



Har Ghar Jal
Jal Jeevan Mission

Building Partnership
Changing Lives



A Mission for Fulfilling Aspirations, Transforming Villages



सत्यमेव जयते

Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation
Ministry of Jal Shakti
Government of India

31st December, 2021

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No one knows for how long our mothers and sisters living in rural India had been suffering; earlier no one cared to look into their problems. Times were really difficult for them – the women had to bear with the smoke in their kitchens, homes had no toilets so open defecation was a compulsion; then there was the drudgery of carrying water from afar day in and day out. But all that changed with Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi taking initiative from the very beginning of his tenure resulting in over 15 crore gas-connections to our rural mothers and sisters, construction of over 11 crore toilets; and then in 2019 started this transformational *Jal Jeevan Mission* to provide *tap water connection to every rural household*. In just 27 months the country is proud to have 8.63 crore rural families enjoying tap water in their homes and freeing the women from the age-old drudgery of carrying water from afar.



- Amit Shah, Union Home Minister

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...Jal Jeevan Mission is in line with schemes launched for ordinary people, all aimed at ease of living so that they can think beyond basic amenities...I am confident that we will achieve JJM target of taking drinking water to every rural home...



- Gajendra Singh Sekhawat, Union Minister, Jal Shakti

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Narendra Modi
Prime Minister

...I declare from the Red Fort today that in the days to come, we will take forward the **Jal Jeevan Mission**. The central and the state governments will jointly work on this Jal Jeevan Mission. We have promised to spend more than **Rs. 3.50 Lakh Crore** on this mission in the coming years...

(Prime Minister's address on 73rd Independence Day,
i.e. 15th August, 2019 from the ramparts of Red Fort)

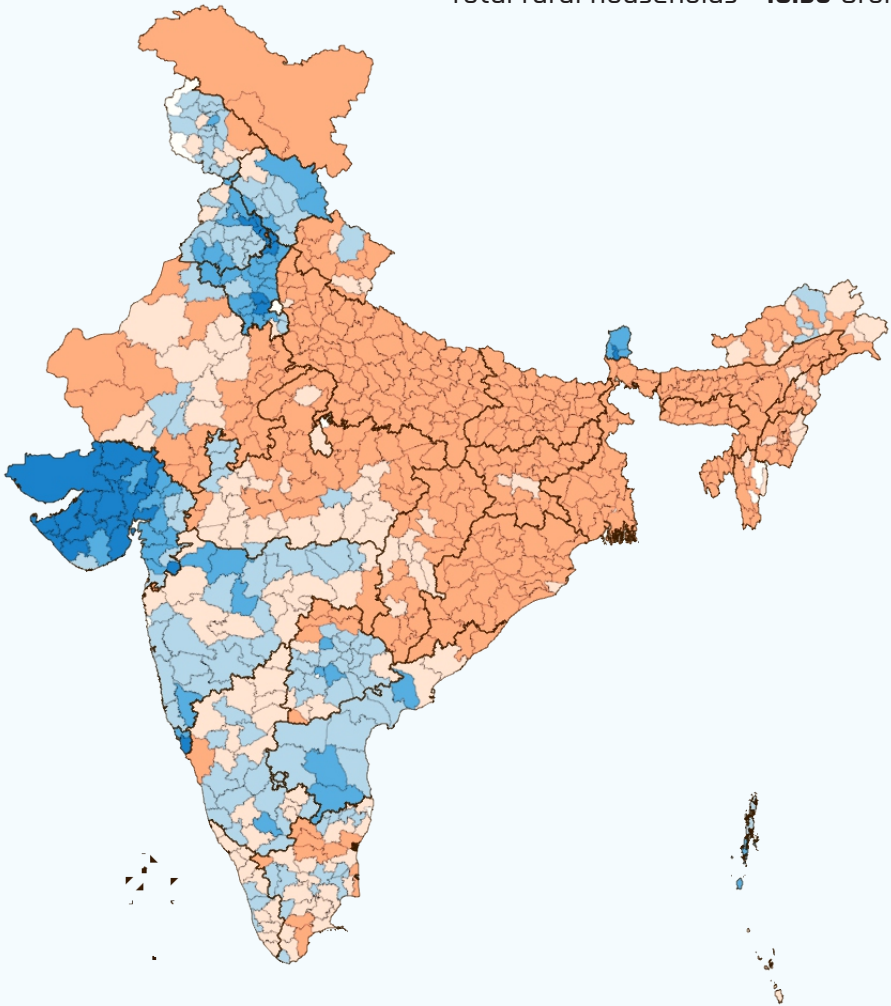
...Today, our country is working with speed on the 'Har Ghar Jal' mission. I am happy to share that within just 2 years of Jal Jeevan Mission, over 4.5 Crore families have started getting tap water supply. Receiving the blessings from Crores of mothers and sisters is our true capital...

(Prime Minister's address on 75th Independence Day,
i.e. 15th August, 2021 from the ramparts of Red Fort)

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As on 15th August, 2019

Total rural households - **18.93** Crore



Tap water connections to households: **3.23** Crore (17%)

0%-10%

11%-25%

26%-50%

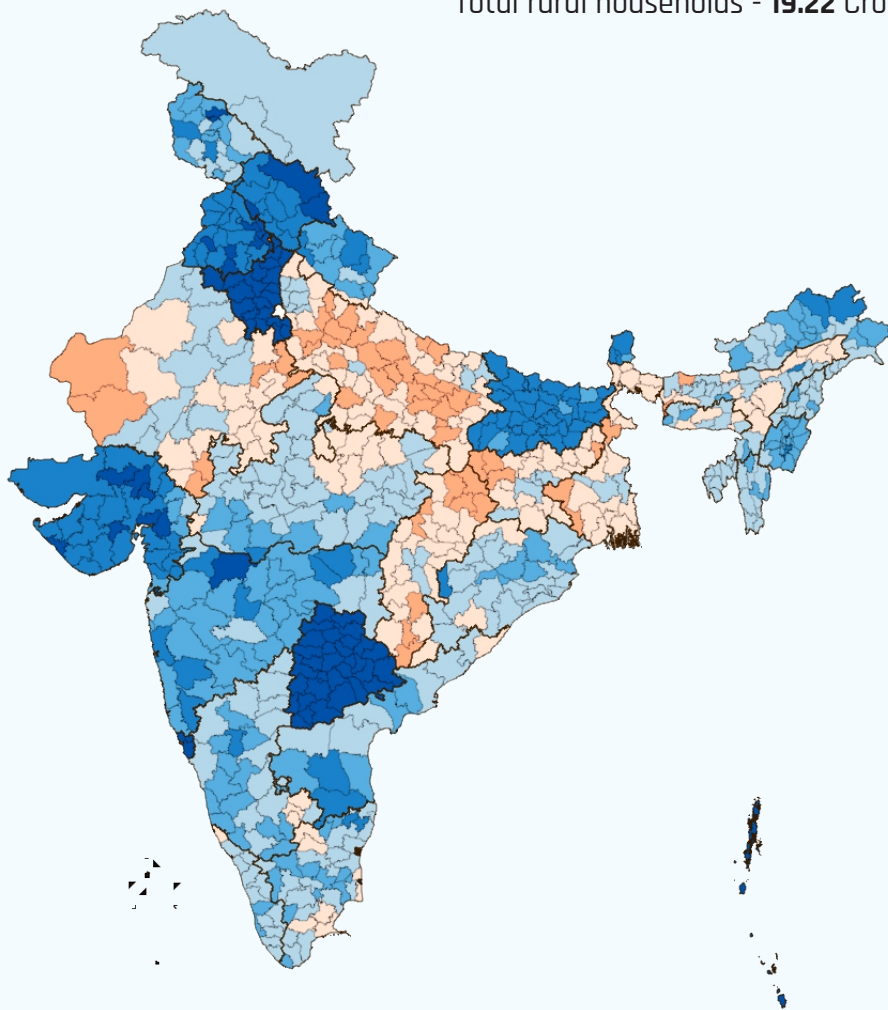
51%-75%

76%-100%

100%

As on 31st December, 2021

Total rural households - **19.22** Crore



Tap water connections to households: 8.75 Crore (45.56%)

0%-10%

11%-25%

26%-50%

51%-75%

76%-100%

100%





Introduction

The government in recent years has been working with 'speed and on a scale' to improve quality of life and fulfil peoples' aspirations of basic needs. The expectations of people, especially of those living in villages have increased because of various Government initiatives fulfilling basic needs like housing for all, electricity to every household, toilet to every family, clean cooking gas, financial inclusion, social security, affordable healthcare for all, roads, broadband connectivity, etc. Now, the aspiration of the people is to have potable tap water supply in their homes and public institutions so as to bridge the rural-urban divide. To meet this aspiration of rural India and to enhance their ease of living, Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi announced Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM).



JJM changing lives of rural women

Announced on 15th August, 2019 from the ramparts of Red Fort, JJM is being implemented in partnership with States to make provision of tap water supply in adequate quantity of prescribed quality with adequate pressure on regular and long-term basis to every rural home by 2024. JJM is ensuring 'no one is left out' and that the poorest and marginalised, as well as the previously unreached are all provided assured tap water supply.

What makes JJM unique is that prior to its launch, the basic unit of water supply in rural India was a village/ habitation. Being a transformational programme, 'Jal Jeevan Mission' has now made the household as the basic unit of water supply. It is specifically of historical significance for the women in the country, as JJM will unshackle them from the age-old drudgery of fetching water for the household from afar, day in and day out under even the most severe weather conditions. Thus, JJM will restore their self-respect and will thus save them enough time and energy which they can devote to their self-development.

2 Earlier Scenario

In August, 2019 at the time of announcement of Jal Jeevan Mission, out of total 18.93 Crore rural households, only 3.23 Crore (17%) households reported to have tap water connections. Thus, remaining 15.70 Crore families were fetching water from a drinking water source outside their homes. In water-stressed areas, especially during summer, people have been facing difficulties in having adequate potable water, thus affecting their daily life.

To ensure safe, potable tap water supply to remaining 83% rural households, water supply infrastructure is being created to provide functional household tap connections to about 16 Crore households in 5 years along with upgrading existing water supply systems to make them JJM compliant. To achieve this goal, a well thought strategy has been developed and adopted.

Thus, to realize the vision of the Prime Minister - 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas, Sabka Prayas', the Mission is making all out efforts and as a result, now more than 8.75 Crore (45.56%) rural households have provision of tap water supply. By following the principle of 'no one is left out', in 84 districts and over 1.30 lakh villages of the country, provision of tap water supply in every home has been made. Three States and three UTs have become 'Har Ghar Jal'. This is the 'speed and scale' with which works under JJM are being carried out in partnership with States with undivided focus to improve the lives of people living in rural areas —so that people will not have to resort to any emergency measures such as 'water tankers' and 'water trains' for getting water supply for their daily needs.





Jal Jeevan Mission: Main Features

As announced by the Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi on 15th August, 2019, the goal of the mission is to provide every rural household with a functional tap water connection by 2024.

- ◆ JJM will benefit 19 Crore rural households, ensuring more than 90 Crore rural people will be directly benefitted by the mission, thereby reducing the rural-urban divide with respect to basic amenities.
- ◆ JJM will especially benefit women by eliminating the age-old drudgery. It will also prove to be a game changer with respect to rural public health, especially for the children as potable drinking water in their homes and schools, anganwadi centres, etc. will greatly reduce the chance of falling sick due to water-borne diseases.
- ◆ The mission has shifted the focus of water supply 'from villages/ habitations to households' with provision of tap water supply to every rural household so that every family gets potable water in adequate quantity and of prescribed quality on regular and long-term basis.



Local community prepares Village Action Plan (VAP) together

- ◆ Emphasis on 'service delivery' & 'functionality': Under JJM, the emphasis has shifted to assured supply of potable water to every household rather than mere creation of water supply infrastructure. To achieve this goal, every Gram Panchayat and/or its sub-committee i.e. VWSC/ Pani Samiti will have to function like a public utility. For this, a massive programme of capacity building and skilling through various empanelled agencies has been undertaken at all levels, especially at the village/ community level so that the village community is able to understand and manage local utility in its simplest form.
- ◆ Community participation and ownership to ensure 'long-term sustainability' of water supply schemes: To promote 'Gram Swaraj' by giving power to the village people, construction work of a village water supply scheme is taken up as per demand and need of the local community.
- ◆ The water supply scheme is planned and implemented as per a Village Action Plan, prepared with participation of the village community and approved by the Gram Sabha.
- ◆ Central role of women and weaker sections in managing water supply. Also, special focus is on children — piped water supply on priority basis in schools, anganwadi centres and ashramshalas.
- ◆ Provision of potable drinking water in quality-affected habitations.
- ◆ Surveillance of water quality by the local community involving women.
- ◆ Making water everyone's business: JJM is implemented in a participatory manner and Self-Help Groups (SHGs), NGOs, community-based organizations, voluntary organizations, etc. to play a key role in raising awareness among the community and involving them under the mission.
- ◆ Latest technologies being utilized for ensuring transparency, accountability and for the redressal of public grievances.
- ◆ As announced by the Prime Minister, there is no dearth of funds for the implementation of the mission: A phenomenal outlay of Rs. 3.60 lakh Crore has been earmarked for JJM till 2024. With this huge amount of fund to be used in rural India, along with continuous need for skilled manpower (mason, plumber, electrician, pump operator, fitter, etc.) and also increased demand for material/ products, it is expected to create employment generation opportunities and thereby giving a never-before boost to the rural economy.



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Implementation of JJM

'Jal Jeevan Mission' is being implemented by the Union Government in partnership with States. For this, detailed 'Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the Jal Jeevan Mission' have been issued on the basis of which States/ UTs plan and execute various components of the mission to provide tap water connections to rural households. Another set of guidelines, called the 'Margdarshika for Gram Panchayats and Village Water & Sanitation Committees (VWSCs)' has been issued to make them aware of the basic groundwork which is to be done at their end.

JJM follows a 'bottom-up' approach and is being implemented as a decentralized, demand-driven, community-managed water supply systems so that Gram panchayats and/or its sub-committees or user groups i.e. Village Water & Sanitation Committees (VWSCs) or Pani Samitis are able to manage, operate and maintain water supply to every household in villages. In Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWSCs) or Pani Samiti, a sub-committee of Gram Panchayat, minimum 50% women members and suitable representations to weaker sections of society are being ensured.

Every census-coded village is taken up as a unit so that they become water secure. Village Action Plan (VAP) for five years, co-terminus with 15th Finance Commission period is to be prepared for each village with the participation of the local



Various modes of transportation used to supply material in challenging terrains

community. Village Action Plans (VAPs) will be aggregated at district level to formulate the District Action Plans (DAPs), which will be aggregated at State level to formulate State Action Plan (SAP).

Engineers from the Public Health Engineering Department would assist the village community in preparing the VAP by guiding them to choose the right kind of water supply scheme based on various factors like the source of water, and paying capacity of the common people of a particular village. JJM also has provision for involving NGOs/ community workers as Implementation Support Agencies (ISA) to educate and handhold villagers on various aspects of the VAP. Out of 6.05 Lakh villages, in more than 4.55 lakh villages, VWSCs/ Pani Samitis have been constituted/ made functional and the VAPs have been prepared in more than 3.49 lakh villages.



Rs. 1.72 lakh crore to Panchayats/ RLBs for providing safe drinkingwater & sanitation during 6 years

Considering the importance of assured potable water supply and improved sanitation, the 15th Finance Commission has identified these two services as national priorities and has allocated Rs. 1.42 lakh Crore as 'tied-grant' for water and sanitation to Rural Local Bodies (RLBs)/ Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) for a period of 5 years: from 2021-2022 to 2025-2026. Earlier, during 2020-21 an amount of Rs. 30,370 crore was provided to them. This is a progressive step to ensure villages have potable tap water supply and improved sanitation, which will have far-reaching implications in transforming our villages into 'WASH enlightened' villages.



'Manual' for the utilization of 15th FC tied grants for water & sanitation to RLBs/ PRIs

To help RLBs/ PRIs in proper utilization of these 'tied grant of 15th Finance Commission, Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India has prepared a 'Manual for the utilization of 15th FC tied grants to RLBs/ PRIs for water & sanitation', which has been released by the Hon'ble Prime Minister.



Women and weaker sections to play a pivotal role

Women have been given special role under JJM. Accordingly, in every VWSC/ Pani Samiti, 50% members are to be women and proportionate representation is given to weaker sections of the society. This empowers the community to act as change agents to bring drinking water security in their villages, and also helps in developing 'responsible and responsive leadership' at the grassroots level in line with Mahatma Gandhi's vision of 'Gram Swaraj', wherein the village community is vested with decision making powers. Besides this, the women are further empowered under JJM by entrusting them with the responsibility of undertaking water quality surveillance at village level, and uploading the data at State/ national level portal.



A VWSC woman member inspecting the main water line



Special focus on children: All rural schools, Anganwadi Centres and Ashramshalas to have tap water supply

With focus on better health and well-being of children, a special campaign was started on 'Gandhi Jayanti' in 2020 to make provision of piped water supply in schools, Anganwadi Centres and Ashramshalas (tribal residential schools) for drinking, cooking, handwashing and use in toilets. The continuous efforts resulted in ensuring provision of tap water supply in 8.37 lakh (81.40%) schools and 8.54 lakh (76.51%) AWCs so far. Now, when the children are returning to schools, Ashramshalas and AWCs, they have piped water supply ready to use.



Children using tap water for washing hands



Priority to JE-AES affected and Aspirational districts & quality-affected habitations

Acknowledging the urgency to ensure potable tap water supply in certain areas, under JJM priority has been accorded to water quality-affected habitations, Japanese Encephalitis/ Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (JE/ AES) and Aspirational districts, villages falling in drought-prone & desert areas, SC/ ST majority villages and Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) villages.

To realize the vision of the Prime Minister - 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas, Sabka Prayas', coverage with tap water connection in 112 Aspirational districts has increased from 24.32 lakh (7%) to 1.30 Crore (38.51%) households. Similarly, in 61 districts affected with JE/ AES across 5 States, tap water connections increased from 8 lakh (2.6%) to 1.20 Crore (39.62%) households, resulting in improvement in quality of life of people, especially women and children. The tap water connections in these districts have also resulted in improvement of the health profile of the rural population of these areas.

In villages/ habitations having water-quality issue/ groundwater contamination, JJM has the provision to install Community Water Purification Plants (CWPP) as a short-term measure to provide immediate relief to the local community.



Tap water bringing smiles in JE/ AES affected districts



Community Water Purification Plant (CWPP) in a quality-affected area



Local community to keep surveillance of water supply - women to play the lead role

To ensure potability of tap water, JJM provides an opportunity to local communities to take up surveillance of water quality in their villages. In every village, five women are being trained on various aspects of potable water and use of Field Test Kits (FTKs) to test quality of water supplied, conduct sanitary surveys, and upload the data on JJM portal. This regular testing of village drinking water supply at both ends —at source and at the tap — along with sanitary surveys is meant to ensure that the tap water being supplied to the rural households is fit for drinking straight from the tap.



Rural women testing quality of water supplied in their village

Monitoring of drinking water quality is to be done at the governmental level by the local water quality testing laboratory. Under JJM Guidelines, the Sub-divisional/ Block level laboratory is to test all the drinking water sources under its jurisdiction being used for water supply - once a year for chemical parameters and twice a year for bacteriological parameters (pre- and post-monsoon). This testing will be done for at least all the 13 basic water quality parameters. If any sample is found to have tested positive, the concerned authorities are alerted and remedial measures are taken immediately.

To safeguard rural public health, nation-wide online Water Quality Management Information System (WQMIS) has been developed by using the reports generated from water quality testing through FTKs as well as laboratories. More than 2,000 water quality testing laboratories have been opened to general public for testing their water samples at nominal rates and one can also locate the nearby laboratory on WQMIS.



JJM contributing to rural health

An equally important goal of JJM is to safeguard the health of rural India by providing them clean and safe water, free from any disease-causing organisms or contaminants. This is especially crucial for the children and the elderly who otherwise are prone to getting water-borne infections, like diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, etc. Also, if the local ground water source is contaminated with chemicals such as Arsenic, Fluoride, Iron, etc. then the local community may not have been able to detect their debilitating presence earlier, because such water looks and tastes similar to any normal, clean water but prolonged consumption of such contaminated water has serious effects on human body, especially the brain. Similarly, in the JE/ AES affected districts of Assam, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, U.P. and West Bengal, prioritising the provision of tap water connections has resulted in significant drop in the instances of these diseases. Thus, safe drinking water is crucial to ensuring good rural health.



Narendra Modi
Prime Minister

Prime Minister's address at the event on 'Action and Solidarity - The Critical Decade' at COP26 Summit in Glasgow, 1st November, 2021

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...We have to make adaptation a key part of our development policies and projects. Projects like, 'Nal se Jal'- Tap water for all, 'Swachh Bharat'- clean India Mission and 'Ujjwala'- clean cooking fuel for all in India, have not only provided adaptation benefits to our needy citizens but have also improved their quality of life...
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Creating new avenues for employment of rural youth

The estimated outlay of the mission is Rs. 3.60 lakh Crore. As this huge fund is to be utilized for providing water supply infrastructure and services, as well as the subsequent operation and maintenance of the same, in rural India, the entire process is bound to boost the rural economy in coming times.



Rural youth being employed for infrastructure creation

To ensure availability of skilled human resources in villages, local youth are being upskilled as masons, plumbers, electricians, motor mechanics, fitters, pump operators, etc. so that skilled human resources are available for speedy execution of water supply work and carry out regular operation and maintenance work without causing any interruption in the supply. This helps local communities in availing employment opportunities provided by JJM as well as enable them to contribute to creating water supply infrastructure for the entire village. All this may lead to containing the migration of local youth to urban areas in search of jobs, as they will be able to self-employ themselves in various opportunities arising out of JJM.



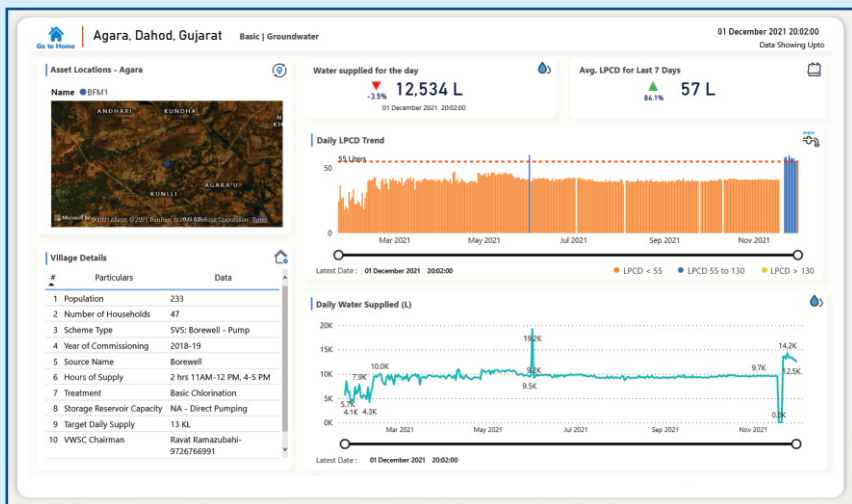
Hon'ble President, Vice-President, Prime Minister, Union Home Minister and Union Jal Shakti Minister during session on JJM at the Governors' conference



Leveraging modern technologies for transparency & accountability

Transparency, accountability, effective fund utilization, and grievance redressal are basic to the implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission. And to ensure that, JJM is adopting latest digital – technology, viz. every tap water connection provided is being linked with 'Aadhar' number of the head of the household, water supply infrastructure created is being geo-tagged, all transactions are being made through Public Finance Management System (PFMS), and to ensure the quality of works and materials used under JJM, Third Party Inspection (TPI) has been made mandatory and such agencies have been engaged by States/ UTs to carry out inspection before making the payment to contractors.

Further, a periodical sample survey called 'functionality assessment', is undertaken every year to ascertain whether or not the water supply schemes and household tap water connections are functioning as per the standards set out by the JJM. The States' performance in such 'functionality assessment' has implications towards its fund release, thus building an incentive to provide quality work.



Screenshot of JJM dashboard displaying data from sensor-based IoT pilot in Gujarat

Start-ups and the private sector are being encouraged and awarded to develop portable water quality testing devices for use at domestic as well as village levels. Sensor-based IoT devices are being installed for automatic data capturing to measure and monitor the water supply, etc. The online JJM Dashboard, which is in public domain, provides State/ UT/ district/ village-wise progress of provision of tap water supply in rural areas, viz. households as well as public institutions.

Creation of a nation-wide online Water Quality Management Information System (WQMIS) is also a step towards transparency - as this system uses the reports generated from water quality testing through FTKs at the village level, as well as laboratories at the higher level. More than 2,000 water quality testing laboratories have been opened to general public for testing their water samples. Another step towards this digitisation of the processes was the launch of 'JJM Mobile App' by the Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi on Gandhi Jayanti 2nd October, 2021 while interacting with 'Pani Samitis' (VWSCs) during his Samvad held on that day.

Jal Jeevan Samvad



PM's samvad with Pani Samitis (VWSCs) on 2nd October, 2021



Making water everybody's business, and a 'Jan Andolan'

People's participation at all levels is the very essence of Jal Jeevan Mission, which is being implemented in a decentralized manner, following a bottom-up approach. As everyone knows, for assured service delivery, sustainability of water sources and water supply systems including financial sustainability is of paramount importance, hence JJM involves the local communities at every point and juncture to make it a 100% people's participatory process. Even the 'operational guidelines for the implementation of JJM' were prepared through participatory process and the document was released by the Prime Minister on Good Governance Day, i.e. 25th December, 2019.

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



Local community leading water conservation activities in their village



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JJM: Achievements at a glance

To realize the vision of the Prime Minister - 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas, Sabka Prayas', the mission is making all out efforts and as a result, now more than 8.75 Crore (45.56%) rural households in the country have provision of tap water supply. By following the principle of 'no one is left out', in 84 districts and over 1.30 lakh villages of the country, provision of tap water supply in every home has been made. Even the most distant, difficult and remote villages and habitations are being covered under JJM - this includes the provision of household tap water in freezing temperatures of Leh - Ladakh, where special insulation technique has been adopted to ensure that the local people continue to get flowing tap water despite sub-zero temperatures. Three States, viz. Goa, Haryana, Telangana and three UTs, viz. A&N Islands, DD&DNH, Puducherry have become 'Har Ghar Jal'. This is the 'speed and scale' with which works under JJM are being carried out in partnership with States with undivided focus to improve the lives of people living in rural areas.



Safe tap water supply in homes enhancing 'ease of living'



JJM: Road ahead

JJM is **not aimed at mere** infrastructure creation or making provision of tap water connections, but **to ensure long-term 'assured service delivery'**. Moving towards its target 'with speed and scale', JJM is striving to:

- ◆ Ensure assured tap water supply in **adequate quantity** (55 litres per capita per day) of **prescribed quality** (BIS) with **adequate pressure** on **regular and long-term basis** to every rural household in the country.
- ◆ In five years of the implementation period of JJM, provision of tap water supply is to be made in about 16 Crore rural households. Additionally, the existing 3.23 Crore households which had reported tap water connections at the beginning of the mission, must be augmented/ retrofitted to make them JJM compliant.
- ◆ To ensure long-term 'assured service delivery' of safe drinking water to rural households, the departments handling rural water supply & sanitation or parastatal organizations in States/ UTs as well as village level institutions have to work like 'public utilities' —equipped with modern public grievance redressal systems.
- ◆ Following the 'bottom-up approach', local village communities are to own the systems for which they are being empowered to shoulder the key responsibility of planning, implementation, management, operation and maintenance of the in-village water supply schemes for long-term and assured service delivery. To achieve this the Gram Panchayats/ VWSCs/ Pani Samitis are being equipped and empowered to ensure long-term service delivery.



Solar power-based water supply system



- As skilled workforce is a prerequisite for running a massive infrastructure like the JJM, training local community members as masons, plumbers, electricians, motor mechanics, fitters, etc. is being undertaken on largest possible scale by the States/ UTs. For ensuring timely operation & maintenance of in-village water supply systems, pump operators are being trained.
- Similarly, for ensuring quality of water supply and to maintain overall surveillance of water supply at local level, five women from every village are being trained on using Field Test Kits (FTKs) to test water for its quality, undertake regular sanitary inspection and upload data on WQMIS portal.
- All water quality testing laboratories are being standardized, upgraded and mandated to be NABL accredited/ recognized, and have been opened to public so that people can get their water samples tested at a nominal cost.
- With the provision of FHTCs, additional 'greywater' will be generated at household level which needs to be collected and treated before utilizing it for agriculture and non-potable uses. Such reuse of 'greywater' will reduce demand for fresh water considerably.
- Every component of the entire rural water supply to be digitalized, so that everyone can view it from the comfort of their home through mobile app or website, thereby also making it a tool for grievance redressal and attending to any shortfall in service delivery.
- The goal is to develop 'WASH enlightened villages' - wherein the local communities are equipped to provide long-term assured water supply and sanitation services to all, ensuring 'no one is left out'. The communities, including all age groups and positions, are being sensitized and trained such that the village can fully adopt and meet the service level benchmarks.

Smart portable devices developed for testing water quality at household level



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Testimonials of Water Warriors



“Learning about the challenges faced by families with no water supply drew me to accept the responsibility of becoming a Jal Mitra. Today as Jal Mitra, I am working to promote water security and judicious use of water which includes grey water management and source sustainability”.

Khileswari Kurre

Jal Mitra, District Rajnandgaon, Chhattisgarh



“I am working as a Valve Operator in a tribal district. My daily routine begins at 7 in the morning when I leave home to start the pump and supply water in every household. I cannot be late for work as people waits for water. I have joined a trade where very few women can be seen. I would urge other women to join and extend their support in Har Ghar Jal programme”.

Rekha Pradhan

Valve Operator, Bharmila village, Umariya District, Madhya Pradesh



“With tap water connections at home, women have time for themselves. I am working on engaging women in gainful economic activity so that they are financially independent. Jal Jeevan Mission has opened a new vista of women empowerment”.

Kulwinder

*Sarpanch, Memha Bhagwana Village,
Bhatinda District, Punjab*





"I am happy working as a Junior Engineer under Har Ghar Jal programme where change is visible on the ground. It fills me with pride to see the joy written on peoples face as they see water oozing out of taps in their homes. I am motivated everyday as I step out for work because I know my work is changing the country especially those who lived in far-flung areas. I will be able to tell the future generations in times to come that I have been part of the Mission which provides water in every household".

Debasree Lodh

Junior Engineer, Kakrabon Block, District Gomati, Tripura



"I strongly believe that women are equal to men in every front and are sincere in handling the responsibilities assigned. Being a woman surrounded by men right from labour to mason and contractor, my journey saw many ups and down in a male dominated society. I was never taken seriously and on many occasions questioned on the decisions taken. But I battled through and today I stand tall amongst all my male colleagues supporting the flagship programme of the Gol for providing tap water connection in every rural household".

Nidhi Mishra, Assistant Engineer, Public Health Engineering Department, Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh



"I am happy working as a Water Analyst. After completing my Post Graduation from Jammu University, I joined the laboratory. Earlier the Water Samples were collected from the water source by the Junior Engineer and Lab Technicians but since we have organized a number of workshops in the villages to sensitize the public, a number people now visit us with water samples to check E.coli, Bacteria and Turbidity in water, especially during rainy season".

Noreen Afzal Lone

Water Analyst, District Rajouri, Jammu & Kashmir





Success Stories

Ladakh: Tap water flows in sub-zero temperature villages

Ms. Tsewang Dolma, from Umla village in Leh is delighted as she no longer has to walk miles in snow to get water from the river. Her smile tells the joy she gets on seeing water flow from the tap in her home. She says, "I am thankful to Jal Jeevan Mission that today the water has reached our doorstep. I am happy that now our children will be spending their time on studying or learning new skill."

Umla village is located at a height of 13,900 ft. The village has 24 households. As the weather conditions are very harsh it was difficult to provide water through tap. The department undertook survey in winter to understand the best possible solution which could be provided so that work could be carried out in summer. It took three months to ensure that water supply infrastructure was developed. The work started in July and was completed by October.

On 15th August 2019 at the time of launch of Jal Jeevan Mission, Ladakh was at 3.25% tap water coverage which today stands at 26.35%. There are over 43 thousand households in Ladakh of which 11,481 lakh have access to water through taps in their homes. Despite CoVid-19 disruptions since 2020 and extreme weather conditions, 10,067 new tap water connections were provided under *Har Ghar Jal*. The State is following a bottom-up approach and is working with the community to provide water through taps. There are 250 villages in Ladakh and every village has constituted a Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWSC). Village Action Plans (VAPs) have been prepared for 240 villages. 85% schools and 72% anganwadi centres of the UT are today getting water through taps. The UT is moving fast with the aim to provide every rural household with tap water connection by 2024.





Madhya Pradesh: JJM brings light and hope in villages

This was a Diwali that truly brought freedom from darkness to Kusum devi and her daughter Reshmi. The mother-daughter duo celebrated the festival with a sense of jubilation.

This Diwali had a special gift- a tap water connection in the house, which has given them freedom from drudgery in true sense! Mother-daughter duo is elated and so is their entire village Karua of Morena

District of Madhya Pradesh. This Diwali was special for all the village members, and to celebrate their new found freedom and joy, the water taps were decorated with earthen lamps and rangolis. “In past during Diwali festival, our whole time was consumed in fetching water. But with the availability of tap water connection, I and my daughter enjoyed the festival” —gleefully says Kusum Devi while adoringly watching her teenage daughter making merry with other kids. Similar happiness is reverberated by other ladies of the village. “Now we are very happy because we have sufficient time to celebrate this Diwali with our family and no burden to fetch water from far away”, say Rukmani, Aaradhna, Kajal and Aakanksha of village Karua.

For Usha Devi, a middle-aged woman of the village, the tap water connection has brought 'ease of living' to her and Diwali is the best occasion to celebrate her journey from darkness to light. This simple explanation of lighting diyas to celebrate tap water connection has such a multi layered meaning. It speaks volumes on how women felt in the past and the flip to their present situation and future with the availability of tap water supply. Village Karua is covered under Gohparu Multi Village Rural Water Supply Scheme. Gohparu MVS has been executed to provide potable water to 36 villages of Gohparu Block, District Shahdol.

Diwali of Khaledhudhi village was also a very special one this time. In every household an earthen lamp was placed before the tap connection in gratitude. The local community members are all the happier as the water supplied through tap is from their much-revered river Narmada.



Women offering prayers before they start using their new tap water connection

Jakhni village: an oasis in Bundelkhand

Catch the raindrops wherever they fall! This is an old belief which enriches the moisture of soil and also make the area fertile. The villagers of Jakhni village in Banda District, which falls in the Bundelkhand region, have revived their six ponds, 30 wells and replenished their ground water table by adopting traditional methods of water conservation.



A pond resurrected by the local community

“**khet par med, med par khet**” (Ridge on land and trees on ridge), is the widely acclaimed slogan of the local community here. They have built wells, water bodies, ponds, and traditional water sources-all through with the cohesive effort of community based participatory water management. Planting trees in the village has been an important part of the water cycle. As a result of water storage in the fields, the water table has increased and subsequently it has resulted in increased agricultural produce. The result is overwhelming as now Jakhni is considered as one of the richest villages in Uttar Pradesh and now many other villages have started following the 'Jakhni model' of water conservation.

Uttar Pradesh: Rural water supply status in Vindhyachal & Bundelkhand regions

Bundelkhand Region:

- Piped drinking water scheme for Bundelkhand region was announced by the Prime Minister on 15th February, 2019;
- Schemes cover 7 districts and 4,519 villages, benefitting more than 11.5 lakh rural households;
- The overall project cost for the seven districts is Rs. 10,000 Crore.

Vindhyachal Region:

- Project was launched by Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi on 22nd November, 2020;
- Scheme will cover 2 districts, 3,343 villages and benefit 7.30 lakh families;
- The total project cost of is Rs. 5,555.38 Crore.

Karangadh: 100% tap water connection in just one year!

Karangadh village in Ahmedabad district of Gujarat not only became water secure but also managed to provide great relief to the women community of the village.

Karangadh village is 42 km away from Viramgam block of Ahmedabad district in Gujarat with a population of 624 people across 120 households. During summer, the water scarcity became severe with depleting water level as ponds dry up. Acute water scarcity meant longer walk in scorching heat for the women of the village.



Women feeling elated on getting tap water

A Gram Sabha was organized explaining the objectives of Jal Jeevan Mission and the planning exercise was organized to prepare the Village Action Plan (VAP). Women were encouraged to participate in the Gram Sabha as they are the primary water managers in households. After collecting the community contribution, the Pani Samiti took up the execution of the village water supply scheme. Within a year the scheme was completed and today every household of Karangadh has household tap water connection.

Success in Karangadh is just a snippet of the overall water scenario in Gujarat. JJM - Har Ghar Jal is being implemented with utmost commitment in the whole State. Today, 88.80% of rural families in Gujarat are getting tap water supply in their homes. Actually, its Gujarat that is serving as the template for the Jal Jeevan Mission - Har Ghar Jal at the national level. And all this had started when Shri Narendra Modi took over as the Chief Minister of Gujarat in 2001. He planned, created and implemented such a unique public participatory drinking water supply service delivery system in his State that even a perennially thirsty and parched region like Kutch is bubbling with drinking water supply in over 98% of its rural households —a feat which surprised not only India but the whole world. And this unprecedented success in rural drinking water supply in Kutch and Gujarat provided ample proof to Shri Modi that the same can be repeated at the national level.

The woman pump operator who defied the conventions

“It is not just a man’s bastion. It is the women who is most affected by non-availability of water. When we can do other works then why not a skilled job. I have earned love and respect from my people in this profession.”

G. Kala, a 48-year-old woman and mother of two children is the only female pump operator in Vallam village of Vellore district. Her journey as a pump operator and technician began 9 years ago. It was the time when their family was mourning the sudden demise of a dear friend with whom her husband worked in partnership. The friend served as a pump operator in Kullathumeda habitation. His sudden demise brought the work of operating the pump to a halt. There was no skilled person available in the village to take up the job. Despite grieving the loss of a dear one, Kala stepped forward. Till now she had only worked as a labourer along with her husband. She proposed her name as the pump operator. The Department too encouraged her by providing basic training of how to operate the pump. Kala filled the vacant position in a man's world as the only female pump operator in the district and started operating 3 Over Head Tanks (OHTs). G. Kala proudly caters to the needs to 475 households which has 28.6% Functional Household Tap Connection coverage. Kala is self-motivated who has with time learnt the skill of carrying out minor repair works. In all these years she has earned the respect of the community and is the GO-TO person for any leakages in the pipeline. Under the JJM programme she is extending support to the Public Health & Engineering Department by monitoring the construction works carried out and helping map the places where the pipelines already exists or requires new ones. She wants more women to come forward and take up the professions of mechanics and pump operators.



G. Kala feels delighted to be a pump operator



Communities lead the way in drinking water management in Punjab

Takhni village in Kandi area of Hoshiarpur district is a remote village located at the foot of Shivalik hills, having 165 households. Traditionally, the local community had to rely on the rivulets passing through the region and open wells for drinking water purposes. They faced health problems due to consumption of contaminated water. One fine day the community decided to resolve the drinking water problem and approached the local authority (PHED) resulting in groundwater-based Single village Scheme (SVS) commissioned in their village in June, 2020.



Takhni village women are happy to have tap water in their homes

The Takhni SVS provides tap water connections to all the households in the village, including schools and anganwadi centres. The scheme is completely operated by Gram Panchayat Water Sanitation Committee (GPWSC). The GPWSC collects a tariff of Rs 150 per month from each household to cover the monthly O&M expenses. A special feature of the scheme is that it supplies water to 40 households situated at higher elevation, where water is lifted through booster pumping. Households at higher elevation are now receiving potable water of sufficient quantity after 40 years through this scheme. Community surveillance of water quality is being done using FTKs. Takhni, Tana and Naulakha villages are some classic examples of community led single village water supply schemes adhering to the ethos of Jal Jeevan Mission in planning, implementation, management, operation and maintenance by the local village community. In both the schemes, GPWSCs comprise more than 50% women members who are responsibly carrying out the activities. Most villages in Punjab have active community participation in the Operation & Management (O&M) of schemes through GPWSC. Out of 13,690 piped water supply (PWS) villages, 5,624 PWS villages are completely managed by GPWSCs. Punjab has a uniform policy to collect community contribution for in-village infrastructure of water supply schemes.

Tap Water reaches far flung villages in Arunachal Pradesh

Serin a quaint village at an altitude of 2,000 feet, nestled in the greens of Arunachal Pradesh has all the reasons to rejoice now. The terrain is tough here and so is the life of people. The village is inhabited by Nyishi tribe with a total population of 130. Earlier, fetching water was a time taking and arduous task especially for the elderly people of Serin village as they had to fetch water from the nearby spring sources. But now, thanks to the Serin water supply scheme, tap connections are available in every household.

Being a hilly State, gravity-based water supply system is used in Arunachal Pradesh, means the force of gravity is used to move the water downhill from a source to the village. With the launch of Jal Jeevan Mission, water treatment plants are being made integral part of schemes to provide potable water of prescribed quality. Post treatment, water is collected in a clear water reservoir built above the village, from where water is distributed to FHTCs in the village by a distribution network of pipes. It was an uphill task to implement Serin water supply projects. Impediments increase with the harsh climatic conditions and poor connectivity. Equally challenging is to instil behavioural change in the local community who are very reluctant to shun their beliefs and lifestyle. But, the work was meticulously planned and implemented by the PHE department. Serin's success story is a proof of the better future envisioned by the Union Government to improve the lives of people, especially the women.



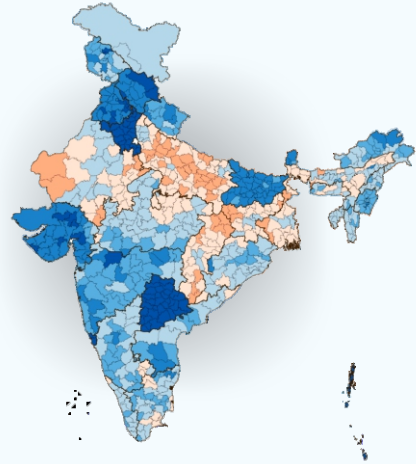
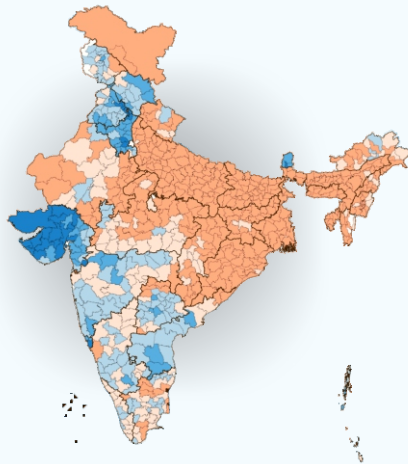
Union Minister, Jal Shakti inaugurating a drinking water supply project in Arunachal Pradesh



Changing colours of JJM leading to water security

As on 15th August, 2019

As on 31st December, 2021



0%-10%

11%-25%

26%-50%

51%-75%

76%-100%

100%

India | Status of tap water supply in rural homes

Total number of households (HHs)

19,21,37,982

Households with tap water connections as on 15th Aug 2019

3,23,62,838

(16.83%)

Households with tap water connections as on date

+87,195

8,75,28,622

(45.51%)

Households provided with tap water connection since launch of the Mission

5,51,65,784 (28.71%)

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

100% FHTC States/ UTs

Goa, Telangana, A & N Islands, Puducheerry, D&NH and D&D, Haryana

100% FHTC Districts

84

100% FHTC Blocks

1,035

100% FHTC Panchayats

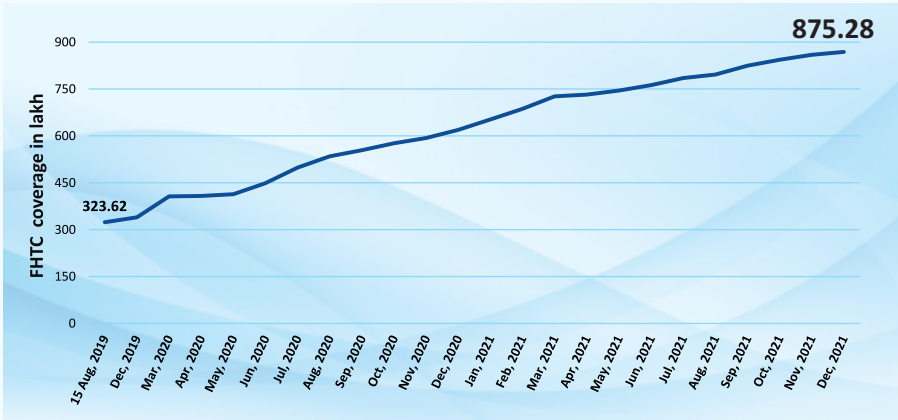
63,587

100% FHTC Villages

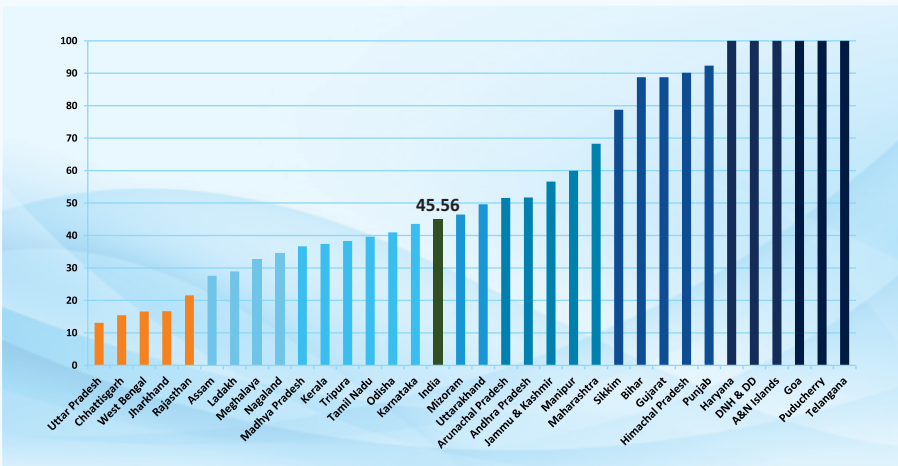
1,30,845

Changing colours of JJM leading to Water Security

Progressive coverage - Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) (as on 31.12.2021)



Comparative FHTC coverage status of States/ UTs (as on 31.12.2021)





Changing colours of JJM leading to Water Security

Sabka Saath
Sabka Vikas
Sabka Vishwas
Sabka Prayas

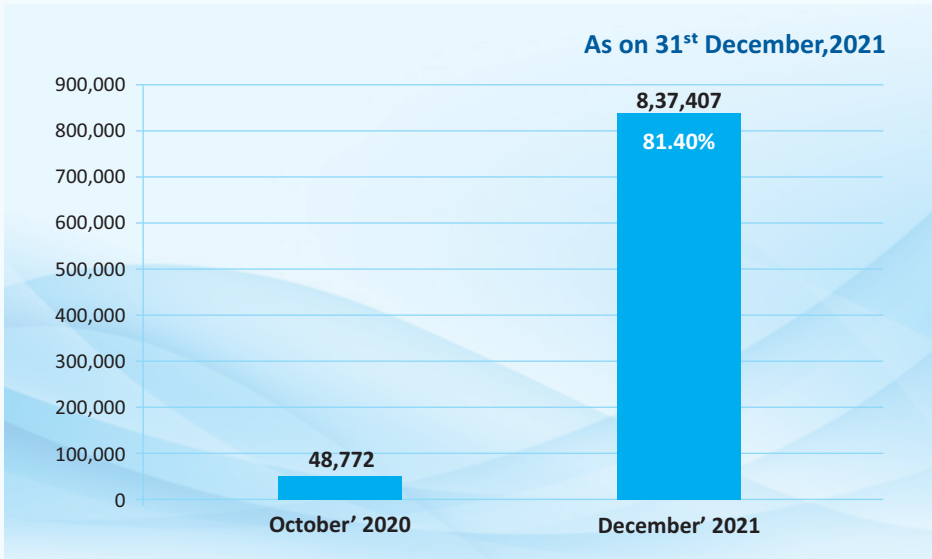
Progress during last 28 months
in making provision of tap water supply
to households in Aspirational districts

Date	Number of households with tap water connections (in lakh)	Percentage
15 th August, 2019	24.32	7.2%
31 st December, 2021	130.20	38.51%

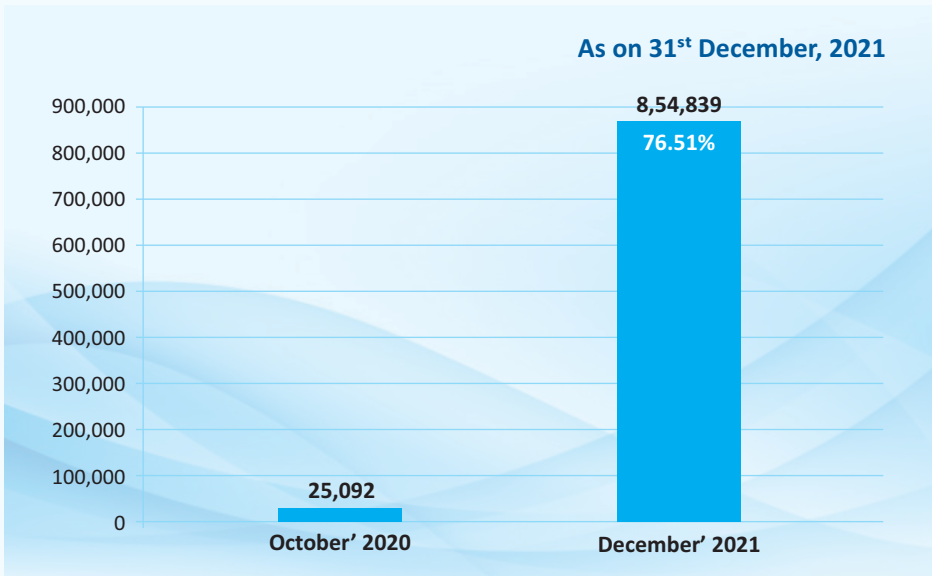
Progress during last 28 months in making provision of
tap water supply to households in JE/ AES affected districts

Date	Number of households with tap water connections (in lakh)	Percentage
As on 15 th August, 2019	8.02	2.6%
In 27 months from 15 th August, 2019 to 31 st December, 2021	120.61	39.62%

Progress in providing tap water in schools



Progress in providing tap water to Anganwadi Centers





'Har Ghar Jal' States and UTs (with 100% FHTC coverage)



...Today is a milestone for 'Har Ghar Jal', tap water supply has now reached every household in more than 1 lakh villages. This achievement indicates right direction and policy of the government and is a sign of transparency and prudent utilization of public money. In villages where there was water scarcity for many years, today the people there are getting clean drinking water at home. This is nothing less than a revolution itself...

- Prahlad Singh Patel, Union Minister of State, Jal Shakti
(On the achievement of 1 lakh 'Har Ghar Jal' villages)







Har Ghar Jal
Jal Jeevan Mission



JJM Tableaux was adjudged the best at the R-Day parade, 2020



Har Ghar Jal
Jal Jeevan Mission

Building Partnership
Changing Lives



Jal Jeevan Mission, India



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