V. Somanna and Shri Raj Bhushan Choudhary, along with senior officers of the Ministry.

Addressing the gathering, the Hon'ble Union Minister congratulated the WaSH Warriors for their leadership and dedication. He encouraged them to continue adopting innovative practices in water conservation, water management and sanitation, emphasizing that Swachhata is not merely a slogan but a way of life and a collective responsibility.

Highlighting the impact of the Jal Jeevan Mission, the Minister noted that household tap water connections have benefited over 9.5 crore women by reducing the burden of fetching water and saving an estimated 4.5 crore hours of women's time. He also underlined the positive impact of tap water connections on women's safety, health and overall well-being.

Voices from the Field

During the Samvad Samaroh, WaSH Warriors shared their personal journeys and experiences from their villages. They shared stories shaped



Figure : WaSH Warriors invited as Special Guests of DOWS at Kartavya Path, New Delhi, on Republic Day 2026 | Source: NJJM



Figure : WaSH Warriors invited as Special Guests of DOWS at Kartavya Path, New Delhi, on Republic Day 2026 | Source: NJJM



Figure : Hon'ble Union Minister of Jal Shakti, Shri C. R. Patil, along with Hon'ble Ministers of State for Jal Shakti, Shri V. Somanna and Shri Raj Bhushan Choudhary, and senior officers of the Ministry of Jal Shakti at the Samvad Samaroh on 27th January, 2026 | Source: NJJM





Figure : WaSH Warriors from Chhattisgarh, Nagaland, Assam and Gujarat share their experiences at the Samvad Samaroh | Source: N.JJM



Figure : Special Guests of DDWS at the India Gate and the National War Memorial on 27th January 2026 | Source: N.JJM

by challenges, collective effort and lasting change.

Shri Motilal from Bijrakchhar village in Chhattisgarh spoke about the challenges faced before the implementation of JJM, when access to drinking water was limited and time-consuming. He shared how household tap water connections have improved health outcomes, reduced daily hardships and enhanced quality of life, particularly for women.

Ms Nijuma Devi from Kendukuchi village in Assam spoke about improvements in water quality and a visible reduction in water-borne diseases in her community. She highlighted her efforts to promote hygiene, water conservation and sustainable practices among children and villagers, ensuring long-term sustainability of infrastructure.

Smt Lentsothi from Tutheyo village in Nagaland shared how access to clean tap water has transformed daily life. Earlier, she would begin her day at dawn to fetch water. With household tap connections, she now has more time for her family, and there has been a noticeable improvement in children's health, including fewer cases of diarrhoea.

Shri Amrutbhai Parmar from Timbachudi village in Gujarat spoke about working closely with the community to develop sustainable water supply systems, including model wells, to ensure uninterrupted access to drinking water. He shared how collective effort and local ownership have led to recognition for his village at the district level.

Documenting Grassroots Leadership

The event also featured the dissemination of the Jal Jeevan Mission booklet titled "Peyjal: Jan Shakti Ki Abhivyakti – Volume II". The publication captures the stories of



WaSH Warriors from across the country and highlights their leadership in strengthening safe, reliable and sustainable drinking water systems at the grassroots level. The booklet reflects how community ownership and participation have been central to achieving and sustaining Har Ghar Jal status in villages, and serves as a record of the people behind the mission.

Following the Samvad Samaroh, some of the Special Guests visited the National War Memorial and India Gate. The visit offered a moment of reflection and connected the service of community leaders in water and sanitation with the broader narrative of nation-building and collective responsibility.

Swachh Sujal Gaon: A Living Example

The WaSH Warriors invited as Special Guests represented Swachh Sujal Gaon villages communities that are *Har Ghar Jal* certified under the Jal Jeevan Mission and verified as ODF Plus Model under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen). These villages stand as living examples of how convergence, behavioural change,



Figure : Special Guests of DDWS at the India Gate and the National War Memorial on 27th January 2026 | Source: NJJM

and community ownership can create lasting improvements in drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene services. The Special Guest invitation to witness the Republic Day Parade, along with the organisation of the Samvad Samaroh, reflected the Government of India's deep recognition of the vital role played by rural communities in advancing national priorities. Their participation reaffirmed that community engagement is not merely supportive but is a central pillar of sustainable national development particularly in water conservation, sanitation, and hygiene, where everyday actions shape long-term outcomes. As the WaSH Warriors returned to their villages, they carried home not just memories of the celebrations but a renewed sense of purpose and pride. Their presence at the 77th Republic Day celebrations served as a powerful reminder that the real engine of progress lies in empowered communities working hand-in-hand with government systems. It is through this partnership that national missions including safe drinking water, improved sanitation, and strengthened rural governance translate into everyday realities in households across India.



Figure : Samvad Samaroh with Special Guests on 27th January 2026 | Source: NJJM





Sujal Gram Samvad: When India Listens to Its Villages in Their Own Voices

Third Edition of multilingual Sujal Gram Samvad with 8 GP-headquartering villages across 8 States in their local language

- Lopamudra Panda, NPMU-NJJM

In a country as linguistically, culturally, and geographically diverse as India, governance becomes truly transformative only when it listens—not just speaks. The 3rd Edition of Sujal Gram Samvad, organised by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS), Ministry of Jal Shakti on 21st January 2026, exemplified this philosophy by placing village voices at the very centre of rural water governance.

Held as a virtual, multilingual interaction, the 3rd edition brought

together 8 Gram Panchayat-headquartering villages from 8 States and Union Territories, enabling communities to engage with policymakers in their own local languages and dialects. Far more than a formal review meeting, Sujal Gram Samvad emerged as a living platform of *Jan Bhagidari*—where communities narrated their journeys, shared solutions, acknowledged challenges, and inspired peer learning across regions.

This edition reaffirmed that Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) is not merely

about infrastructure creation or household tap connections. It is about building institutions, nurturing ownership, and ensuring that drinking water systems remain functional, reliable, and sustainable for generations to come.

A Platform Rooted in Jan Bhagidari : Sujal Gram Samvad was conceptualised as a direct listening platform—one that allows the Ministry's leadership to hear from villages without filters, intermediaries, or formal presentations. The 3rd edition stayed true to this spirit by encouraging conversa-

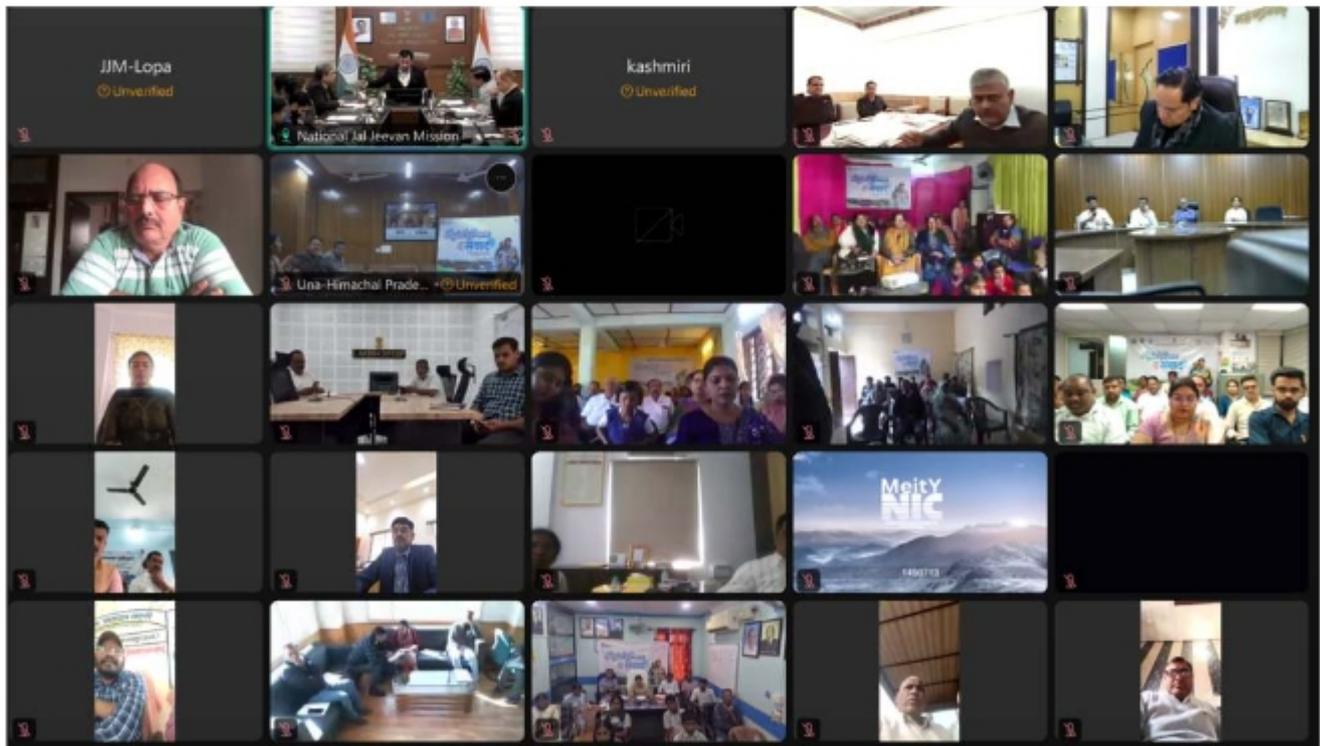


Figure : State/UTs joined virtually | Source: NJJM



Details of Participating Villages

Sl. No.	State	District	Village	Language
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	South Andaman	Sipphihat	Hindi
2	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Salehbat	Chhattisgarhi
3	Haryana	Mahendergarh	Dochana	Haryanvi
4	Goa	North Goa	Harvelam	Marathi
5	Nagaland	Chumoukedima	Tsethrongse	Nagamese
6	Himachal Pradesh	Una	Rampur	Punjabi
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Samarvrani	Gujarati
8	Lakshadweep	Chandrapur	Kalpeni Island	Malayalam

tions in Hindi, Chhattisgarhi, Haryanvi, Marathi, Nagamese, Punjabi, Gujarati, and Malayalam.

Over 3,000 participants formally viewed the virtual interaction, while many more gathered at Gram Panchayat offices, schools, and community spaces to participate collectively. Women, children, youth, elderly citizens, Self Help Groups, Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWSC) members, frontline functionaries, and Panchayat representatives all contributed, making the engagement truly inclusive.

Senior officials from States and Union Territories—including State Mission Directors, District Collectors, District Magistrates, Deputy Commissioners, and water supply officials—also participated, reinforcing the idea that sustainable rural water governance requires coordination across village, district, state, and national levels.

Vision from the Centre: Strengthening Village-Level Water Governance

In his message, Shri Ashok K. K. Meena, Secretary, DDWS, highlighted 3 critical pillars for strengthening village-level drinking water governance.



Figure : Address by secretary, DDWS in 3rd Peyjal Samvad | Source: N.JJM

1. First, he reiterated that under the **73rd Constitutional Amendment**, the responsibility of drinking water supply lies with Gram Panchayats. With the creation of infrastructure under JJM nearing saturation in many regions, Panchayats must now fully assume their constitutional role—through participatory planning, regular community engagement, and accountable service delivery. Reliable water supply, he stressed, can only be ensured when Panchayats function as true custodians of village water systems.
2. Secondly, he underlined the importance of **Jal Arpan and Lok**

Jal Utsav. Jal Arpan institutionalises the formal evaluation, commissioning, and handover of schemes to Gram Panchayats, along with technical handholding. Lok Jal Utsav, on the other hand, is a community-led review mechanism—allowing villages to collectively assess scheme performance, identify gaps, and plan timely operation and maintenance. Together, these initiatives symbolise the transition from government-owned assets to community-owned services.

3. Thirdly, he spoke about **Jal Seva Aankalan**, describing it as a transformative tool where





Figure : Address by AS&MD, N.JJM, DDWS in 3rd Peyjal Samvad | Source: N.JJM

villagers themselves assess water quantity, quality, and service levels through Gram Sabhas. By placing findings before the Gram Sabha and uploading them on the portal, Jal Seva Aankalan strengthens transparency, accountability, and continuous improvement—making citizens active evaluators rather than passive beneficiaries.

Listening to the Grassroots: A Mission Designed Around People

In his opening remarks, Shri Kamal Kishore Soan, AS & MD, National Jal Jeevan Mission, emphasised that Sujal Gram Samvad is designed to listen directly to villagers in their own languages and to understand how communities are managing operation and maintenance of drinking water schemes on the ground.

He highlighted the central role of Gram Panchayats, VWSCs, District Collectors, and State Mission Directors, noting that while many Panchayats are demonstrating exemplary performance, challenges persist and must be addressed through coordinated, multi-level efforts. Drawing from past editions, he recalled how direct interactions

between Panchayat representatives and Ministry leadership have enriched policy decisions.

He also informed that Panchayats showcasing outstanding work are invited to national occasions such as Republic Day and Independence Day, enabling grassroots champions to inspire others across the country. Stressing that drinking water systems must be sustained over a 30-year horizon, he reiterated that community participation is indispensable for source sustainability, system upkeep, and service reliability.

Concluding his remarks, he reminded participants that Jal Jeevan Mission is not just a scheme, but a people's

movement, and Sujal Gram Samvad is one of its most powerful instruments to advance inclusive and sustainable rural water services.

Way Forward: From Dialogue to Durable Systems

The Third Edition of Sujal Gram Samvad reaffirmed that sustainable rural water supply is as much a social process as it is a technical one. By creating a space where villages speak in their own voices, the platform strengthens trust between communities and institutions, accelerates peer learning, and ensures that policy remains grounded in grassroots realities.

As Jal Jeevan Mission moves into its next phase—focus on long-term sustainability, service delivery, and source security—platforms like Sujal Gram Samvad will be critical. They transform feedback into foresight and participation into partnership.

Ultimately, Sujal Gram Samvad reminds us that when villages are heard, governance becomes humane; when communities lead, systems endure; and when water becomes a shared responsibility, Har Ghar Jal evolves into Har Gram Sujal—secure today and sustainable tomorrow.

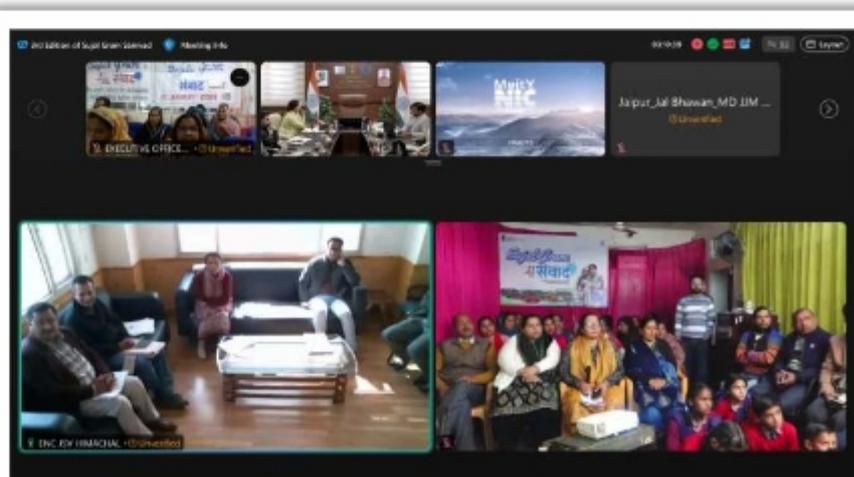
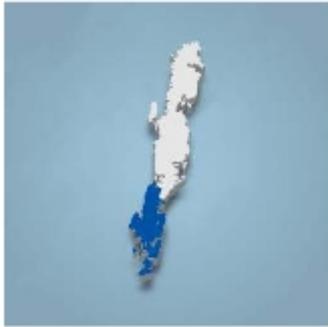


Figure : Virtual interaction with States/UTs | Source: N.JJM



Andaman & Nicobar Islands



Sipphighat, South Andaman – Andaman & Nicobar Islands



- Reduction in **water borne diseases**
- Lower healthcare expenses
- Reduced **drudgery for women and girls**
- **Improved school attendance and health**
- Community level engagement enabled direct feedback on **JJM outcomes and benefits**

During the interaction with **Sipphighat village in South Andaman district**, the transformative impact of **Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)** was highlighted through community experiences. It was noted that access to clean and safe drinking water through household tap connections has led to a **marked reduction in water-borne diseases**, resulting in **lower medical expenses** and a **significant easing of the daily burden on women and girls**.

Improved access to potable water at both **household and institutional levels**, including schools, was observed to have strengthened health outcomes and hygiene practices. A Class VII student shared that the availability of tap water at home and school ensured **uninterrupted water supply**, supporting **regular schooling** and improved personal hygiene. The presence of **functional handwashing facilities and separate toilets for girls and boys** was noted as contributing to a healthier and more enabling school environment.

The interaction was initiated at the village level by **Shri Samir Kumar, Economic Adviser**, who engaged with community members in **Hindi**, enabling meaningful dialogue and firsthand feedback on the outcomes of the Mission. Overall, the discussions reflected how assured access to safe drinking water has translated into **health, educational, and gender-related benefits**, reinforcing the broader objectives of the Jal Jeevan Mission.

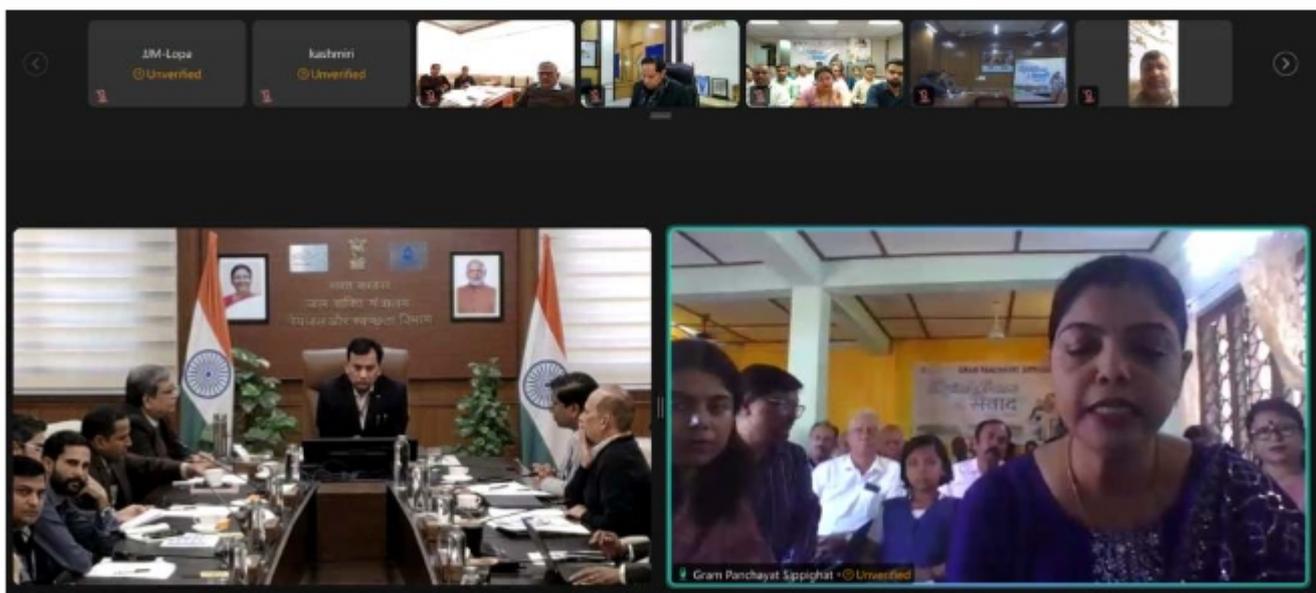


Figure : Community from Sipphighat, South Andaman – Andaman & Nicobar Islands interacting in Hindi | Source: N.JJM





Chhattisgarh



Salehbhat, Raipur - Chhattisgarh



- 💧 ₹50 monthly user charge voluntarily paid for operation and maintenance
- 💧 Women led water quality testing using Field Testing Kits with public disclosure in Gram Sabha
- 💧 Strong community governance
- 💧 Focus on source sustainability

During the community interaction experiences were shared in Chhattisgarhi with official of the Department of Water Resources (DoWR), reflecting the shift in drinking water access under JJM. It was recalled that earlier, drinking water had to be collected from rivers and streams, resulting in hardship and uncertainty. Under JJM, clean and safe drinking water is now being supplied through household tap connections, sourced from a village water tank and delivered on a regular and timely schedule.

Responsible water usage practices within the village were highlighted, with villagers reporting that a monthly user charge of ₹50 per household is being willingly contributed towards the operation and maintenance (O&M) of the system. Water quality monitoring is being conducted using FTKs by trained women, and test results are being shared transparently during Gram Sabha meetings.

Monthly meetings of Jal Samiti are being held to review operational matters such as leakages, supply gaps, and timing of water delivery. The

community also shared that Jal Seva Aankalan has been scheduled through the Gram Sabha mechanism to enable regular assessment of service levels.

Initiatives for source sustainability were also underscored, including the construction of recharge structures and recharge pits, protection of traditional water bodies (kunds), and promotion of Sokhta Gaddha (soak pits) to enhance groundwater recharge. The critical role of Jal Bahini members and system operators in day-to-day functioning was acknowledged, with strong integration of village-level institutions emerging as a key pillar of system sustainability and accountability.



Figure : Community from Salehbhat, Raipur - Chhattisgarh interacting in Chhattisgarhi | Source: NJJM



Haryana



Dochana, Mahendergarh - Haryana



- Regular VWSC meetings for grievance redressal and awareness generation
- Women led water quality testing using Field Testing Kits
- ₹100 monthly user charge collected with receipts; BPL households exempted

Speaking in the **Haryanvi dialect** villagers explained that drinking water in the village is now being supplied through **treated and tested canal water**, as local groundwater was found to be unfit for human consumption. The canal water system was reported to be providing **safe, adequate, and uninterrupted household supply**, marking a significant improvement over earlier arrangements.

Regular meetings of the **VWSC** were highlighted as a key platform for **awareness generation, grievance redressal, and system review**. Water quality monitoring is being carried out using **FTKs** by trained women, reinforcing transparency and community confidence in the safety of the supplied water.

It was shared that earlier, only **one tap connection per ward** was available, resulting in limited water access. Under the current system, adequate household-level supply has been ensured. A **monthly user charge of ₹100 per household** is being collected with proper receipts issued, and the

collected funds are being utilised exclusively for the **O&M** of the water supply system. **BPL households and families unable to pay have been exempted**, ensuring equity in service delivery.

Support from **SHGs** in facilitating user fee collection across Haryana was also acknowledged. The village further informed that **Jal Seva Aankalan** has been scheduled through the **Gram Sabha on 27 January**, strengthening transparency, accountability, and community participation in water service delivery.



Figure : Community from Dochana, Mahendergarh – Haryana interacting in Haryanvi | Source: N.JJM





Goa



Harvelam, North Goa – Goa



- 💧 **24x7 household tap water supply** ensuring service reliability
- 💧 **100 percent metering** of water connections across Goa
- 💧 **Pre and post monsoon water quality testing** as a standard practice
- 💧 Strong **community engagement** involving local leadership
- 💧 Transparent and efficient **water service delivery system**

During the village-level interaction at Harvelam, Goa, discussions were held in the **Marathi language** with the Sarpanch, members of the VWSC, school children, and community representatives. The interaction highlighted the availability of **24x7 drinking water supply through household tap connections**, reflecting a high level of service reliability.

It was shared that **Goa has achieved 100 percent metering of water connections**, a practice that has strengthened transparency, accountability, and efficient service delivery. The community also highlighted regular water quality testing as a key best practice, with testing carried out both before and after the monsoon season. This systematic

monitoring ensures year-round safety and reliability of drinking water for all residents.

The interaction underscored how consistent service standards, universal metering, and proactive quality monitoring have contributed to sustained household-level water security and strong community confidence in the water supply system.



Figure : Community from Harvelam, North Goa – Goa interacting in Marathi | Source: N.J.M



Nagaland



Tsethrongse, Chumoukedima – Nagaland



- 💧 ₹100 user charge sustaining O&M and infrastructure expansion
- 💧 Women led water quality testing with PHE support
- 💧 Annual WATSAN meetings for transparency and accountability
- 💧 Intime daily water supply

The community members of Tsethrongse, spoke in **Nagamese** and shared that Prior to JJM, residents/ villagers had to collect drinking water from sources located 1–1.5 km away from the village. With the provision of Household Tap Connections, water is now supplied directly to homes, significantly easing daily hardships. The village collects a **user charge of ₹100 from all beneficiaries** and has engaged two persons for the operation and maintenance of water supply assets. The community further informed that surplus funds have been utilised to expand the water supply infrastructure, including the construction of additional storage tanks. Water is supplied twice daily, in the morning and evening. Water quality testing is conducted by FTK-trained women, who share the results with villagers, with testing carried out as per requirement. In addition, the

Public Health Engineering (PHE) Department conducts water quality testing twice a year, before and after the monsoon and provides technical support to maintain water quality. The WATSAN Committee meeting is held annually with participation from the entire village, where grievances are discussed and resolved, and issues beyond the village level are escalated to the PHE Department for necessary action.



Figure : Community from Tsethrongse, Chumoukedima – Nagaland interacting in Nagamese | Source: NJJM





Himachal Pradesh



Rampur, Una – Himachal Pradesh



- 💧 **VWSC with strong women leadership**
- 💧 **Women relieved from water collection, time redirected to SHGs and livelihoods**
- 💧 **Community led water quality testing** using Field Testing Kits during monthly meetings

In Rampur village of Una district, Pradhan Harvinder Kaur and community members, interacted in Punjabi, and shared that the village has achieved **100 percent household tap water connections**. Earlier, only **7% homes had tap connections**, and women fetched water from wells. With household tap connections now in place, women are able to save time, which is being productively utilised for **Self-Help Group activities, livestock rearing, and other income-generation initiatives**.

The village highlighted strong community engagement in **water quality monitoring, with free testing conducted using field testing kits, covering**

eight key parameters once or twice every month during **monthly meetings**, where water samples are tested collectively. It was also shared that the **VWSC comprises 11 members, including 9 women and 2 men**, reflecting significant women's leadership in water governance at the village level.



Distt Una (H.P.) • © Unverified

Figure : Community from Rampur, Una – Himachal Pradesh interacting in Punjabi | Source: NJM



Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu



Samarvrani, DNH – Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu



- 💧 **SCADA enabled water supply** supported by 8 WTPs
- 💧 Six years of **safe tap water** across households
- 💧 **Community vigilance** on leakages, wastage, and quick repairs
- 💧 **Rainwater harvesting & greywater reuse** promoted

Interacting in their local language, **Gujarati**, community members shared that the district has 8 Water Treatment Plants (WTPs), and households have been receiving safe and quality drinking water through tap connections for the past six years.

They highlighted that the SCADA-based centralised command and control system ensures timely and reliable water supply. The community emphasised that collective awareness and responsible water use have significantly strengthened local water security. Villagers discussed the importance of measuring daily water consumption, preventing wastage, and promptly addressing pipeline leakages through community reporting and quick repairs. Regular monitoring has helped reduce water losses from household bathrooms and toilets, ensuring uninterrupted supply.

Water-related grievances are regularly discussed in Gram Sabha meetings, with minor issues resolved within a day and larger concerns escalated to the district level and addressed in a timely manner. The community also stressed the importance of **promoting rainwater harvesting and reuse of greywater** for kitchen gardens and other non-potable purposes to enhance sustainability.



Figure : Community from Samarvrani, DNH – Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu interacting in Gujarati | Source: NJJM





Lakshadweep



Kalpeni Island – Lakshadweep



- 24x7 household tap water supply established
- Desalination based water systems ensuring island wide reliability
- Shift from distant wells to safe tap water, now used for cooking
- Rainwater harvesting integrated into all new and ongoing works

During the interaction at Kalpeni Gram Panchayat, held in **Malayalam** with DDWS officials, it was highlighted that the Panchayat now has **24x7 drinking water availability**, which has emerged as a benchmark within the district. Earlier, residents depended on distant wells for drinking water; however, good-quality tap water is now being supplied to households and is directly used for cooking.

Students participating in the interaction shared that improved access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities in schools has made daily life more comfortable. It was also noted that, in the absence of surface reservoirs, **all islands depend on desalination plants** for potable water. Despite recorded demand levels, higher operational capacity is being

maintained to ensure reliability and resilience. The Island Administration highlighted ongoing efforts to strengthen water security through rainwater harvesting in all new constructions, continuous water-quality improvement, and daily laboratory testing across the islands, reflecting a strong commitment to long-term and sustainable water management.



Figure : Community from Kalpeni Island – Lakshadweep interacting in Malayali | Source: N.JJM



5th District Collectors' Peyjal Samvad - From Infrastructure to Service Delivery: Strengthening Har Ghar Jal through Community Ownership

- Lopamudra Panda, NPMU-NJJM



Figure : Shri Ashok K.K. Meena, Secretary, DDWS Chaired the 5th District Collectors' Peyjal Samvad | Source: NJJM

Highlighting community ownership as the cornerstone of sustainability, he underscored the constitutional mandate under the 73rd Constitutional Amendment, which places responsibility for operation and maintenance (O&M) of drinking water systems with Gram Panchayats. Effective implementation of this mandate, he noted, is critical for long-term functionality.

Commending the growing community participation across States, including the involvement of migrant and inter-State workers, he stated that such people-led engagement will guide the next phase of JJM.

The Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation (DDWS), Ministry of Jal Shakti, organised the 5th edition of District Collectors' Peyjal Samvad On 15th January 2026, bringing together senior officials, district administrations, and sector experts from across the country to deliberate on strengthening service delivery under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM).

Chaired by Shri Ashok K. K. Meena, Secretary, DDWS, the virtual interaction saw active participation of District Collectors, Deputy Commissioners, District Magistrates, and State Mission teams, reflecting the Mission's strong federal and district-led character.

Transitioning to Service Delivery

In his address, Shri Ashok K.K. Meena, Secretary, DDWS, appreciated the

sustained efforts of district teams and emphasised the need to move decisively from infrastructure creation to reliable service delivery in rural drinking water supply.

Jal Arpan and Jal Seva Aankalan: Key Priorities

The Secretary highlighted two

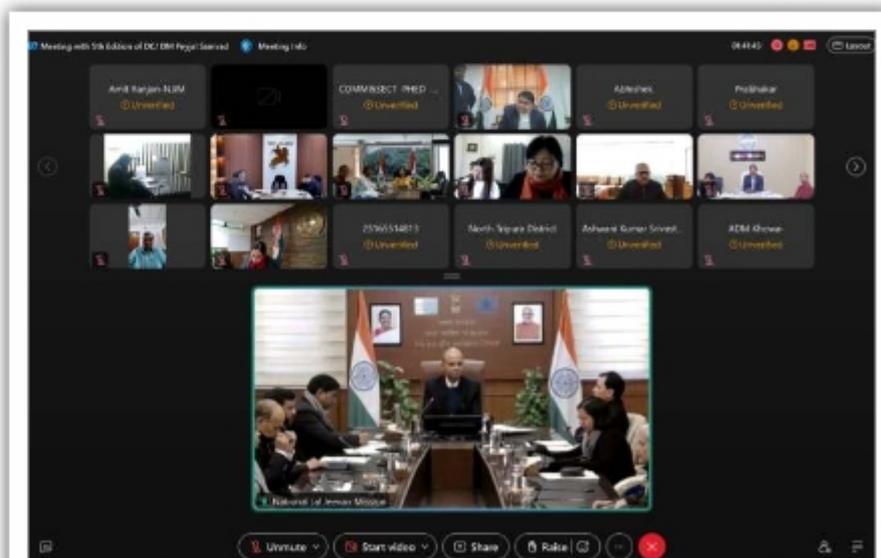


Figure : Interaction during 5th District Collectors' Peyjal Samvad | Source: NJJM





Figure : Five step process of Jal Seva Aankalan | Source: NJJM

flagship priorities shaping the Mission's sustainability framework:

- i. **Jal Arpan:** A structured handover of rural water supply schemes to Gram Panchayats and communities after a 15-day trial run. He recommended observing Jal Arpan annually as an “Annual Maintenance Fortnight”, focusing on preventive maintenance and renewed community ownership of already handed-over schemes.
- ii. **Jal Seva Aankalan:** A systematic, Gram Panchayat-led self-assessment of drinking water functionality in Har Ghar Jal villages to ensure service quality and sustainability.

He also encouraged districts to document and share best practices for wider replication.

Jal Seva Aankalan: A Digital Tool for Sustainability

Welcoming participants, Smt. Ankita Chakraborty, Deputy Secretary – NJJM, highlighted that the deliberations focused on Jal Seva Aankalan, launched on 30th December by Shri C.R. Paatil Hon'ble Minister of Jal Shakti.

Presenting the framework, she explained that **Jal Seva Aankalan is a Gram Panchayat-led, digital functionality assessment tool that empowers Panchayats to evaluate drinking water services** on three core parameters—regularity of supply, adequacy of availability, and water quality.

She detailed the **five-step process**:

- i. **VWSC-led discussion** on service functionality
- ii. **Gram Sabha endorsement** to ensure transparency and collective ownership

- iii. **Data entry on the JJM IMIS Panchayat Dashboard** by Panchayat Secretaries
- iv. **Public visibility through the Meri Panchayat App** with a 30-day feedback window
- v. **Consolidated reporting** at district and State levels for planning and corrective action

The current cycle covers approximately 1.17 lakh Gram Panchayats declared Har Ghar Jal on or before 31st December 2025, ensuring assessments are based on at least one year of operational experience. The assessment framework includes 23 assessment questions covering infrastructure, service gaps, source sustainability, and O&M preparedness. The first cycle is to be completed by 26th January 2026.

District Innovations from the Field

District presentations highlighted diverse and context-specific innovations:

- 💧 **Niuland, Nagaland:** Smt. Sara S Jamir, Deputy Commissioner shared that before JJM, women and girls walked long distances through hilly terrain to fetch



Figure : Smt. Sara S Jamir, Deputy Commissioner, Niuland, Nagaland sharing good practices in 5th District Collectors' Pejyal Samvad | Source: NJJM

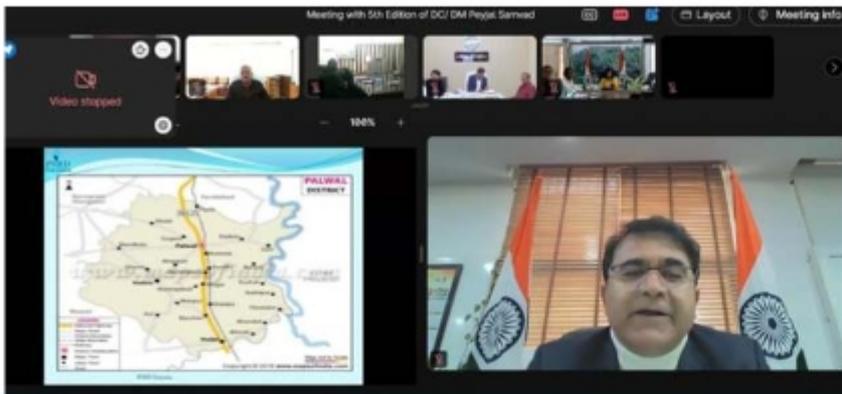


Figure : Dr Harish Kumar Vashistha, District Collector, Palwal, Haryana sharing good practices in 5th District Collectors' Peyjal Samvad | Source: NJJM

water. With WATSAN Committee's support, community participation strengthened ownership for efficient O&M of piped water schemes. Success stories include Padala (Yehokhu) village for active involvement of youth and women, Hokhezhe village where WATSAN committee and the Council Chairman contributed extra pipeline costs, and Izheve village where residents pay ₹100 per month for O&M.

Palwal, Haryana: Dr Harish Kumar Vashistha, District Collector presented Renney

Wells technology for bulk water supply. The technology helped tackle fluoride contamination and ensures quality water is being supplied. This technology reduces electricity costs and requires less land.

Sarangarh-Bilaigarh, Chhattisgarh: Dr. Sanjay Kannoje, Collector & District Magistrate, emphasized that rigorous IEC campaigns and sustained community awareness are the foundation for active public participation in water management. He highlighted innovative strategies such as Ratri

Chaupals conducted in clusters of 10 villages, where community members share feedback and grievances are resolved promptly, ensuring trust and transparency. Trained Jal Bahini members play a critical role by regularly testing water quality using Field Testing Kits (FTKs) and educating villagers on safe water practices. Additionally, Self-Help Groups, titled Jal Sangh Bahini, inspire Palwal, Haryana communities to conserve groundwater through Shramdaan initiatives. These groups lead the construction of magic pits and soak pits in convergence with SBM-G and VB-GRAM G.

Mahabubnagar, Telangana: Smt. Viziendirra Boyi, Collector & District Magistrate, presented an overview of the district and explained the progress under Mission Bhagiratha for ensuring 24x7 quality water supply. She highlighted that backwater is drawn through pumping or gravity for treatment at Water Treatment Plants (WTPs). Third-Party Inspection Agencies (TPIA) vet the commissioning of schemes, while Gram Panchayats ensure tap connections for newly emerged households. Monitoring of water supply is carried out by villagers themselves, fostering community ownership. The district has adopted digital monitoring for provisioning of 100 liters per capita per day (lpcd), using a color-coded system-green, yellow, and red-to indicate performance. Impressively, 90% of villages in the district fall under the green zone, reflecting strong implementation and community engagement.

These presentations showcased both achievements and ongoing challenges, underlining the diversity of approaches adopted to accelerate progress under Har Ghar Jal.

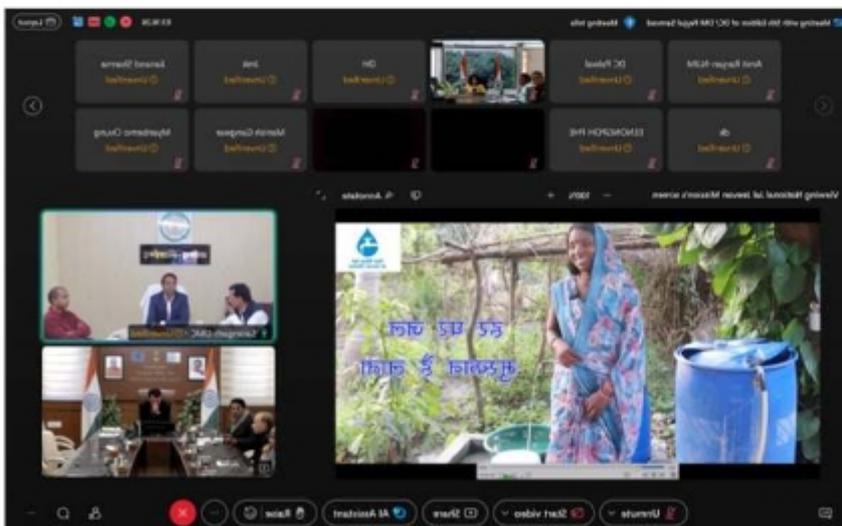


Figure : Dr. Sanjay Kannoje, Collector & District Magistrate, Sarangarh-Bilaigarh sharing good practices in 5th District Collectors' Peyjal Samvad | Source: NJJM





Figure : Smt. Vizientira Boyi, Collector & District Magistrate, Mahabubnagar, Telangana sharing good practices in 5th District Collectors' Peyjal Samvad | Source: NJJM

Way Forward

In his concluding remarks, **Shri K.K. Soan, AS&MD - NJJM**, highlighted that the Department is documenting efforts and presentations shared during every District Collectors' Peyjal Samvad in the monthly newsletter Jal Jeevan Samvad, enabling districts to learn from each other's experiences. He commended the strong leadership and innovative

practices demonstrated across districts in strengthening drinking water service delivery, noting that these best practices will be widely shared for the benefit of all States and districts.

He emphasized that the Jal Jeevan Mission now marks a clear transition from infrastructure creation to service delivery, with District Collectors playing a pivotal role in

implementation. Stressing the importance of **Jal Seva Aankalan**, he explained that this community-led self-assessment mechanism will provide realistic, ground-level insights into functionality and enable timely corrective actions. He urged all districts to complete the Jal Seva Aankalan process within January, ensure proper training of Panchayat functionaries, accurate data entry, and effective use of dashboards for decision-making. He reiterated that the leadership of District Collectors is critical to sustaining Har Ghar Jal achievements and empowering Gram Panchayats for long-term service delivery.

Shri Yogendra Kumar Singh, Director – NJJM in his vote of thanks acknowledged the enthusiastic participation of over 1,500 participants nationwide and reaffirmed DDWS's commitment to supporting States and districts in ensuring safe, adequate, and sustainable drinking water for every rural household.

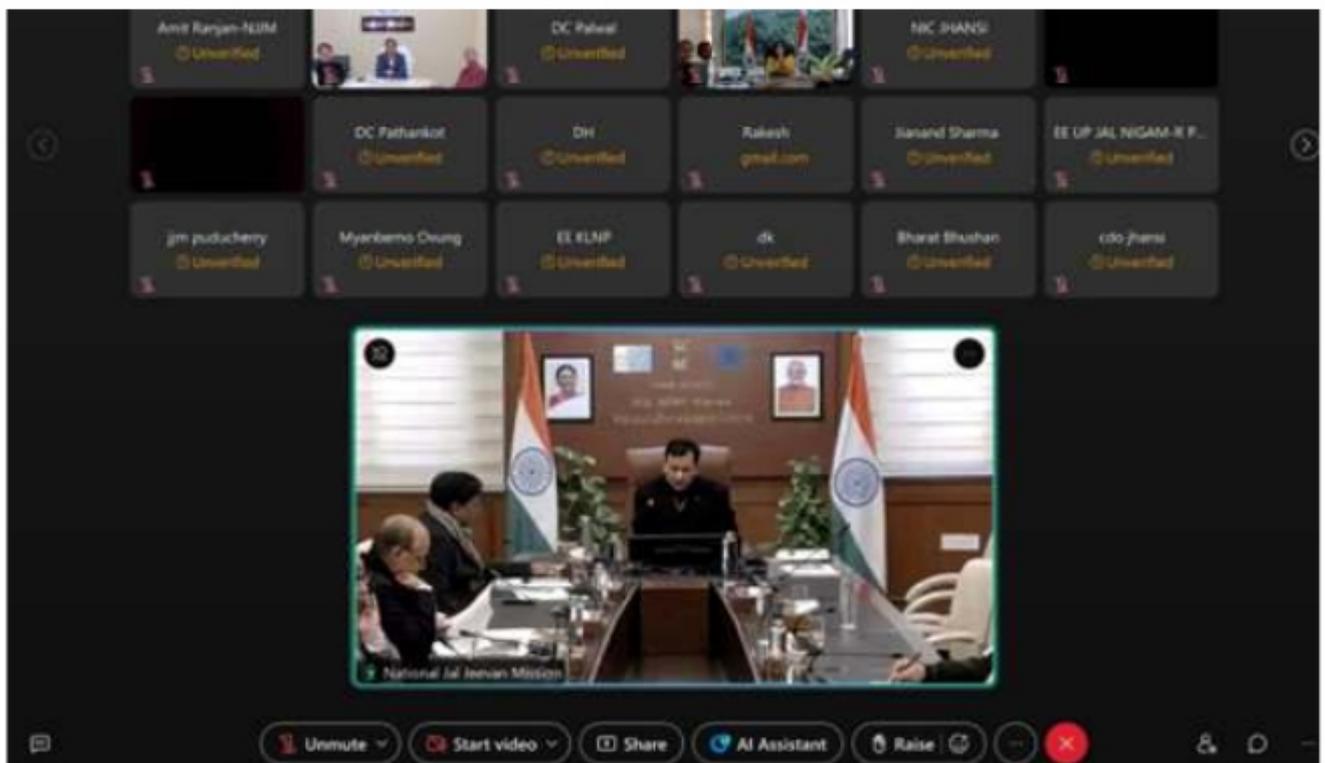


Figure : AS&MD - NJJM sharing concluding remark in 5th District Collectors' Peyjal Samvad | Source: NJJM



Jal Seva Aankalan: Strengthening Community Led Governance in Rural Water Supply

- Dr. Ankita Chakravarty, Deputy Secretary, NJJM



Ms. Ankita Chakravarty

Ensuring safe, adequate, and reliable drinking water for every rural household is not merely an infrastructural challenge, it is a governance responsibility grounded in transparency, participation, and sustained community ownership. As India transitions from the creation of rural water supply systems to securing their long-term functionality, **Jal Seva Aankalan**

emerges as a transformative initiative that institutionalises *community-led monitoring* under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM).

Launched in December 2025, **Jal Seva Aankalan** represents a shift from episodic, externally driven surveys to continuous, village-level self-assessment embedded within the Panchayati Raj institutional framework. It leverages the collective wisdom of Gram Sabhas, the operational insight of Village Water & Sanitation Committees (VWSCs), and the transparency of digital platforms such as the JJM-IMIS Panchayat Dashboard and eGramSwaraj.

The Rationale: Beyond Infrastructure to Service Delivery

Over the past years, JJM has enabled extraordinary progress by providing Household Tap Connections to a large

proportion of rural households. With many Villages and Gram Panchayats now achieving Har Ghar Jal (HGJ) status, the focus shifts to service delivery, regularity, adequacy, quality, and sustainability. While the earlier third-party Functionality Assessment surveys ensured credibility, they were periodic and provided only a snapshot. Jal Seva Aankalan, in contrast, marks a shift from periodic, externally driven evaluations to a system of regular, community-validated self-assessment anchored in local governance and supported by digital platforms.

This approach reduces dependence on external agencies, strengthens Panchayat-level accountability, and enables faster detection and resolution of problems related to supply disruptions, quality concerns, and infrastructure management.

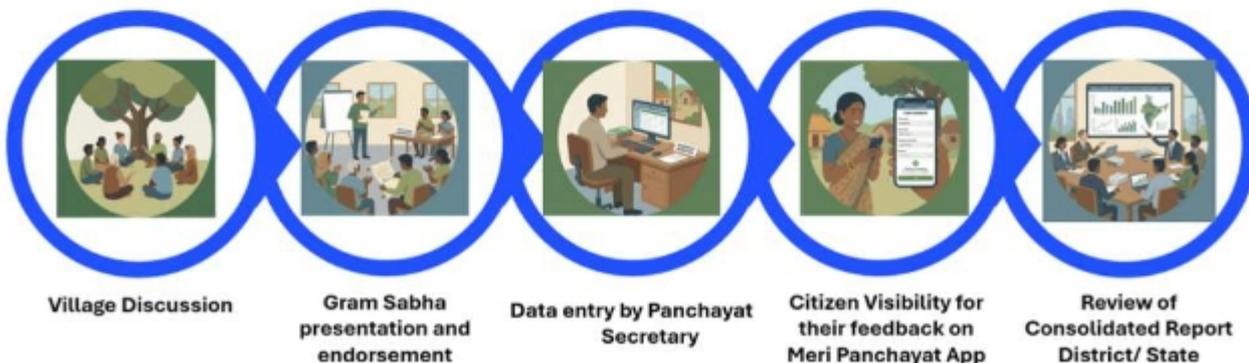


Figure : The process of Jal Seva Aankalan | Source: NJJM



A Community-Anchored Framework

At its core, Jal Seva Aankalan is a Gram Panchayat-led assessment framework structured around deliberation, validation, and transparency. It evaluates six key dimensions of water service delivery: regularity, adequacy, water quality, source sustenance, skilled manpower availability, and recurring issues.

1. Village-Level Institutions at the Forefront

The process hinges on empowering institutions closest to the citizen:

- **VWSC/Pani Samiti** facilitates focused discussions through a standardised format hosted on the JJM-IMIS Panchayat Dashboard, Village Water & Sanitation Committees (VWSCs) and Gram Sabhas assess key dimensions of service delivery- regularity of supply, adequacy of water quantity, water quality compliance, and operational and financial sustainability.
- **Gram Sabha** validates the findings through a formal endorsement in the Gram Sabha.

- **Panchayat Secretary** ensures proper data entry on the JJM Panchayat Dashboard and coordinates the entire process using their eGramSwaraj credentials, ensuring both transparency and institutional accountability.

This participatory model ensures that data arises not from individual opinions but through collective, community-validated reflection.

2. A Structured, Time-Bound Annual Process

The assessment follows a four-stage annual cycle:

- Orientation & Capacity Building
- VWSC Meetings & Focused Group Discussions
- Gram Sabha-based validation
- Digital Data Entry & 30-day public disclosure

A New Governance Paradigm: Data-Driven and Transparent

Jal Seva Aankalan brings unprecedented transparency into village-

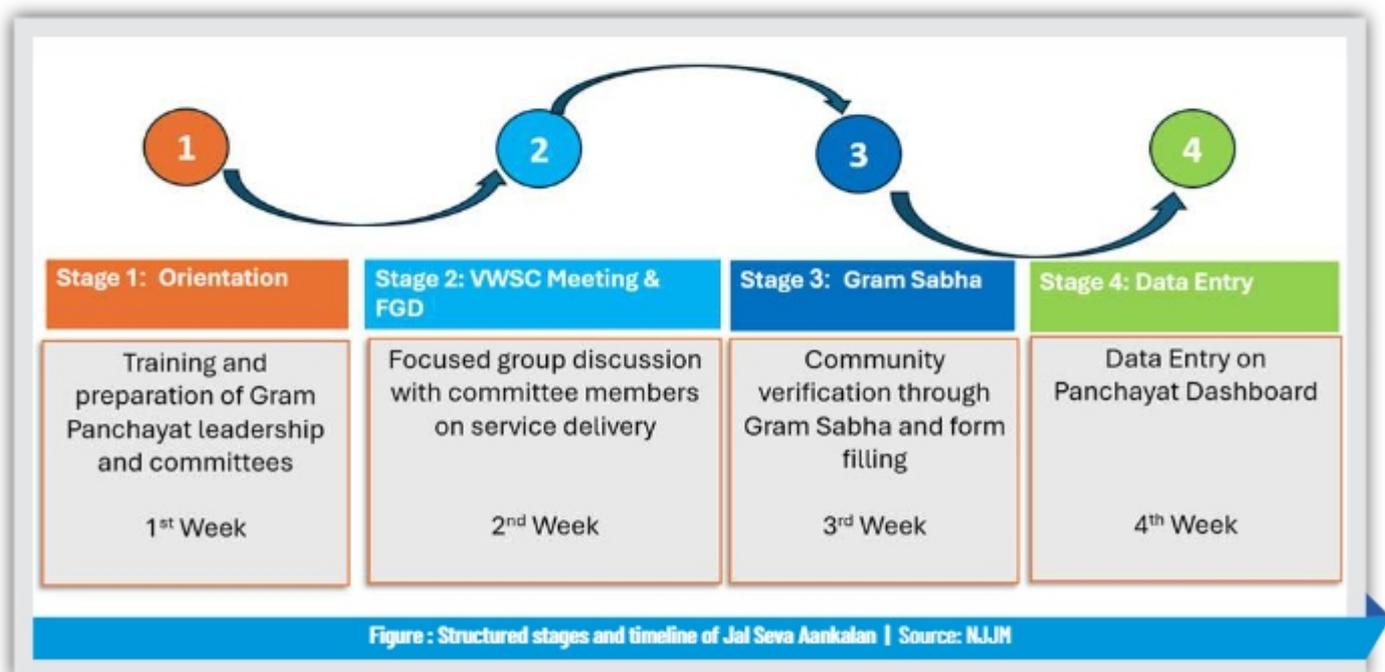
level water governance with Digital Footprints and Citizen Visibility. Once the Gram Sabha-approved data is uploaded, it becomes visible to citizens on platforms such as Meri Panchayat App, offering a 30-day window for objections. These objections are then available to District Water & Sanitation Missions (DWSMs) for review and supportive action.

Decentralised Ownership, Centralised Insights

While **district and state authorities cannot alter the data**, they use aggregated analytics to:

- identify systemic and recurring issues,
- assess operational challenges across regions,
- plan targeted technical and financial interventions, and
- prepare District and State Service Improvement Plans.

This ensures that higher administrative levels act not as supervisors but as enablers, responding to community-flagged concerns.





Jal Seva Aankalan



Key Dimensions Assessed Under Jal Seva Aankalan

The Jal Seva Aankalan framework assesses several core aspects of rural water service delivery, beginning with the regularity of supply, wherein villages record actual supply days, disruptions, underlying causes, and resolution timelines to shift attention from mere infrastructure creation to the reliability of daily service delivery. It further examines adequacy and pressure by identifying habitation-wise households receiving less than the prescribed 55 LPCD, enabling authorities to locate specific shortage zones. The water quality monitoring component documents the treatment or disinfection methods in use, the frequency of FTK-based testing, the quality checks conducted in households, schools, and Anganwadis, and the response time to address

contamination. Assessment of operation and maintenance (O&M) focuses on practices for leak detection, repair mechanisms, tank-cleaning schedules, and the assigned responsibility for minor repairs. The framework also evaluates source sustainability by capturing details of recharge structures and protection measures, offering insights into long-term water security risks. Finally, the availability and training status of skilled manpower, particularly water supply operators, is reviewed to gauge the village's operational readiness for managing its water supply systems.

Strengthening Grassroots Governance

The Jal Seva Aankalan is not a compliance exercise; it is a tool to deepen democratic governance at the village level.

Empowering the Gram Sabha

The Gram Sabha's role as the final validator reinforces its constitutional authority. Every household becomes a stakeholder in the village's water governance. The process encourages open discussion on grievances, fosters transparency, and builds collective responsibility.

Making Service Delivery Measurable

By capturing year-round data at the village level, the initiative enables governance that is **evidence-based rather than assumption-based**. Whether it is supply disruptions, quality issues, or O&M delays, Jal Seva Aankalan turns community feedback into actionable insights.





Enabling Timely Administrative Support

Districts and states can now prioritise interventions based on real-time trends whether a region faces water quality concerns, infrastructure bottlenecks, inadequate manpower, or recurring operational failures.

Expected Outcomes: A More Responsive Water Governance Ecosystem

As envisaged in the SOP, Jal Seva Aankalan is expected to result in:

- annual functionality assessments across all governance tiers,
- improved responsiveness to quality and operational issues,

- prioritised lists for technical support and funding,
- comprehensive Service Improvement & Sustainability Plans, and
- enhanced public trust through transparency and disclosure.

Conclusion: A Collective Commitment to Water Security

Jal Seva Aankalan stands as a testament to India's commitment to community-centric governance. By institutionalising assessment through village-level deliberations and digital transparency, it ensures that rural water services do not merely reach households but continue to serve them reliably, safely, and sustainably.

In my administrative experience, initiatives succeed when communities are at their heart. Jal Seva Aankalan exemplifies this philosophy. It transforms villagers from passive recipients into active custodians of their water systems. It allows Panchayats to evolve as responsive local governments. And it empowers districts and states to support them with clarity, speed, and purpose.

As we move forward, the success of Jal Seva Aankalan will depend not only on technology or administrative mechanisms but on the sincerity with which villages engage in honest self-assessment. This collective effort will ensure that the promise of *Har Ghar Jal* is not only achieved but sustained for generations to come.



Implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in Niuland District "A Holistic Approach Beyond Infrastructure to Community Ownership"

- Sara S Jamir, Deputy Commissioner, Niuland, Nagaland



Sara S Jamir

The implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in rural villages of Niuland District, Nagaland, has brought about transformative and positive impacts, significantly improving quality of life while fostering strong community ownership. The Mission has fundamentally changed rural water access—transitioning from scarce and distant water sources to Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs).

As of December 2025, approximately 97.27% of rural households (9,301 out of 9,523) in the district have been provided with tap water connections.

Before Implementation of JJM: Prior to the implementation of JJM, residents of Niuland District—particularly women and children—faced severe hardships. They had to walk long distances across difficult, hilly terrain to fetch water from distant streams and wells, which were the only available water sources

in most villages. Many of these sources were bacteriologically contaminated, posing serious health risks.

Lack of Infrastructure: There was a significant lack of piped water supply (PWS) in many rural households, especially in remote and inaccessible villages.

After Implementation of JJM: With the provision of Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC), under JJM Scheme in rural villages, they no longer spend hours fetching water. The benefits of household tap connections are as under:

- ◆ **Improved Health and Time Saving:** The reduction in drudgery for women and the decreased reliance on contaminated water sources have led to improved health and overall quality of life.

Time saved is now invested in education, childcare, self-care, and income-generating activities, thereby enhancing household well-being.

Access to safe, potable tap water at the doorstep has resulted in better health outcomes, significantly reducing waterborne diseases and improving the overall "ease of living."

- ◆ **Infrastructure Development:** Infrastructure projects such as the water supply scheme at **Vihokhu Village**, sourcing water from a natural spring located 6.5 km away, was inaugurated in 2025. This gravity-fed system provides sustainable water supply, with FHTCs connected to every household in the village.



Figure : Children are enjoying safe drinking water from tap | Source: Niuland District



Figure : An elderly woman taking safe drinking water from tap | Source: Niuland District

◆ **Community Participation And Ownership:** The implementation of JJM has fostered a strong sense of ownership and active community participation, particularly through the formation of **WATSANs**. Every village in Niuland District has a **WATSAN Committee** responsible for planning,

managing, operating, and maintaining water supply infrastructure created under JJM.

WATSAN Committees have played a critical role in ensuring the effective execution of the scheme and realizing the true essence of JJM. They conduct regular meetings, oversee infrastructure and training activities,

and are responsible for operation and maintenance (O&M) using local resources.

Key Contributions of WATSAN Committees

- ◆ Mobilization of community participation, including voluntary labour such as carrying and laying pipelines, significantly reducing execution time and costs
- ◆ Provision of refreshments and meals by beneficiaries through collective cash or in-kind contributions
- ◆ Collection of monthly user fees to fund O&M, ensuring long-term sustainability
- ◆ Oversight of water supply installations and maintenance activities

Notable contributions by WATSAN Chairpersons, Gaon Burahs (Gbs), and Village Council Chairpersons include providing pickup vehicles for material transport, clearing construction sites, and supporting the construction of water supply structures.



Figure : WQMS training to FTK users | Source: Niuland District



Water Quality Monitoring and IEC

Members of WATSAN Committees are equipped with **Field Testing Kits (FTKs)** to regularly test water quality for chemical parameters such as iron, nitrate, chloride, turbidity, and colour.

Through **Information, Education, and Communication (IEC)** campaigns, WATSANs promote personal hygiene, household sanitation, and safe water handling practices.

The WATSAN Committees function as **local public utilities**, leading the planning, implementation, management, operation, and maintenance of in-village water supply systems—reflecting the decentralized, community-managed approach of JJM.

Beneficiaries actively participated in pipe-laying and fitting works alongside PHED field staff, gaining hands-on experience that enables them to carry out minor repairs and maintenance at the village level.

This collaborative approach ensures that water infrastructure is treated not merely as a government asset, but as a **community-owned asset**.

Best Practises in Implementation of JJM in Niuland District

i. Padala (Yehokhu) Village In "Community Participation"

This village championed the spirit of Community participation. From the planning stage of JJM, the entire community was involved. This made the implementation of JJM a huge success. The Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC) took ownership of the project.

Women representatives and youth volunteers were actively

involved in Household surveys, site selection, and water quality monitoring.

Women were trained to use Field Testing Kits (FTKs) for regular water quality surveillance, ensuring safe drinking water at the source and tap.

Volunteers are instrumental in technical tasks such as water quality monitoring to ensure long-term health standards.

In the face of difficult hilly terrain and limited road connectivity, the community contributed generously through cash, kind, and labour to lay main pipelines and install connections.

To ensure long-term functionality, the village established a system where residents contribute to O&M costs/ monthly fee of ₹100), ensuring funds are available for repairs and upkeep.

ii. Hokhezhe Village In 'Going The Extra Mile'

Hokhezhe village has set an exemplary standard in community participation under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), demonstrating a proactive approach to rural water infrastructure development. Led by their Head GB, WATSAN Chairman, and council chairman, the village took several "extra mile" initiatives to enhance the project's longevity and efficiency beyond the basic Detailed Project Report

The community constructed additional, improved infrastructure for service reservoirs using mechanical machinery to raise foundation pillars higher than originally planned in the DPR.

Residents assisted in laying pipes underground to prevent surface cluttering, ensuring a cleaner

village environment. This collective effort has transformed the village into a model for community-managed water utilities, ensuring the long-term sustainability of their water supply system.

In line with JJM guidelines for sustainability, the WATSAN Committee, with the agreement of all beneficiaries, collects **Rs. 100/- per month** per household for O&M, repairs, and electricity charges.

The efforts reflect a shift towards community-managed water supply, where the village takes full responsibility for maintaining the assets created.

iii. Izhevi Village In 'Sense of Ownership'

In Izhevi Village, the implementation of the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) serves as a model for community participation and local empowerment. The success of the project is driven by a strong "sense of ownership" demonstrated through several key actions by village leadership and residents:

The Village Council Chairman and the WATSAN (Water and Sanitation) Committee led all logistical planning, ensuring the project integrated seamlessly with village needs.

The community voluntarily provided the land required for all civil structures, removing potential hurdles related to land acquisition.

Residents actively assisted the department by providing manual labour for construction works. They also took responsibility for the welfare of technical teams by providing lodging and food throughout the project duration.





By participating in pipe laying and fitting works alongside PHED staff, beneficiaries gain hands-on experience, enabling them to address minor repairs and maintenance at the village level.

In alignment with JJM Guidelines, the WATSAN Committee and village beneficiaries agreed to a monthly contribution of Rs. 100 per household. This fund is dedicated specifically to the ongoing operation and maintenance of the water supply system, ensuring its long-term reliability.

Challenges Faced and Proposed Solutions:

- ◆ **Weak set up of institutional mechanism -WATSAN:** while certain villages have performed exceptionally well with regards to community led operation and maintenance, many villages have been unable to properly maintain the infrastructure/assets provided under JJM.
- ◆ **Solutions for strengthening WATSAN mechanisms-** Strengthening Village Water and Sanitation Committees to act as professional rural water utilities by providing them with training in technical, financial, and administrative aspects.

Ensuring a phased, structured handover of infrastructure from the PHED/contractor to the VWSC, including full documentation, asset mapping, and training.

Establishing a Village Action Plan (VAP) that includes a clear, affordable water tariff structure and a dedicated, transparent bank account for user fee collection.

- ◆ **Source sustainability:-** One of the primary challenges is that of



Figure : Children are enjoying safe drinking water from tap | Source: Niuland District

the depletion of the water sources as most of the water sources created/used for JJM are groundwater sources, there has been a considerable strain on the water table.

- ◆ **Way Forward :** Given the geographical condition of the Niuland district spring shed protection watershed management, recharge structures rain water harvesting were encouraged to meet the water shortage during lean season. To stop the depletion of water sources afforestation has been encourage and the year 2026 has been

declared as “**The year of plantation**” by District Planning and Development Board (DPDB) on 16th January 2026.

- ◆ **Financial sustainability:** Recovering user fees and securing local funding is challenging. The gap between the economic standard of rural villages and the operation & maintenance charge required needs to bridge through grant in aids or other funds.
- ◆ **Convergence with Other Schemes:** Utilizing VB-G RAM G for repairs, greywater management, and source sustainability



can reduce the financial burden on the village.

- ◆ **Convergence issues:** JJM guidelines mandated several convergence programmes. However, there is a lack of a proper convergence mechanism which hampers the timely implementation of the project.
- ◆ **The proper mechanism of convergence:** The proper mechanism of convergence guideline can be put in order for better coordination and successful implementation of the scheme

Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building Way Forward

While not all the problems can be immediately tackled, significant progress can be made by creating awareness on community water conservation through-

- ◆ **Seminars on Source Sustainability and Catchment Protection:** Organizing community-level workshops and seminars to educate residents on protecting water sources (like ponds, lakes, and traditional water bodies) and catchment areas. This involves training on watershed management and integrating traditional water wisdom with modern technology.
- ◆ **Demo on Construction of Recharge Pits Using Abandoned Wells:** Implementing practical, on-site demonstrations to convert defunct, abandoned, or dry dug wells into recharge structures. This involves creating an inverted filter at the bottom of these wells to arrest silt, allowing rooftop or surface run-off water to replenish aquifers.

IEC Campaigns for Long-Term Infrastructure Sustainability and Quality: Using Information,

Education, and Communication (IEC) strategies to create a "Jan Andolan" (people's movement). These campaigns will focus on:

Behavioral Change: Sensitizing communities to avoid water wastage and adopt judicious water usage.

Sustainability: Educating stakeholders on the operation and maintenance of local water infrastructure (pipelines, tanks, etc.) to ensure long-term functionality.

Conclusion: JJM is a transformational journey from scarcity to security it is a holistic approach that moves beyond infrastructure to community empowerment and water resource management. A continued focus on sustainability, community participation and addressing challenges is essential to ensure Har Ghar Jal (tap water for every home) becomes a reality for every household in the Niuland district as well as in the country.

- copy edited by Lopamudra Panda, NPMU-NJMM



Figure : Community awareness | Source: Niuland District





Mission Bhagiratha: Adequate, Quality & Sustainable Water Supply at House Hold level in Mahabubnagar District

- Viziendira Boyi, Collector & District Magistrate, Mahabubnagar, Telangana



Viziendira Boyi

Human settlements were dictated by proximity to reliable sources. Ancient societies often flourished around rivers, lakes relying on water for

drinking. Without water there would be no life on the earth as it is essential fluid to every human, plant and living being on this planet.

Mahabubnagar District located in Telangana state is characterized by gently rolling, underlying plateaus with an average elevation of approximately 498m(1633 Ft) above sea level. The terrain is primarily rolling with red sandy soils covering 67% of the area, punctuated by patches of Black cotton soils.

District water scenario a decade ago

Over exploitation of ground water and frequent failures of monsoon for the past 3 decades resulted in

hundreds of villages suffering from scarcity of Drinking water.

There were 876 PWS schemes and 4 CPWS Schemes in the District. The entire water supply was dependent on these Schemes, Hand Pumps and Open wells which suffered due to depletion of Ground water and were unable to meet the water supply requirements. Women standing in long queues with pots, buckets etc. was a common sight in villages and urban areas. The problem was not only the quantity but also the quality. There were 265 quality affected habitations in the District. This situation has invited the attention of Administration to focus on identification of sustainable water sources.

District	Mahabubnagar
Parliament Constituency	1
Mandals	16
Gram Panchayats	423
Revenue Villages	307
Habitations	852
Urban Local Bodies	4
Population as per 2011 Census	9,19,903
Urban	3,19,346
Rural	6,00,557
Geographical Area (Sq.Kms)	2,737.96
Average Annual Rainfall (mm)	608.80





State Government Launches Mission Bhagiratha

The Government of Telangana has taken up Telangana Drinking water Supply Project named Mission Bhagiratha (2015-2019) as one of the Flagship Programs of the State with a commitment to provide safe, adequate, sustainable and treated Drinking water for the entire Rural and Urban areas of the State. It envisaged to provide drinking water at the rate of

- ◆ 100 LPCD for Rural areas
- ◆ 135 LPCD for Municipalities
- ◆ 150 LPCD for Municipal Corporations
- ◆ Meet Industrial requirements to an extent of 10% of treated water

The Government also enacted the Telangana Domestic and Industrial Water Grid Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 2015 to cut short the length of the Pipeline and facilitated to lay the Pipelines through the lands of the farmer wherever the situation warrants. The Right of User Act which came into force w.e.f. 21.02.2015, provided for laying of pipe lines for supplying drinking water to Municipalities, Gram panchayats, Habitations and also to meet the demands of Industries.

Sustainable Sources Identified

To address the water supply problem permanently, two sustainable sources were identified to cover entire Mahabubnagar district. One

was Srisailem back water where sufficient quantum of water is available for 365 days and the other was Koil Sagar Reservoir.

Tackling Challenges along the way

The ideal of providing 100 LPCD water was ambitious and demanded high levels of meticulous planning & coordination. Though the capital cost of the Project was high and terrain was difficult, the water was drawn from these sustainable sources and was achieved through careful planning and designs as per the site condition. During the journey, many challenges like obtaining permissions from Forest, National Highways, Railways & Canals etc. have been overcome to provide safe drinking water to every household.

The system is effectively designed with minimum length of Pumping by utilizing the highest ground levels like hillocks that are available along the alignment of the pipelines. The water is being supplied through gravity to majority of the habitations reducing Operation and Maintenance cost.

The Raw water is drawn through Pumping from various sources to Water treatment Plants (WTPS) at various locations. After due treatment of Raw water at WTPS, the Clear water is supplied to OHBRs/ GLBRs/ BPT by Pumping through Primary transmission lines and up to Village OHSRs through secondary transmission pipelines.

The treated water is being Post Chlorinated at Clear water Sump at Water treatment Plants to avoid the bacteriological Contamination in the Pipe Line network. The Physical, Chemical & Bacteriological tests are conducted for the treated water for 24/7 at Water treatment Plants to ensure quality Drinking water.



Figure : PWS Source 1-Yellare Head works with source of Srisailem Back water | Source: DC, Telangana





Figure : PWS Source 2-Intake well in Koilsagar Reservoir | Source: DC Telangana



Figure : Cleaning inside the OHSR with Bleaching Powder | Source: DC Telangana

Infrastructure Put in Place

Grid:

- Water treatment Plants : 08 Nos
- Structures (OHBRs/ GLBRs/ BPTs/ Sumps) : 45 Nos
- Primary & Secondary transmission mains : 2035 Km

In-Village System:

- OHSRs : 1223 Nos
- Distribution network : 1835 Km
- House Hold Connections : 148198 Nos

Gram Panchayat Level Monitoring

Regular Chlorination is being taken up for every filling of Village OHSR and maintaining Residual Chlorine (Rc) within the permissible limits at three locations i.e. at Start, middle & end households to avoid bacteriological contamination. The Cleaning of OHSRs is being taken up thrice in a month as per schedule.

148737 FHTCs are provided in the district. 382 FHTCs are yet to be covered as new houses were constructed after commission of the Mission Bhagiratha Program.

All In-Village water supply schemes are handed over to the Gram Panchayats after completion of Defect Liability Period of 5 years. 100 LPCD is not only achieved but also sustained. Flow control valves are fixed for taps to have equal discharge to each and every house hold irrespective of the elevation in the village.

Supply of drinking water both in quantity and quality have improved the health status of the people and reduced the incidence of water borne diseases.



Best Practices

1. Daily Log Sheets and Review for monitoring quantity supplied

Daily Log sheets for quantity of water supply made to each service reservoir is being certified by the GP&MB Department in all the rural habitations. Based on the quantity supplied, habitations are categorically called as Green Habs (Supplied@100LPCD), Orange Habs(Below100LPCD) and Red Habs (No water supply).

The daily log sheets are being signed by the concerned GP Sarpanch & Panchayat Secretary to ensure whether they have received designed quantity to service requirements.

Identify the non-supply and less supplied habitations to ensure remedial measures.

Based on the previous day log sheets, review is done and necessary instructions are issued to the field staff concerning to bring the vulnerable habitations into Green Habs category.

This makes all the stakeholders responsible for water supply made/received.

The vulnerable habitations with less supply and No supply are properly planned to be brought into Green Hab status. The quantity of water

supply made w.r.t water drawn is being assessed regularly.

2. Efficient arresting of leakages and community monitoring

Earlier, if any leakage occurred in the pipe line in the village, there were no skilled jointers in the village to arrest the leakages. The Gram Panchayat used to call the Jointers from towns which were 20 to 30 Km away from the village. As a result, it took 2 to 3 days and sometimes even one week time was taken to complete the minor leakages. To overcome the issue, Mission Bhagiratha Department organized training programs to all the village watermen who look after distribution of water to Households. Now the local waterman is arresting the leakages within the same day. Training was also imparted on Chlorination procedure and checking of Free residual Chlorine. Now the Chlorination is being done and Residual Chlorine is being checked at every village.

Grama Manchineeti Sahayakudu, a village drinking water helper in each Gram Panchayat was trained in following areas

1. Hand Pump/ Bore well repairs
2. Single phase/ Three phase motor repairs including panel boards
3. HHC tap repairs, Pipeline leakage arrests/repairs/replacements
4. Water Quality awareness

532 Grama Manchineeti Sahayakulu were trained and equipped with these multi-skills and Certificates issued at District level.

3. Increased acceptance by the people

During the Initial stages of treated water supply, Public refused to consume the treated water because of the odour resulting due to disinfection.

After conducting the IEC activities like awareness programs on water quality



Figure : Training of technical personnel | Source: DC Telangana





parameters & disinfection, now public are consuming the treated water without any hesitation.

Awareness programmes are being conducted by the lab staff in the villages/ schools on water quality issues.

Monitoring by Village Water and Sanitation Committees

The VWSCs in the village are ensuring adequate and quality water supply to all households in every village.

Till now, VWSC meetings are being conducted with the Special Officers and Panchayat Secretaries of the concerned GP/ VWSC. After recent Gram Panchayat Elections, trainings are being imparted to newly elected Gram Sarpanches by the State Govt. Minutes of meeting (MoM)/ Record of Discussions (RoD) of VWSC are being uploaded by concerned Panchayat Secretaries.

The following 8 registers are maintained at the Gram Panchayat level

under the supervision of VWSCs for each Village for effective monitoring of Drinking water Supply :

1. Daily Bulk supply
2. Grievances
3. Residual Chlorine test results
4. Cleaning of OHSRs/ Service tanks
5. New Household connections
6. Leakages/ Damages/ repairs
7. Bleaching powder stock
8. Drinking water connection beneficiary details

Water Quality Surveillance

Two labs are working in the district out of which one lab is functioning at District Headquarters (Mahabubnagar) and is accredited by the NABL.

250 samples for Chemical analysis and 50 samples for Bacteriological analysis are collected in a month and tests are conducted at the labs.

As a part of remedial measure, if any Bacteriological contamination is noticed, the Chlorination is being

taken up for OHSRs at Village level to ensure quality of Drinking Water.

Public Grievance Redressal System

All grievances raised on social networking platforms like 'X' are being addressed immediately. Grievances from CPGRAM Portal are being addressed on top priority. Adverse news published in the print media are also being resolved at the earliest

The contact numbers of the field staff are displayed at the GP offices to contact for any grievance. Grievance Register is also maintained in Gram Panchayat office.

Appreciation Received

- ◆ Hon'ble Prime Minister made special mention of Mission Bhagiratha in his "Mann ki Baat" on 22.05.2016 and applauded the efforts made by Telangana Government in drinking water sector.
- ◆ HUDCO presented award thrice (2014-15, 2016-17 & 2018-19) to Government of Telangana for outstanding contribution in the infrastructure sector through innovative initiatives.
- ◆ Mission Bhagiratha received 1st Prize under National Water Mission Awards-2019 and Rs. 2.00 lakhs Cash Prize on 25.09.2019 under the Category 4C; Increasing water use efficiency by 20% (Public Agencies- ULBs/Cities, Govt. Organisations etc.).
- ◆ Telangana received 1st Prize under Jal Jeevan Awards-2022 on 02.10.2022 for showing exemplary performance in the category of 'Regularity' of tap water supply to rural households for the villages assessed during 2021-22.

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Figure : A beneficiary fetching water from tap | Source: DC Telangana



सारंगढ़-बिलाईगढ़: जल संरक्षण के लिए 'जन आंदोलन' बना जल संवाद; रात्रिकालीन चौपालों से बदल रही ग्रामीण तस्वीर

- डॉ. संजय कन्नोजे, कलेक्टर, सारंगढ़-बिलाईगढ़, छत्तीसगढ़



डॉ. संजय कन्नोजे

जल जीवन मिशन केवल पाइपलाइन बिछाने तक सीमित योजना नहीं है, बल्कि यह जीवन के मूल आधार 'जल' को संरक्षित करने और उसे हर घर तक सुरक्षित पहुंचाने का एक व्यापक जन आंदोलन बन चुका है। इसी दृष्टि को साकार करने के उद्देश्य से सारंगढ़-बिलाईगढ़ जिले में जल संरक्षण को जनभागीदारी से जोड़ने हेतु नवाचारी पहलें प्रारंभ की गई हैं।

इन पहलों के माध्यम से न केवल पेयजल संबंधी समस्याओं का समाधान हो रहा है, बल्कि भू-जल स्तर सुधारने और कृषि पद्धतियों में परिवर्तन की दिशा में भी सार्थक प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

गाँव-गाँव में 'जल संवाद':

समस्याओं का मौके पर समाधान

जिले के विभिन्न विकासखंडों में 10-10 ग्रामों के क्लस्टर बनाकर 'रात्रिकालीन चौपाल' की शुरुआत की गई है।

इन चौपालों की विशेषता यह है कि यहाँ प्रशासन, पंचायत प्रतिनिधि और ग्रामीण एक



Figure : Water Quality जागरूकता अभियान | Source: PHED छत्तीसगढ़



Figure : रात्रिकालीन चौपाल | Source: PHED छत्तीसगढ़

साथ बैठकर जल से जुड़े मुद्दों पर सीधा संवाद करते हैं।

• त्वरित निराकरण: ग्रामीणों से प्राप्त सुझावों और शिकायतों का समाधान ग्राम स्तर पर ही किया जा रहा है।

• सहभागिता: योजनाओं के निर्माण और क्रियान्वयन में स्थानीय समुदायों की भागीदारी सुनिश्चित की जा रही है, ताकि ग्रामीण स्वयं अपनी जल प्रणालियों के संरक्षक बन सकें।



Figure : रात्रिकालीन चौपाल | Source: PHED छत्तीसगढ़

'जल वहिनी' और 'जल संगवारी': महिलाओं के हाथों में कमान

जल संरक्षण को सामाजिक आंदोलन का रूप देने के लिए जिले में 'जल वहिनी समिति' का गठन किया गया है, जिसमें स्वयं सहायता समूहों

की सक्रिय महिलाओं को जोड़ा गया है। ये महिलाएँ 'जल संगवारी' के रूप में कार्य करते हुए—जल के अपव्यय को रोकने, वर्षा जल संरक्षण, घरेलू स्तर पर जल प्रबंधन जैसे विषयों पर निरंतर जागरूकता फैला रही हैं। इससे जल संरक्षण की जिम्मेदारी घर-घर तक पहुँची है।



Figure : JJM सारंगधी अपने tap connection के साथ | Source: PHED छत्तीसगढ़

मिशन 30,000 सोखता गड्डा: भू-जल स्तर बढ़ाने की ठोस पहल

घरेलू नल कनेक्शनों से निकलने वाले अपशिष्ट जल के पुनर्भरण के लिए जिले में बड़े पैमाने पर श्रमदान के माध्यम से सोखता गड्डों का निर्माण किया जा रहा है।

- अब तक 6,000 सोखता गड्डों का निर्माण पूर्ण किया जा चुका है
- 30,000 सोखता गड्डों का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है

यह पहल आने वाले समय में जिले के भू-जल स्तर को रिचार्ज करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाएगी।

कृषक चौपाल

रबी फसल में बदलाव: धान की जगह दलहन-तिलहन की ओर जल संरक्षण के दृष्टिकोण से अधिक पानी की खपत वाली धान की फसल के विकल्प के रूप में कृषि विभाग द्वारा 'कृषक चौपाल' के माध्यम से किसानों को रबी फसल में बदलाव के लिए प्रेरित किया जा रहा है। किसानों को सरसों, दलहन एवं तिलहन की खेती अपनाने हेतु प्रोत्साहित किया गया है।

सकारात्मक परिणाम: वर्तमान रबी सीजन में जिले के लगभग 5,000 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में दलहन, तिलहन और सरसों की खेती की जा रही है, जिससे लाखों लीटर भू-जल की बचत सुनिश्चित हुई है।

निष्कर्ष

सारंगढ़-बिलाईगढ़ जिले में जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत किए जा रहे प्रयास यह सिद्ध करते हैं कि जब प्रशासनिक इच्छाशक्ति और जन-भागीदारी एक साथ आगे बढ़ती है, तो जल संरक्षण जैसे चुनौतीपूर्ण लक्ष्य भी सुलभ हो जाते हैं।

जल संवाद, रात्रिकालीन चौपाल और सामुदायिक सहभागिता के ये प्रयास जिले को जल-अधिशेष (Water Surplus) बनाने की दिशा में एक सशक्त और स्थायी पहल हैं।

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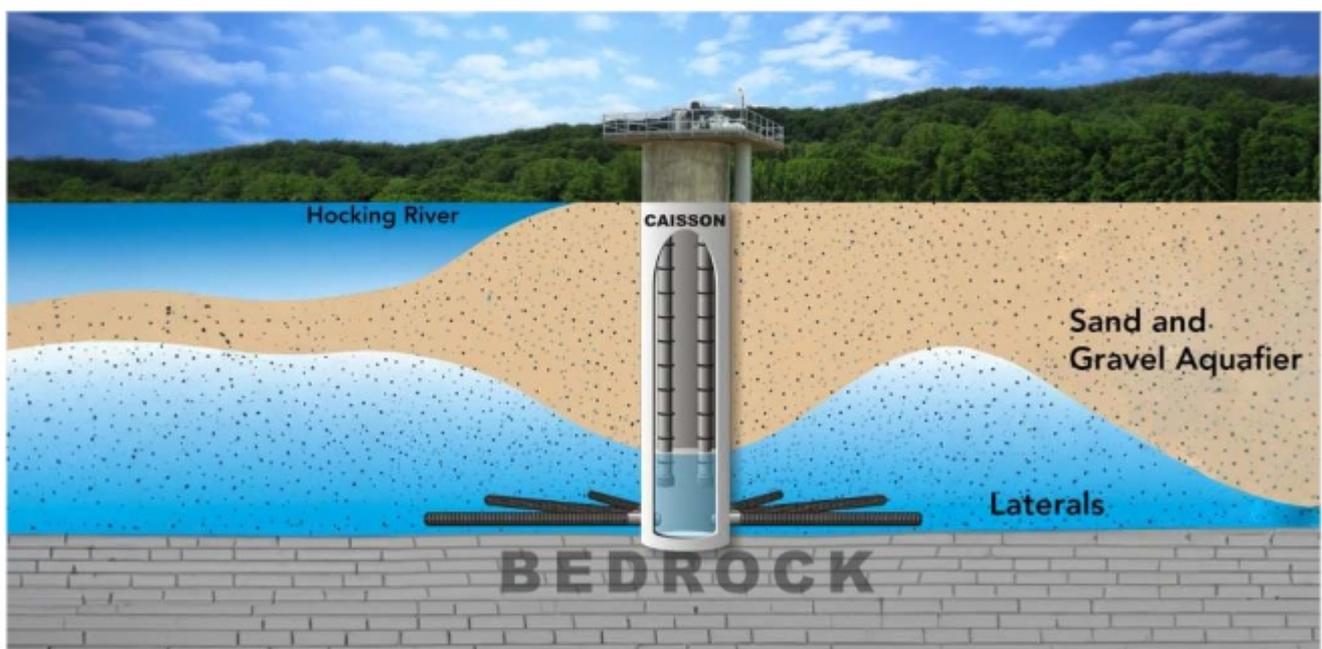
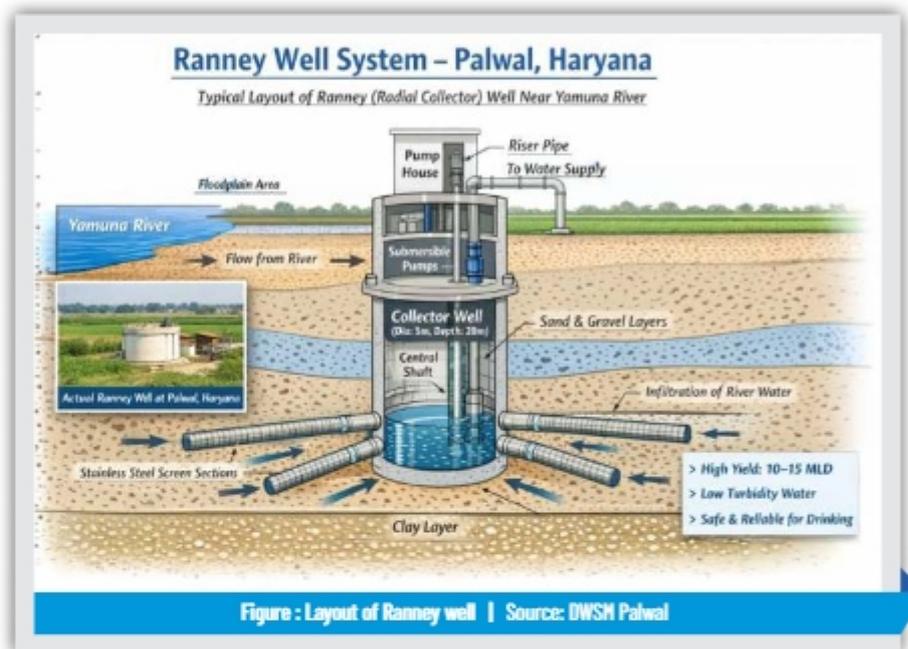
From Challenge to Change: A District Administration Perspective – Ensuring Sustainable Drinking Water Security in District Palwal

– Dr. Harish Kumar Vashishth, Deputy Commissioner, Palwal, Haryana



Dr. Harish Kumar Vashishth

Ensuring access to safe, adequate, and sustainable drinking water has been a key priority of the District Administra-





tion, Palwal. In a district facing increasing population pressure and challenges related to groundwater depletion and water quality, a long-term and technology-oriented approach has been adopted to safeguard drinking water security.

Earlier, a large part of rural Palwal was dependent on conventional tube wells, which over time began showing issues related to declining yield, high iron content, turbidity, and bacteriological contamination. Recognizing these challenges, the District Administration in close coordination with the Public Health Engineering Department (PHED), initiated a sustainable shift towards Ranney (Radial Collector) Well technology in the Yamuna flood plain area.

This innovative system enables abstraction of naturally filtered river water, ensuring better quality, stable discharge, and long-term sustainability. This is highly replicable and efficient solution to address drinking water issues especially in the areas adjacent to River and other water bodies. With the commissioning of Ranney Wells and an integrated network of Main Boosting Stations and Intermediate Boosting Stations, potable water supply has been significantly strengthened across multiple rural blocks of the district.

At present, drinking water supply levels have improved to approximately 70 LPCD, resulting in improved service delivery and a substantial reduction in public grievances related to water scarcity and quality.

Under the Jal Jeevan Mission, the District Administration has focused not only on infrastructure creation but also on governance reforms, monitoring mechanisms, and community participation. Emphasis has been laid on real-time monitoring of schemes, strict quality surveil-

lance, timely completion of works, and capacity building of local institutions for effective operation and maintenance. The involvement of Gram Panchayats and community stakeholders has been encouraged to promote ownership and sustainability of assets created.

Water security, however, is an evolving challenge that requires continuous innovation and coordination. The district administration remains committed to strengthening source sustainability measures, adopting best practices, and leveraging technology to ensure that every household receives safe drinking water in a reliable and

sustainable manner. The collective efforts of field functionaries, engineers, local bodies, and citizens have been instrumental in driving this transformation.

District Palwal's experience underscores that with clear vision, inter-departmental coordination, and people-centric governance, even complex challenges such as drinking water security can be addressed effectively. The administration shall continue to work with renewed resolve to safeguard this vital resource for present and future generations.

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Figure : Cutting edge steel | Source: DWSM Palwal



Figure : Pump Chamber | Source: DWSM Palwal



Secretary DDWS Visits Chand Sarai, Lucknow

As part of the ongoing efforts to strengthen service delivery under JJM and SBM-G, Shri Ashok K. K. Meena, Secretary, DDWS, undertook a field visit to Chand Sarai Gram Panchayat, Gosain Ganj block, Lucknow district, Uttar Pradesh.

The visit provided an opportunity to engage directly with the Panchayat leadership, frontline workers, and

community members, and to review progress made under the two flagship missions.

During his interaction with the Gram Pradhan and Panchayat representatives, the Secretary emphasised the need for greater community awareness on water quality, including safe handling practices, household-level precautions, and timely reporting of issues. He reviewed the village's

pipled water supply system constructed under JJM, including its automation features, and expressed satisfaction over the functionality and efficient use of technology.

The visit highlighted how the Panchayat has been using automated monitoring systems to ensure timely water delivery. Community members shared that awareness activities on safe water use have increased significantly, supporting improved service standards at the village level.

As part of the field immersion, Shri Meena inspected the Resource Recovery Centre (RRC) and segregation shed developed under SBM-G.

Here, he closely observed:

- Source-level waste segregation practices
- Collection and storage systems for plastic, dry waste, and recyclables
- Composting processes for biodegradable waste
- Local initiatives for recycling and resource recovery

He appreciated the Panchayat's efforts in creating functional systems for solid waste management, emphasising its importance in sustaining rural cleanliness and environmental health. He also encouraged the Panchayat to further deepen behavioural change efforts for waste segregation and promote community participation in composting and recycling.

Shri Meena acknowledged the Panchayat's commitment to improving water supply, sanitation, and environmental sustainability. He encouraged the local leadership to continue strengthening:



Figure : Visit of Secretary, DDWS to water supply infra site | Source: UP Jal Nigam



Figure : Visit of Secretary, DDWS to Resource Recovery Centre (RRC) site | Source: UP Jal Nigam





- Operation and Maintenance (O&M)
- Regular monitoring of water quality
- Community engagement through awareness drives
- Documentation and digital reporting on village service levels

He recommended further capacity building for Panchayat representatives to support long-term sustainability under both missions.

Following the field visit, the Secretary chaired a detailed review meeting at the Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam (Rural) headquarters, Hazratganj, Lucknow. The review focused on:

- Progress under JJM and SBM-G
- Priority activities in the upcoming months
- Quality assurance in water supply schemes
- Functionality of infrastructure and service delivery
- Strengthening O&M mechanisms at local levels
- Community-based monitoring and feedback systems

He stressed the importance of maintaining momentum, ensuring timely completion of works, and upholding quality and transparency across all components of the mission.

Officials from Panchayati Raj Department, UP Jal Nigam, and district-level teams were present and shared updates on implementation, challenges, and proposed solutions. The visit underscored the Government's continued focus on strengthening rural drinking water security, sanitation systems, and solid waste management through a community-centred approach.

The interventions reviewed at Chand Sarai demonstrate that with local leadership, technological adoption, and active public participation,

villages can make significant strides towards achieving the goals of Har Ghar Jal and Sustainable Sanitation. As the Secretary reiterated during the visit, strong Panchayats, empowered

communities, and sustained O&M systems remain key to protecting the gains of both JJM and SBM-G in the long run.

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Figure : Visit of Secretary, DDWS to water supply infra site | Source: UP Jal Nigam



Figure : Secretary, DDWS interacting with the community members | Source: UP Jal Nigam



Visit of DDWS Representatives to Tarauli Village, Punjab for Jal Arpan Diwas Celebration

On 29 January 2026, Village Tarauli in Block Majri, District SAS Nagar, Punjab, marked an important milestone in its development journey by celebrating **Jal Arpan Diwas**. The event was graced by hon'ble MLA Shri Kulwant Singh, as the Chief Guest, whose participation added both encouragement and public recognition to the village's achievement of sustainable tap water connectivity. Shri Chanchal Kumar Modi, Team Leader, NPMU NJJM and Shri Parth Sarthi, Consultant NJJM represented DDWS.

Tarauli has successfully connected 126 households in the village with

tap connections, ensuring that every home now has access to safe and adequate drinking water. The village water supply scheme, commissioned in October 2023 after a satisfactory trial run, is based on a deep tubewell source of potable quality. It is recently supported by a 25 KL overhead service reservoir, which has also been successfully tested and trial. Water is supplied twice daily, with adequate pressure even at tail-end households. Water quality results at both the overhead tank and consumer end were found to be within prescribed norms, reflecting adherence to established standards. The community expressed satisfaction with both the

quantity and reliability of the supply. Shri Harinder Singh is the trained operator attached to the Panchayat, who will operate and maintain the scheme after its formal handover.

Jal Arpan Diwas in Tarauli was not merely a ceremonial gathering; it symbolised the formal transition from infrastructure creation to community stewardship. In his address, the Chief Guest appreciated the efforts of the DDWS, State Government, Gram Panchayat, and community members in ensuring that the scheme is not only functional but also responsive to local needs. He emphasised that access to safe drinking water improves health



Figure : Jal Arpan Diwas celebration at Tarauli Village, Punjab | Source: NJJM





outcomes, reduces drudgery, particularly for women and strengthens the overall dignity of rural households.

Shri Harpal Singh, Sarpanch of the Gram Panchayat, who has played a proactive role in overseeing scheme implementation and early-stage operation and maintenance, reiterated the Panchayat's commitment to sustaining the asset. User charges are being collected from households to support O&M activities, and a grievance register along with a toll-free helpline mechanism has been instituted. These steps reflect the gradual shift towards a service-oriented model of rural water supply.

During the programme, handover of documents including As Built Drawing were handed over to Sarpanch. Women trained in Field

Test Kit (FTK) usage demonstrated water quality testing. The event served as a platform to reinforce the responsibilities of the Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWSC),

reminding members that Jal Arpan marks the beginning of long-term local management rather than the end of departmental involvement.



Figure : Inaugurating the pump house at Taraufi Village, Punjab by Hon'ble MLA | Source: NJJM



Figure : Jal Arpan Divas celebration at Taraufi Village, Punjab | Source: NJJM



Meetings

Yuva Shakti for Jal Jeevan Mission: Students Lead Pey Jal Infrastructure Assessment as *Jal Seva Adhayan*

Aligning with the Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision of empowering youth in nation-building, an Orientation Programme for 'Jal Seva Adhayan' of Rural Piped Water Supply System (RPWSS) under Jal Jeevan Mission was chaired by AS&MD, National Jal Jeevan Mission on **06th January 2026**. The programme was organised in collaboration with AICTE.

The initiative brings 3rd - 4th year undergraduate and postgraduate engineering students, mentored by faculty members, into the field to undertake technical study of rural drinking water supply systems across Gram Panchayats outside their home States. Designed as a **compulsory internship** for **civil engineering students**, the programme transforms classroom learning into hands-on engagement with real-world challenges of rural water service delivery.

By placing young engineers at the heart of RPWSS operations, Jal Seva Adhayan strengthens transparency, technical accountability, and sustainability, while fostering community-owned water systems under JJM.

The meeting witnessed participation of over 1,000 representatives from universities, colleges and institutions across the country. Senior officials from AICTE, along with representatives from Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, NJJM, NIC and other stakeholders were present.



Figure : Orientation Programme for 'Jal Seva Adhayan' | Source: N.JJM

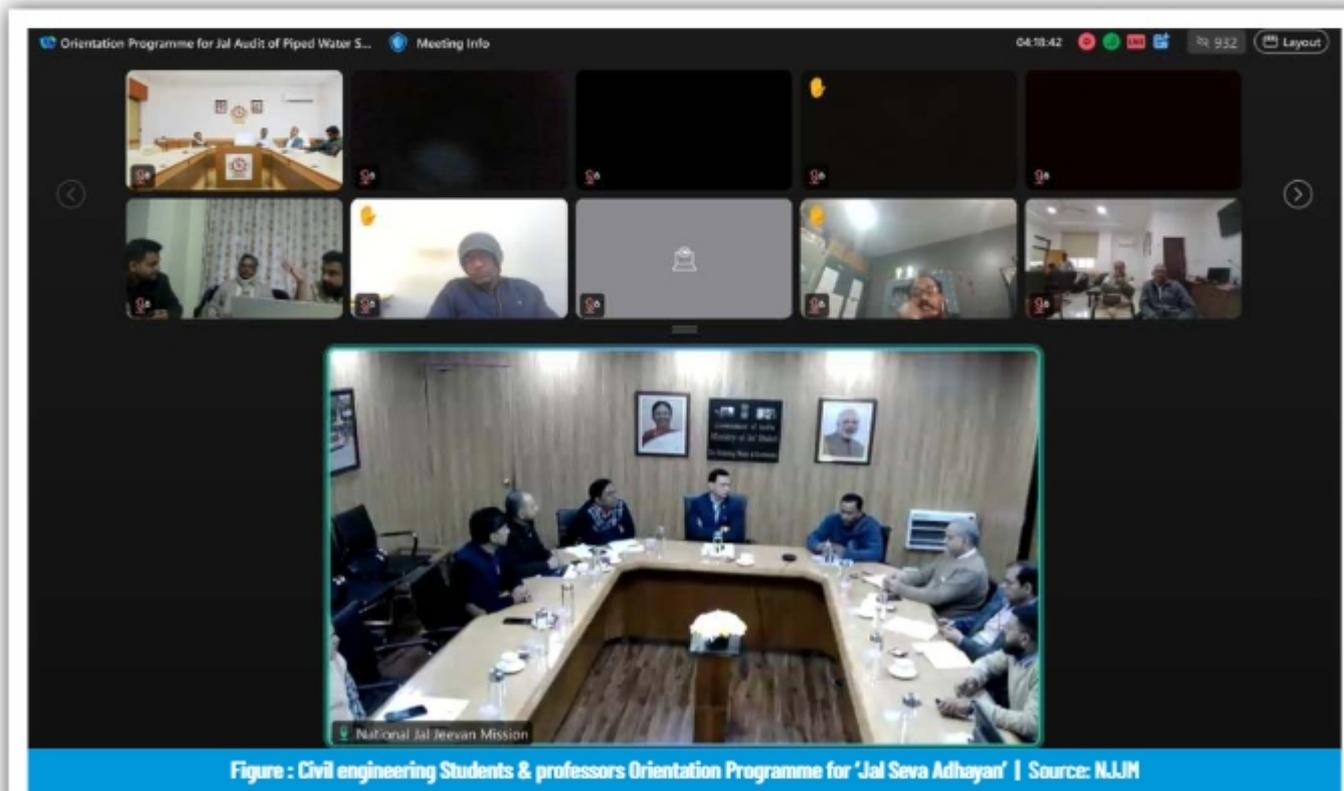


Figure : Civil engineering Students & professors Orientation Programme for 'Jal Seva Adhayan' | Source: N.JJM



Youth For Water: *Jal Seva Adhyayan*

Sh. Kamal Kishore Soan, AS & MD–NJJM, chaired the *Jal Seva Adhyayan* Technical Assessment Meeting and Orientation Session via VC on 30th January. The session saw participation from nodal officers of AICTE-affiliated institutes, colleges, universities, as well as senior state officials. During the meeting, Sh. Soan emphasized the importance of timely coordination between institutes

and state teams to ensure smooth execution of the upcoming field activities. Detailed guidance was provided on the roles and responsibilities of mentors, expected deliverables, and documentation standards.

The discussion also focused on strengthening the communication channels for real-time issue resolution and ensuring that nodal officers were fully equipped to support students during field visits. Doubts and queries from participants were addressed comprehensively to streamline preparations ahead of the field engagement phase.



Figure : Jal Seva Adhyayan meeting chaired by AS&MD, NJJM | Source: NJJM

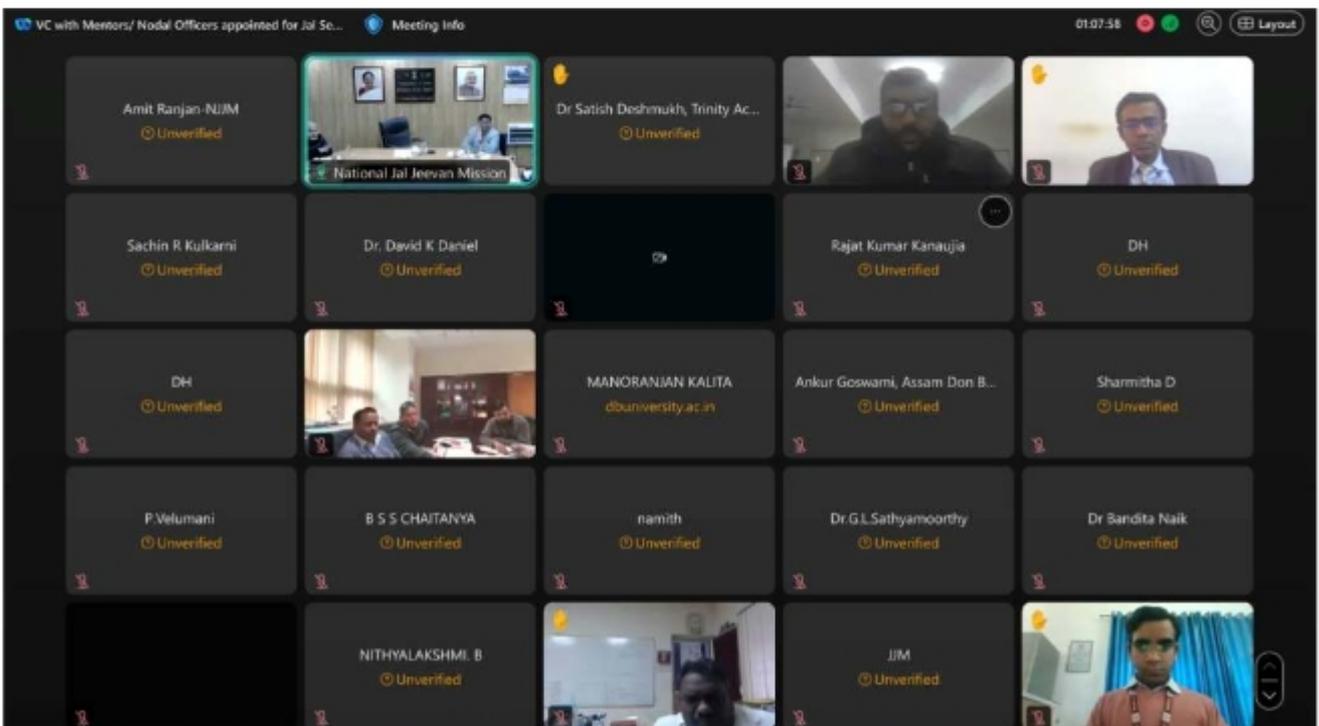


Figure : Jal Seva Adhyayan meeting attended by AICTE affiliated institutes, colleges, universities, and state officials | Source: NJJM



Glimpses of Jal Arpan Diwas in the Country





Har Ghar Jal
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