

# ANNUAL REPORT 2023-24



सत्यमेव जयते



एक कदम स्वच्छता की ओर



Har Ghar Jal  
Jal Jeevan Mission

Government of India  
Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation  
Ministry of Jal Shakti  
[www.jalshakti-ddws.gov.in](http://www.jalshakti-ddws.gov.in)



# **Annual Report 2023-24**



**Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation**

**Ministry of Jal Shakti**

**Government of India**



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## Acronyms

<b>AAP</b>	Annual Action Plan
<b>APL</b>	Above Poverty Line
<b>ARWSP</b>	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme
<b>ADB</b>	Asian Development Bank
<b>ASHA</b>	Accredited Social Health Activist
<b>AES</b>	Acute Encephalitis Syndrome
<b>BP</b>	Block Panchayat
<b>BPL</b>	Below Poverty Line
<b>BRC</b>	Block Resource Centre
<b>BWM</b>	Biodegradable Waste Management
<b>CCDU</b>	Communication and Capacity Development Unit
<b>CGWB</b>	Central Ground Water Board
<b>CSIR</b>	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
<b>CRSP</b>	Central Rural Sanitation Programme
<b>CBO</b>	Community Based Organization
<b>CPGRAMS</b>	Centralized Public Grievances Redressal and Monitoring System
<b>DAP</b>	District Action Plan
<b>DDWS</b>	Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation
<b>DDP</b>	Desert Development Programme
<b>DPAP</b>	Drought Prone Areas Programme
<b>DRDA</b>	District Rural Development Agency
<b>DWSM</b>	District Water and Sanitation Mission
<b>ECBI</b>	External Capacity Building Initiatives

<b>EPC</b>	Engineering, Procurement & Construction
<b>FHTC</b>	Functional Household Tap Connection
<b>FSM</b>	Faecal Waste Management
<b>FTK</b>	Field Test Kits
<b>GoI</b>	Government of India
<b>GP</b>	Gram Panchayat
<b>GSDA</b>	Groundwater Surveys and Development Agency
<b>GWM</b>	Grey Water Management
<b>HADP</b>	Hill Areas Development Programme
<b>HGM</b>	Hydro-geo-morphological Maps
<b>HRD</b>	Human Resource Development
<b>HH</b>	Hearing Handicapped
<b>IAP</b>	Integrated Action Plan
<b>IRC</b>	International Resource Centre
<b>ICDWQ</b>	International Centre for Drinking Water Quality
<b>IITF</b>	India International Trade Fair
<b>IEC</b>	Information, Education & Communication
<b>IHHL</b>	Individual Household Latrine
<b>IMIS</b>	Integrated Management Information System
<b>IWMP</b>	Integrated Watershed Management Programme
<b>IT</b>	Information Technology
<b>JE</b>	Japanese Encephalitis
<b>JJM</b>	Jal Jeevan Mission
<b>KRC</b>	Key Resource Centre
<b>IPCD</b>	Liters per capita per day
<b>LWE</b>	Left Wing Extremism
<b>LSK</b>	Lump-sum Turn Key
<b>M &amp; E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation

<b>MGNREGS</b>	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Generation Scheme
<b>MPR</b>	Monthly Progress Report
<b>MNRE</b>	Ministry of New & Renewable Energy
<b>MDG</b>	Millennium Development Goal
<b>MIS</b>	Monitoring Information System
<b>MCD</b>	Minority Concentrated Districts
<b>MVS</b>	Multi Village Scheme
<b>MDWS</b>	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation
<b>MHM</b>	Menstrual Hygiene Management
<b>NBA</b>	Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan
<b>NEERI</b>	National Environment Engineering Research Institute
<b>NES</b>	North Eastern States
<b>NFHS</b>	National Family Health Survey
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>NGP</b>	Nirmal Gram Puraskar
<b>NIC</b>	National Informatics Centre
<b>NJJM</b>	National Jal Jeevan Mission
<b>NRDWP</b>	National Rural Drinking Water Programme
<b>NRDWQM &amp; SP</b>	National Rural Drinking Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Programme
<b>NRHM</b>	National Rural Health Mission
<b>NRSC</b>	National Remote Sensing Centre
<b>NSS</b>	National Sample Survey
<b>NSSO</b>	National Sample Survey Organization
<b>NWP</b>	National Water Policy
<b>O &amp; M</b>	Operation & Maintenance
<b>ODF</b>	Open Defecation Free
<b>OLIC</b>	Official Language Implementation Committee

<b>O&amp;M</b>	Organization & Management
<b>OH</b>	Orthopedically Handicapped
<b>PC</b>	Production Centre
<b>PHED</b>	Public Health Engineering Department
<b>PWM</b>	Plastic Waste Management
<b>PWMU</b>	Plastic Waste Management Unit
<b>PRI</b>	Panchayati Raj Institution
<b>R &amp; D</b>	Research & Development
<b>R &amp; DAC</b>	Research & Development Advisory Committee
<b>RGNDWM</b>	Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission
<b>RSM</b>	Rural Sanitary Mart
<b>SCSP</b>	Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan
<b>SWSM</b>	State Water & Sanitation Mission
<b>SBM(G)</b>	Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen)
<b>SAP</b>	State Action Plan
<b>SHG</b>	Self-Help Group
<b>SSA</b>	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
<b>TSC</b>	Total Sanitation Campaign
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children Fund
<b>UT</b>	Union Territory
<b>VAP</b>	Village Action Plan
<b>VWSC</b>	Village Water & Sanitation Committee
<b>WASH</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
<b>WQMIS</b>	Water Quality Management Information System
<b>WQMS</b>	Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance
<b>WSP</b>	Water and Sanitation Programme
<b>WSSO</b>	Water and Sanitation Support Organization
<b>ZP</b>	Zila Panchayat

# 1. About the Department

The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation is the nodal Department for overall policy, planning, funding and coordination of two flagship programmes of the Government of India namely the Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM(G)] for rural sanitation and the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) for rural drinking water supply.

## 1.1. Vision

Having achieved the ODF status, the Government of India on 19th February 2020 approved the continuation of SBM(G) as Phase-II up to 2024-25, with a focus on creating Open Defecation Free (ODF) Plus villages that include sustainability of ODF status and Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) in the rural areas of the country.

Every rural household has drinking water supply in adequate quantity of prescribed quality on a regular and long-term basis at affordable service delivery charges leading to improvement in the living standards of rural communities.

## 1.2. Flagship Schemes

### 1.2.1 Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen)

To accelerate the efforts to achieve ODF status in rural areas of the country by 2nd October, 2019 and to put focus on safe sanitation, Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM(G)] was launched by the Government of India on 2nd October, 2014. Under the programme, more than 10 crore toilets were constructed in rural areas across the country by

2019-20. As a result, all the villages in the country declared themselves ODF by 2nd October, 2019.

Having achieved the ODF status, Government of India approved the continuation of SBM(G) as Phase-II of the program up to 2024-25, with the focus on ODF sustainability and to cover all the villages with Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) in order to create ODF Plus villages.

### 1.2.2 Jal Jeevan Mission

Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), announced on 15th August, 2019 by the Prime Minister, is under implementation in partnership with States to make provision of assured tap water supply in adequate quantity, of prescribed quality, with adequate pressure, on a regular and long-term basis in all rural households and public institutions, viz., schools, anganwadi centres, ashramshalas (tribal residential hostels), public/ community health centres, sub-centres, wellness centres, community centres, Gram Panchayat buildings, etc., by 2024. The mission is making concerted efforts to improve public health as well as free women from the age-old drudgery of fetching water from a distance carrying heavy loads.

## 1.3 Objectives of the Schemes

**The broad objectives of Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) are:**

- Sustaining the ODF status of villages, Gram Panchayats, Blocks and Districts by ensuring

that no one is left behind in having access to toilets and everyone uses a toilet.

- Ensuring that villages have access to SLWM arrangements for overall cleanliness in rural areas
- Generating awareness among the rural population on hygiene behaviour and waste management

**The broad objectives of Jal Jeevan Mission are:**

- to provide tap water connection to every rural household;
- to prioritize the provision of tap water connection in quality-affected areas, villages in drought-prone and desert areas, Aspirational Districts, Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) villages, etc.;
- to provide tap water connection to schools, Anganwadi centres, GP buildings, health centres, wellness centres and community buildings;

- to monitor the functionality of tap connections;
- to promote and ensure voluntary ownership among the local community by way of contribution in cash, kind and/ or labour and voluntary labour (shramdaan);
- to assist in ensuring sustainability of water supply system, i.e., water source, water supply infrastructure and funds for regular O&M;
- to empower and develop human resource in the sector such that the demands of construction, plumbing, electrical, water quality management, water treatment, catchment protection, O&M, etc., are taken care of in the short and long term; and
- to bring awareness on various aspects and significance of safe drinking water and the involvement of stakeholders in a manner that make water everyone's business.

## 2. Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen)

### 2.1 Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen)

#### 2.1.1 Introduction

SBM(G) was launched on 2nd October, 2014 with the aim to rid the country of open defecation and achieve ODF status by 2nd October, 2019, as a fitting tribute to Mahatma Gandhi on his 150th birth anniversary. The main focus of the programme was to bring about behavioural change among the people so that they adopt safe and hygienic sanitation practices.

Said to be the world's largest behaviour change programme, the SBM(G) transformed itself into a jan andolan - with people from all spheres of life contributing to make the programme a success. Under the programme, more than 10 crore toilets were constructed during the period 2014-15 to 2019-20. As a result, all the villages of the country declared themselves ODF by 2nd October, 2019.

Having achieved the ODF milestone in rural areas of the country, Government of India approved continuation of SBM(G) till 2024-25 as its Phase-II. The programme is being implemented from 2020-21 to 2024-25, with focus on ODF sustainability and to cover all the villages with Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) in order to create ODF

Plus villages that are visually clean. The programme also aims to cover newly emerging households so that no one is left behind in having access to toilet facilities. The goal is to make all the villages ODF Plus by 2024-25.

SBM(G) Phase-II has been designed as a novel model of convergence between different verticals of financing and various schemes of Central and State governments to saturate the sanitation facilities for achieving ODF Plus villages. Apart from budgetary allocations from DDWS and the corresponding State share, the remaining funds are to be dovetailed from the 15th Finance Commission grants to Rural Local Bodies, MGNREGS and revenue generation models, etc., particularly for SLWM.

Considering the importance of drinking water supply and sanitation, Fifteenth Finance Commission recommended 60% the total grants to Rural Local Bodies for the period from 2021-22 to 2025-26, as tied grants for (a) sanitation and maintenance of ODF status and (b) sustainable supply of drinking water, rain water harvesting and water recycling amounting to Rs.1,42,084 crore (Rs.71042 crore each for water and sanitation). However, if any RLB has fully saturated the needs of one category it can utilize the funds for the other category.

## Success Story - 1

### Women SHGs: The Changemakers of Swachhata Hi Seva in Maharashtra



Building on the fact that women are the pioneer stakeholders in all sanitation activities, Maharashtra has strategically placed women's Self-Help Groups (SHGs) at the forefront of the Swachhata Hi Seva (SHS) 2023 campaign. It ensured that all existing SHGs were geared to carry out cleanliness drives. For mobilization of the communities, a few women from every village were identified who also motivated other women of their SHGs, while the women Sarpanches played the leading role in the sanitation drives. With consistent efforts, every SHG group became a part of the SHS programme. More than 4 lakh SHG women participated in the SHS Campaign across the state and they in turn encouraged all men, youth, and children to enthusiastically participate in all activities. In Dudhad village which is situated 28 KM from Aurangabad district which is home to 2,661 individuals from 537 households, 30 SHGs emerged to take the lead role in sanitation activities. They talked about personal hygiene and the importance of maintaining a clean environment while explaining the integral components of ODF Plus. They introduced the need to segregate waste at source, and effective waste disposal techniques including composting, and visited schools to generate awareness on sanitation and waste management to youngsters.

The resourceful women increased their efforts in the educational field and informed adolescent girls about menstrual hygiene management. Together with the community, they launched a rigorous campaign to clean and beautify the village, hosting rallies and meticulously cleaning public areas. Additionally, they took proactive steps to make people aware of the ban on single-use plastics, resulting in a collective pledge to abandon such products. In a commendable eco-conscious effort, women in these groups also manufactured cloth bags as a sustainable alternative to their plastic counterparts.

The activities related to cleaning of village drains, and roads, maintenance of community sanitation complexes, and organizing cleanliness rallies have yielded meaningful results, all this happening with the active participation of the public. Today, Dudhad village has become clean and beautiful due to the efforts of these women, who have contributed to maintaining a pristine and aesthetically pleasing environment.

## 2.1.2 Provisions Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) Phase-II

The major components of the SBM (Grameen) Phase-II are:-

- Solid Waste Management activities covers collection and segregation of bio-degradable waste and non-biodegradable waste. Management and disposal of bio-degradable waste is to be done through household and community level compost pits and bio-gas plants under GOBARdhan. For management of non-biodegradable waste, storage units at village level and Material Recovery Centre/ Plastic Waste Management Unit (PWMU) at Block level have been envisaged.
- Under Liquid Waste Management activities, grey water management is to be done through household and community level soak pits, waste stabilization ponds, DEWATS etc.
- The programme also envisages for Faecal Sludge Management at district level for offsite treatment of faecal sludge.
- New eligible households (all BPL households and identified APL households viz SC/ST households, households with physically disabled person, landless labourers with homestead, small and marginal farmers and women headed households) are provided incentive up to Rs.12,000/- for construction of one unit of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL).
- Community Sanitary Complex (CSC) are to be constructed under the programme on need basis to cater to the sanitation needs of households who do not have individual toilets due to lack of space or for floating/migrant population, or at places where large congregation of people usually takes place, so that ODF status of villages can be sustained. For the construction of CSC, priority will be given to the locations with predominant SC / ST habitations, poorest of the poor in the village and/or those visited by migrant labourers / floating population etc.
- Intense IEC activities are being continued under the programme for sustaining the ODF status achieved and awareness generation on hygiene behaviour and waste management among the rural population. Capacity building of various implementing agencies, Panchayati Raj Institutions and field level functionaries is also being done to achieve the desired outcomes of ODF plus villages.

Various components and their funding norms under SBM(G) phase II are given below:

Components		Financial assistance		
Incentive for construction of IHHLs to the newly emerging households		Upto Rs. 12,000/-		
SLWM activities	Village level SLWM activities		<b>Villages upto 5000 population</b>	<b>Villages above 5000 population</b>
		Solid Waste Management (SWM)	Rs.60 per capita	Rs.45 per capita
		Grey Water Management (GWM)	Rs.280 per capita <i>(For grey water management through community soak pits/ leach pits)</i>	Rs.660 per capita <i>(For grey water management through bigger systems e.g. Waste Stabilisation Ponds, Constructed Wetlands, etc.)</i>
		Note: However, smaller villages will be eligible for funding support of minimum Rs.1 lakh for SWM and GWM based on their requirements.		

		District/Block level SLWM activities	Plastic Waste Management Unit (one in each Block)	Rs.16 lakh per unit
			Faecal Sludge Management	Rs.230 per capita
			GOBARdhan Projects	Rs.50 lakh per District
Community Sanitary Complex (CSC)		Rs. 3 Lakh per CSC		
IEC and Capacity Building		5% of the total funding for programmatic components		
Admin Expenses		1% of the total funding for programmatic components		

**Notes:**

- (a) For villages level community activities viz. SLWM and CSCs, 30% of the above prescribed funding norms will be mandatorily borne by the Gram Panchayats through convergence with their 15th Finance Commission Grants.
- (b) The savings under Solid Waste Management component, if any, in a village can be used for Grey Water Management in the same village and similarly savings under Grey Water Management component, if any, in a village can be used for Solid Waste Management in the same village.
- (c) The savings, if any, with respect to the prescribed funding norms for a block for setting up of PWMU can be used in another block, if required. Also, based on requirement, PWMUs can be set up in cluster mode for more than one block within the overall fund availability of such blocks
- (d) The savings, if any, with respect to the prescribed funding norms for a district for GOBARdhan can be used in another district, if required. Also, based on requirement, GOBARdhan units can be taken up in cluster mode for more than one district within the overall funds availability of such districts.)
- (e) Additional requirement of funds for any of these components can be met by the State Government from their own resources, Finance Commission grants to Rural Local Bodies, MPLAD/MLALAD Schemes, convergence with other schemes of Central and State Governments other than SBM(G), Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds, revenue generation through business models, etc.

### 2.1.3 ODF Plus categories:

ODF Plus status is being captured in three categories viz.

- ODF Plus – **Aspiring**-उदीयमान,
- ODF Plus – **Rising**-उज्ज्वल, and
- ODF Plus – **Model**-उत्कृष्ट.

The goal for each village will be to achieve ODF Plus – **Model**-उत्कृष्ट status at the earliest.

#### Criteria for different categories of ODF Plus villages

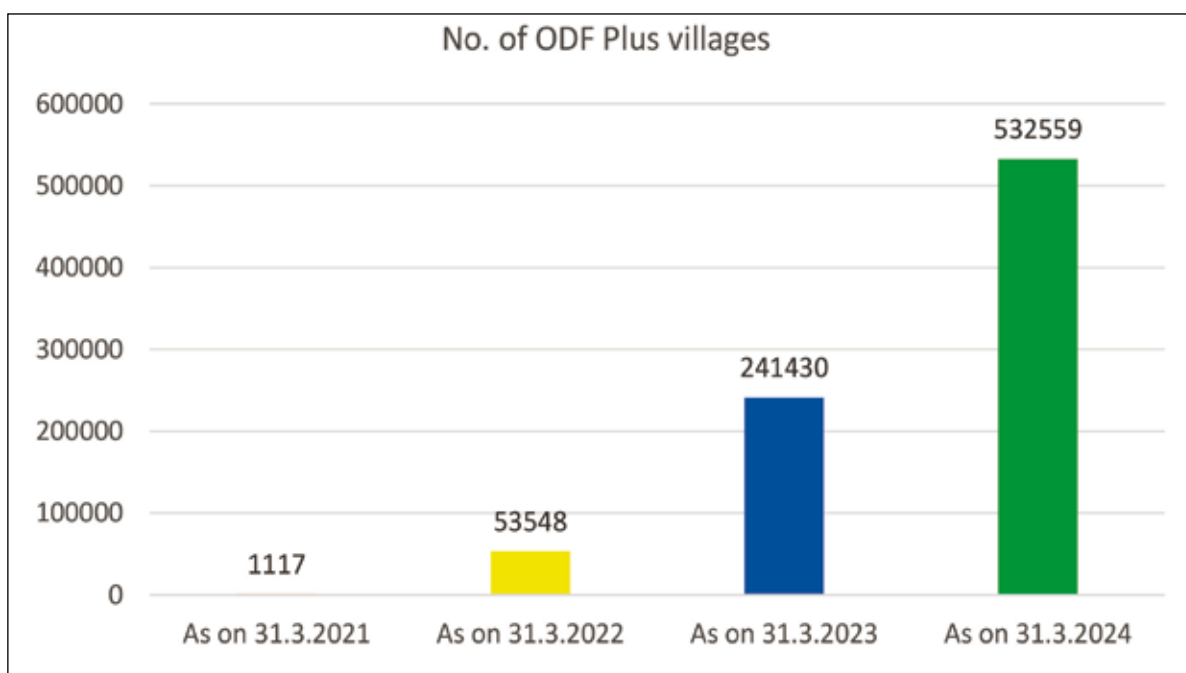
ODF Plus – Aspiring-उदीयमान	ODF Plus – Rising-उज्ज्वल	ODF Plus – Model-उत्कृष्ट
(i) All Households in the village have access to a functional toilet facility (ii) All Schools/ Anganwadi Centres/ Panchayat Ghar in the village have access to a functional toilet, with separate toilets for male and female (iii) The village has arrangements for Solid Waste Management <b>OR</b> Liquid Waste Management	(i) All Households in the village have access to a functional toilet facility (ii) All Schools/ Anganwadi Centres/ Panchayat Ghar in the village have access to a functional toilet, with separate toilets for male and female (iii) The village has arrangements for Solid Waste Management (iv) The village has arrangements for Liquid Waste Management	(i) All Households in the village have access to a functional toilet facility (ii) All Schools/ Anganwadi Centres/ Panchayat Ghar in the village have access to a functional toilet, with separate toilets for male and female (iii) All public places in the village are observed to have minimal litter, minimal stagnant wastewater, and no plastic waste dump in public places (iv) Village has arrangements for solid waste management (v) Village has arrangements for liquid waste management (vi) The village should prominently display ODF plus IEC messages through wall paintings/ billboards etc.

### 2.1.4 ODF Plus declared villages:

An ODF Plus village is “a village which sustains its Open Defecation Free (ODF) status, ensures solid and liquid waste management and is visually clean”. The goal under Phase-II of SBM(G) is to convert all the villages from ODF to ODF Plus.

Number of villages that have declared themselves ODF Plus as on 31st March, 2024 is as under: -

Total Village	ODF Plus Villages			Total ODF Plus villages
	Aspiring	Rising	Model	
5,85,439	3,12,109	48,644	1,71,806	5,32,559



Source : IMIS of SBM(G)

State-wise details are in Annexure –II.

### 2.1.5 Progress under Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM):

Status of progress reported up to 31.3.2024 is as under:-

No. of villages covered with Solid Waste Management	No. of villages covered with Liquid Waste Management
3,02,265	4,67,664

Source : IMIS of SBM(G)

State-wise details are in Annexure –III.

### 2.1.6 Progress in construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) and Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs)

The annual physical progress of construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) and Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs) under the SBM(G) in the years 2022-23 and 2023-24 (up to March 2024) is as below:

Year	Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs)	Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs)
2022-23	27,28,264	21,019
2023-24 (up to March 2024)	39,00,970	15,884

Source : IMIS of SBM(G)

State-wise details are in Annexure-IV and V.

## 2.1.7 Annual Financial Progress

(Rupees in crore)

Year	Allocated	Utilised
2022-23	5000.00	4925.15
2023-24 (up to March 2024)	7000.00	6802.58

State/UT-wise, release position under SBM(G) during the year 2022-23 and 2023-24 are in Annexure-VI and Annexure-VII.

## 2.1.8 Galvanizing Organic Bio-Agro Resources dhan (GOBARdhan)

GOBARdhan was launched in 2018 as a part of Swachh Bharat Mission-Grameen to support the conversion of biodegradable waste being generated in rural areas into Biogas & Bio-slurry. It would ensure cleanliness in villages and generate wealth and energy by converting cattle dung and solid waste including agricultural waste into biogas and bio-slurry and to improve the lives of villagers.

### The major objective of the initiative is to:

- Improve sanitation of villages and decrease the incidences of vector borne diseases
- Efficient treatment and disposal of rural bio-waste
- Reduce dependence on crude oil imports
- Employment generation
- Provides additional rural income streams from organic waste
- Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.
- Production of bio-slurry which will promote organic farming, protect soil health and increase crop production.

Under SBM(G) Phase-II, financial assistance of up to Rs.50 lakh is available per district for setting up of

biogas plants preferably > 45 cubic metre capacity. Community model biogas plants can be set up in villages/ blocks/ districts. Districts should preferably take up projects near Gaushalas/vegetable markets/ institutions/religious sites etc. for ensuring uninterrupted supply of organic wastes to make the projects sustainable in the long run as well as to promote business models. Additional community biogas units can be set up in convergence with 15th FC Grants or other sources. As per the progress reported on the Unified Registration Portal of GOBARdhan, 756 Community & Cluster Biogas plants have been installed including 677 functional plants under GOBARdhan till 31.3.2024.

**GOBARdhan** : “Waste to Wealth” initiative of Govt. of India is to convert waste to wealth and energy. Various Ministries/Departments of the GoI are working together in “Whole of Government” approach for implementation of the initiative for an enabling environment to promote circular economy. The objective is to generate wealth and energy by converting cattle dung, agri-residue and other organic waste into Biogas/Compressed Biogas and organic manure. DDWS is nodal department for coordinating the efforts of all stakeholder Ministries/ Departments under GOBARdhan initiative.

## Success Story - 2

### Bhagamandala FSTP prevents environmental pollution

Flooding during monsoon is a common phenomenon in Madikeri Block of Kodagu district in Karnataka when the groundwater level rises to 10-20 m below the ground level, causing faecal matter to get mixed up with flood water, before eventually draining into the Cauvery River. To address this, a Plant Drying Bed-based Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant (FSTP) was set up in Bhagamandala village in May 2022. The unit effectively treats faecal matter in a safe manner, while preventing environmental pollution.

Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation Department (RDWSD) of Karnataka set up an FSTP for the scientific disposal of grey and black water. Following an initial survey when it was established that conservation of the river and preventing pollution was the responsibility of all, an action plan was prepared and approved by the RDWSD to prevent greywater and blackwater from entering the river.

In the past, if the pits of public toilets were full, they had to take the help of Madikeri Municipal Council for disposal of faecal matter and invariably, the faecal matter was dumped in open fields. In due course, the existing pits were replaced with properly designed water-tight septic tanks with soak-pits, equipped with flow control valves wherein the valves were used to shut any flow into and out of the septic tanks during floods.

To find a permanent solution, Bhagamandala GP together with the Shri Bagandeshwara Temple authorities decided to set up an FSTP on 27 cents of land and an action plan was approved for Rs. 2 crores 41 lakhs. Under the leadership of Shri Varnit Negi, Chief Executive Officer, Kodagu Zilla Panchayat, the FSTP constructed in Kodagu is the first of its kind in rural Karnataka, a step of the Government of Karnataka to protect River Cauvery from pollution.



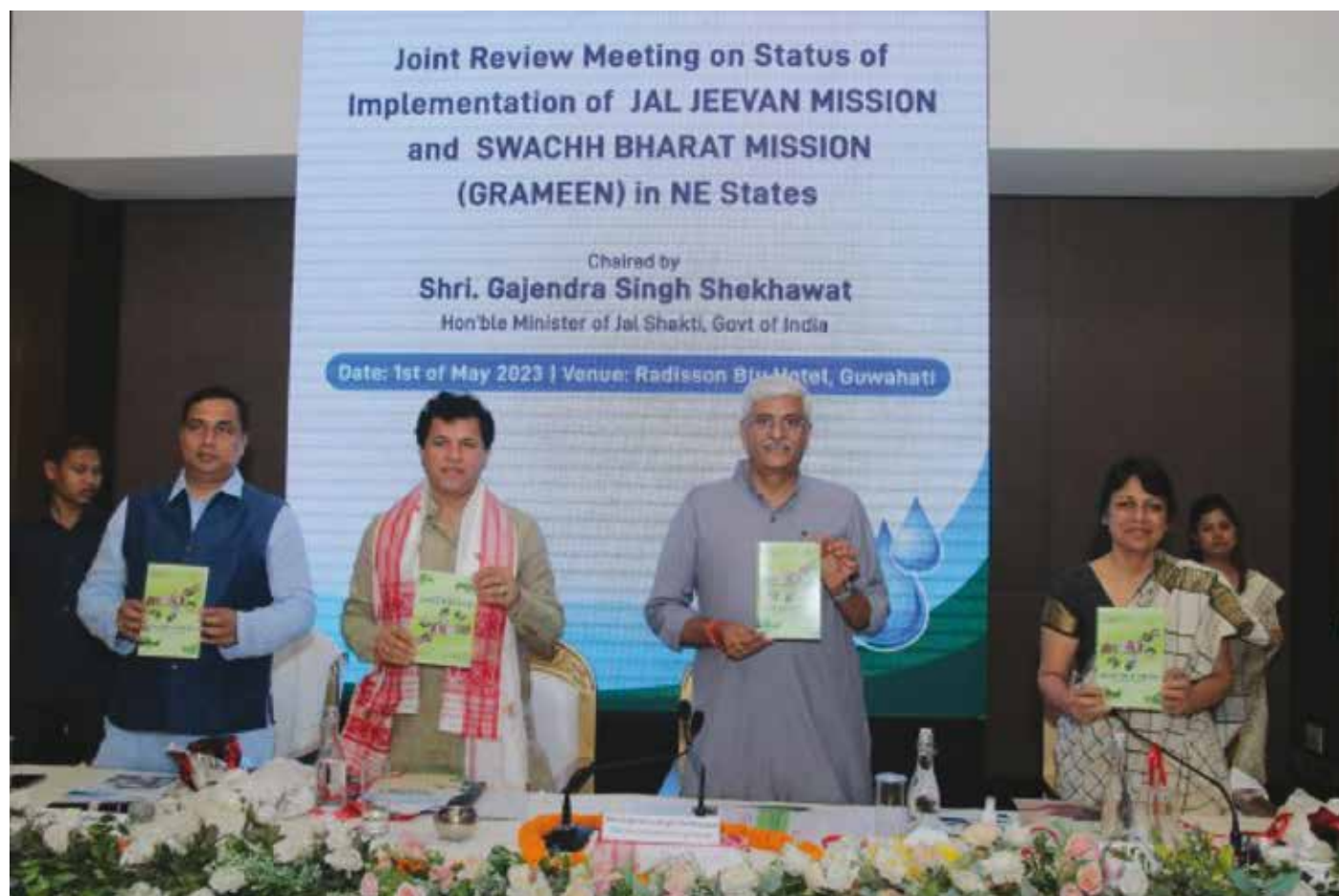
## 2.1.9 Important initiatives/activities undertaken in SBM(G) during April 2023-March 2024

### (a) Review Meeting of NE States under chairmanship of Hon'ble, Minister, Jal Shakti

Review Meeting on the implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) and the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in NE States was organised on 1st May 2023 at Guwahati, Assam. The meeting was chaired by the Hon'ble Minister, Jal Shakti. Secretary (DWS) and Director SBM(G) also visited some villages in Manipur on 2nd May, 2023 to get feedback. JS & MD, SBM also visited some villages in Meghalaya to get feedback from villages on 2nd May, 2023. A booklet titled, 'Best Practices of SBM-G Assam' was released by the Minister of Jal Shakti, Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat at a meeting to review the status of implementation of SBM-G and JJM in the North

Eastern States, held in Guwahati, Assam on May 1, 2023.

Also present at the meeting were Secretary DDWS, Ms. Vini Mahajan; Additional Secretary and Mission Director – JJM, Shri Vikas Sheel; and Joint Secretary and Mission Director – SBM-G, Shri Jitendra Srivastava from DDWS; and Minister of Public Health and Engineering, Shri Jayanta Mallabaruah, and Union Minister of State for Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Shri Kailash Choudhary and other dignitaries from the Central and State Government. The booklet depicts interesting case studies, best practices, and innovative approaches in Assam's ODF Plus journey. It also includes details of the implementation of ODF Plus initiatives under various verticals, in keeping with the Phase II guidelines of SBM-G.



**(b) Review meeting with ACS/Principal Secretary/Secretary in-Charge of Rural Sanitation and Mission Directors of SBM-G, of 15 focus States**

A meeting with ACS/Principal Secretary/Secretary in-Charge of Rural Sanitation and Mission Directors of SBM-G, of 15 focus States viz Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal was held on 4.5.2023 under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, DWS through Video Conference to review the progress of Phase-II of SBM(G). Necessary advice/suggestions / observations/inputs were given to the States for effective and expeditious implementation of the programme and to achieve the desired results within the timelines

**(c) Review meeting with ACS/Principal Secretary/Secretary in-Charge of Rural Sanitation and Mission Directors of SBM-G, of 19 States**

A meeting with ACS/Principal Secretary/Secretary in-Charge of Rural Sanitation and Mission Directors, SBM-G, of 19 other than focus States namely A & N Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, D & N Haveli & D D, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Ladakh, Lakshadweep, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Puducherry, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and Tripura was held on 4.5.2023 under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, DWS through

Video Conferencing to review the progress of Phase-II of SBM(G). Necessary advice/suggestions/ observations/inputs were given to the States for effective and expeditious implementation of the programme and to achieve the desired results within the timelines.

**(d) Review meeting with ACS/Principal Secretary/Secretary in-Charge of Rural Sanitation and Mission Directors of SBM-G in all States/UTs**

A meeting with ACS/Principal Secretary/Secretary in-Charge of Rural Sanitation and Mission Directors of SBM-G, in all States/UTs was held on 19th June, 2023 under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, DWS through Video Conference to review the IHHLs Coverage, FSM, Financial Progress and GOBARdhan. Necessary advice/suggestions/observations/inputs were given to the States for effective and expeditious implementation of the programme and to achieve the desired results within the timelines

**(e) Meeting with DMs/DCs/CEO ZPs in 50 Bottom districts under SBM(G)**

A meeting with DMs/DCs/CEO ZPs in 50 Bottom districts under SBM(G) was held on 20th June, 2023 under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, DWS through Video Conferencing to review ODF Plus achievement under SBM(G). Necessary advice/suggestions were given to the district for effective and expeditious implementation of the programme.

**(f) Review Meeting of NE States under chairmanship of Hon'ble, Minister, Jal Shakti**

Review Meeting on the implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) and the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in NE States was organised on 6th July 2023 at Guwahati, Assam. The meeting was chaired by the Hon'ble Minister, Jal Shakti. State Ministers

in-charge of Rural Sanitation and Water of NE States participated in the meeting Secretary (DWS), AS & MD, JJM and JS & MD, SBM(G) participated the review meeting. ACS/Principal Secretaries/Secretaries In-charge of Rural Sanitation and Water of NE States also attended the meeting.



**(g) National Conference on Rural WASH Partners' Forum (RWPF)**

National Conference on Rural WASH Partners' Forum (RWPF) was organised at Vigyan Bhawan in New Delhi, on 21st July, 2023. The theme of the conference was 'Accelerating Progress towards a Swachh Sujal Bharat'. Hon'ble Minister for Jal Shakti, Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat inaugurated the Conference. ACS/Principal Secretaries/Secretaries In-charge of Rural

Sanitation and Water of all States/UTs have attended the Conference. On the occasion, Hon'ble Minister, Jal Shakti launched RWPF Web Page, Annual Yearbook of RWPF, Digital WASH Academy, Swachhata Chronicles: Transformation Tales from India and Field Assessment Framework, Ranking protocol of Swachh Survekshan Grameen-2023, Disaster Management Plan, Communication Strategy JJM and Employment impact assessment report on JJM.



Commenting on the compendium, Union Minister, Shri Shekhawat said “The compendium is a valuable resource for States and other stakeholders working towards achieving ODF Plus. It showcases best practices that have been implemented across the country and provides inspiration to others to replicate them in their villages.”

**The compendium comprises stories under each of the thematic pillars of SBMG Phase II: Solid Waste Management, Plastic Waste Management, Greywater Management, Faecal Sludge Management, Capacity Building, Menstrual Hygiene Management and IEC.**

**(h) Review meeting with ACS/Principal Secretary/Secretary in-Charge of Rural Sanitation and Mission Directors of SBM-G in all States/UTs**

A review meeting with ACS/Principal Secretary/Secretary in-Charge of Rural Sanitation and Mission Directors of SBM-G, in all States/UTs was held on 22nd July, 2023 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, DWS to review

the progress under SBM(G). Necessary advice/suggestions/observations/inputs were given to the States for effective and expeditious implementation of the programme and to achieve the desired results within the timelines

**(i) Review meeting with ACS/Principal Secretary/Secretary in-Charge of Rural Sanitation and Mission Directors of SBM-G, of 17 focus States**

A meeting with ACS/Principal Secretary/Secretary in-Charge of Rural Sanitation and Mission Directors (SBM-G) of 17 focus States viz Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal was held on 25.8.2023 under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, DWS through VC to review the progress of Phase-II of SBM(G). Necessary advice/suggestions /observations/inputs were given to the States for effective and expeditious implementation of the programme and to achieve the desired results within the timelines.

**(j) Review meeting with ACS/Principal Secretary/Secretary in-Charge of Rural Sanitation and Mission Directors of SBM-G, of 17 States**

A meeting with ACS/Principal Secretary/Secretary in-Charge of Rural Sanitation and Mission Directors (SBM-G) of 17 States namely A & N Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu, Goa, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Ladakh, Lakshadweep, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Puducherry, Sikkim, Telangana and Tripura was held on 25.8.2023 under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, DWS through VC to review the progress of Phase-II of SBM(G). Necessary advice/suggestions /observations/ inputs were given to the States for effective and expeditious implementation of the programme and to achieve the desired results within the timelines.

**(k) Meeting with DMs/DCs/CEO ZPs in 50 Bottom districts under SBM(G)**

A meeting with DMs/DCs/CEO ZPs of 50 bottom districts under SBM(G) was held on 29th August, 2023 under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, DWS through VC to review ODF Plus achievement under SBM(G). Necessary advice/suggestions were given to the district for effective and expeditious implementation of the programme.

**(l) Swachhata Shivirs in the Aspirational blocks of the Country as part of Sankalp Saptah**

Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen), on 5th October, 2023, Swachhata Shivirs have been organised in the Aspirational blocks of the Country as part of Sankalp Saptah. As per reports submitted by States, Prabhat Pheris have been organised in 15,623 villages, in which 12,73,583 peoples have participated in the Prabhat Pheris. Swachhata Run have been organised in 13,872 villages and 6,54,101 peoples participated in the Swachhata Run. Cleanliness drives have been organised in 18,264 villages and 8,10,190 peoples

participated in the Cleanliness drives. Special Gram Sabhas have been organised in 10,919 villages and 4,56,735 peoples participated in the Special Gram Sabhas. Swachhata Pledges have been organised in 16,288 villages and 8,52,281 peoples participated in the Swachhata Pledges. Painting of Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) Assets have been done in 8855 villages.

**(m) Meeting with DMs/DCs/CEO ZPs and BDOs of 100 SBM(G) Aspirational blocks under SBM(G)**

A meeting with DMs/DCs/CEO ZPs and BDOs of 100 SBM(G) Aspirational blocks under SBM(G) was held on 26th October, 2023 under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, DWS through VC to review ODF Plus achievement under SBM(G). Necessary advice/suggestions were given to the district for effective and expeditious implementation of the programme.

**(n) Swachh Survekshan Grameen (SSG) 2023**

The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS), Ministry of Jal Shakti has been carrying out Swachh Survekshan Grameen (SSG) since 2018. SSG has evolved and gained strength with each passing year. DDWS engages an independent survey agency every year to assess the status of the implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission Grameen (SBM-G) on sanitation (swachhata) parameters for rural India.

SSG has proven to be not just a ranking exercise but also has been a vehicle for creating a Janandolan (people's movement) and ensuring prompt action for achievement of programme elements. Building on the success of the earlier efforts, the SSG 2023 was significantly intensified and became more participative and competitive in design. Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS) launched SSG 2023 on 2nd November 2022 with an objective to create healthy competition amongst States, Districts and Panchayats to ascertain progress of SBM-G Phase II.

To make SSG 2023 more participatory, a new component under which Gram Panchayats (GPs) are required to undertake village self-assessment on ODF Plus parameters was also incorporated. Under SSG 2023, over 5.9 lakh villages completed the self-assessment. After completion of village self-assessment, peer verification of villages was required to be undertaken at Block level and it was completed for over 5.87 lakh villages. Based on the peer verification of villages, the best GPs shortlisted at Block level were assessed at District, State, and National level to identify the best Gram Panchayats.

Under SSG 2023, performance of Districts was assessed on the basis of progress on ODF Plus indicators and direct observation of villages through third-party agency. As part of SSG 2023, 729 Districts of India were covered, 17304 villages were surveyed and 2,60,059 households were visited to assess the usage/access to sanitation assets. Further, the District/Block level infrastructure such as Plastic Waste Management Units (PWMUs), GOBARdhan plants and Faecal Sludge Management (FSM) assets/linkages with urban facilities, were also subject to direct observation survey under SSG 2023.

The on-the-ground data collection was undertaken by an independent Survey Agency from July to September 2023. The SSG 2023 report is currently under preparation.

**(o) Special event to honour women change makers of SBM-G**

A special event was organized by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation to honour women change makers of SBM-G in New Delhi on 25th January, 2024. This landmark event was aimed at fostering collaboration and driving progress. These interactions commemorated the achievements of the women change makers in the sanitation sector and provided an opportunity for insightful exchanges that could influence future policy directions. This event brought together over 475 women from across the country in a vibrant dialogue with the Union Minister of Jal Shakti, Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat and Minister of State of Jal Shakti, Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar. Women Swachhagrahis have witnessed the Republic Day Parade at Kartavya Path, New Delhi on 26th January, 2024.



**(p) Review meeting with Hon'ble Chief Minister of Rajasthan**

Joint Review Meeting on the implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) and the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in Rajasthan was organised on 7th February 2024 at Jaipur, Rajasthan. The meeting was jointly chaired by the Hon'ble Minister, Jal Shakti and Chief Minister of Rajasthan.

**(q) Release of report of Light House Initiatives (LHI) Phase-1:**

On 13th February 2024, Secretary, DDWS, released the report of Light House Initiatives (LHI) Phase-1. On the occasion Shri CB Kumar, Additional Secretary & Mission Director, JJM, Shri Jitendra Srivastava, Joint Secretary & Mission Director- SBM-G, Shri Samir Kumar- Economic Advisor- DDWS, Ms. Naina Lal Kidwai, Chair ISC, Ms Natasha Patel, CEO, ISC, State Mission Directors and Corporate Partners were present. The occasion also marked the announcement of Phase 2 of the initiative with a much broader scope and with the participation of new corporates.

**(r) National Conference on JJM and SBM(G) :**

The National Conference on Jal Jeevan Mission and Swachh Bharat Mission -Grameen was held in Lucknow on 16-17th February 2024 in which more than 100 Senior Officers from 31 States/ UTs participated. The conference was graced by the distinguished presence of Hon'ble Union Minister of Jal Shakti Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat, Shri Swatantra Dev Singh, Hon'ble Minister of Water Resources Uttar Pradesh, Hon'ble M.P Shri Ravi Kishan Shukla from Gorakhpur Constituency, Ms. Vini Mahajan, Secretary, Government of India, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation and Shri Anurag Srivastava, Principal Secretary, Government of Uttar Pradesh addressed the conference. Chief Secretary/ ACS/ Principal Secretaries/ Secretaries, Mission Directors/Engineer-in-Chief/Chief Engineer and select DMs/DCs participated in the conference and deliberated on the achievements made, challenges encountered, and possible solutions for

the problems raised during the conference. During the conference following books were launched:

- (i) Swachhata Chronicles
- (ii) 'Swachhata Green Leaf Rating (SGLR)
- (iii) Compendium on Liquid Waste Management (LWM) Technologies:

**(s) Review meeting with ACS/Principal Secretary/Secretary in-Charge of Rural Sanitation and Mission Directors of SBM-G, of 17 focus States**

A meeting with ACS/Principal Secretary/Secretary in-Charge of Rural Sanitation and Mission Directors (SBM-G) of 17 focus States viz Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal was held on 12.3.2024 under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, DWS through VC to review the progress of Phase-II of SBM(G). Necessary advice/suggestions /observations/inputs were given to the States for effective and expeditious implementation of the programme and to achieve the desired results within the timelines.

**(t) Review meeting with ACS/Principal Secretary/Secretary in-Charge of Rural Sanitation and Mission Directors of SBM-G, of 17 other States**

A meeting with ACS/Principal Secretary/Secretary in-Charge of Rural Sanitation and Mission Directors (SBM-G) of others 17 States namely A & N Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu, Goa, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Ladakh, Lakshadweep, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Puducherry, Sikkim, Telangana and Tripura was held on 12.3.2024 under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, DWS through VC to review the progress of Phase-II of SBM(G). Necessary advice/suggestions/ observations/inputs were given to the States for effective and expeditious implementation of the programme and to achieve the desired results within the timelines.

## 2.2 Activities of the SBM(G) in North Eastern States

### 2.2.1 Performance in the North Eastern region

Each year 10% of the budget is earmarked for NE States to prioritize them for programme implementation. Further under **Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen)** Central: State shares funding pattern for NE States is 90:10.

#### Success Story - 3

#### Sikkim is an ODF Plus Model State

The northeastern state of Sikkim which is a part of the Himalayas with a dramatic landscape that includes India's highest mountain – Kangchenjunga – is now a Model ODF Plus state. The achievement can be attributed to the concerted efforts of the state administration to ensure ODF sustainability and effective management of solid and liquid waste that have contributed to the visual cleanliness of the villages. The state was declared ODF Plus Model on 14th August 2023, much ahead of their initial plan to achieve the same before 2nd October 2023. All 403 villages now belong to the ODF Plus Model category. The state boasts 100 percent coverage of solid waste management owing to composting of biodegradable waste at the household level and also liquid waste management.

Given that single-use plastics have been banned across the state, the use of plastics has been considerably curbed. For the remaining plastic waste that is generated, appropriate disposal mechanisms and forward linkages have been established. As per the IMIS of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS), the state has 356 waste collection and segregation sheds, 307 community soak pits, 331 community compost pits, 3 plastic waste management units,

614 community sanitary complexes, and 16840 individual household toilets. Way back in 2003, Sikkim made a resolution to shift towards organic farming with an aim to stop the usage of chemicals and pesticides in farming. As a result, it became the first organic state in the world and was awarded by the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) in Rome. The state was also among the foremost to be declared ODF in May 2016 during Phase I of Swachh Bharat Mission Grameen (SBM-G).



### 2.2.2 (a) Financial Status during 2023-24:

State-wise, fund released in NE States during 2023-24 (as on 31.3.2024) is as under:-

(Rupees in crore)

S.N.	State	Release
1	Arunachal Pradesh	15.81
2	Assam	389.77
3	Manipur	0.00
4	Meghalaya	20.81
5	Mizoram	4.99
6	Nagaland	31.07
7	Sikkim	6.66
8	Tripura	35.79
		<b>504.90</b>

### 2.2.2 (c) Progress under Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM):

State-wise, villages covered with Solid and Liquid Waste Management up to 31.3.2024 is as under:-

S.N.	State/UT Name	Total Village	No. of villages saturated with SWM	No. of villages saturated with LWM
1	Arunachal Pradesh	5,145	2,833	3,516
2	Assam	25,327	8,129	23,547
3	Manipur	2,526	28	77
4	Meghalaya	6,505	766	5,387
5	Mizoram	640	559	534
6	Nagaland	1,425	460	535
7	Sikkim	400	396	396
8	Tripura	765	580	726
	<b>Total</b>	<b>42,733</b>	<b>13,751</b>	<b>34,718</b>

Source : IMIS of SBM(G)

### 2.2.2 (b) Open Defecation Free (ODF) Plus declared villages:

State-wise, number of villages that have declared themselves ODF Plus as on 31st March, 2024 is as under:-

State	Total villages	ODF Plus villages -Aspiring	ODF Plus villages -Rising	ODF Plus villages -Model	Total ODF Plus villages
Arunachal Pradesh	5145	3195	885	540	4620
Assam	25327	19264	4351	1599	25214
Manipur	2526	41	1	25	67
Meghalaya	6505	4783	344	331	5458
Mizoram	640	25	1	523	549
Nagaland	1425	187	61	323	571
Sikkim	400	0	0	396	396
Tripura	765	217	120	406	743
<b>Total</b>	<b>42733</b>	<b>27712</b>	<b>5763</b>	<b>4143</b>	<b>37618</b>

## 2.3 Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP)

### 2.3.1 Provision for SCs and STs

The goal under Phase-I of **Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen)** was to achieve universal sanitation coverage in the whole of rural India by the year 2nd October 2019. This included provision of access to toilets for the entire rural population including Scheduled Castes (SC) and Schedule Tribes (ST). Having achieved the ODF status, the Government of India approved Phase-II of the SBM(G) on 19th February, 2020, from 2020-21 to 2024-25, with the focus on creating ODF Plus villages which includes ODF sustainability and Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM). The programme also aims to cover newly emerged households, ensuring that no one is left behind in having access to toilet facilities. The goal under Phase-II is to make all the villages ODF Plus by 2024-25. Under SBM(G), there is a provision of incentive for all SC and ST households for construction of IHHLs. As per SBM(G) guidelines issued by DDWS, priority needs to be given to locations with predominant SC and ST habitations (for the construction of Community Sanitary Complexes).

Under SBM(G), 22% and 10% of the budget allocation for each year is earmarked for Schedule Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) respectively.

For the year 2023-24, Rs.1312.74 crore has been earmarked for SCs and Rs.596.70 crore has been earmarked for STs. Out of this, Rs.1310.99 crore under SCSP and Rs.4479.77 crore under TSP were released to the States/UTs.

The progress achieved under SBM(G) for SCs/STs is also being monitored through the online Integrated Management Information System of SBM(G) maintained by DDWS. As per the data entered by the States/UTs on online IMIS of SBM(G) up to March, 2024, out of the total of 39.00 lakh Individual household latrines constructed during 2023-24, 4.94 lakh (12.67%) IHHLs are for SCs families and 2.21 lakh (5.68%) IHHLs are for STs families. State-wise details are in Annexure-VIII. SLWM assets are for whole community including SCs/STs.

## 2.4 Information, Education and Communication (IEC)

### 2.4.1 Background

In this year's government annual report, the chapter on Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) under the Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin, Phase II (SBM-G) unfolds as a strategic cornerstone. With a focus on precision and intelligence, this section navigates the intricate landscape of public awareness, emphasizing the pivotal role of IEC in fostering behavioral change and advancing the mission's objectives. **Anchored in the spirit of Jan Andolan (people's movement), the approach transcended conventional boundaries, orchestrating a 360-degree communication approach to ensure the programmatic gains made under the SBM phase I are sustained as the programme is making rapid strides to achieve the objectives of making all our villages ODF Plus Model by March 2025 which is the ultimate goal of Phase II.**

To accelerate implementation, DDWS developed resources – guidelines and technical manuals in each of the ODF Plus components and offered capacity-strengthening programmes. It carried out various drives to fill gaps in sanitation coverage for new households and those left out. Additionally, it conducted various innovative campaigns to further community participation, ownership and understanding.

### 2.4.2 Community Mobilization campaigns for ODF +

**Sujlam 1, 2 and 3:** The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS) conducted nationwide



campaigns across 3 years from 2021 to 2023 to manage greywater across all levels towards the making of an ODF Plus nation. All states/UTs carried out various activities such as the promotion of household-level greywater management assets such as soak pits, leach pits, and magic pits, construction of community soak pits to manage greywater at all drainage discharge points; and ensuring that all community places and public buildings have greywater management systems. Across all Sujlam campaigns, the implementation has been consistently high, due to the persistent digital/social media publicity.

- Sujlam 1(25th August'21- 31st January '22)- Total Soak Pits reported- 1.1 million
- Sujlam 2(22nd March'22- 30th June '22)-Total Soak Pits reported- 1.2 million
- Sujlam 3(5th May '23 -5th June'23)- Total Soak Pits reported- 2.8 million
- A total of 5 million soak pits were constructed for greywater management nearest to source/ on site at community areas, institutions and at drainage discharge points, making an enormous impact.

**Retrofit to Twin-Pit campaign:** This campaign promoted the safe disposal of faecal sludge through a simple on-site methodology. As part of



this campaign, States and Union Territories took necessary action to promote the construction of twin pit toilets in the new Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) as per the guidelines of SBM-G Phase II and the Faecal Sludge Management (FSM) Manual. Through this effort, over 1 million toilets were

retrofitted. The campaign held from 2nd October 2022 to 30th June 2023 was intended to promote toilet typologies baseline update and retrofitting of toilet by particularly, converting single pits to twin pits as the foremost priority in an approach towards in-situ arrangement for FSM.

**Special Drive for Individual Household Latrine (IHHLs):**

Ahead of World Toilet Day 2023, (19th November, 2023) States carried out various activities to ensure that all new/emerging and left-out households get their individual household toilets to ensure 100 % sanitation coverage and accelerate ODF Plus activities to transform villages into ODF Plus Model villages.



All of these helped build a strategic synergy aimed not merely at disseminating information but catalyzing a transformative shift in public consciousness, awareness, and uptake.

**2.4.3 Events, Collaborations and Media**

The focus has also been on harnessing the power of mass media as a dynamic catalyst for bringing about change under SBM-G (Phase II). National channels such as DD, DD Kisan, DD News and AIR were tapped for programs featuring SBM-G across 2023.



Panel discussions on SBM-G Phase II led by Secretary, DDWS and other WASH experts are aired on DD. ODF Plus focused videos (short and long) were developed and disseminated among all States/UTs and published on our social media handles.

Print Media was utilized and several press notes and articles by Hon'ble Minister of Jal Shakti and Secretary, DDWS, were published on PIB.

## EVENTS

Secretary, DDWS, Ms. Vini Mahajan, chaired a session on 'Achieving ODF Plus Villages & Drinking Water facilities' in the **Consultative meeting** held with Aspirational Districts & Blocks organized by NITI Aayog at Dr. Ambedkar International Centre, New Delhi on April 29, 2023. This meeting allowed for a thorough review of the [#JalJeevanMission](#) and [#SBM-G](#) progress in Aspirational Districts & Blocks.

SBM-G was represented at **the G20 meeting in Gandhinagar during the 2nd Environment and Climate Sustainability Working Group (ECSWG) on March 27-29, 2023**. The event was attended by more than 130 delegates from 19 G20 member countries, 9 Invitee countries, and 13 International Organizations. Shri. Vikas Sheel, Additional Secretary and Mission Director, Ministry of Jal Shakti presented the updates from JJM and SBM-G highlighting how India is rapidly moving towards fulfilling Sustainable Development Goal 6.



Women and Water was also the theme of one of the side events of COP 28, held **in the UAE from 30 November - 12 December 2023**. DSSW presented the achievements under SBM-G and Jal Jeevan

**Mission. The event allowed for discussion on key issues of WASH and highlighting the achievements and impact of both the flagship programs in the lives of women in India.**



**Bharat Parv (23rd to 31st January 2024):** The Bharat Parv 2024 exhibition was organised by M/o Tourism at Red Fort during 23rd – 31st January, 2024 during which a comprehensive set of IEC posters and all other communication material were designed, developed, updated and exhibited for easier understanding of masses. The DDWS pagoda displayed achievements of Phase-I and Phase-II of SBM-G and was inaugurated by the Safai-karmcharis, with a view of honouring and appreciating their efforts. One of the main attractions of DDWS pagoda was the selfie-point where more than 1 lakh individuals took their selfie along with swachhata pledge.

**Celebrating Woman Changemakers as special guest for Republic Day 2024:** To mark the occasion of Republic Day, Ministry of Jal Shakti is hosted a two-day landmark event aimed at fostering collaboration and driving progress, women change makers from across the nation gathered for a comprehensive interaction with Sh. Gajendra Singh Shekhawat Hon'ble Union Minister of Jal Shakti and Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar Union Minister of State of Jal Shakti. The IEC team steered the event that allowed for the interaction of over 475 women change makers with program leadership and put a spotlight on "Swachhata Shakti: Stories of woman transforming India's sanitation at the grassroots," a tribute to the exemplary work being done by of these dedicated women.



**National Conference on JJM & SBMG at Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh (16-17th February 2024).** During the conference, the IEC section planned and moderated an IEC session at the conference showcasing state's best practices under IEC, bringing together stakeholders including State level officials, subject experts from across the country. Worked on the identification of innovative IEC, selected relevant speakers from States, and facilitated a discussion that engaged a diverse audience. This session effectively shared valuable knowledge and insights from States encouraging cross learning and idea exchange, potentially impacting sanitation initiatives nationwide. This event also witnessed the launch



of Swachhata Chronicles: Transformative Tales from India- Vol. II (SBM-G) that was a compilation of best practices from the community where impactful change continues to unfold for SBM-G. These stories transcend statistics, as they showcase the impactful journey of rural sanitation and environmental

sustainability, serving as a testament to the ongoing transformation of villages into ODF Plus Model.

### MASS MEDIA

Collaboration with the **Ministry of Railways** was done to introduce vinyl wrapped Pani Ki Rail initiative that was flagged off by Shri Jagdeep Dhankhar, the Hon'ble Vice President of India on September 14, 2023. Himsagar Express and Kamakhya Express, were done with an objective to serve as moving billboards, spreading awareness about the objectives and progress made under Jal Jeevan Mission, Swachh Bharat Mission-Grameen, water conservation and management, river rejuvenation, and more.

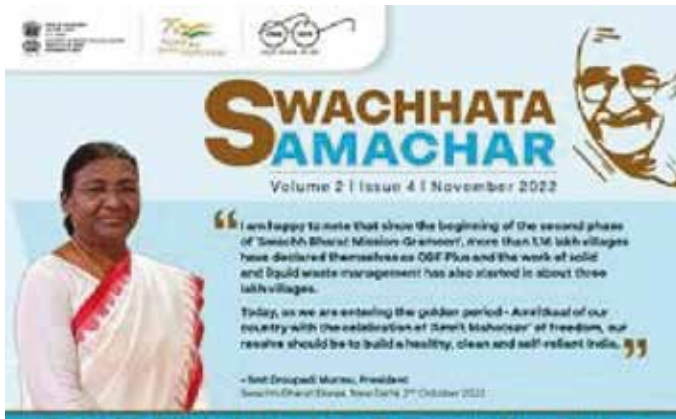
**Three 45 second approved radio jingles** were broadcast during the ICC World Cup matches involving the Indian cricket team on November 2, 5, 12, 15, 16, and 19. In total, 54 slots were scheduled during the tournament. The jingles were played after the 1st innings at overs 6, 14, 26, 36, and 44, and after the 2nd innings at overs 6, 14, 26, and 36 across 24 FM Rainbows, 66 Primary Channels, 86 Local Radio Stations. During the year, SBM-G collaborated with DD, DD Kisan, DD News and with PIB through which regular press notes and articles on SBMG Phase II by Hon'ble Minister of Jal Shakti and Secretary, DDWS, were published.

**Abhinandan Patras for Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra:** The team developed and designed the Abhinandan Patra (certificate) for Viksit Bharat Yatra. Played a key role in developing the content for the Abhinandan Patra, ensuring clear and concise messaging that aligns with the Yatra's objectives and recognition for ODF Plus Model villages.

**Engagement of Multimedia agencies for production/ content development for GoBARDHAN and SBM(G):** The IEC team onboarded agencies to facilitate the work being done under GoBARDhan including logo development. The updated logo for GoBARDHAN has been approved and the other items are in the pipeline for closure.

#### 2.4.4 Mid Media

In 2023, SBM-G published 12 Swachhata Samachars (monthly newsletters) on their portal. The newsletter is a comprehensive repository, offering insights into the various initiatives, projects, and achievements at both state and national levels. It includes details of state best practices, innovations, policy updates, and events. It plays a vital role in disseminating information about sanitation and cleanliness efforts, contributing to the overall success of the SBM Grameen.



Outdoor publicity collaterals were employed across all states and UTs. Hoardings and wall paintings were designed and then disseminated. These publicity tools serve as on ground visual ambassadors for SBM Grameen, contributing to awareness, behavior change, and community engagement in the mission to achieve rural sanitation and cleanliness goals.

**2.4.5** At the Village level, Inter-Personal Communication (IPC) is the preferred channel of communication, as part of which the ground soldiers of SBM-G Phase II – the ‘Swachhagrahis’ have been trained on Community Approaches to Sanitation (CAS) to create awareness as well as generate demand for SBM-G Phase II and its various components. To do so, they have been equipped with various tool kits and manuals on all the verticals of SLWM, e.g., flipbooks, booklets, posters, videos, etc.



#### 2.4.6 Digital Media

The most popular communication channel presently is digital media and SBM-G Phase II duly utilizes the same. All popular social media platforms, i.e., Twitter, YouTube, Facebook, Instagram, and Koo are used to provide information on latest programme launches, campaigns, achievements, events etc. Currently, the social media following of SBM-G is as under:

- Twitter – nearly 5.75 lakh
- Facebook - more than 2.24 lakh
- Instagram -more than 7 thousand
- YouTube – nearly 23.5 thousand
- Koo – more than 7.6 thousand



#### 2.4.7 Crowdsourcing through MyGov Platform

DWWS used the MyGov platform to engage with the audience through campaigns such as the SBM-G Quiz, Swachhata Pledge, film and photography competitions focused on showcasing ODF Plus assets. Over 1800 entries were received for the photo and video campaign.

**Swachhata Pledge on MyGov:** A Swachhata pledge campaign was hosted on MyGov Platform. This was useful in motivating and educating people towards sanitation by ensuring a wider dissemination of information on various components of ODF Plus. This activity has ensured more than 4.47 (as on date) lakh people have taken the pledge on MyGov platform.

**Swachhata Quiz on MyGov:** A Swachhata Quiz was hosted on MyGov Platform. This was useful in triggering students and youth towards sanitation, and it allowed for wider dissemination of information on various components of ODF Plus. This was created with an objective to facilitate behaviour change and enable desirable actions and practices for promoting ODF Plus.

**National Level Film Competition showcasing assets created in an ODF plus Model village (1st June 2023 to 26th January 2024):** This National Level Film Competition showcased assets created in ODF plus Model villages through MyGov was launched on 1st June 2023 till 26th January, 2024. The IEC team contributed towards the designing of the competition including setting guidelines, overseeing submissions, and overall coordination with MyGov. To main objective of this initiative was to promote mass participation. Communication materials for social media were also designed and developed.

**2.4.8 Photo Campaign: Swachhata Photo Campaign (15th June, 2023 – 26th January, 2024):** A National Level Photo Campaign was launched to provide further impetus to people participation with SBM-G. The Campaign provided an opportunity to the masses to capture good quality photos on various components of ODF Plus and upload the same on MyGov portal.



**2.4.9 Swachhata Hi Seva (SHS) call was first made by Hon'ble PM in 2017.** After that every year, from 15th September - 2nd October, the fortnight is celebrated with 2020 being the year of exception because of COVID. The nation observed SHS in 2023, with the theme Garbage-Free India. Taking inspiration from Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi's call for Swachhata, more than 109 crore individuals participated in the nationwide campaign over the 18 days, averaging around 6 crore people participation per day across the country contributing voluntary shramdaan to SBM activities.

These efforts include cleaning nearly 7611 beaches, revitalizing 6371 riverbanks and waterfronts, reclaiming over 15,576 legacy waste sites, improving 3620 tourist and iconic destinations, and restoring over 1,23,840 public spaces. Over 16,000 water bodies have been cleaned, over 87,000 institutional buildings rejuvenated, and nearly 66,779 garbage-vulnerable sites were cleared.



SHS saw widespread participation of Chief Ministers of 9 States (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, MP, Sikkim, UP & Uttarakhand) and LG of J&K. Ministry of Tourism launched Travel for LiFE for Cleanliness Campaign at 108 selected sites throughout the country. DoT played the SHS caller-tune across all networks and Hon'ble Minister of Railways Sh. Ashwini Vaishnaw launched the '14 Minutes Miracle' scheme across at 29 locations of Indian Railways as part of SHS 2023 for swifter and high-grade cleaning of Vande Bharat trains. Department of Civil Aviation and Railway Board endorsing the SHS campaign in all the airports and railway stations

With the with participation of 71 Ministries and Departments of GOI, the campaign highlighted the unwavering commitment of communities and the Government towards sanitation and cleanliness. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) launched Indian Sanitation League (ISL) 2.0 which is an inter-city competition led by youth towards building Garbage Free Cities under Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban 2.0.

The culmination of SHS 2023 was on 1st October, 2023 when the whole of the Government, as well as citizens of the country, participated in cleanliness

drives in various locations as a part of 'Ek Tareekh Ek Ghanta Ek Saath' – a national call by the Prime Minister during the 105th episode of Mann Ki Baat to participate in 'Shramdaan for Swachhata' at 10 AM on the eve of Gandhi Jayanthi. Organised by MoHUA in association with DDWS, in partnership with around 70 Ministries/ Departments of GoI and all States/UTs, this campaign saw the participation of 10.21 crore people of which 8.38 crore were from the rural areas and 1.82 crore from the urban areas.

As we enter the last year of Phase-II, Swachh Bharat Mission's quest for complete cleanliness remains strong. The participation of the citizens remains of paramount importance as each aspect of SBM Phase II begins from an individual. As the country finds new and innovative ways to ensure sanitation and cleanliness, it is important to remember, that this can only be achieved so long as sanitation remains everyone's business.



## 2.5 Inter Ministry and Inter-sector collaboration

### 2.5.1 Swachhata Pakhwada-

The institution of Swachhata Pakhwada began in April 2016. This initiative was inspired by the hon'ble Prime Minister, vision to engage all Union Ministries and Departments in Swachhata related activities. Swachhata Pakhwada has become an integral part of the Union Ministries calendar with dedicated 15 days exclusively for Swachhata related activities. The aim was to make it as Everyone's business in its true form. Calendar Year 2023 was the 8th consecutive year of Swachhata Pakhwada. Ministries and Departments have engaged them with innovative Swachhata campaigns and events to disseminate constant effort for Swachhata.

With the enthusiastic involvement of all stakeholders Swachhata Pakhwada campaign has gone many miles ahead of symbolism and has entered the actual impactful activities since its beginning. The Swachhata Pakhwada is being monitored through an online dedicated portal.

#### The objectives/PM Guidance on Swachhata Pakhwada:-

1. Keeping the Swachh Bharat Mission momentum continuing throughout the year
2. Integrating Swachhata activities with Ministry's regular programs
3. Innovative, substantial, and sustainable initiatives: Going beyond symbolism



## 2.5.2 Swachhata Action Plan (SAP)-

Swachhata Action Plan (SAP) is one among the vision of Hon'ble Prime Minister to mainstream Swachhata related activities within the non-Sanitation Ministries and Department. SAP was formally launched on 1st April 2017 with the active participation of 72 Union Ministries and Departments of Government of India. Under the SAP, Ministries and Departments are implementing Swachhata related activities in a significant manner with appropriate budget provisions. SAP is an Inter-Ministerial collaborative approach and has brought all Ministries and Departments under one umbrella for Clean India. Ministries and Departments have shown innovativeness, commitment, and engagement by allocating budget for Swachhata related activities in their existing and new schemes/Programmes.

Physical and Financial progress of Ministries and Departments under SAP is constantly monitored and reviewed through a customized portal ([www.swachhataactionplan.gov.in](http://www.swachhataactionplan.gov.in)) at DDWS level. D/o Economic Affairs, M/o Finance has created a new budget head No. "96" for the purpose of booking and monitoring the expenditure related to SAP.

In this FY-2023-24, 34 Ministries and Departments have allocated a total Rs. 24779.33 Cr. SAP has seen a multi-dimensional range of activities including adopting villages, support for sanitation infrastructure, Installation and Operationalization of Bio gas plant, Installation of vermi-compost unit, and Sewage Treatment plant, school sanitation, better sanitation in hospitals, support for Iconic Places and Clean Railway Stations etc.



## 2.5.3 Swachh Iconic Places (SIP)

Under the Swachh Bharat Mission 100 iconic heritage, spiritual and cultural places in the country are to be taken for a special clean-up campaign as Swachh Iconic Places (SIP). In four phases, 39 Iconic Places have been selected as of now. The Swachh Iconic Places (SIP) was launched with the vision of

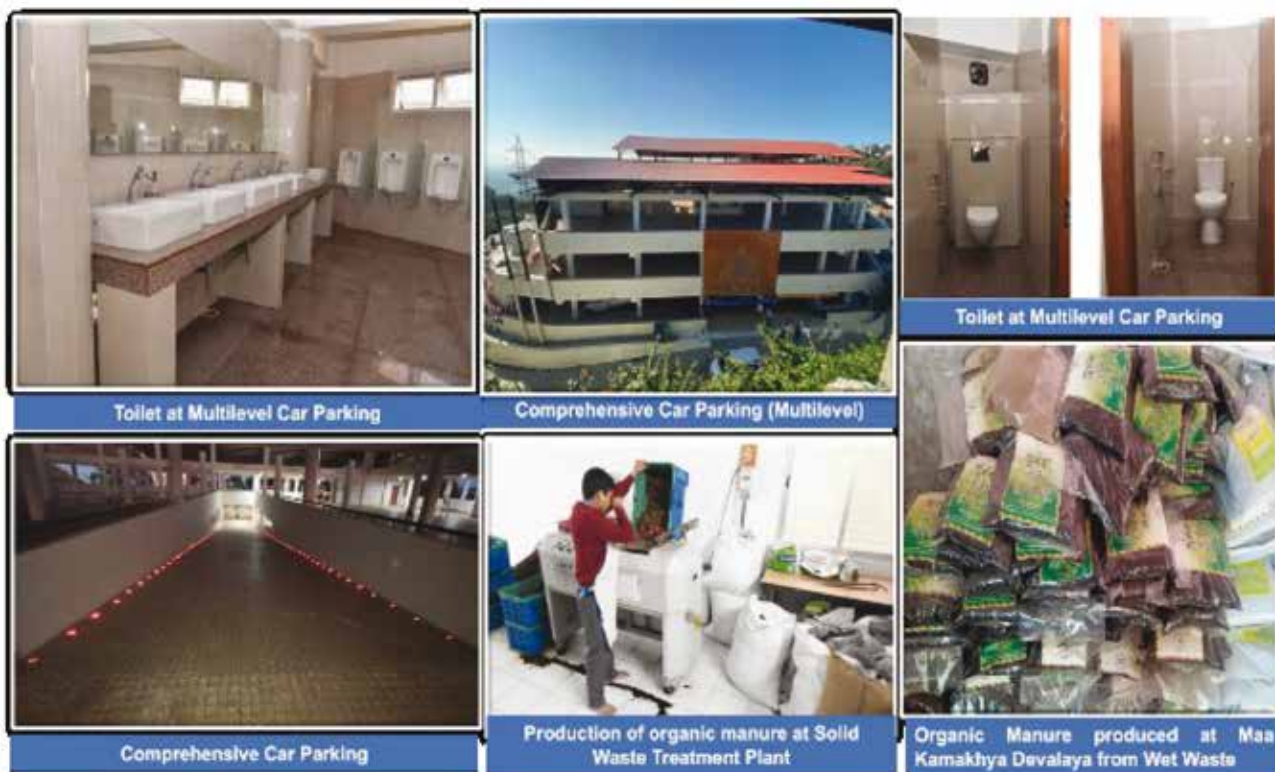
Clean India at the cultural heritage Sites with high footfalls.

The objective of SIP is to achieve a distinctly higher level of Sanitation/Cleanliness at these places, especially on the peripheries and in approach areas. This project is being coordinated by D/o Drinking Water and Sanitation, M/o Jal Shakti in collaboration

with Union Ministries M/o Housing and Urban Affairs, M/o Tourism, M/o Culture, State/UT Govt., Municipal and local agencies with support from leading Public Sector Undertakings and Private Companies through CSR funds.

The last joint review meeting was held with Secretary Tourism 09.08.2023.

During the meeting Joint Secretary & Mission Director, SBMG, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti gave an overview about the Vision, Objectives, Defining Iconic Places and Key Stakeholders. Site selection and monitoring process was also explained during the meeting.



#### 2.5.4 Namami Gange

Namami Gange is the umbrella programme coordinated by the Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (DoWR, RD &GR), Ministry of Jal Shakti that involves multiple Ministries. Under Namami Gange, the assigned responsibilities of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS), Ministry of Jal Shakti are:

- To prioritize initiatives in establishing Open Defecation Free (ODF) gram panchayats along the banks of the River Ganga in convergence with the efforts of the DoWR, RD & GR.
- To the extent possible may take up programme in rural areas for solid and liquid

waste management in development of model villages/Ganga grams in convergence with the efforts of the DoWR, RD &GR.

#### (i) ODF Status

- All the Villages/Districts/States, including the Villages/Districts of Ganga Gram States declared themselves ODF on 2.10.2019.
- Having achieved the outcome of the ODF, Phase II of Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM(G)] is under implementation from 2020-21 to 2024-25, with the focus on ODF sustainability and Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM). The goal is to make all the villages ODF Plus.

**(ii) Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) and ODF Plus**

- Activities related to SLWM and convergence based wholesome development are being taken up.
- Out of total 3,784 Ganga Grams, 2,295 have been saturated with Solid Waste Management work and 3,607 have been saturated with Grey Water Management work.
- 3,678 Ganga villages have been ODF Plus. Jharkhand has all Ganga Villages declared as ODF Plus.

**(iii) Plastic Ban in Ganga Bank Villages**

- Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand: State Governments have issued executive order on plastic ban especially in the GPs on the banks of Ganga River.
- West Bengal: State Government has Issued Notification on Solid Waste Management and Plastic Ban.
- Jharkhand: State Government has Issued Notification on Plastic Ban.
- Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal have initiated the process to issue an executive order on Plastic Ban in Ganga Bank GPs Separately.

**(iv) DDWS Interventions in making Ganga villages ODF Plus**

- Capacity building through training and creation of resource pool for community mobilization and behaviour change in the 53 districts.
- SBM-G machinery and SBM-G funds pressed into service for Namami Gange on priority.
- Persistent review, coordination and handholding by senior officials of DDWS, including activation of Chief Secretaries.
- Constant and positive coordination between DoWR, NMCG and DDWS led by the Hon'ble Ministers.
- Engagement of a senior nodal officer in DDWS to coordinate and monitor project implementation.

**(v) Next Steps**

- DDWS is focusing on appropriate SLWM activities in Ganga bank villages in post-ODF phase, i.e. ODF plus phase.
- DDWS in coordination with all stake holders, development partners, Ganga Prahari, Faith Leaders is committed to make every Ganga Gram an ODF Plus model village.
- Direct communication will be established with the Sarpanches of Ganga Grams.

## Success Story - 4

### Ganga ghats of 266 GPs cleaned during SHS 2023 in Bihar

TAs many as 266 Gram Panchayats in 12 districts of Bihar cleaned their Ganga ghats or riverfront steps leading to the banks of the Ganga River between 22 and 24 September, 2023 as a part of the Swachhata Hi Seva campaign. Shramdaan during the cleanliness campaign in Ganga villages saw the participation of communities together with youth from the Nehru Yuva Kendra and organizations working with Ganga conservation with the support of sanitation workers of the Swachh Bharat Mission Grameen. They cleared the banks and the Ghats of the Ganga.

Ahead of the campaign, a special awareness campaign was conducted in Ganga villages when people were made aware of the importance of the Ganga – for fresh drinking water, for people’s livelihoods, and for nature. People were aware that the river is revered as a goddess whose purity cleanses the sins of the faithful and aids the dead on their path and its life-giving attributes. The fact that farming is possible in lakhs of hectares of land owing to the Ganga was discussed at length.

People were motivated and requested to join the Ganga cleaning campaign which resulted in a large number of people participating in the shramdaan conducted from 22 to 24 September. It is often the case that the river banks of the Ganga are piled with materials such as flowers used for puja which are brought by devotees in bags made of single-use plastic and left on the ghats of Ganga and on temporary unpaved ghats. During this campaign, people cleaned all those areas. On World River Day on 24 September, 2023, a cleanliness campaign and tree plantation were conducted on the banks of the Ganga and also at other river banks, ponds, and water sources.



## 2.6 Convergence of SBM(G) with other schemes

Under Phase-II of SBM(G), it is envisaged that SBM(G) would be implemented in a mission mode to cover all the villages with a vision to create ODF Plus villages. This approach recognized that the provision of sanitation facilities had multifaceted dimensions ranging from creating sanitation infrastructure to soft activities like motivating communities for demand generation for toilets through intensive IEC and capacity building.

Departments involved in implementing SBM(G) at district level converge with education departments and Anganwadis in monitoring and raising awareness in schools and communities. A more integrated approach to converge at State level with these departments was deemed essential. Regular discussions in the meetings of Village Education Committee and Parent Teacher Association about the maintenance of school and Anganwadis toilets and regular discussions in schools by teachers with children on sustaining ODF activities was considered an effective approach. The District Administration holds meetings with Nigrani committees/natural leaders/Panchayat representatives who have played a critical role in making the village ODF Plus, involving them in various development activities, felicitating Swachhata Champions publicly and instituting award schemes for villages that sustain ODF status and this will be key to them achieving ODF Plus communities.

### 2.6.1 Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) of Ministry of Women and Child Development

Considering the close linkages between provision of safe drinking water, safe sanitation and child health, DDWS is making efforts at both Central and state levels for greater inter-sectoral convergence with the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD). As per Cabinet decision Anganwadi toilets are to be provided by MWCD. Joint Advisories (No.S-18012/77/2023-SBM-II-DDWS dated 21.8.2023 and No.S-18012/96/2023-SBM-V-DDWS dated 1.12.2023) issued regarding providing toilets in Anganwadis.

### 2.6.2 Convergence with Ministry of Rural Development

DDWS undertook convergence with schemes of Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development.

With a view to provide employment in rural areas and also to strengthen community infrastructure, it has been decided that unskilled labour component up to 230-person days for the CSCs will be covered under MGNREGS.

The components of SBM(G) such as Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) are to be converged with the MGNREGS, wherever feasible. In State Plan of Under MGNREGS, the following SLWM activities may be prioritized for:

- Establishment cost for segregation, storage and compost premises
- Construction of Soak pits
- Construction of Compost pits
- Construction of GOBAR-dhan plant
- Conversion of single pit toilets to double pits toilets
- Greywater Management systems (WSP etc.)
- Drainage channels

### 2.6.3 Convergence with Jal Jeevan Mission

It is clear that availability of water is required to keep the toilets clean and usable. Provisioning of assured and sustainable water supply not only encourages toilet usage, but also goes a long way in incentivizing and motivating people to adopt good sanitation practices including hand washing before and after meals and post defecation, and also maintaining cleanliness and proper hygiene within and outside houses. Thus, availability of enough water for sanitation needs to be taken into account on priority. Out of **19.30 crore** households, **14.67 crore** households have been provided Functional

Household Tap Connection (FHTP) up to **31.3.2024** as per the Dashboard of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM).

SBM(G) Phase-II programme is envisaged to be implemented in close coordination and convergence with JJM. The programme also envisages that GPs should prepare their Village Action Plan for SBM(G) and JJM in a convergent manner. The Greywater Management in villages to be planned in consonance with the piped water supply already provided / planned to be provided to the villages under JJM.

#### **2.6.4 Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment to Address Manual Scavenging**

With the promulgation of “The prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their rehabilitation Act, 2013”, the construction and maintenance of dry latrines and employing someone as a manual scavenger has been prohibited. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is the nodal Ministry monitoring the implementation of the Act. The Census 2011 reported existence of 12.76 lakh insanitary latrines in the country, out of which 5.86 lakh dry latrines were reportedly cleaned manually in the rural areas of the country.

States had carried out a Survey on this and all insanitary latrines have been reported converted to sanitary latrines.

The programme also has provision for financial assistance for Faecal Sludge Management plants where onsite treatment of excreta is not possible. Mechanised cleaning/emptying of pits and septic tanks and transportation of faecal matter to the treatment point is to be done by the implementing agencies through business model, from Fifteenth Finance Commission tied grants or through convergence with other schemes of Central or State Governments.

#### **2.6.5 Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs**

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) through the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) [SBM(U)] and AMRUT programs has been focusing on making arrangements for comprehensive management of liquid and solid waste (including faecal sludge and plastic waste) in urban areas. Similarly, DDWS through Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM(G)] Phase-II is focusing on solid and liquid waste management (including faecal sludge and plastic waste) in rural areas. Under SBM(U), 2.0 and AMRUT Programmes, it has been planned to undertake construction of integrated Sewage Treatment facilities with arrangements for co-processing of faecal septage from onsite unit (septic tanks). Under SBM(G) Phase-II, emphasis has been given on low-cost toilet technologies for onsite management of faecal matter and for co-treatment at an existing or planned STPs/FSTPs in the neighboring urban area in the district, where onsite management of faecal waste is not possible and where the villages is situated within a radius of 1-15 kms from the afforested urban areas. For those villages, where these options are not feasible, stand-alone faecal septage management systems which are easy to operate and maintain are to be taken up.

Under SBM(G), provision for funding support to the GPs and Blocks for collection, transportation, segregation and storage at village level and setting up Plastic Waste Management Units (PWMU)/ Material Recovery Facility (MRF) at Block Level has been made. It has been also envisaged to use such existing PWMU/MRF in urban areas, which have the capacity to serve the requirements of rural areas.

## 2.7 Activities undertaken for the benefit of Persons with Disabilities

### 2.7.1 Provision under SBM (G) for differently abled persons

Inclusion of all sections of the society and equity amongst all is a significant characteristic of the programme. The emphasis of the programme is on community approach which ensures that all sections of the community (including the differently-abled) participate in the deliberations and decisions in the community, towards adopting safer sanitation practices. Though there is no separate earmarking of funds for the persons with disabilities, all the households with differently abled persons are eligible for financial incentive for construction of IHHLs. SBM (G) guidelines also provide that all the community toilets constructed under the programme should be made accessible to persons with disabilities.

Handbook on Accessible Household Sanitation Facilities for Persons with Disabilities” had been issued. The primary objective of this handbook is to frame guidelines for non-ambulant(chair bound), semi ambulant(lower limb impairment) and visual disability(partial and full blindness) to assist and guide planners, implementers at district and block level, elected representatives, functionaries of gram panchayats level and households on basic accessibility principles.

Instructions have been issued to All State Secretaries in-charge of Rural Sanitation regarding suitable provisions for differently abled persons in Community Sanitary Complexes & Individual household latrines.

### 2.7.2 Achievement during 2023-24

**1,68,950** Divyang friendly Individual household latrines (IHHLs) and **10,206** Divyang friendly Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs) were constructed during 2023-24 (Up to 31.03.2024).

Further, many districts are also providing small innovations such as incorporation of handle in toilet wall to enable differently abled/elderly people to stand-up easily from the squatting position.

## 2.8 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) under SBM(G)

**2.8.1** A web based Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) has been put in place for capturing the progress of IHHLs, CSCs and SLWM activities taken up by the districts, blocks, GPs under SBM(G), through a Mobile App. All the household and community level assets constructed under the programme are geo-tagged through the Mobile App.

**2.8.2** All States/UTs have been onboarded on PFMS and using single Nodal Account (SNA) for making all the financial transaction under SBM(G), which facilitates the Department to monitor utilization and availability of funds with the States on real time basis.

**2.8.3** Key parameters on ODF plus and the process for declaration and verification of ODF plus villages have been defined in the SBM(G) Phase-II guidelines issued by DDWS.

**2.8.4** DDWS undertakes Swachh Survekshan Grameen (SSG) every year to verify the results claimed by the States and districts and rank them on key ODF plus parameters.

**2.8.5** Output Outcome Monitoring Framework (OOMF) has been prepared to monitor the progress for achieving the desired goal of the programme. The OOMF is updated from time to time according to the needs under the programme.

**2.8.6** Regular review meetings are conducted to review the physical and financial progress in the implementation of schemes in all the States to suggest corrective measures wherever required to achieve the desired goal. DDWS officers/Consultants also visit the States from time to time to check the actual implementation status at the field level.

**2.8.7** The assets constructed in convergence with 15th FC and MGNREGA are received from e-Gramswaraj and MGNREGA portals in SBM-G IMIS through API.

**2.8.8** Event based module for Swachhata hi Seva 2023 was developed for reporting and monitoring the progress of activities.

## 2.9 Human Resource Development (HRD)

**2.9.1** Capacity Building of key stakeholders of SBM-G at the State, district and block levels is key to effective program planning, implementation, operation and management of the programme. Orientation and refreshment training of State, district and block officials/field functionaries, Institutional building, interaction with achievers, support of development partners, consultation with elected functionaries, utilization of FFC and other convergence funds are the major constituents of the Capacity Building initiatives of DDWS.

**2.9.2 Capacity Building roll out plan:-** Capacity Building and as well as strengthening of stakeholders of SBM-G is the key of DDWS in implementing the programme with the objective of sustaining ODF status and ensuring effective management of Solid and liquid waste to make the villages ODF plus. With the launch of Capacity Building roll out plan in May 2022, as proposed pool of Master Trainers has been created by the States. These Master Trainers (MTs) are further imparting trainings and conceptualizing the objective of having at least one trained manpower in each village. **The process is on and till date total 3184 Master trainers are trained in 26 states. Details of training held this year for Training of Master Trainers in states are as follows.**

SI No	State	ToT planned	ToT completed	Master Trainers (MTs) created
1	Bihar	3	2	74
2	Gujarat	4	4	280
3	Himachal Pradesh	5	5	227
4	Jharkhand	3	3	141
5	Kerala	2	2	122
7	Nagaland	1	1	27
8	Punjab	1	1	60
9	Rajasthan	4	4	223
10	Tamil Nadu	1	1	32
11	Uttar Pradesh	8	8	446
12	Haryana	2	2	102
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>34</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1634</b>

Apart from ToTs overall trainings **starts from 1st January, 2023 to 31st March, 2024** is as follows.

- Total Trainings planned - 11,935
- Total trainings completed - 10,702
- GPs trained - 74,024
- Peoples Trained (including MTs) - 5,24,375
- Trainers created (other than MTs) - 14,603

### 2.9.3 Orientations: -

**2.9.3.1** 3 Orientations of newly joined State officials were held this year.

SI No	Date	Topic	No of Secretary/ MDs
1	17th April, 2023	Orientation of newly joined state officials	20
2	11th August, 2023		11
3	14th October, 2023		5
<b>Total</b>			<b>36</b>

**2.9.3.2** 2 Orientation workshops were organized at AAETI, Nimli, Rajasthan in association with Centre for Environment and Education (CSE) with

Date	Participants	States	No. of Participants	Topics covered
17-20th January, 2023	State officials & Consultants	17 States	38	Grey water Management and reuse at HH, community and village level
7-10th Feb, 2023	State Officials & Consultants	17 States	39	Managing plastics in rural areas
<b>Total</b>			<b>77</b>	

**2.9.3.3** Orientation of SIRDs/ATIs along with States was held on 12th December 2023 to discuss on having WASH cell in state SIRDs/ATIs. The session was attended by around 28 States/UTs.

**2.9.3.4** Orientation of PMUs (Project Management Units) working in states was organized on 13th June 2023. The orientation session was attended by State PMUs with their team members.

**2.9.3.5** Orientation of State officials of Jharkhand on SSG and 15th FC issues was conducted on 24th March, 2023.

**2.9.3.6** Collector Samvad was held with 10 Collectors on 6th January, 2024

**2.9.3.7** Sarpanch Samvad was held with 25 Pradhans of UP on 7th January, 2024.

**2.9.3.8** National Conclave on SBM-G at Lucknow from 16-17th March, February, 2024.

**2.9.3.9.** Construction to Collaboration , consultation with State, RWPF partners at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi on 21st March, 2024.

### 2.9.4 Cross Visits:-

During the interactions with States/UTs it was observed that lot of exemplary work had been / is being done in the States/UTs, which needs to be shared with other States/UTs. Keeping this in view cross learning in the form of visits of senior officials of the States /UTs to other States/UTs was organized by DDWS. This year 2 cross visits were held.

SI No	Visiting Date	Visiting State	Visitor State	Officials Visited
1	15-16th Nov., 2023	Odisha	West Bengal, Assam, Jharkhand	Secretary, MD, State Coordinator, State Consultants
2	21-22nd Nov., 2023	Karnataka	Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh	MD, State Coordinator, State Consultants

### 2.9.5 SBM Academy:-

DDWS has developed SBM Academy, an IVRS (Interactive Voice Response System) for the training of Swachhagrahis, Sarpanch, Panchayat Secretaries and other stakeholders on SBM-G II. This standardized distance learning tool is easily accessible, on-demand on every vertical of SBM-G II. SBM Academy is being hosted by BSNL via toll free number 18001800404. In the year approx. 62,000 stakeholders have visited the Academy.

### 2.9.6 RWPF Partners Support:-

Rural WASH Partners Forum (RWPF) is an initiative by the DDWS for providing a platform to all Development Partners, sector partners and other stakeholders of WASH sector to come together and work in a collaborative manner towards the common goal of making every village “Swachh Sujal Gram”. Various conferences /meets were also organized this year with Rural Wash Partners. Details are as follows: -

SI No	Date	Meeting/ Conference	Participants
1	8-9th June, 2023	RWPF Partners Meeting	DDWS, RWPF partners
2	15th Nov., 2023	RWPF Meeting	DDWS, RWPF partners
3	21-22 July, 2023	National Conference	DDWS, State Officials & RWPF partners
3	22nd Dec., 2023	RWPF conference	DDWS, RWPF CEOs & other lead partners.

### 2.9.7 Convergence meeting/ conference –

- A meeting was held on 7th December 2023 under the joint chairmanship of JS&MD SBM-G and JS, MoPR to deliberate the issues on simplification of reporting of sanitation assets and XV FC tied grants expenditure reporting in eGS including data sharing of 15th FC of eGS portal.
- A convergence conference to resolve the issues hampering the convergence of fund between SBM(G) fund, 15th FC & MGNREGA and Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) with ACS/ Principal Secretary/Secretary in-charge of Rural Sanitation/Rural Water Supply/Rural Development Development/Panchayati Raj Department in all States/UTs was held through VC on 18th December, 2023 under Joint chairpersonship of Secretary, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development and Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Gol.

# 3. Jal Jeevan Mission – Har Ghar Jal

## Key Highlights 2023-24

- **Jal Jeevan Mission achieves 60% coverage milestone as on 4th April 2023.**
  - 11.66 crore households & 58 crore people now have access to clean drinking water through taps at home.
- **Jal Jeevan Mission Ensuring Safe Drinking Water Supply (6th April 2023)**
  - 21.45 lakh women trained for water quality testing using Field Testing Kits.
- **Jal Jeevan Mission achieves milestone of 12 crore tap water connections as on 16th May 2023.**
  - India Continues to Make Rapid Strides Towards Achieving 'Har Ghar Jal' Dream Envisioned by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi.
  - Tap Water Provided In 9.06 Lakh Schools And 9.39 Lakh Anganwadi Centres Across the Nation
  - 22,016 Habitations with Arsenic/ Fluoride Contamination Now Have Safe Drinking Water Under Jal Jeevan Mission
- **Union Minister of Jal Shakti chaired workshop for effective implementation of Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain 2023 Campaign on 10th May 2023.**
- **More than 80.10 lakh FHTCs were installed across different States and UTs in the first quarter of 2023-24 (April to June) which is more than 210% of the achievement of Q1 of 2022-23.**
- **Union Minister for Jal Shakti, Shri Gajendra**

## Singh Shekhawat Releases Swachh Jal Se Suraksha Campaign Report under Jal Jeevan Mission on 1st June 2023

- Water quality testing has been reported in 5.39 lakh (89.69 %) villages for chemical and in 4.47 lakh (74.46 %) villages for bacteriological contamination (post monsoon).
- Drinking water samples were tested in 6.58 lakh (67.63 %) schools and 7.16 lakh (67.43%) Anganwadi centres.
- 21.80 lakh women have been trained from 4.59 lakh (76.41 %) villages for water quality testing using Field Testing Kits (FTKs).
- Remedial action has been taken for 90.34% of contaminated sample reported.



- **WHO report highlights significant impact of 'Har Ghar Jal' Program on Public Health and Economic Savings as on 9th June 2023**
  - We are witnessing the role of safe drinking water in saving lives, empowering women and girls, and contributing to ease of living: Dr V K Paul, NITI Aayog.

- One Tap Connection Provided Every Second in 2023 under Jal Jeevan Mission; Rural tap water connections increased from 16.64% In 2019 To 62.84% within a span of 41 months: Ms. Vini Mahajan
- Government of India's investment in Jal Jeevan Mission has a significant multiplier effect on health as has been brought out by this study: Dr Rajiv Bahl.
- Ensuring safely managed drinking water for all households in the country could avert nearly 400,000 diarrhoeal disease deaths.
- With universal coverage of safely managed drinking water in India, almost 14 million DALYs (Disability Adjusted Life Years) from diarrhoeal disease are estimated to be averted, resulting in estimated cost savings of up to \$101 billion.
- Union Minister of Jal Shakti, Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat inaugurated JJM Digital Academy to build the capacity of water and sanitation personnel.
- JJM and ECHO joined hands to harness knowledge and make it accessible to all stakeholders in a cost-effective way through JJM Digital Academy.

- **Provision of tap water supply made to 12.7 crore (65.49%) households, as on 7th August 2023.**

- As reported by States/ UTs as on 03.08.2023, around 9.48 Crore additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 03.08.2023, out of 19.41 Crore rural households in the country, around 12.71 Crore (65.49%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes.

- **IIM Bangalore Study assesses employment generation potential of Jal Jeevan Mission, as on 11th August 2023**

- JJM employment generation potential assessed at 2.8 crore person-years in construction phase and 11.8 lakh person-years annually for operation & maintenance
- Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation will be coming up with a multi skilling course and community will be trained to maintain assets for long-term sustainability
- The work in remote and far-flung villages is positively impacting the lives of vulnerable groups, according to Mr. Satoshi Sasaki, ILO
- Jal Jeevan Mission is helping reduce rural-urban divide: Prof. Gopal Naik, IIM-B

- **Jal Jeevan Mission 'Special Guests' from 25 States/UTs witness Independence Day celebrations at Red Fort on 15th August 2023**



- **Union Minister for Jal Shakti, Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat inaugurates National Conference on Rural WASH Partners' Forum on 21st July 2023.**

- Under visionary guidance of Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, we have achieved more than 12.6 Cr tap connections & over 64% ODF Plus villages: Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat

- **Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation sets up JJM Digital Academy on 23rd July 2023.**

- We have spent two lakh crore rupees under Jal Jeevan Mission to ensure pure water reaches every household: Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi in his Independence Day speech
- The day also marks the 4th Anniversary of Jal Jeevan Mission which was announced by the Prime Minister on 15th August 2019
- Union Minister for Jal Shakti, Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat felicitates JJM 'Special Guests' at CGO Complex, New Delhi
- **Safe drinking water provided in all arsenic and fluoride affected habitations under Jal Jeevan Mission on 20th July 2023.**
  - As on 14/07/2023, out of 19.46 Crore rural households in the country, more than 12.57 Crore (64.61%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their home.
  - 14,020 Arsenic-affected habitations and 7,996 Fluoride affected habitations were reported by states/UTs as on 1st August 2019. As reported by States/UTs as on date, safe drinking water has been made available in all such habitations.
- **Jal Jeevan Mission achieves milestone of 13 Crore rural households tap connections as on 5th September 2023.**
  - JJM increases rural tap connection coverage from 3 crore to 13 crores in just 4 years
  - On average, 87,500 tap connections provided every day since 1st January 2023
- **Uttar Pradesh tops progress chart by installing over 61 lakh Functional Household Tap Connection since January, 2023**
- **Tap Water Supply reaches 13.69 Crore (71%) Rural Households on 4th December 2023.**
  - As reported by States/ UTs as on 29.11.2023, around 10.46 Crore additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 29.11.2023, out of 19.24 Crore rural households in the country, around 13.69 Crore (71%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes.
- **As on 31.03.2024, 181 Districts and more than 2 lakh villages in the country reported as "Har Ghar Jal"**
- **In Goa, Telangana, Gujarat, Haryana, Puducherry, D&D and D&NH, A&N Islands, Punjab, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh, every rural household has tap water supply**
- **As on 31.03.2024, 9.26 Lakh (88.34%) schools and 9.59 lakh (85.47%) Anganwadi Centers across the country have been provided with potable tap water supply for drinking & cooking mid-day meals and hand washing.**
- **As on 31.03.2024, 5.20 lakh Village Water & Sanitation Committee/ Paani Samitis formed, and 5.15 lakh Village Action Plans (VAPs) developed for sustained drinking water supply management**
- **So far, 24.25 lakh women have been trained in 5.82 lakh villages on Water Quality Testing through Field Test Kits (FTKs)**
- **Status of testing of drinking water samples in 2023-24**
  - More than 74 lakh water samples have been tested in laboratories and 120.77 lakh samples have been tested using Field Test Kits (FTKs) as on 31.03.2024.
- So far, since the announcement of JJM, as on 31.03.2024, about 11.39 Crore HHs have been provided with tap water connections, i.e., more than 14.62 crore rural families (75.75 %) started getting clean water in their homes. Eight States, viz., Goa, Telangana, Haryana, Punjab Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Gujarat and three UTs, viz., A & N Islands, Puducherry, D&NH and D&D have become 'Har Ghar Jal'. Further, every rural home in 181 districts and 2.11 lakh villages has assured tap water supply.

State-wise details are as follows –

Number of rural households with tap water supply (as on 31.03.2024)

(HH Nos in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Total Rural household as on (01/04/2023)	Total Household connections reported (31.03.2024)	% of total household connections with PWS reported till (31.03.2024)
1	A & N Islands	0.62	0.62	100.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	95.45	70.04	73.38
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2.29	2.29	100.00
4	Assam	71.40	54.90	76.89
5	Bihar	166.30	160.35	96.42
6	Chhattisgarh	50.00	38.97	77.93
7	DNH and Daman & Diu	0.85	0.85	100.00
8	Goa	2.63	2.63	100.00
9	Gujarat	91.18	91.18	100.00
10	Haryana	30.41	30.41	100.00
11	Himachal Pradesh	17.09	17.09	100.00
12	Jammu & Kashmir	18.71	14.44	77.14
13	Jharkhand	62.29	32.29	51.83
14	Karnataka	101.15	76.66	75.79
15	Kerala	70.81	37.14	52.45
16	Ladakh	0.41	0.38	92.38
17	Lakshadweep	0.13	0.11	81.05
18	Madhya Pradesh	111.82	68.69	61.43
19	Maharashtra	146.72	125.01	85.21
20	Manipur	4.52	3.53	78.19
21	Meghalaya	6.51	4.99	76.53
22	Mizoram	1.33	1.33	100.00
23	Nagaland	3.63	3.18	87.60
24	Odisha	88.69	64.71	72.96
25	Puducherry	1.15	1.15	100.00
26	Punjab	34.18	34.18	100.00
27	Rajasthan	107.00	51.02	47.68
28	Sikkim	1.33	1.18	88.56
29	Tamil Nadu	125.23	102.54	81.88
30	Telangana	53.98	53.98	100.00
31	Tripura	7.49	5.91	78.88
32	Uttar Pradesh	265.58	215.18	81.02
33	Uttarakhand	14.54	13.65	93.87
34	West Bengal	175.13	81.66	46.63

### 3.1 Background

Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), announced on 15th August, 2019 by the Prime Minister, is under implementation in partnership with States to make provision of assured tap water supply in adequate quantity, of prescribed quality, with adequate pressure, on a regular and long-term basis in all rural households and public institutions, viz., schools, Anganwadi centres, ashramshalas (tribal residential hostels), public/ community health centres, sub-centres, wellness centres, community centres, Gram Panchayat buildings, etc., by 2024. The mission is making concerted efforts to improve public health as well as free women from the age-old drudgery of fetching water from a distance carrying heavy loads.

Under Jal Jeevan Mission, the aim is to provide a Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) ensuring 'no one is left out'. In 2019, out of about 18.93 crore households in rural areas, only about 3.23 crore (17%) had tap water connections. Thus, 83% of rural households were to be provided with tap water supply by 2024. In addition, the existing tap water connections were also to be made JJM compliant.

The mission forms part of one of the Government of India's biggest community infrastructure outlay with an amount of Rs. 3.60 lakh crore, giving a boost to the manufacturing industry, creating job opportunities, and extending support to lift the rural economy. However, JJM is not about 'mere infrastructure creation' but focuses on 'ensuring water service delivery in every household'. It is about achieving long-term drinking water security in villages in such

a way as to avoid making emergency arrangements through the deployment of 'tankers' or 'trains', etc., in rural areas. It is a programme that intends to 'make water everyone's business', by involving all stakeholders and turning it into a '**Jan Andolan**' - a people's movement on water, by building local water utilities.

JJM is being implemented in a decentralized manner following a bottom-up approach, where local village communities own the systems and are being empowered to shoulder the key responsibility of planning, implementation, management, operation and maintenance of the in-village water supply system. For assured service delivery, sustainability of water sources and water supply systems including financial sustainability is of paramount importance. This is in consonance with the 73rd amendment to the Constitution devolving the power to local self-governments. By providing assured tap water supply to all rural homes by 2024, JJM will reach India's SDG-6 target six years ahead and could become a model for other developing countries.

The actual implementation of JJM on ground started on 25th December, 2019, with the release of the Operational Guidelines for the implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission. In just over four years, as on 31.03.2024, despite CoVid-19 pandemic and lockdown and subsequent disruptions, around 11.39 crore households have been provided with tap water connections and, as on date, 14.62 crore households (75.75 %) of the country are getting tap water supply in their homes.

## 3.2 Salient features of Jal Jeevan Mission

### 3.2.1 Vision, Mission, Objectives, and Projected Outcomes

#### Vision

Every rural household has drinking water supply in adequate quantity of prescribed quality on regular and long-term basis at affordable service delivery charges leading to improvement in living standards of rural communities.

#### Mission

Jal Jeevan Mission is to assist, empower and facilitate:

- i.) States/ UTs in planning of participatory rural water supply strategy for ensuring potable drinking water security on long-term basis to every rural household and public institution, viz., School, Anganwadi centre, Ashramshalas (tribal residential schools), Health centre, Wellness centres, Community centres, etc.;
- ii.) States/ UTs for creation of water supply infrastructure so that every rural household has tap water connection by 2024 and water in adequate quantity of prescribed quality is made available on regular basis;
- iii.) States/ UTs to plan for their drinking water security;
- iv.) GPs/rural communities to plan, implement, manage, own, operate and maintain their own in-village water supply systems;
- v.) States/ UTs to develop robust institutions having focus on service delivery and financial sustainability of the sector by promoting utility approach;
- vi.) Capacity building of the stakeholders and create awareness in community on significance of water for improvement in quality of life;
- vii.) Making provision and mobilization of financial assistance to States/ UTs for implementation of the Mission.

#### Objectives

The broad objectives of the Mission are:

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

### Projected outcomes of JJM

#### Health

- Reduction in the number of acute diarrhoeal diseases leading to improvement of health indicators for rural population

#### Social

- Reduction in drudgery faced by women, girls and empowerment of women

#### Economic

- Increase in employment opportunities for rural communities in developing in-village water supply infrastructure that would require semi-skilled and skilled human resource

### 3.2.2 Components under JJM

The following components are supported under JJM:

- i.) development of in-village piped water supply infrastructure to provide tap water connection to every rural household;
- ii.) development of reliable drinking water sources and/ or augmentation of existing sources to provide long-term sustainability of water supply system;
- iii.) wherever necessary, bulk water transfer, treatment plants and distribution network to cater to every rural household;
- iv.) technological interventions for removal of contaminants where water quality is an issue;
- v.) retrofitting of completed and ongoing schemes to provide tap water connection at minimum service level of 55 lpcd;
- vi.) grey water management;
- vii.) support activities, i.e., IEC, HRD, training, development of utilities, water quality laboratories, water quality testing & surveillance, R&D, knowledge centre, capacity building of communities, etc.; and
- viii.) any other unforeseen challenges/ issues emerging due to natural disasters/ calamities which affect the goal of tap water connection to every household by 2024.

### 3.2.3 Schemes / Sub-Missions under erstwhile National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) subsumed under JJM

The following ongoing programmes under erstwhile NRDWP have also been subsumed into JJM:

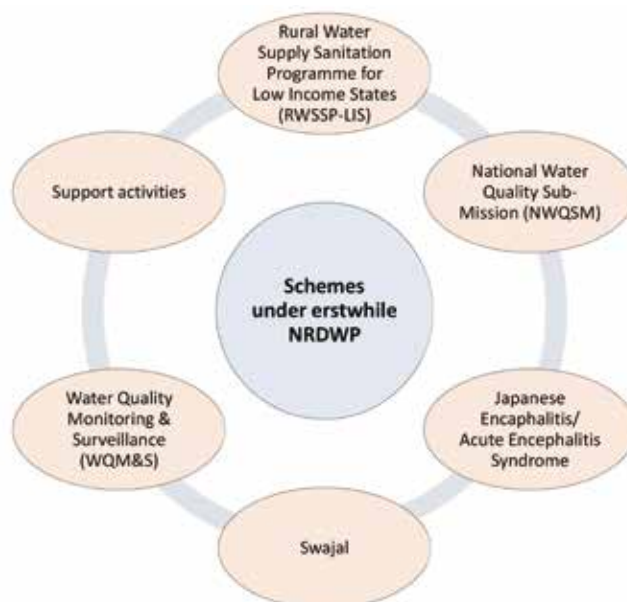
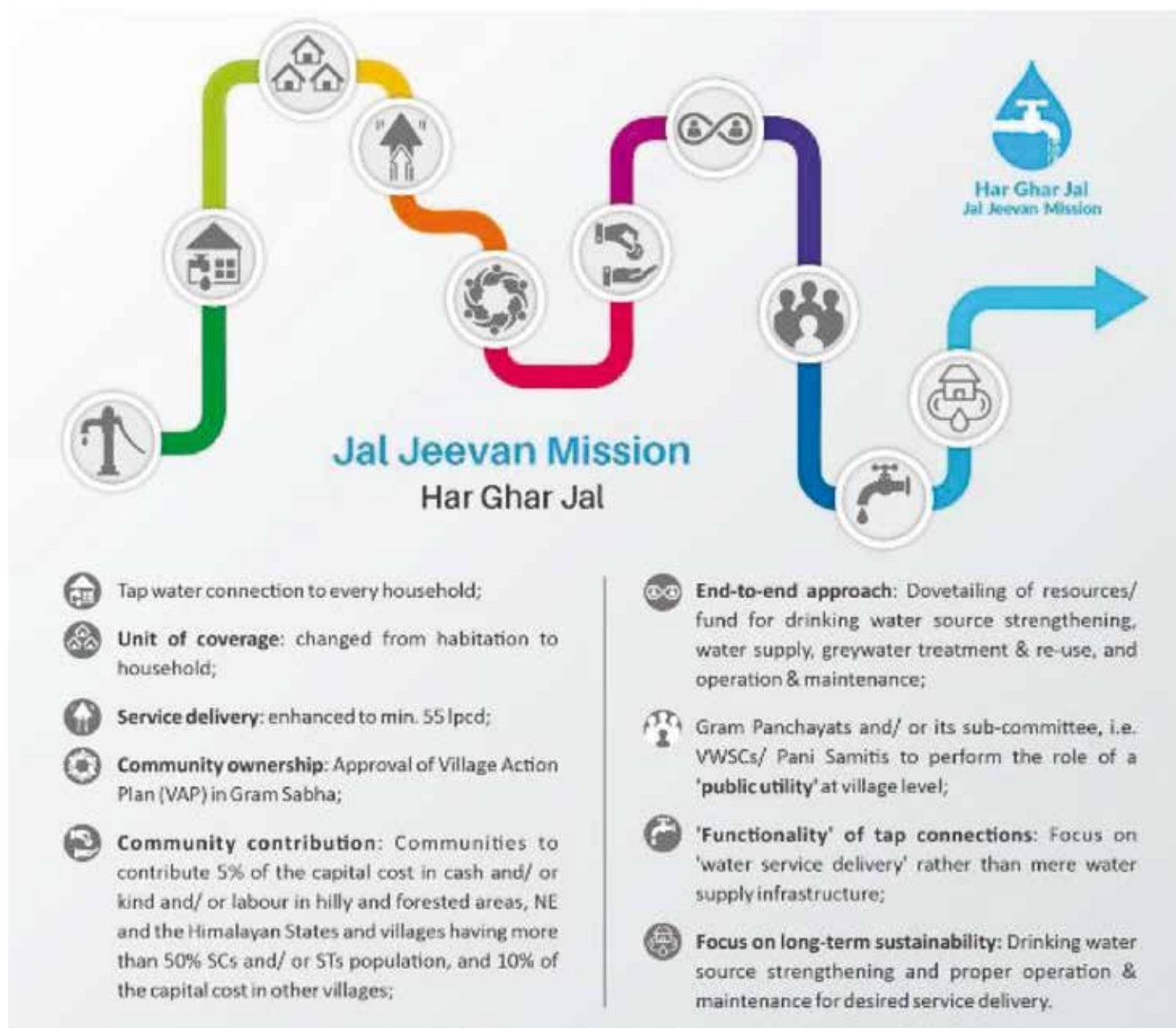


Figure 3.1: Schemes subsumed under JJM

### 3.2.4 What's new in JJM



### 3.2.5 Strategy and planning

#### 3.2.5.1 Approach for provision of tap water supply

Although the primary output of JJM is to provide drinking water to every rural household through tap water connection by 2024, the Mission is tasked to address various challenges facing the rural drinking water supply sector at once. In India, conditions vary from cold desert to hot desert, Indo-Gangetic plains to mountains, vast alluvial mainland to forested areas, more than 7,000 km long coastal belt, to many

islands. Each such region has its unique challenges. Further, due to climate change, there is a considerable spatial and temporal variation in rainfall resulting in lesser surface water storage. Considering the task at hand covering different edapho-climatic regions of the country and the speed and scale at which the goal has to be achieved, a unique approach has been devised to initiate work in all areas simultaneously.

The following overall planning approach is being adopted for assured water supply to every home in every village to be planned using 'bottom-up approach':

- i.) in villages with existing piped water supply system, all remaining HHs to be provided with water supply by retrofitting/ augmenting, if needed, so that 'no one is left out';
- ii.) in villages where ground/ surface water of good quality in sufficient quantity available, single village systems (SVS) to be planned and executed - most preferred option;
- iii.) villages with adequate groundwater but having quality issues, water to be treated before supply to every home;
- iv.) in isolated tribal hamlets/ hilly/ forested areas, stand-alone solar-based water supply systems to be given priority; and
- v.) in water-stressed areas, bulk water transfer, treatment plants and distribution systems to be planned and executed.

### 3.2.5.2 Bottom-up approach

Under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), States/ UTs plan to achieve drinking water security and provide tap water connection to every rural household using bottom-up approach which results in increased collaboration, renewed motivation at the community level towards achieving the goals of the Mission, improved alignment among the various stakeholders and faster implementation. Thus, an overall planning framework connecting the village, district and state levels are adopted with every level required to develop a one-time plan for five years called as Village Action Plan (VAP), District Action Plan (DAP) and State Action Plan (SAP) respectively.



Figure 3.2: Bottom-up approach in planning

### 3.2.5.3 Convergence at village level

Since there is a potential within various Central/ State Government schemes to complement one another and can be successfully converged to enhance qualitative and sustainable outcomes for development thereby improving the lives of people and communities, provisions for this have been made under Jal Jeevan Mission. Financial convergence at village level with all possible funding sources, like 15th Finance Commission (FC) tied grant to PRIs/ RLBs, JJM, MGNREGS, SBM, District Mineral Development Fund (DMDF), CSR funds, etc., to be made for judicious utilization of funds. Gram Panchayats or sub-committees, i.e., VWSC/ Pani Samiti can use these funds for water conservation, groundwater recharge, rainwater harvesting, greywater management, etc., that aim to achieve water security in villages. Convergence of the 15th FC tied grant with schemes such as JJM, SBM (G), etc., will augment funds for the RLBs for water and sanitation activities and enhance resource availability in terms of quality, quantity, and sustainability.

Table 1: Scope for convergence for water conservation at village-level

S.No.	Programme	Components
1.	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)	There are 71 specific works identified under the water conservation component of Natural Resources Management (NRM) under MGNREGS. Out of these, 3 pertain to drinking water recharge pits, dugwells and soak pits. Others, inter alia, include check dams, anicuts, stop dams, sub-surface works, boulder check, etc.
2.	15th Finance Commission	Drinking water, rainwater harvesting, water recycling, etc.
3.	Swachh Bharat Mission – Phase II	Greywater management – soak pits, waste stabilization ponds, etc.

S.No.	Programme	Components
4.	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana	Watershed component for increasing water availability and micro-irrigation to reduce drawl of water from aquifers. Repair, renovation and restoration of water bodies, etc.
5.	Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan	School water supply

### 3.2.5.4 Village Action Plan (VAP)

Every village is to have its own Village Action Plan (VAP) based on baseline survey, resource mapping and felt needs of the village community. The VAP is a one-time action plan co-terminus with the 15th Finance Commission period, i.e., for five years and exploring convergence by dovetailing available resources at the village level. Public health engineers are required to present at least three techno-economic options of the water supply system for the community to choose from, also indicating the implications on community contribution. This process is to empower GPs/ VWSCs in designing and implementing their in-village water supply system.

**The VAP is to have four components of:**

- i.) drinking water source augmentation and strengthening;
- ii.) drinking water supply system;
- iii.) greywater treatment and its reuse; and,
- iv.) regular operation & maintenance (O&M).

The VAP serves as the main document of the village for all water supply and related work and is approved in the Gram Sabha. So far, as of 31st March, 2024, VAPs have been prepared and approved for about 5.14 lakh villages.

Similarly, DWSMs are to prepare a District Action Plan (DAP) aggregating the VAPs and identifying various sources of convergence to meet the emerging

requirements, etc., and SWSMs are to prepare a State Action Plan (SAP) aggregating the DAPs and planning for long-term water security.

### 3.2.6 Financial planning

As a time-bound mission, JJM's successful implementation rests on robust financial planning, timely funding, mobilization of adequate resources and prudent fund utilization. Central assistance for JJM has two sources: Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) and Extra Budgetary Resources (EBR). The fund-sharing pattern between Centre and State/ UT is 100% UTs without legislature, 90:10 for Himalayan, NE-States and UTs with the legislature and 50:50 for other States.

The criteria and weightage that will be followed for fund allocation under JJM both for budgetary and extra-budgetary resources is as under:

Criteria	Weightage %
Rural Population (as per last Census)	30
Rural SC and ST population (as per last Census)	10
States under DDP, DPAP, HADP and special category Hill States in terms of rural areas	30
Population (as per IMIS) residing in habitations affected by chemical contaminants including heavy metals (as on 31st March of preceding financial year)	10
Weightage for balance individual household connections to be provided	20

Criteria for fund allocation

In addition, up to 5% and up to 2% of such allocated funds to a State/UT have been provisioned for support activities and WQM&S activities, respectively.

#### 3.2.6.1 Funds Allocation for Jal Jeevan Mission

The estimated outlay of Jal Jeevan Mission under 'Har Ghar Jal' program is Rs. 3.6 Lakh Crore for the period of five years from 2019-2024. The 15th Finance Commission has identified water supply and sanitation as a national priority and allocated funds of Rs. 2.36 lakh Crore to Rural Local Bodies/Panchayat Raj Institutions (RLBs/PRIs) for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26<sup>1</sup>. Accordingly, 60% of the fund, i.e., Rs. 1.42 lakh crore provided as Tied Grants meant to be utilized exclusively for the drinking water, rainwater

<sup>1</sup>Manual for the utilization of 15th Finance Commission tied grants to Rural Local Bodies/PRIs for Water & Sanitation (2021-22 to 2025-26)

harvesting and sanitation & maintenance of open-defecation free (ODF) village. This huge investment in rural areas across the country is accelerating economic activities and boosting the rural economy, as well as creating employment opportunities in villages. This is a progressive step to ensure that villages have potable water supply with improved sanitation for transforming the villages into 'WASH enlightened' villages. In 2023-24, so far, the Government of India has released Rs.53961 Crore to 27 eligible States/UT for the implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission in the financial year 2023-24<sup>2</sup>.

The Central funds are released by the Government of India based on the utilization of available Central funds and matching State share. For online monitoring, Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) and JJM-Dashboard have been put in place. Provision has also been made for transparent online financial management through Public Financial Management System (PFMS). The details of Central funds allocated, funds drawn, and funds utilization reported in the year 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24<sup>3</sup> under JJM is as below:

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Year	Central				Utilization under State share
	Opening Balance	Funds allocated	Funds drawn by State/UT	Reported utilization	
2019-20	2,436.37	11,139.21	9,951.81	5,998.99	4,066.88
2020-21	6,431.85	23,033.02	10,917.90	12,542.03	7,803.36
2021-22	4,812.91	92,308.77	40,009.80	25,516.01	18,532.80
2022-23	19,319.03	1,00,789.77	22,975.34	26,543.59	18,418.52
2023-24	23,331.09	1,32,936.83	69,885.01	81,806.99	68,409.26

### 3.2.6.2 15th Finance Commission tied-grants to RLBs/ PRIs

To empower Panchayats for water & sanitation service delivery, the 15th Finance Commission

identified water supply and sanitation as a national priority and recommended Rs.2.36 lakh crore to RLBs/ PRIs for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26, out of which 60% is tied grant to be utilized for:

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

Thus, to ensure water supply and sanitation services, 15th Finance Commission has allocated Rs.1.42 lakh crore for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26 to RLBs/ PRIs. RLBs have to earmark tied-grants for each of these components. However, if any GP has fully saturated the needs of one category, the particular GP can utilize the funds for the other category. In 2020-21, 50% of Rs. 60,750 crore, i.e., Rs.30,375 crore was allocated for water & sanitation. However, for the next five years starting 2021-22, 60% of the FC grants have been earmarked for water and sanitation as under:

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

2021-22	Allocation	26940.60
	Release	25371.69
2022-23	Allocation	27907.80
	Release	26804.67
2023-24	Allocation	28210.80
	Release	24499.01
2024-25	Allocation	29880.00
	Release	-
2025-26	Allocation	29143.80
	Release	-

DDWS has been assigned to act as a nodal ministry for determining the eligibility of the rural local bodies for the recommendation of tied grant. DDWS will recommend the release of tied grant to the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance for the RLBs which have complied with the conditions stipulated in the Operational Guideline of XV-FC.

<sup>2</sup>[https://ejalshakti.gov.in/JJM/JJMReports/Financial/JJMRep\\_StatewiseAllocationReleaseExpenditure.aspx](https://ejalshakti.gov.in/JJM/JJMReports/Financial/JJMRep_StatewiseAllocationReleaseExpenditure.aspx)

<sup>3</sup>[https://ejalshakti.gov.in/JJM/JJMReports/Financial/JJMRep\\_StatewiseAllocationReleaseExpenditure.aspx](https://ejalshakti.gov.in/JJM/JJMReports/Financial/JJMRep_StatewiseAllocationReleaseExpenditure.aspx)

Thus, in addition to Rs.1,32,936.83 crore budgetary allocation for JJM, there is also Rs.28,210.80 crore assured fund available under the 15th Finance Commission tied-grants to RLB/ PRIs for water & sanitation, matching State share and externally aided projects.

### 3.2.7 Nal Jal Mitra Programme (NJMP)

The objective of the Multi-Skilling Nal Jal Mitra Programme (NJMP) is to provide skill-based trainings to local persons from villages working as masons, mechanics, plumbers, pump operators, technicians, utility managers, and water testing laboratory in-charge, to equip them with a comprehensive set of skills & develop “Nal Jal Mitras” (NJMs), so that they can function as scheme operators and are able to carry out minor repairs and maintenance, including preventive maintenance, of the piped water supply scheme(s) in their village.

A joint advisory of Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation and Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship was issued regarding implementation of Nal Jal Mitra Programme (NJMP) under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) followed by the NJM Skilling Guidelines for guidance of the states.

Further, a joint advisory of DDWS and MoPR was issued regarding role of gram panchayats for selection, nomination, sponsorship and engagement of Nal Jal Mitras under JJM.

At least, 2,49,345 NJMs are expected to be trained by 15th August 2024.

#### **Status of progress of NJMP**

- So far, 20 States/UTs have issued necessary directions for nomination of NJMs;
- 18 States/UTs have initiated the NJM nomination process;
- 7 States/UTs have nominated over 20,171 candidates to train them as NJMs;
- 758 Training Providers/ Training Centres (TP/ TCs) have been identified across 15 States/ UTs;

- 10 States/UTs have opened their NJMP bank accounts and 5 states have issued work orders;
- 12 States/UTs have nominated 647 trainers for ToT conducted by the concerned Sector Skill Council (Water Management and Plumbing Skill Council- WMPSC);
- 9 states have conducted their first phase of ToT and 3 states (Tripura, Uttarakhand, Tamil Nadu) have transferred the funds and have started their NJMP training.
- The states/UTs that are yet to prepare the NJMP plans are Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Manipur, Nagaland, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Meghalaya, Goa, Manipur, West Bengal.

### 3.2.8 Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN)

This Mission aims at the targeted development of 75 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) which may have been left out of the schemes/interventions of Ministries/ Departments. Towards this objective, the PM-JANMAN focuses on 11 critical interventions inter cilia drinking water. Under this program, provision of adequate drinking water supply needs to be made in all PVTG habitations including those having less than 20 households.

Under Jal Jeevan Mission, the PVTGs exist in 19 States/UTs i.e. A&N islands, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

A brainstorming session in this regard was held on 15.12.2023 under the co-chairpersonship of Secretary, DDWS and Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) to discuss the action plan for providing access to safe drinking water for 75 PVTG. A comprehensive advisory mentioning the actionable points along with the timeline was

issued by AS & MD, NJJM on water supply for PVTG habitations under the PM-JANMAN.

Out of 19 states / UT that have PVTG households, 4 states/ UT have covered all. In the remaining 15 states works are in progress. Works costing Rs 191 crore for left out PVTG households in all the 1,782 remaining habitations having 35,941 PVTG households, in 6 states, viz. Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra, will be approved by the respective state governments.

### **3.2.9 Operation & Maintenance**

To ensure the sustainability of drinking water sources, a national policy framework was deemed necessary for rural water supply schemes. A Working Group for Operation & Maintenance has been formed under Jal Jeevan Mission. The Committee's Terms of Reference include developing an O&M framework with institutional and regulatory mechanisms, standard operating procedures, and financial resources for

water supply infrastructure maintenance. This will ensure the sustainability of FHTCs.

Presently, the committee is developing a comprehensive O&M policy framework document for rural water supply departments to formulate an effective, affordable, and accountable system in the States/UTs. This will enhance the operational efficiency, ensuring overall functional, environmental, financial, societal, and institutional sustainability.

This document will address financial sustainability by providing insights on cost recovery mechanisms for O&M costs and institutionalizing them through legislation if necessary. It will also establish ground for creating a reporting and monitoring framework to measure the performance of various water utilities.

The overarching goal is to improve health, well-being, and economic opportunities in rural communities by ensuring a sustainable source of drinking water through a comprehensive policy framework for rural water supply schemes.

### 3.3 Institutional mechanism

Jal Jeevan Mission provides for a four-tier institutional mechanism to achieve the targets set out under the programme. Apart from this, other mechanisms are in place keeping the long-term vision in view.

#### 3.3.1 National Level - National Jal Jeevan Mission (NJJM)

At the national level, the National Jal Jeevan Mission is headed by the Mission Director and supported by data and documentation centre by NIC and two Project Management Units (PMUs) comprising multi-disciplinary experts.

#### 3.3.2 State Level - State Water & Sanitation Mission (SWSM)

At the State level, the State Water & Sanitation Mission (SWSM) headed by the Chief Secretary, leads co-ordination, convergence and policy guidance. Administrative Secretary of Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) as the Mission Director is responsible for the implementation of JJM. SWSM has Apex and Executive Committee. Apex Committee is headed by the Chief Secretary with Secretary-in-charge of various line departments. Executive Committee assists the Mission Director and consists of 5-10 members, viz., three experts from the field of water, rural development, public health and hygiene, sanitation and reputed voluntary organisations are co-opted as members. Many States also have supporting PMUs.



#### 3.3.3 District Level - District Water & Sanitation Mission (DWSM)

At the district level, DWSM, headed by the Deputy Commissioner or District Collector is responsible

for the overall implementation of the programme. Eminent persons from the field of water management, community health, community development and local Member of Parliament may be co-opted as Members. Executive Engineer of PHED is its Member-Secretary. DWSM convenes meetings regularly to consider and accord administrative approval to in-village water supply schemes, plan protection and preservation of village water sources, greywater treatment, prevent water bodies from getting polluted and regularly monitor implementation. Many districts also have supporting PMUs.

#### 3.3.4 Village Level – Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWSC)/ Pani Samiti

JJM is implemented as a decentralized, demand-driven and community-managed programme with the Gram Panchayat and/ or its sub-committee, i.e., Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWSC)/ Pani Samiti/ User Group, etc., playing a key role in planning, implementation, management, operation and maintenance of in-village water supply systems. The mission envisions empowering Gram Panchayat and/ or its sub-committee, i.e., VWSC/ Pani Samiti, to function as 'local water utility' that focuses on water supply service delivery. So far, as on 31.03.2024, over 5.20 lakh VWSCs/ Pani Samitis have been constituted/ made functional.

#### 3.3.5 Implementation Support Agency (ISA)

JJM is implemented in a participatory manner and Self-Help Groups (SHGs), NGOs, community-based organizations, voluntary organizations, etc., play a major role in community mobilization and provide handholding support to Gram Panchayats/ VWSCs/ Pani Samitis as Implementation Support Agency (ISA). ISAs are empanelled by SWSM and on-boarded by DWSM to handhold a fixed number of villages in the particular project cycle. ISAs support water resource mapping exercises, community mobilization, conduct awareness activities, behavioural change activities, preparation, finalization, and implementation of VAP, etc. So far, as on 31.03.2024, over 14,000 such organizations are working as ISAs with different states.

### 3.3.6 Sector partner

Many Voluntary Organizations (VOs), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), UN Agencies, Social service & charity organizations already working in the field of water with wide outreach and impact have been recognized as 'Sector Partners' in this ambitious programme to address the challenges holistically. Currently, 212 such organizations have been recognized at Sector Partners for different levels, i.e., National, State and District/ community-level engagement.

Sector Partners are expected to play a key role in supporting the implementation of JJM by working closely with the National Mission/ States in the areas of programme management, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) strategies, community mobilization, capacity building, and participatory training programme, identifying successful models for replication, documenting best practices, carry out a social audit, facilitate in organizing workshops, conferences, etc. Also, the trained resource of the Sector Partner may work as master trainers in the field to train and engage with the community at the village/ habitation level.

#### Activities for sector partner include the following:

- i.) policy advice;
- ii.) programme management: extending implementation support at the State, district and GP level, i.e., support in gap-analysis of institutions such as DWSMs, VWSCs, etc.;
- iii.) support in change management at State level: prepare modules and build capacities of staff at various levels, viz., SWSMs, DWSMs, ISAs, VWSCs through cascading approach;
- iv.) support in target IEC interventions: prepare BCC/ IPC packages for States and support roll out;
- v.) knowledge management: documentation of success stories, various success models of implementation of the Mission on the field for cross-learning, etc.;

- vi.) capacity building and training programme for stakeholders as mutually agreed upon;
- vii.) community engagement: organizing awareness campaigns;
- viii.) water quality monitoring & surveillance: handhold States and districts to strengthen WQMS and support in NABL accreditation, sharing of lab results with community, etc.;
- ix.) any other activity as per need of the Mission and mutually agreed upon by the parties.

Sector Partners are aligned with Rural WASH Partners' Forum (RWPF) to assist RWPF Thematic Lead Partners and RWPF State Lead Partners to assist them in WASH related activities across the country.

### 3.3.7 Institutional set-up for capacity building and knowledge management

#### 3.3.7.1 Key Resource Centres (KRCs)

Effective implementation and sustainability of JJM necessitates proper planning, strategizing and implementing water supply systems, including developing proper institutional mechanisms at all levels. For this purpose, systematic human resource development and capacity building at all levels is required. To achieve the vision of JJM, it is necessary to re-orient and sensitize the Public Health Engineering officials as well as district administration along with field level functionaries. As water is a State subject, the same is managed at different levels, viz., by village, Gram Panchayat, District and State. Leadership training is needed for effective implementation of the programme to ensure assured regular supply of water in the long term.

Accordingly, 99 institutions/ organizations including eminent institutes like Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay; Centre for Science and Environment, Delhi; Engineering Staff College of India, Hyderabad; etc., have been empaneled by National Jal Jeevan Mission (NJJM) as Key Resource Centres (KRCs) by following a well laid down procedure for capacity building, reorientation of different stakeholders, dissemination of knowledge and information,

development of high-quality print and audio-visual content, documentation of best practices, etc. These KRCs have been entrusted with the responsibility of imparting training to stakeholders implementing JJM in States/UTs at 03 levels viz. Senior Management, Middle Management & Community Level.

Level	Target Group	No. of KRCs Empaneled*
<b>Level – 1(L-1)</b> Senior management level	Senior Policy Makers, Senior SWSM Officials, Administrators, Chief Engineers/ Engineers-in-Chief, etc.	10
<b>Level – 2(L-2)</b> Middle management level	DWSM officials, Superintending Engineers, Executive Engineers, Junior Engineers, Water Utility Managers and Water Testing laboratory personnel from Public Health and Engineering. Departments (PHEDs)/ Rural Water Supply (RWS) Departments/ Public Works Departments (PWDs), etc.	27
<b>Level – 3(L-3)</b> Community level	Elected Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) Members, Gram Panchayat (GP) Officials, VWSC Members, Members of Implementation Support Agencies (ISAs),etc.	84

\*03 KRCs have been empaneled for all levels, 07 KRCs for L-1 & L-2; 09 KRCs for L-2 & L-3 Community level

KRCs are expected to partner with NJJM to usher in the 'change management' in the sector so as to provide and sustain viable and functional water supply systems on a long-term and assured basis. The selected KRCs are required to design, develop and deliver target group-specific training programmes. The programs are to be designed in a participative

manner using most modern learning tools and techniques, using a combination of informative, participative and experiential learning methods. Learning and application of learning on the job is the key.

The Annual Action Plan of KRCs for the year 2023-24 for L-1 and L-2 training programmes were finalized and 23 Level-1 and 167 Level-2 training programmes were recommended to be conducted during FY 2023-24. Further, 35 additional training programmes were granted to 03 KRCs.

**The training programmes for this financial year cover various aspects of JJM such as:**

- i. Water accounting, audit, water use efficiency and benchmarking studies of Rural Water Supply schemes
- ii. Direct injection of treated rainwater in aquifer recharge, revival of springs & spring shed management, spring-based water system and innovative technologies for mountainous area
- iii. Operation and Maintenance of water supply systems, Utility approach & tariff collection mechanism
- iv. Water quality monitoring & surveillance, Selection, Design, Construction and O&M of Water Treatment plants and Intake structures for sustainable Rural Water Supply schemes in hilly areas
- v. Participatory Planning, Implementation and Operation & Maintenance of Rural Water Supply schemes under JJM
- vi. Public utility approach in rural water supply and service delivery / functionality of FHTCs
- vii. Innovative technologies for efficient water supply and distribution
- viii. Institutional strengthening and behavior changes at the leadership level
- ix. Rainwater Harvesting, Groundwater Recharge, Water Conservation

- x. Use of IT in Water Quality surveillance, reporting and follow ups

The overall progress of training programmes conducted by L1 and L2 KRCs in the Year 2023-24, as on 31st March, 2024 is given below:

Category	No. of training programs completed	No. of participants
L-1	2	181
L-2	78	7577

### 3.3.7.2 Rural WASH Partners' Forum

Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, have brought the organizations working in the rural WASH sector under one umbrella as the Rural WASH Partners' Forum (RWPF) for better collaboration & synergy besides creating an environment of learning and knowledge sharing, finding scalable and cost-effective solutions, sharing best practices & success stories while avoiding overlap in efforts. KPMG, India have been entrusted with the responsibility of platform coordinator for RWPF.

The inaugural workshop of RWPF was organized on 22nd August 2022 at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi to discuss and firm up future collaboration and relationship between the partners to support the initiatives taken under the flagship missions viz. Swachh Bharat Mission (G) and Jal Jeevan Mission. The workshop was chaired by Secretary, DDWS. The key decision points arising out of the aforesaid inaugural workshop were as under:

- Lead Partners for various thematic areas shall soon be finalized by the Department;
- Lead Partners for various States/ UTs shall be finalized based on information available from Partners at the time of registration for the first meeting.

Accordingly, 12 identified thematic areas have been allocated to the Development Partners. The same has also been conveyed to Lead Partners with a request to-

- collaborate with support partners for the thematic area they are leading and to prepare a road map for next one year clearly bringing out the challenges, possible approaches/solutions/interventions.
- devise a mechanism for documentation and wider dissemination of success stories and best practices from field, in their thematic area;
- suggest, in consultation with support partners & State/UTs, for launch of special campaign(s) in their thematic area, for better implementation and achievement of the objectives.

The details of Thematic Areas and RWPF Thematic Area Lead Partners is mentioned below-

Sr. No.	Thematic Area	RWPF Thematic Area Lead Partners
1	Faecal Sludge Management	Wash Institute
2	Grey Water Management	Water Aid
3	Plastic Waste Management	Centre for Environment and Education
4	Water Quality Management	INREM Foundation
5	Source Sustainability	Aga Khan Foundation
6	Operation & Maintenance, WASH In Institutions and Gender	Water Aid
7	Information, Education & Communication	BMGF
8	Capacity Building	UNICEF
9	Corporate Social Responsibility	India Sanitation Coalition - Ficci
10	IOT & Cloud Based Computing	Tata Trusts
11	Innovation and R&D including use of Technologies	Piramal Foundation
12	Skilling	AILSG

DDWS has also allotted states/UTs to RWPF Partners for better coordination with States and UTs to work collaboratively with the states and UTs for providing handholding support to implementing departments of both JJM and SBM-G. The list of state lead partners is as below –

Sr. No.	Organisations	No of States/ UTs	State/UTs
1	Aga Khan	3	Bihar, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh
2	AIIILSG	7	A&N Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, DNH and D&D, Karnataka, Puducherry, Lakshwadeep and Meghalaya
3	INREM Foundation	3	Goa, Gujarat and Odisha
4	Piramal Foundation	2	Assam and Rajasthan
5	Tata Trust	3	Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand and Maharashtra
6	UNICEF	6	Andhra Pradesh, Ladakh, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Uttarakhand
7	WASH Institute	2	West Bengal and Tamil Nadu
8	Water Aid	6	Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Manipur, Punjab and Sikkim
9	Centre of Environment and Education	2	Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh

### Scope of Work

The platform shall be a place for open deliberation, where development partners can present their ideas and progress, and bring policy changes with a view to accelerate mission progress. It shall not be an implementing body, but one that shall create space for an exchange of ideas. The platform shall undertake the following activities:

- Develop a long-term plan and annual roadmap for positioning RWPF as a WASH think tank;

- Act as a liaison between DDWS and Development Partners/ States related to RWPF for periodic exchange of ideas;
- Facilitate geographical as well as thematic coverage by forum partners;
- Identify best practices and scalable solutions and provide handholding support to States/ Districts and other partners;
- Regular roundtable meetings with sector leads to study the progress of the mission, course corrections, and align interventions with mission priorities;
- Establish synergies between the Sector partners and the States/ UTs for their effective engagement in the WASH sector;
- Regional and National Conferences, webinars, and trainings on Thematic Area topics by Thematic leads driving the sector.

### 3.3.7.3 Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee National Institute of Water & Sanitation (SPM-NIWAS)

Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee National Institute of Water & Sanitation (SPM – NIWAS), earlier named as National Centre for Drinking Water Sanitation & Quality (NCDWSQ), set up at Joka, Kolkata is an autonomous institution of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS), Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India. Hon’ble Prime Minister inaugurated this institute on 30.12.2022.

SPM – NIWAS has been set up at a cost of around Rs. 100 Crore, on 8.72 acres of land at Joka, Diamond Harbour Road, Kolkata, West Bengal. Through this apex institute on Water and Sanitation, the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS) aims to bridge the knowledge and capacity building gap in the field of public health engineering, sanitation & hygiene, through short, medium & long-term courses which are not just related to engineering but also cover aspects of management, health, accounting, law and public policies.

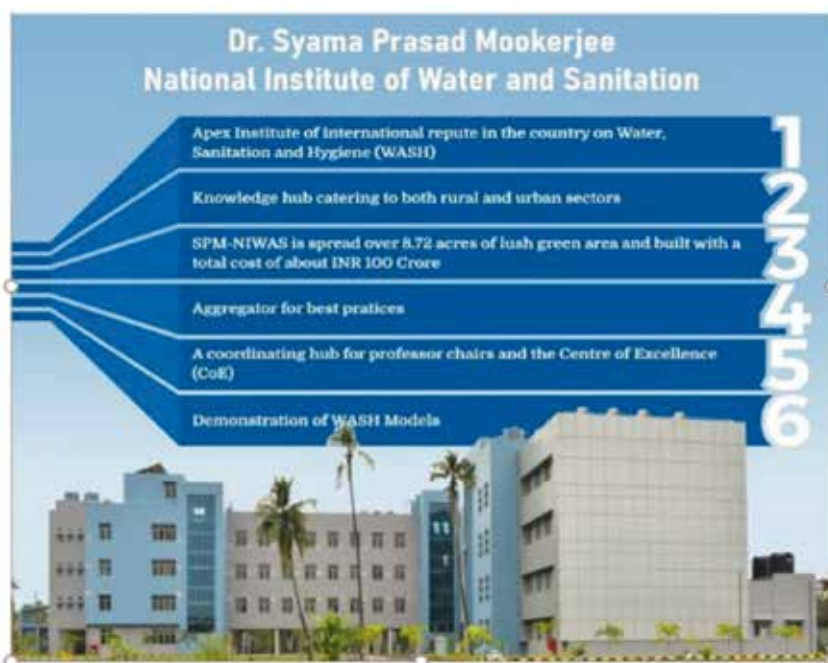
## Vision

The SPM-NIWAS is to work as the apex Institute of international repute in the country on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), catering both rural and urban sector, and become a knowledge and solutions hub.

## Mission

**The Institute will realize the vision by:**

- 1) Working extensively in the key verticals/ areas of focus, viz. training and capacity building, education, innovation and research and development, advice and consultancy, outreach, and technology and solutions bank;
- 2) Facilitating implementation of transformational programmes in the drinking water and sanitation sector, both in urban and rural areas;
- 3) Developing expertise, people, solutions, pedagogy, tools, platforms, technologies, designs, practices, laboratories, products and repositories in all areas related to planning, design, management of water and sanitation and allied disciplines;
- 4) Enhancing its capability to the extent of driving national and international programmes related to water and sanitation, engineering, management and drive solutions that are technologically, economically, socially and ecologically viable and sustainable;
- 5) Building capacities of multi stakeholders involved in water and sanitation management to ensure long-term service delivery through regular training and short-term courses;
- 6) Developing higher education in water and sanitation management including public health engineering through academic programmes ranging from Masters to Post-Doctoral-level;
- 7) Generating evidence-based research, evaluate technologies and transfer innovative solutions from lab to field;
- 8) Supporting States in quality implementation, monitoring & evaluation and sustaining the outcomes of water and sanitation programmes through its outreach and consultancy services which will be beneficial to both the institute and the States;
- 9) Building a repository of technologies and solutions, i.e. a technology and solutions bank by collecting, collating and classifying and become a renowned knowledge partner;
- 10) Developing information technology infrastructure and deploying it for storing, processing and sharing information effectively with stakeholders;
- 11) Utilizing state-of-the-art technology such as Deep technology for transforming public water systems, facilities and management of water programs, etc. and
- 12) Supporting development of a body for prescribing norms and standards in public health engineering and for undertaking



accreditation/ certification of the public health engineers so that they are well-equipped to discharge their responsibilities and deal with emerging issues.

### **Trainings and workshops/ Conference**

The Institute organized online training sessions and offline workshops as mentioned below:

i.) Offline “orientation training sessions for NWEs on ground truthing and implementation JJM”

The institute has been entrusted with the task of empanelment and deployment of National WASH Experts for ground truthing and implementation of JJM at ground level. As on date, the Institute has empaneled 74 NWEs. The Institute organized offline orientation training sessions for NWEs on ground truthing and implementation of JJM at ground level on 2nd March, 2023 at Scope Complex, New Delhi.

ii.) One day offline “Inaugural & National Conference on Drinking Water Quality - Issues and Challenges” at SPM-NIWAS, Kolkata

The Institute organized a one-day National Conference on Drinking Water Quality- Issues and Challenges” at SPM-NIWAS, Joka, Kolkata on 30th December, 2022. The Inaugural ceremony and the national conference were witnessed by approx. 220 officers from States /UTs rural water supply departments and officers of DDWS, SPM-NIWAS, UNICEF and WASH Partners.

iii.) National workshop on IoT sensor-based measurement and monitoring of rural water supply system at SPM-NIWAS

The Institute organized two days residential “National Workshop on IoT Sensor based Measurement and Monitoring of Rural Water Supply System” at SPM-NIWAS, Kolkata. The workshop was attended by officers from State/ UT rural water supply departments, officers of DDWS, SPM-NIWAS and UNICEF.

### **3.3.7.4 National WASH Experts (NWEs)**

DDWS has directed Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee National Institute of Water and Sanitation (SPM-NIWAS) (erstwhile NCDWSQ) to undertake the work of empanelment and deployment of Sector Experts for ground truthing and providing technical assistance to expedite the implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) at ground level in view of the following objectives:

- Independent monitoring of the programme;
- Ground truthing of implementation in villages;
- Provide inputs for corrective action at field level to respective States/ UTs;
- Facilitate in providing star rating to water supply system in States/ UTs;
- To check the quality of water service delivery, long term sustainability of schemes.

In view of above, 74 individual domain experts having experience in WASH and Public Health Engineering sector were engaged so that maximum number of villages may be visited. So far as on 31.03.2024, more than 3,716 villages in 243 districts have been visited and reports are uploaded on JJM-IMIS.

### **3.3.7.5 Professor Chair**

Given the evolving objectives and requirements of the Mission, Jal Jeevan Mission - Professor Chairs have been established, with the guidelines to provide domain specific support to the National Jal Jeevan Mission and the State Water and Sanitation/ Rural Water Supply/ PHE Departments so as to achieve the objectives of the Jal Jeevan Mission as well as the Swachh Bharat Mission.

The new initiative aligns with the vision, mission and objectives of the Jal Jeevan Mission and the Swachh Bharat Mission; ensure an effective mode of selection of the Professor Chair; ensure the adequacy of the grant-in-aid to meet the objectives; and have a balance of training, outreach, academic activities, and research.

To have wide consultations for an informed view on effective engagement of the national programmes with academic institutions through the mechanism of the Professor Chairs, following five Professor Chairs have been set up as detailed in table below:

**Table 5: Five focus area and Institutes for hosting JJM – Professor Chair**

Sr. No.	Focus area	Institute	JJM Professor Chair
1.	Utility development & water economics	Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Bangalore	Prof. Gopal Naik
2.	Sustainability of drinking water sources	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Jodhpur	Prof. Pradip Kumar Tewari
3.	Water treatment technology	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Guwahati	Prof. Mihir Kr. Purkait
4.	Decentralized governance for water & sanitation services	Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai	Prof. Amita Bhide
5.	IT and data science for service delivery	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kanpur	Prof. Amit Mitra

DDWS has sanctioned ₹30.59 Crore for 5-year term of 5 JJM-Professor Chairs and released ₹9.48 Crore in two years of operationalization of office of JJM-Professor Chairs. The JJM-Professor Chairs are to undertake functions like training & capacity building, outreach & consultancy, academic programmes, research & innovation in their assigned focus area. A meeting was held under the chairpersonship of Hon'ble MoJS on 06.03.2023 to review the activities under JJM-PC. In the meeting, it was suggested that Professor Chairs may undertake the studies to assess impact of the progress made under JJM.

A study undertaken by Professor Chair IIM-Bangalore, with technical support from the International Labour Organization (ILO), has estimated an immense employment generation potential of JJM to the tune of 2.82 crore person-year employment. This includes 59.93 lakh person-year of direct employment during the construction phase of JJM and an additional 2.22 crore person-year of indirect employment in the country through manpower engaged in production of the materials such as pipes, valves, pumps etc. Almost 40% of the direct employment created i.e., 23.8 lakh person-year, is estimated to be on account of engagement of engineers, managers, plumbers, electricians, motor mechanics and

chemists etc. Additionally, 11.84 lakh person-years of direct employment has been estimated during the Operations & Maintenance (O&M) phase every year.

### 3.3.8 Committees under JJM

#### 3.3.8.1 State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee (SLSSC)

States are to ensure that all schemes proposed are closely scrutinized so that they are in consonance with JJM guidelines. Every State/ UT, therefore, also has a State/ UT Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee (SLSSC) which essentially works as a State-level technical committee. The Committee examines the technical proposals and reviews the functioning/ performance of existing water supply schemes for the availability of potable drinking water in adequate quantity in the rural habitations of the State/ UT.

The SLSSC chaired by the administrative Secretary of the concerned State/ UT and having representatives from DDWS also consists of Mission Director of SWSM, Director Regional Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), Director State Water Resource/ Ground Water Department, Director Regional office of Central Water Commission, Chief Engineer PHED and any other member (need-based) as decided by

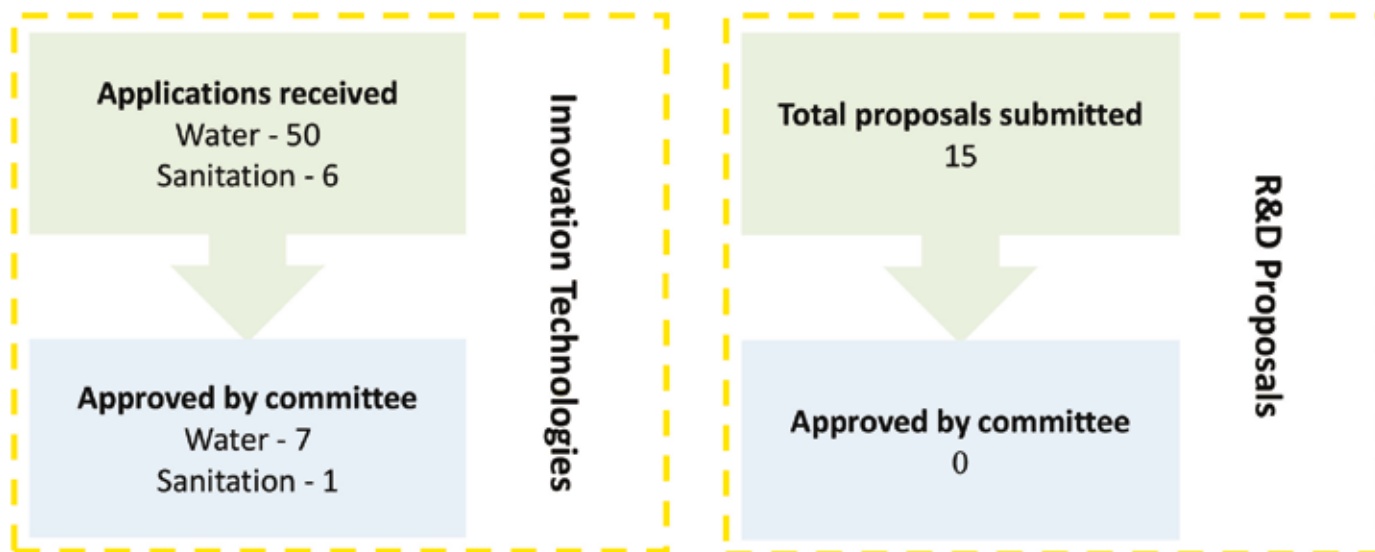
the State/ UT. Every State's SLSCC convenes meeting for approval of the schemes that are not under the purview of DWSM for sanctions like intra/ inter-district distribution networks, regional water supply schemes, bulk water transfer through grids and treatment plants. Proposals placed before SLSCC are reviewed by the Source Finding Committee (SFC) for availability of potable water in adequate quantity and prescribed quality for the design period.

### 3.3.8.2 Technical Committee

To achieve the goal of universal coverage by FHTC to every rural household by 2024, on this scale and with speed, there are huge challenges for which innovative solutions with the use of new technologies would be required. Keeping this in view, a Technical Committee under the chairmanship of Principal Scientific Advisor to the Government of India has been constituted.

The Committee has invited technical solutions/ innovations for drinking water and sanitation sectors; identified and recommended them after a rigorous appraisal process to solve the challenges. A similar exercise is being undertaken for inviting high-end R&D proposals for customized solutions. The State Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Departments are also represented in the Committee. The technologies submitted would be measured on suitable parameters to be developed as a matrix under the ASSURED system of evaluation.

The committee held one meeting, i.e., its eighth meetings in the year 2023 on 13th July 2023. The accepted technologies are also shared with the States for adoption in the field.



**Table 2: Details of Technologies approved by the Technical Committee**

S. No.	Category	Company	Technology
1.	Water	Envirogreen Minetech India Pvt Ltd	Nano catalytic water conversion
2.		M/s ELICO Limited	Water quality Monitoring Instruments (e-Jal)
3.		SVS AQUA Technologies	CDD 5000(CLO2 Chlorine Dioxide Disinfection Chemical)
4.		SVS AQUA Technologies	ChloriTab – Chlorine Dioxide Tablet
5.		VP Eco Trade LLP	Automatic Liquid or Bleaching Powder Solution Dosing System based on ORP Sensors.
6.		Pristine Sustainable Solutions Private Limited	Self-Sustainable Solution for Removing/Reduction heavy metals such as Iron, Manganese, Arsenic, ETC and Volatile Organic Chemicals such as Ammonia, Carbon dioxide, Hydrogen Sulphide and Turbidity from ground water and surface water by induced vacuum aeration, hybrid filtration & Siphon Assisted Auto backwash system.
7.		GCT Flow Regulators Mfg. LLP, Jodhpur	The Gravity Control Tower (GCT)
8	Sanitation	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Institute (WASH Institute)	Mobile Septage Treatment Unit

### 3.3.8.3 Committee for finalization of Annual Action Plans (AAPs) of States/ UTs

The committee for finalization of Annual Action Plans constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary, DDWS with following members:

- i.) Additional Secretary & Mission Director, NJJM, DDWS
- ii.) Joint Secretary & Mission Director SBM, DDWS
- iii.) Joint Secretary & FA, DDWS
- iv.) Nominee of Principal Scientific Adviser
- v.) Nominee of Secretary, Rural Development (AS/ JS in-charge of MNREGS)
- vi.) Nominee of Secretary, Panchayati Raj
- vii.) Chief Controller of Accounts
- viii.) Technical Director, NIC
- ix.) All Directors/ DS in NJJM
- x.) All Technical Officers in NJJM

### 3.4 Annual Action Plan

Every year, States/ UTs are required to formulate an Annual Action Plan (AAP) which is an extensive exercise that begins in early February. The objective is to have a robust plan that provides direction for implementation based on identified priorities, reduce risk of uncertainty by forecasting the activities to be done in future, etc. Based on the IMIS data entered by States, intensive analysis and evaluation is carried out for every State/ UT on their existing water supply scenario, especially on priority areas. The planning exercise assists the key stakeholders in visualizing the implementation process, framing a task list with timelines to achieve the approved targets, facilitating coordination ensuring the entire institutional mechanism is oriented to work in the desired direction.

#### 3.4.1 Focus of AAP

##### A. Targeting low hanging fruits

The fastest way of providing tap water connection is by utilizing the existing/ ongoing piped water supply network as 'low-hanging fruits' and retrofitting them by extending the distribution network to provide tap water connections. In villages with existing piped water supply networks and tap connections to some households, it is mandatory to connect every household in the village adopting the saturation method.

- i.) Providing tap water connections from existing PWS schemes to remaining households of the village;
- ii.) Augmentation and retrofitting of existing schemes to make them JJM compliant;
- iii.) Connect all households of the village where existing coverage of tap water supply is high and few Households left;
- iv.) Analysis of life cycle/ design period of schemes to improve their efficiency.

##### B. Empowering GPs/ VWSCs/ Pani Samitis to shoulder key responsibility

Empowering communities to prepare VAPs is of utmost importance to:

- i.) facilitate GPs/ VWSCs to prepare VAPs incorporating key components;
- ii.) explore convergence by dovetailing resources at GP/ village level.

##### C. Prioritizing JE-AES affected districts

Japanese Encephalitis-Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (JE-AES) is a serious health hazard. The disease mostly affects children and young adults which can lead to morbidity and mortality. These infections particularly affect malnourished children of poor economic backgrounds. As many as 60 (now 61) high priority districts in five States are identified for strengthening prevention and control measures through five Union Ministries with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare as the nodal Ministry. Jal Jeevan Mission is a key programme in reducing the burden of disease in these districts.

Jal Jeevan Mission has significantly strengthened the preventive measures to reduce the spread of JE-AES by providing a clean tap water supply to economically poor households in the affected priority districts of Assam, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. On 15th August 2019, when Jal Jeevan Mission was announced, only 8.02 lakh (2.72%) households in these districts across the five States had tap water supply in their homes. Due to the efforts of States, as on 31st March 2024, over 2.25 crore (71.15%) households have been provided clean tap water supply in their homes, i.e., more than 28-fold increase in coverage.



#### D. Prioritizing Aspirational Districts

With the Union Government's undivided focus on providing basic amenities in remote areas, aspirational districts, border areas, etc., this mission strives to ensure safe drinking water in every rural household without any discrimination. The principle is 'no one is left out', and those who are so far unserved get assured potable drinking water in their homes. Districts with low human development indices (HDIs) have been identified as Aspirational Districts by the NITI Aayog. On 15th August 2019, when Jal Jeevan Mission was announced, only 21.66 lakh (7.82%) households in 112 Aspirational Districts had tap water supply in their homes. As on 31st December, 2023, tap water supply has been provided to over 1.96 crore (71.94%) households in aspirational districts, i.e., a ten-fold increase.

#### E. Prioritizing water quality-affected habitations

Emphasizing water quality, under JJM, States/ UTs are advised to adopt the following strategy to provide safe drinking water in quality affected habitations on priority.

- i.) In water quality-affected habitations, especially with Arsenic and Fluoride contamination, potable water has to be ensured on priority;
- ii.) Since the commissioning of piped water supply schemes may take a longer time, States have been advised to install Community Water Purification Plants (CWPP), especially in Arsenic and Fluoride-affected habitations as an interim (short-term) measure to provide 8-10 lpcd for drinking and cooking purposes. However, States are asked to plan for piped water supply to every home in these habitations on priority;
- iii.) In villages with sufficient groundwater availability but having quality issues, adoption of suitable in-situ treatment technology is to be explored;
- iv.) In villages with water quality issues and non-availability of suitable surface water sources in nearby areas, it may be more appropriate to transfer bulk water from long distances.

S. No.	Contaminant	No. of quality-affected habitations			
		As on 01.08.2019	As on 31.03.2024		
			Total	Covered with Short term measures	Remaining
1.	Arsenic	11,559	378	378	-
2.	Fluoride	6,852	348	348	-
3.	Heavy Metals	2,151	81	69	12
4.	Iron	18,562	4,503	1	4,502
5.	Nitrate	1,383	447	7	440
6.	Salinity	13,226	8,493	6	8,487
<b>Total</b>		<b>53,733</b>	<b>14,250</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>13,441</b>

As reported by States, access to potable water has been ensured in all arsenic and fluoride affected habitations in the country.

- F. Simultaneously, States are to start work in villages without any PWS as well;
- G. In water-deficient and quality-affected areas, States are preparing and implementing schemes for bulk water transfer and distribution network along with treatment plants;
- H. Support activities – plan for engagement of ISAs, VWSCs formation, VAP preparation, IEC activities, support staff, capacity building, skilling, third-party inspection, grievance redressal, etc.
- I. Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance activities – plan for new laboratories to be set up, NABL accreditation/ recognition, PPP, water quality testing and sanitary survey targets, etc.
- J. Financial planning – annual and quarterly plan for the financial year, plan for convergence, O&M, EAPs, etc.

### 3.4.2 Approval of Annual Action Plan

States/ UTs presented their Annual Action Plan (AAP) 2023-24 for the implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission before the committee for its finalization during 28th Feb– 27th March, 2023.

This month-long exercise, was done by the committee chaired by Secretary, DDWS, and rigorous scrutiny was undertaken of the proposed Annual Action Plan (AAP) prepared by States/ UTs before finalizing the same. Thereafter, funds have been released throughout the year. Regular field visits, review meetings were held to ensure implementation of these Annual Action Plans to achieve the goal of Jal Jeevan Mission.

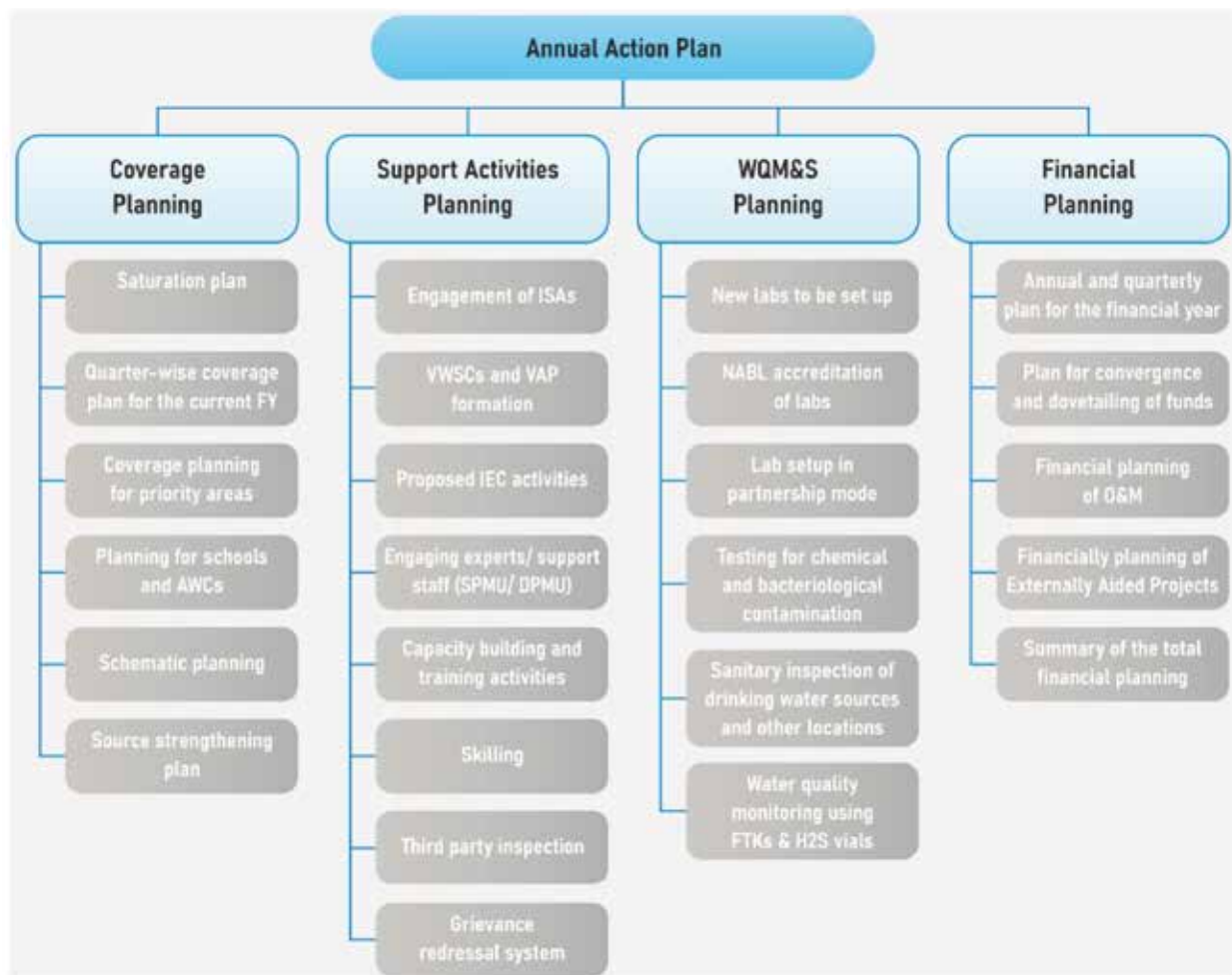


Figure 3.3: Components of Annual Action Plan

## 3.5 Major initiatives undertaken

### 3.5.1 Building partnerships, changing lives

#### 3.5.1.1 International Cooperation

The government of India is building strategic international partnerships to enhance international cooperation in specific areas of water supply, water distribution, wastewater and solid waste treatment, sewerage systems, re-use of treated wastewater, water management, and energy optimization.

India being a favorite destination for investment, drinking water sector has a huge potential for investors to come forward and provide innovative solutions making water supply systems efficient and sustainable.

##### 3.5.1.1.1 India and Denmark Partnership

India and Denmark have entered into a Green Strategic Partnership on 28th September 2020, and a Joint Work Plan (2021-2023) has subsequently been formulated between the National Jal Jeevan Mission, Ministry of Jal Shakti, New Delhi and Danish Environment Protection Agency, Ministry of Environment, Denmark (DEPA) to support Government of India's objective of providing drinking water supply to all rural households by 2024. The objective of the work plan aims to enhance cooperation in the specific areas of water supply, water distribution, wastewater treatment, sewerage systems, re-use of treated wastewater, water management and energy optimization in the water sector through the Indo-Danish Water Technology Alliance (WTA).

The cooperation aims to work to support a range of priorities of the JJM and co-create solutions in the fields of policy, planning, regulation and implementation as well as technology, research & development and skilling that combine Danish and Indian expertise. NJJM will provide support to DEPA in its outreach to State and District-level partners. DEPA has already started working with the Government of Tamil Nadu and forged an alliance with UNOPS for work in Uttar Pradesh.

A steering committee with high-level representatives of the Ministry of Jal Shakti and DEPA, the Embassy of Denmark to India has been constituted as a part of the work plan implementation and review of its progress. Series of meetings in between NJJM and DEPA are being conducted to expedite the partnerships and outcomes of the support.

The Second meeting of the Steering Committee was held on 02.02.2023 at Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation to plan activities for 2023. As part of action plan for 2023, two webinars have been conducted on relevant water related topics, a study tour with 11 participants consisting of senior officials from States/ UTs and NJJM was organized from 28th August, 2023 to 1st September, 2023. An officer from NJJM has been studying Groundwater Resource Management from Denmark in hybrid mode. Further, tailor-made training courses for participants from States/ UTs are being planned.

#### 3.5.1.2 JJM on a global platform

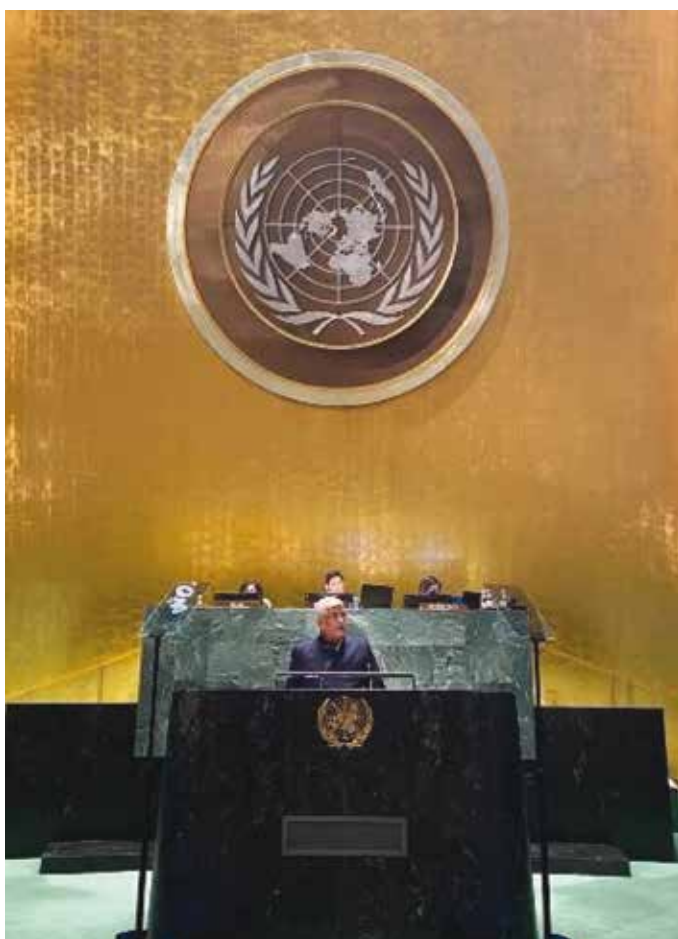
##### 3.5.1.2.1 UN Water Conference

Hon'ble Minister of Jal Shakti (MoJS) attended UN Water Conference, 2023 held on 22-24 March, 2023 in New York, USA with a delegation consisting of DG, NMCG, Addl. Secretary & Mission Director, NJJM and ED (Technical), NMCG. During the event, Hon'ble MoJS interacted with participants in 5 side events and held bilateral meetings with Heads of delegation of 13 countries namely Denmark, Egypt, European Union, France, Israel, Vietnam, United Kingdom, Singapore, Canada, Indonesia, Japan, UAE, and Bangladesh.

Union Minister of Jal Shakti, Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat delivered the keynote address at a panel discussion on 'Namami Gange - an integrated and holistic approach towards conservation and rejuvenation of River Ganga and its ecosystem' organised by National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) during the UN Water Conference 2023 at United Nations Headquarter, New York on 23rd March 2023.



Hon'ble Minister of Jal Shakti in his address at UN Water Conference 2023, highlighted the committed investment of \$240 Billion in water sector, achieving SDG 6.1. well before 2030, and the five principles which form benchmark of actions including political will; public financing; partnerships; people's participation; and persuasion.



### 3.5.1.2.2 COP 28

The United Nations Climate Change Conferences are yearly conferences held in the framework of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). They serve as the formal meeting of the UNFCCC parties - Conference of the Parties (COP) to assess progress in dealing with climate change, and beginning in the mid-1990s, to negotiate the Kyoto Protocol to establish legally binding obligations for developed countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions.

#### India Pavilion at COP28 on water

Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation hosted a panel discussion titled 'Women & Water' at COP28, Dubai on 04.12.2023 in India Pavilion. The theme of the session was to depict success stories - Gender responsive climate action plan. The panelists had a fruitful discussion about the importance of WASH services for women, leadership roles for women, and achievements of flagship programmes Jal Jeevan Mission and SBM-G by Govt. Of India. An interactive session was also conducted to address the queries of participants/ delegates. Sh. Jitendra Srivastava, JS&MD-SBMG, Ms. Farai Angela Dunhuma, Senior Wash advisor, UNICEF, Ms. Kate Medlicott, Lead, Sanitation, WHO, Ms. Manisha Chandra, Secy. & Commissioner, Govt. Of Gujarat; and Shri Apporva Oza, Global Lead, Aga Khan Foundation were the panelists.





### 3.5.2 Call based feedback survey

DDWS has engaged an agency to collect call based feedback regarding service delivery of drinking water to households in 'Har Ghar Jal' villages. The feedback from the beneficiaries are being obtained in Hindi, English and 10 regional languages. Outcomes of the survey are shared with States/UTs to take appropriate corrective measures on weekly basis.

### 3.5.3 Studies on potential impact of Jal Jeevan Mission

A compilation of recently published reports of renowned international organizations and academic institutions, including the world Health Organization (WHO), the Development Innovation Lab of Chicago University, and the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore along with International Labour Organization, has been made by DDWS. The compilation indicates the following :-

- A. Potential reduction in child mortality through expanding access to safe drinking water in India. As per the study University of Chicago, The Jal Jeevan Mission's ambition to bring safe drinking water to all rural homes is likely to be highly valuable, preventing around 1,36,000 child deaths annually.
- B. Estimating health gains from increased access to safely managed drinking- water services following Government of India's Jal Jeevan Mission. As per the recently released WHO report, by providing tap water to all

households in the country, the following are likely benefits:

- (i) **Health gains:** it could prevent 4 lakh diarrheal deaths. This is equivalent to savings of 14 million Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALYs).
- (ii) **Associated economic savings:** This could result in a very significant economic value to beneficiaries, with a range from an estimated \$34 billion to \$101 billion.
- (iii) **Time saving:** WHO report preliminary research shows that if the JJM aims are achieved, considerable health, social and economic gains will be realized.

- C. Assessment of employment generation potential of Jal Jeevan Mission. The study conducted by IIM and ILO on 'Assessment of Employment Potential of Jal Jeevan Mission', states that implementation of JJM has the potential to generate 59.93 lakh person-years of direct and 2.22 crore person-years of indirect employment through creation on the piped water supply infrastructure. It is also estimated that 11.18 lakh person-years of additional direct employment is likely to be created, annually, during the O&M stage.

### 3.5.4 Evaluation study on Assessment of functioning of single village water supply schemes (SVS)

- To assess the functionality of Single Village Supply Schemes and their performance on various aspects including
  - o Whether the scheme has been fully completed in all respects i.e. all components as per the sanctioned/ approved estimate have been constructed and commissioned;
  - o whether the scheme has provided the intended services i.e. provision of per capita water per day in adequate quantity of prescribed quality every day during its operation to all villages?

- o number of days/ months the scheme remained non-operational;
- o reliability of water supply i.e. meeting the time schedule of water supply;
- o restoration of scheme after breakdown;
- o levying and collection of service charges; and
- To understand community's perception about the scheme
- Ascertain the reasons for success or failure to meet the intended services and develop recommendations for improving performance of regional water supply schemes under Jal Jeevan Mission.

The study is conducted in 15 States/ UTs namely; Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, MP, Meghalaya, Punjab, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, UP, Uttarakhand & WB. In these 15 States, 400 villages were sampled. However, due to ground level challenges such as inaccessibility in 20 villages of Uttarakhand due to heavy rain, only 367 villages could be covered.

### Key findings :-

As per assessment, out of the schemes covered under SVS Study :-

- 71% schemes are ground water based while 25% are surface water based.
- 88% schemes are implemented as per DPRs
- 82% of the schemes supply more than 55 LPCD of water and 15% of the schemes provide 40-55 LPCD of water. 19% of households receive less than 200 litres per day, i.e., less than 40 LPCD
- 88% of schools and Anganwadi centres under SVS reported receiving sufficient water every day.

- 96% HHs have working tap water connections.
- 48% HHs have fully functional tap water connections.
- 64% of the schemes have been handed over to the Gram Panchayat / Paani Samiti / User group for O&M.
- 20% of households have metered water connections in place.
- 39% households reported to be paying service delivery charges.
- 25% of schools/AWCs pay user charges.
- 65% of villages have deployed formal grievance redressal mechanism

### 3.5.5 Campaign to provide piped water supply to every school, anganwadi centre and ashramshala

The provision of tap water connections in institutions such as schools, anganwadi centres, ashramshalas, etc. is one of the prominent aspects of Jal Jeevan Mission which have profound impact on the health, capacity to learn and well-being of the children. Children are more susceptible to water-borne diseases and spend a lot of their time in schools, anganwadi centres and ashramshalas (residential tribal hostels). Thus, it is important to ensure potable piped water supply in their safe abodes, which has become all the more important during CoVid-19 pandemic. Keeping this in view, a campaign was launched on Gandhi Jayanti, i.e., 2nd October, 2020 to make provision of piped water supply for drinking and cooking of mid-day meals and tap water for handwashing and use in toilets at these centres. The campaign essentially highlights water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) issues with its interplay with children's well-being and their long-term development.

This demand focussed efforts in the form of a time-bound campaign involving Public Health Engineering/ Rural Water Supply Departments/ Agencies/ Gram Panchayats/ VWSCs, Local Communities, Sector

Partners, NGOs, Self-Help Groups, etc., so as to make it a true 'Jan Andolan'.

A study by Nobel Laureate Dr. Michael Kremer and his team has brought out that nearly 30% infant deaths can be reduced if safe water is made available to families for drinking. Diarrhea is a very common ailment especially among new-born children.

The newborns are more susceptible to water ailments. The study draws a conclusion that 1 in every 4 deaths, (1.36 lakh under five deaths per annum) pertaining to children below 5 years can be prevented in India with the provision of safe water.

As on 31st March, 2024, 9.31 lakh (89%) schools and 9.66 lakh (86%) anganwadi centres have piped water supply.

### 3.5.6 Rashtriya Jal Jeevan Kosh (RJK)

Several individuals/ institutions/ corporates/ foreign donors/ philanthropists, etc., have a desire to give back to the society. Recognizing this and in accordance with the vision of the Prime Minister to build a 'Jan Andolan' for potable tap water supply to every rural household and village institution, the 'Rashtriya Jal Jeevan Kosh' (RJK) has been set up under the DDWS to facilitate such contributions for creation of safe drinking water supply in villages of their choice. Objectives of the Kosh are to:

- enable individuals/ organisations to donate/ contribute in making provision of clean drinking water in the village of their choice;
- join the ongoing efforts under JJM to provide tap water in rural homes, schools, Anganwadi centres, tribal residential schools, health-cum-wellness centres, etc.;
- promote R&D, innovation, use of technology in ensuring tap water in rural households;
- build the capacity of the local village community to plan, implement, manage

operate and maintain their water supply schemes; and

- promote water conservation efforts, augmentation/ strengthening of drinking water sources, greywater treatment & re-use, etc., for drinking water security in rural areas.

### 3.5.7 Coverage of Priority areas

#### Aspirational Districts Programme

With the Union Government's undivided focus on providing basic amenities in remote areas, aspirational districts, border areas, etc., this mission strives to ensure safe drinking water in every rural household without any discrimination. The principle is 'no one is left out', and those who are so far unserved get assured potable drinking water in their homes. Districts with low human development indices (HDIs) have been identified as Aspirational Districts by the NITI Aayog to ensure inclusive growth for all.

On 15th August 2019, when Jal Jeevan Mission was announced, only 21.41 lakh (7.86%) households in 112 Aspirational Districts had tap water supply in their homes. As on 31st March, 2024, tap water supply has been provided to over 2.06 crore (75.49%) households in aspirational districts, i.e., a ten-fold increase.

#### Aspirational Block Programme

Another initiative of NITI Aayog, the Aspirational Blocks Programme (ABP) was launched on January 7, 2023. ABP focuses on improving governance to enhance the quality of life of citizens in the most difficult and relatively underdeveloped blocks of India. 500 blocks from 329 districts across 27 states and 4 Union Territories of India are part of the programme. The Programme focusses on monitoring key socio-economic indicators categorized under major sectors namely, Health and Nutrition, Education, Agriculture and Water Resources, Financial Inclusion and Skill Development, Basic Infrastructure and overall Social Development.

As on 31st March, 2024, out of 1.41 crores rural households in 500 aspirational blocks, tap water supply has been provided to over 0.99 crores (70%) rural households.

### Vibrant Village Programme

Vibrant Villages Programme (VVP), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Govt. of India was announced for comprehensive development of the selected villages in 46 blocks in 19 districts abutting northern border in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Uttarakhand and UT of Ladakh. Digital Vibrant Villages Programme (Digital VPP) has been developed by Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs for monitoring the progress in identified villages on fortnightly basis.

This Department has integrated JJM IMIS with Digital VVP portal to monitor the progress of Jal Jeevan Mission in these villages. Thus, as on 31st March, 2024, out of 34,490 households in vibrant villages in 5 States/ UTs, tap water supply provision has been made to 34,384 (99.69%) rural households.

### Sansad Adarash Gram Yojana

Sansad Adarash Gram Yojana was launched in 2014 with the aim to create Adarash Grams by making holistic development of villages/ GPs by Ministry of Rural Development. Hence, it is important to ensure that SAGY villages may be prioritized for providing tap water supply under JJM along with other schemes to make them 'Adarsh Grams' in true sense.

As per data reported by States on JJM IMIS, as on 31st March, 2024, there are 30.52 lakh households in SAGY villages, out of which 22.74 lakhs (74.5%) households have been provided with tap water connections. The States have been requested to prioritize work in SAGY villages to provide tap water connections.

#### 3.5.8 Role of MPs in making JJM a 'Jan Andolan'

Recognizing the key role, Members of Parliament/ elected representatives can play a role in mobilizing the local community and empowering them to

ensure assured piped water supply in rural homes, provisions have been made in the guidelines of Jal Jeevan Mission for their participation. MPs are already nominated as Co-Chairperson of the District Level District Development Coordination & Monitoring Committee (DISHA) of the Ministry of Rural Development. Their inputs/ suggestions would be considered while finalizing the District Action Plan (DAP) for 100% coverage for provision of drinking water in all rural households of the districts in their constituencies. Further, before declaring any district as 'Har Ghar Jal' district, i.e., districts with tap water supply in every rural home, Members of Parliament whose constituencies are part of the district would be consulted so that 'no one is left out'. MP (s) are to be invited in every meeting of the District Water & Sanitation Mission (DWSM) as a Special Invitee(s). With union Government's focus to improve the 'quality of life' and bring 'ease of living' for the people living in rural areas, involvement of the Members of Parliament in this flagship programme will make Jal Jeevan Mission, a 'Jan Andolan' - people's movement.



#### 3.5.9 Digital Transformation

##### PM-Gati Shakti Portal

Launched on October 13, 2021, with formal approval from the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) on October 21, the PM GatiShakti National

Master Plan (PMGS-NMP) is a groundbreaking initiative focused on establishing multimodal connectivity infrastructure in economic zones. This transformative approach aims to drive economic growth and sustainable development through seven core engines: Railways, Roads, Ports, Waterways, Airports, Mass Transport, and Logistics Infrastructure. These components work synergistically to propel the economy forward, supported by roles in Energy Transmission, IT Communication, Bulk Water & Sewerage, and Social Infrastructure.

Concurrently, the Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation (DDWS) and the National Informatics

Centre (NIC) actively collaborate to integrate data related to drinking water supply into the PM-GS (Prime Minister GatiShakti) Portal. Recognizing the pivotal role of this data in providing transparent and accessible information on the status and progress of drinking water supply initiatives, this collaboration streamlines access and monitoring for stakeholders. The inclusion of this data onto the PM-GS Portal establishes a user-friendly platform for government officials, policymakers, and the public to stay informed. This initiative fosters transparency, informed decision-making, accountability, and efficient resource management, aligning with the overarching goals of the PM-GatiShakti initiative.



## Internet of Things (IoT) under Jal Jeevan Mission

### Necessity

To ensure functionality, it is proposed to set up 'sensor-based monitoring system' that collects data (on Quantity and quality) from field locations of the rural water supply systems, transmits through network to a central server that analyses the data to monitor and manage functionality both at operational level and at different administrative levels in the States, and at the national level.

The objective of sensor-based monitoring is not only to monitor Key performance indicators, but also ensure quick response, minimum service delivery outage, minimum water loss, optimize efficiency and monitor the quantity and quality on sustainable basis.

### Objective of IoT in JJM

- **Improved success rate of water supply schemes** with end-to-end visibility for corrective actions;
- **Equitable access to all sections of the society; Reduced cost of operations** via preventive and proactive maintenance
- **Better customer satisfaction with improved service levels;**
- **Data-driven and evidence-based planning; Long term sustainability of water sources** through improved source monitoring;
- **Efficient and responsible use of water by end customers** by metering quantity consumed

## Guidelines

Technical committee report on sensor-based monitoring of rural water supply was issued by NJJM in May 2021, as a Road map to rollout in States/ UTs.

This report comprises 3 Solution Design (as shown below), Governance Framework, Hardware Specifications, Standardized Data Format, Network Protocols and Security Standards etc.

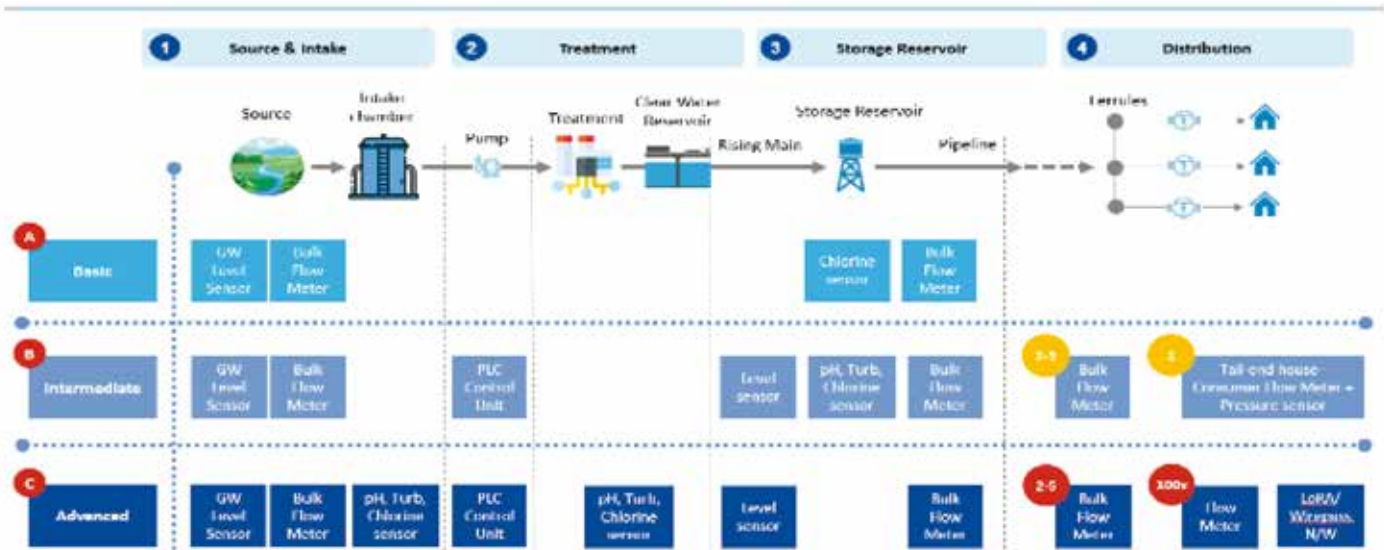


Figure 1 : Three IoT solution options based on scope & affordability

- IoT service providers are made available on GeM portal. The States and UTs were advised to use the GeM portal for inviting bids for deployment of such services under title 'system integration service to implement iot sensor-based measurement and monitoring of rural water supply systems. This can be accessed using weblink:

[https://mkp.gem.gov.in/services#!/browse/services\\_home\\_syst/open](https://mkp.gem.gov.in/services#!/browse/services_home_syst/open).

### 3.5.10 Jal Jeevan Survekshan

In October 2022, the inauguration of Jal Jeevan Survekshan (JJS) by the Honorable Vice President of India marked a significant initiative to evaluate the performance of districts and States/Union Territories (UTs) in achieving the goals of the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM). The primary objective is to foster motivation, instigate healthy competition among districts, and periodically recognize the commendable efforts of the top-performing districts.

The assessment of performance relies on key performance indicators selected based on the coverage percentage of household tap water connections in the respective Districts/States/UTs. The evaluation encompasses five categories based on the coverage of FHTC (Functional Household Tap Connections).

S.No.	Coverage	Category
1.	0% to less than 25%	Aspirants (★)
2.	25% to less than 50%	Performers (★★)
3.	50% to less than 75%	Achievers (★★★)
4.	75% to less than 100%	High Achievers (★★★★)
5.	100%	Front Runners (★★★★★)

These categories are further classified into three award criteria: Best Performing, Fastest Moving, and Graduating.

The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS) formalizes district rankings on a monthly, quarterly, and annual basis. Each month, three

winners from various categories are identified, utilizing three distinct award criteria, from among the 746 districts.

To facilitate the tracking of Jal Jeevan Survekshan rankings, a dedicated portal has been established. The Jal Jeevan Survekshan portal, accessible at [https://ejalshakti.gov.in/jjmreport/JJM\\_DistrictRanking.aspx](https://ejalshakti.gov.in/jjmreport/JJM_DistrictRanking.aspx), has been collaboratively developed by the National Informatics Centre (NIC) and DDWS. This platform serves as a comprehensive resource for monitoring and assessing the performance of districts in alignment with the Jal Jeevan Mission.

As on date, following reports on Jal Jeevan Survekshan have been published and are available on JJM Dashboard :-

- 06 Monthly reports
- 01 Quarterly report
- 01 Half-Yearly report
- 01 Nine-monthly report.

Result of JJS-2023 for the period Oct 2022 to September 2023

Based on the performance of parameters in various categories decided under JJS-2023 for the period 1st Oct 2022 to 30th September 2023 but excluding the scores of Functionality Assessment of tap connections, below are the top rankers excluding functionality assessment scores.

#### A. List of Sates which have secured top rank

Classification based on Tap connection coverage as on 1 Oct' 2022	Assessment criteria for ranking			
	2- States achieving maximum residual FHTC		Most improved States	
	State	Rank	State	Rank
(0-50%)	Uttar Pradesh	1/10	Uttar Pradesh	1/10
	Chhattisgarh	2/10		
(50%-75%)	Mizoram	1/14	Tamil Nadu	1/14
	Arunachal Pradesh	2/14		
75%-100%	Punjab	1/10	Haryana	1/10
	Gujarat	2/10		

## B. List of districts which have secured top rank under best performance

Category of districts (as per coverage status as on 1 <sup>st</sup> Oct 2022)	All India districts		Aspirational Districts	
	District (State)	Rank	District (State)	Rank
Aspirants (*) (FHTC coverage less than 25%)	Shahjahanpur (U.P.)	1/121	Sonbhadra (U.P)	1/27
	Bulandshahr (U.P.)	2/121	Shravasti (U.P.)	2/27
	Bareilly (U.P.)	3/121	Chitrakoot (U.P.)	3/27
	South Salmarā Mancachar	4/121	Fatehpur (U.P.)	4/27
	Budaun (U.P.)	5/121	Siddharth Nagar (U.P.)	5/27
Performers (**) (FHTC coverage between 25% to 50%)	Ghaziabad (U.P)	1/202	Haridwar (Uttarakhand)	1/43
	Hapur (U.P)	2/202	Chandauli (U.P.)	2/43
	Mon (Nagaland)	3/202	Bahraich (U.P.)	3/43
	Mahoba (U.P.)	4/202	Narayanpur	4/43
	Meerut (U.P.)	5/202	Barpeta (Assam)	5/43
Achievers (***) (FHTC coverage between 50% to 75%)	Salem (Tamil Nadu)	1/168	Visakhapatnam (Andhra)	1/21
	Tiruvannamalai (Tamil)	2/168	Mamit (Mizoram)	2/21
	Longleng (Nagaland)	3/168	Kiphire (Nagaland)	3/21
	Namakkal (Tamil Nadu)	4/168	Yadgir (Karnataka)	4/21
	Leh (Ladakh)	5/168	Vizianagaram (Andhra)	5/21
High Achievers (****) (FHTC coverage between 75% to 100%)	Ranipet (Tamil Nadu)	1/127	Y.S.R. (Andhra Pradesh)	1/20
	Jamnagar (Gujarat)	2/127	Ferozepur (Punjab)	2/20
	Tiruvallur (Tamil Nadu)	3/127	Nuapada (Odisha)	3/20
	Surendranagar (Gujarat)	4/127	Namsai (Arunachal)	4/20
	Hamirpur (Himachal)	5/127	Nawada (Bihar)	5/20
Front Runners (*****) (FHTC coverage 100%)	Srinagar (J&K)	1/114	Moga (Punjab)	1/6
	Kanchipuram (Tamil Nadu)	2/114	Mewat (Haryana)	2/6
	Burhanpur (M.P.)	3/114	Chamba (Himachal Pradesh)	3/6
	Porbandar (Gujarat)	4/114		
	Botad (Gujarat)	5/114		

### 3.5.11 Prime Minister's Awards for Excellence in Public Administration, 2022

- Jal Jeevan Mission is one of the scheme towards which two awards out of sixteen are scheduled to be given under the Prime Minister's Awards for Excellence in Public Administration 2022. The scheme for the Prime Minister's Awards for Excellence in Public Administration seeks to recognise the contributions of civil servants in five different areas. The PM award event is open to all district authorities, including the chairman of the DWSSM, the district collector, and the district magistrate.
- The PM Awards for Excellence in Public Administration 2022 would include a (i) trophy, (ii) scroll and (iii) an incentive of Rs. 20 lakh to the awarded District/ Organization to be utilized for implementation of project/ programme or bridging resource gaps in any area of public welfare. In collaboration with DARPG, the questionnaire for taking feedback from beneficiaries of JJM, has been finalized.

## 3.6 Initiatives to ensure water quality

### 3.6.1 Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance (WQM&S)

Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance (WQM&S) has been accorded the highest priority under Jal Jeevan Mission to provide drinking water of prescribed quality to rural households. The department provides technical and financial support to States/ UTs to strengthen the Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance activities.

Water Quality 'Monitoring' by the department and PHED officials and 'Surveillance' by communities are an integral part of JJM's action planning. It is suggested that the sub-divisional/ block laboratory test 100% water sources under its jurisdiction, once for chemical parameters and twice for bacteriological parameters (pre and post-monsoon) in a year, covering all sources of the respective block at least for 16 basic water quality parameters.

Given the priority accorded to water quality, a water quality monitoring and surveillance framework, prepared after several discussions with States/ UTs and other stakeholders, aims to facilitate in water quality testing, monitoring and surveillance activities effectively. The Prime Minister released the framework on 2nd October, 2021.

The States have been advised to enable the public to get their water samples tested at these laboratories at nominal rates. In addition, a widespread campaign to raise awareness to understand and assess basic water quality parameters and the effects of different contaminants is also being planned. Under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), up to 2% of the annual allocation to States can be utilized for Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance (WQMS) activities.

**Table 3: Basic water quality testing parameters**

S. No.	Characteristic	Unit	Requirement (Acceptable Limit)	Permissible Limit in the absence of alternate source
1.	pH	-	6.5- 8.5	No Relaxation
2.	TDS	Milligram/ litre	500	2000
3.	Turbidity	NTU	1	5
4.	Chloride (as Cl)	Milligram/ litre	250	1000
5.	Total Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	Milligram/ litre	200	600
6.	Total Hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	Milligram/ litre	200	600
7.	Sulphate (as SO <sub>4</sub> )	Milligram/ litre	200	400
8.	Iron (as Fe)	Milligram/ litre	1.0	No Relaxation
9.	Total Arsenic (as As)	Milligram/ litre	0.01	No Relaxation
10.	Fluoride (as F)	Milligram/ litre	1.0	1.5
11.	Nitrate (as NO <sub>3</sub> )	Milligram/ litre	45	No Relaxation
12.	Total coliform bacteria	Shall not be detectable in any 100 ml of sample		
13.	E.coli/ Thermotolerant coliform bacteria	Shall not be detectable in any 100 ml of sample		
14.	Free residual Chlorine	Milligram/ litre	0.2	1
15.	Colour	Hazen units	5	15
16.	Odour	-	Agreeable	Agreeable

**Table 4: Parameter-wise suggested rates for testing water samples**

S. No.	Parameters	Individual Rates Recommended (Rs.)	Package Rates Recommended (Rs.)
1.	Odour	1	
2.	Color	1	
3.	pH	1	
4.	Total dissolved solids	1	
5.	Turbidity	5	50
6.	Total alkalinity	20	
7.	Total hardness	20	
8.	Residual chlorine	1	
9.	Chloride	50	50
10.	Sulphate	50	50
11.	Iron	50	50
12.	Total arsenic	100	100
13.	Fluoride	50	50
14.	Nitrate	50	50
15.	Total coliform bacteria	100	100
16.	E.coli or thermo tolerant coliform bacteria	100	100

### 3.6.2 NABL accreditation/ recognition of laboratories

The National Mission is assisting and facilitating States/ UTs in setting up, upgradation, improving the functioning and strengthening of drinking water quality testing laboratories. JJM emphasizes accreditation of drinking water quality testing laboratories as per ISO/IEC 17025 at least for

parameters of basic water quality importance and gradually upgrading to other parameters as per the local condition. At the time of announcement of JJM, less than 50 laboratories across country were accredited by NABL. As on 31st March 2024, 1,513 laboratories are NABL accredited/ recognized.

S. No.	Laboratory level	Number of laboratories		NABL accreditation/ recognition	
		As on 31.03.2023	As on 31.03.2024	As on 31.03.2023	As on 31.03.2024
1.	State	34	41	18	27
2.	Regional	21	21	15	21
3.	District	645	653	428	532
4.	Block	148	154	103	133
5.	Sub-division	1,165	1,187	479	800
6.	Mobile	64	69	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,077</b>	<b>2,124</b>	<b>1,043</b>	<b>1,513</b>

### 3.6.3 Water Quality Management Information System (WQMIS)

NJIM has developed an online portal on Water Quality Management Information System (WQMIS). It has been envisaged that all the water quality testing data be available on JJM-WQMIS.

The features of this JJM-WQMIS are as follows:

- i.) All the laboratories in the State/ UTs will be registered and mapped in the portal.
- ii.) Field Test Kit (FTK) users in every village would be registered in the online portal by the block/ sub-divisional laboratory that provides services in that area. The persons trained in FTK testing are also given the training to upload the FTK test results on JJM-WQMIS.

- iii.) Uploading the details of the water sample and the test results.
- iv.) Uploading the inventory, human resources and fees collected by the respective laboratory.

The WQMIS has a considerable volume of data on water quality of different drinking water sources. These data sets can be standardised, which will enable the integration of collected drinking water quality data. The FTK test data, water quality sensor data from the smart water supply system (if available), and water sample test results collected from different laboratories can be integrated to derive a comprehensive picture of the water quality of water sources.

#### Status of testing of drinking water samples in 2023-24 (as on 31/12/2023)

##### Lab Testing Status



##### FTK Testing Status



Figure 3.4: Status of drinking water samples - Snapshot of JJM-WQMIS

### 3.6.4 Swachh Jal Se Suraksha

'Supply of Safe Water' has been one of the key considerations under the JJM. Therefore, to impress upon the States/ UTs to make concerted efforts in taking up water quality monitoring and surveillance activities, Hon'ble Union Minister of Jal Shakti launched Jal Jeevan Mission: Swachh Jal se Suraksha (SJSS) Campaign from 2nd October, 2022 to 26th January, 2023. Subsequently, the campaign was extended up to 31st March, 2023. State Public

Health Engineering (PHE) / Rural Water Supply (RWS) Department to act as 'Nodal Department' for spearheading the campaign.

The objectives of the campaign were to ensure drinking water quality and create awareness among representatives of the Panchayati Raj institutions and rural communities about quality of drinking water in their respective villages, water quality issues, water

borne diseases & health impacts and avoiding use of water from quality-affected sources.

Under campaign, following activities has been taken up by States/ UTs:

- i.) Testing of PWS sources in all villages for chemical parameters and bacteriological parameters (post monsoon).
- ii.) Water quality testing at household level in villages.
- iii.) Water quality testing in Schools and Anganwadi Centres.
- iv.) Remedial action taken for contaminated samples.
- v.) Training of women for water quality testing using FTK/ H2S vials at village level.

The scoring methodology assigning marks for different activities undertaken by States/ UTs under campaign is as follows:

- I.) Drinking water quality testing at source and village level (200 marks) – 50 marks for each indicator
  - a.) %age of water sources wherein drinking water quality testing done for
    - i.) Chemical parameters
    - ii.) Bacteriological parameters (post-monsoon)
  - b.) %age of villages wherein drinking water quality testing done for
    - i.) Chemical parameters
    - ii.) Bacteriological parameters (post-monsoon)

II.) %age of schools and anganwadis wherein drinking water quality was tested (100 marks)

III.) %age of villages where at least 3 household samples were tested (200 marks)

IV.) %age of villages wherein women trained for water quality testing using FTKs (100 marks)

V.) %age of contaminated samples for which Remedial action taken (100 marks)

State/ UT-wise 'Score' and 'Rank' details are at **Annex-X.**

As a result of concerted efforts made by States/ UTs for water quality monitoring and surveillance during campaign period and progress reported on WQMIS portal, the activities-wise overall progress in as under:

- i.) Water quality testing has been reported in 5.39 lakh (89.69 %) villages for chemical and in 4.47 lakh (74.46 %) villages for bacteriological contamination (post monsoon).
- ii.) Drinking water samples were tested in 6.58 lakh (67.63 %) schools and 7.16 lakh (67.43 %) anganwadi centres.
- iii.) 21.80 lakh women have been trained from 4.59 lakh (76.41 %) villages for water quality testing using Field Testing Kits (FTKs).
- iv.) Remedial action has been taken for 90.34% of contaminated sample reported.

State/ UT-wise details are at **Annex-XI, XII, XIII & XIV.**

## 3.7 Engagement with States/ UTs

In the spirit of partnership and participatory approach to achieve 100% FHTCs, national government has been facilitating the implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission in States/ UTs through sensitization workshops, sharing desk analysis, intense and multiple review meetings, handholding support in preparation of robust Annual Action Plans, enabling their readiness in achieving AAP targets, follow-up, State field visits, etc.

### 3.7.1 State-level workshops

To sensitize practitioners on various components of JJM and initiatives, teams from NJJM comprising officers and PMU consultants have visited States and presented key aspects, viz., JJM vision, strategy, PFMS, planning, digital governance, WQMIS, etc., to engineers, ISAs, chemists, etc.

### 3.7.2 Review meetings

Regular review meetings are organized with States/ UTs through both video conference-based as well as offline meetings at State-level.

Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation organized review meeting with Chief Secretary/ Administrator, Secretary in-charge of the Finance Department, and Secretaries in-charge of Rural Sanitation and Rural Water, in all States/ UTs in February - March 2023. The meeting was chaired by Secretary, DDWS. During the meeting progress of Jal Jeevan Mission against AAP (2022-23) targets, financial progress, unspent balance, State share release etc., and utilization of 15th Finance Commission grants were reviewed.

Progress of Jal Jeevan Mission was also reviewed during Annual Action Plan discussion with States in March 2023. Regular review meetings on implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission with States/ UTs were held on 09.05.2023, 02.06.2023, 22.07.2023, 11.08.2023 and 15.09.2023 under the chairmanship of Secretary, DWS with ACS/ Pr. Secretary/ Secretary-in-charge of Rural Water Supply/ PHE Departments of all States/UTs.

National Jal Jeevan Mission (NJJM) held mid-year review meeting with States/ UTs, under the chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation, on 16.10.2023 with all states and UTs. The mid-year review was followed up by another review meeting on 04.12.2023. During the review, NJJM presented the status of half-yearly progress made vis-à-vis approved Annual Action Plan of 2022-23 as well as saturation plan and steps taken for expeditious implementation of JJM to complete various planned activities. During the meeting, NJJM suggested course correction in planning, if any, and the way forward to ensure tap water connection to all rural households by 2024 or before, as planned by States/ UTs. States, where the progress is slow, were asked to ensure that all remaining schemes to achieve 100% coverage by 2024, are immediately approved, tendered, work order issued and work started on the ground without delay.

### 3.7.3 Conferences/ workshops

#### 3.7.3.1 'Swachh Sujal Shakti Samman 2023'

'Swachh Sujal Shakti Samman 2023' was organised by the Ministry of Jal Shakti to honour the women champions of rural water and sanitation sector. This event organized in the run up to the International Women's Day, was graced by the President of India, Smt. Droupadi Murmu. Total 3 awards were given by the President of India and three by Hon'ble Union Minister, Jal Shakti. To watch the video, click here: [youtube.com/watch?v=4KICdbA1On0](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4KICdbA1On0)

#### 3.7.3.2 National Conference on Rural WASH Partners' Forum

Union Minister for Jal Shakti, Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat inaugurated a two-day National Conference on Rural WASH Partners' Forum on 21st July 2023. Details: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaselframePage.aspx?PRID=1941427>

### 3.7.3.3 JJM Digital Academy:

The JJM Digital Academy online portal was inaugurated by Union Minister of Jal Shakti, Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat, alongside Minister of State for Food Processing Industries and Jal Shakti, Shri Prahlad Singh Patel, Secretary Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ms. Vini Mahajan, and Additional Secretary & Mission Director-NJJM, Shri Vikas Sheel. ECHO India, a non-profit organization, played a key role in supporting the Department in establishing the academy. Details: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1941899>.

### 3.7.3.4 Dissemination workshop on Study on 'Assessment of Employment Potential of Jal Jeevan Mission'

The study on 'Assessment of Employment Potential of Jal Jeevan Mission', undertaken by Centre for Public Policy under Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore (IIM-B) with technical support from International Labour Organization (ILO) Delhi, was released at CSOI, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi on 11th August 2023. Details- <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaselframePage.aspx?PRID=1947900>

### 3.7.3.5 Independence Day 'Special Guests'

Jal Jeevan Mission 'Special Guests' from 25 States/UTs witnessed Independence Day celebrations at Red Fort on 15th August 2023.

Among these special guests were grassroots implementers of the life changing 'Jal Jeevan Mission' from 25 States/UTs who are ensuring tap water coverage in rural households. These guests were from various walks of life such as sarpanch, plumber, pump operator, water meter reader and village water and sanitation committee members.

### 3.7.3.6 Secretary, DDWS participation at the Eastern and Southern Africa Leadership Summit

On the invitation of the Vice President, Eastern and Southern Africa Region, World Bank, Ms. Vini Mahajan, Secretary – DDWS visited Addis Ababa,

Ethiopia on 14 -15 November, 2023 to speak about the good work being done in WASH sector in India at the Eastern and Southern Africa Leadership Summit on Accelerating Universal Access to Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) organized by Ministry of Finance, Ethiopia (Africa) in association with the World Bank.

### 3.7.3.7 National symposium on Safe Water and Disinfection/ Chlorination Initiatives

A national symposium on Safe Water and Disinfection/ Chlorination Initiatives was held at SPM- NIWAS, Joka, Kolkata on 02.02.2024. The symposium was held to seek inputs from States on their experience in implementing Safe Water initiatives & strategies and the way forward to scale up the most effective and easier-to-operate solutions and models. The symposium was attended by around 90 Senior Officials from States/UTs, around 30 participants from the private sector, including device manufacturers, O&M contractors, representatives from Development Innovation Lab (DIL), Tata Trusts, INREM Foundation and esteemed academic institutions like IIT Kanpur, IIT Guwahati, and CSIR-NEERI. Details: <https://jaljeevanmission.gov.in/sites/default/files/national-symposium-on-safe-water-02-02-2024.pdf>

## 3.7.4 Communication and outreach

Consistent communication is the key to fostering a 'Jan Andolan' spirit, i.e., to make water everyone's business. Additionally, to maintain transparency & accountability, NJJM has been disseminating key authenticated information through several communication channels, viz., mass media, mid-media, print media, and social media.

### 3.7.4.1 Publications

#### 3.7.4.1.1 Jal Jeevan Samvad newsletters

In the pursuit of building a Pan-India knowledge network for optimizing outputs under JJM, an effort is being made to link National, State, District, Block, and Gram Panchayat levels in a fruitful exchange of information and good practices. To create a shared

purpose and promote cross-learning, 'Jal Jeevan Samvad' in the form of a monthly newsletter is being brought out. In 2023, Samvad was issued every month providing information on the progress made, challenges encountered and overcome, technical interventions, workshops/ conferences organized, work done by JJM partner institutions, case studies, success stories, innovations, good practices, and way forward.

So far, 38 e-newsletters have been brought out starting from October, 2020. The same can be accessed at: <https://jaljeevanmission.gov.in/jal-jeevan-samvad>

#### **3.7.4.1.2 Collaboration with MyGov India**

To accelerate and sensitize masses on progress made by Jal Jeevan Mission, Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation collaborated with My Gov India for engaging people of India to make 'Har Ghar Jal' a real Jan-Andolan.

In this connection, last year also JJM has hosted an online quiz on My Gov and this year too nearly 8 activities are planned for amplification through My Gov. These are; i) Har Ghar Jal Quiz, ii) Har Ghar Jal Pledge (Both are released and hosted on My Gov portal) iii) Reel-Video making competition, iv) JJM Slogan/ poem competition v) JJM Sketch/ comics development competition vi) Wall Painting competition vii) Selfie competition. To access these quiz and competitions, click [MyGov.in | MyGov: A Platform for Citizen Engagement towards Good Governance in India.](#)

#### **3.7.4.1.3 Jal Jeevan Mission Brochure/ IEC materials**

A brochure on Jal Jeevan Mission was developed for international/ national audiences highlighting the objective of the mission, budget outlay, various components of JJM, the transformation since launching of the mission, detailing progress made, and technologies leveraged under the mission to ensure transparency and accountability. The brochure and other IEC related matters can be accessed at: [Jal Jeevan Mission](#). In addition, Jal Jeevan Mission has

also published Jal Jeevan Survekshan, RWPF Annual Year Book, Branding guideline/ banners for Nal Jal Mitra Programme, etc.

#### **3.7.4.1.4 Jal Jeevan Mission Impact Studies:**

Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) envisages access to sufficient and safe tap water to all rural households in the country. Through the incessant efforts of the Government of India and States/ UT, the country has crossed 72% coverage of tap water in rural areas.

JM is a transformative scheme. Apart from meeting the basic human need for citizens, provision of tap water at home also leads to significant improvement in ease of living for citizens & time savings on account of time otherwise spent in daily collection of water from community sources. Also, provision of safe water through taps leads to better public health outcomes with reduction in water borne diseases. In this regard, recently published reports of renowned international organizations and academic institutions are as under:

- A. Freedom from Drudgery:** The report released by the World Health Organization estimates that provision of tap water supply to all households in the country shall lead to estimated daily savings of 6.60 crore hours of time, which the citizens would have had to spend in collection of water for meeting their households needs. It is also estimated that 75% of such savings shall be for women. Link to read the report- [Jal-Jeevan-Mission-Summary-of-report.pdf \(jaljeevanmission.gov.in\)](#)
- B. Employment Impact:** The study conducted by Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore with the support of International Labour Organization on 'Assessment of Employment Potential of Jal Jeevan Mission', states that implementation of JJM has the potential to generate 59.93 lakh person-years of direct and 2.22 crore person-years of indirect employment through creation on the piped water supply infrastructure. It is also estimated that 13.3 lakh person-years of

additional direct employment is likely to be created, annually, during the O&M stage. Link to read the report- [study-report-assessment-of-employment-generation-potentials-of-jjm.pdf \(jaljevanmission.gov.in\)](https://jaljevanmission.gov.in/sites/default/files/2022-10/national_report_of_functionality_assessment_2022.pdf)

- C. Health Impact: As per the recently released WHO report, providing tap water to all households in the country, could prevent 4 lakh diarrheal deaths. This is equivalent to savings of 14 million Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALYs), translating to economic savings of up to US \$101 billion. Link to read the report- [Jal-Jeevan-Mission-Summary-of-report.pdf \(jaljevanmission.gov.in\)](https://jaljevanmission.gov.in/sites/default/files/2022-10/national_report_of_functionality_assessment_2022.pdf)

According to a study published by Nobel Laureate Dr. Michael Kremer and his team, 1 in every 4 deaths, (1.36 lakh under five deaths per annum) pertaining to children below five can be prevented in India with provision of safe water to every household. Link to read the report- Microsoft Word - Note on Potential Reduction in U5 Child Mortality 20221006.docx (jaljevanmission.gov.in)

#### **3.7.4.1.5 Functionality Assessment Report:**

JJM envisions providing safe and adequate drinking water regularly through individual household tap connections by 2024 to all rural households in India. As part of its annual monitoring for the financial year 2021-22, the National Jal Jeevan Mission, Government of India (GoI) engaged HTA-Kantar Public to conduct the 'Assessment of the Functionality of Household Tap Connections (FHTC)' at households as well as village-level public institutions.

The assessment included two components – a) village-level interviews with service providers and members of the village water, and sanitation committees (VWSCs) and water quality testing of public institutions and b) household (HH) interviews with adult members (across the head, mid, and tail end HHs under piper water schemes [PWS]), including measurement of water quantity and water quality, both on-site and off-site. The report can be accessed at: [https://jaljevanmission.gov.in/sites/default/files/2022-10/national\\_report\\_of\\_functionality\\_assessment\\_2022.pdf](https://jaljevanmission.gov.in/sites/default/files/2022-10/national_report_of_functionality_assessment_2022.pdf)

[in/sites/default/files/2022-10/national\\_report\\_of\\_functionality\\_assessment\\_2022.pdf](https://jaljevanmission.gov.in/sites/default/files/2022-10/national_report_of_functionality_assessment_2022.pdf)

#### **3.7.4.1.6 Jal Jeevan Survekshan Toolkit-2023**

To motivate and to bring in healthy competition among the Districts, Jal Jeevan Survekshan-2023 was launched by Hon'ble Vice President of India on 21-10-22. The objective of this 'Survekshan' is to recognize the efforts of the top performing districts on monthly and quarterly basis. The districts will be evaluated based on self-reporting in IMIS portal of JJM and assessment of functionality of tap connections and ground truthing, through an independent agency. The Jal Jeevan Survekshan 2023 toolkit has been developed as a guiding document for States & Districts to inform them about water service delivery and performance parameters that will be considered for assessment. The toolkit can be accessed at [https://ejalshakti.gov.in/jjmreport/content/Jal\\_Jeevan\\_Survekshan\\_Toolkit\\_2023.pdf](https://ejalshakti.gov.in/jjmreport/content/Jal_Jeevan_Survekshan_Toolkit_2023.pdf)

#### **3.7.4.1.7 Press releases**

Regular press releases were issued through PIB pertaining to achievements under JJM, information which should reach the public like policy decisions, milestones/ achievements, funds released, field visits undertaken and events organized.

Various important milestones were accomplished in the year 2023. a.) Jal Jeevan Mission achieved a 60% coverage milestone as on 4th April 2023, b.) Jal Jeevan Mission achieved a milestone of 12 crore tap water connections as on 16th May 2023. c.) Safe drinking water provided in all arsenic and fluoride affected habitations under Jal Jeevan Mission on 20th July 2023. d.) Jal Jeevan Mission achieved a milestone of 13 Crore rural households tap connections as on 5th September 2023. Access these press releases by clicking here: [Press Information Bureau \(pib.gov.in\)](https://pib.gov.in)

#### **3.7.4.2 Dissemination through social media**

National Jal Jeevan Mission (NJJM) has actively shared information on preferred social media sites for programme advocacy, viz., Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn, Koo, Thread, and YouTube, etc.

The JJM handles on these sites are verified and popular among target audience. There is also a dedicated team working every day to disseminate key information such as updates on physical & financial progress, stories from the ground, key events/webinars, sector knowledge, etc. With thousands of followers already and an increasing number every day, it has been observed that citizens across States, sector practitioners, Department officials, public representatives, etc., have been connecting over JJM either for grievance redressal or sharing best practices/ success stories. Important milestones of Jal Jeevan Mission was also highlighted through Social Media like- #11CrHarGharJal #12CrHarGharJal #13CrHarGharJal, etc

Using social media has been one of the most effective means to reach many people at all levels within a few seconds that provides a platform for citizen engagement.

#### **3.7.4.3 Development of Audio/ visual creatives for mass awareness**

During 2023-24, around 15 videos developed out of which 10 were produced from NFDC for training purposes, TVC Spot development for awareness generation and other purposes (Workshop, events, etc.) For wider dissemination, these videos are shared on social media handles, used in capacity-building training by KRCs, and also used in various events, workshops etc. An animated video on 'Har Ghar Jal' declaration process was developed by MSL with support from Gates Foundation.

To commemorate 75 years of Independence, under Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav a series of 75 videos were run across the social media platforms of JJM. These videos were from different States/ UTs where various stakeholders viz. villagers, Sarpanches, PRI members, VWSC members, Surveillance committee members, beneficiaries, school children, etc. are sharing their experiences as to how JJM has changed their lives in mitigating their age-old drudgery. Link to access the videos: <https://www.youtube.com/c/JalJeevanMission>

### **3.7.5 IEC Campaigns**

In the FY of 2023-24, JJM released a **Mass Awareness Campaign** through Electronic Media Channels to project the achievements under the Mission in the month of April, 2023. In this 30-Day campaign, around 90 News and Entertainment channels including DD National plus regional channels telecasted the TVC spot of JJM.

For Mass Awareness, Two Trains namely- **Himsagar Express and Kamakhya Express** have been vinyl wrapped to create awareness about achievements under the JJM and other Missions of Jal Shakti. These trains were flagged off by the Hon'ble Vice President on 14th September 2023. In addition, JJM has also released **Radio Campaign during ICC Men's Cricket World Cup 2023** by broadcasting two radio jingles of 35 sec from 5th September, 2023 to 19th November, 2023 in multi languages pan INDIA during the ICC Men's World Cup matches. A radio campaign was launched in Pvt. FM channels, AIR and Community radio was launched in November, 2023 for a duration of two weeks.

Apart from this, an extensive **Awareness Campaign** was done through Electronic Media Channels in the month of September 2023. In this 30-Day campaign, around 90 News and Entertainment channels including DD National plus regional channels telecasted the Sequel TVC spot of JJM (70 sec). Watch the TVC sequel video here: [https://youtu.be/x6Et\\_mERzSw](https://youtu.be/x6Et_mERzSw)

Further, outdoor media campaign for hoardings across the country was released in October, 2023.

#### **3.7.5.1 Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra**

With the aim to generate awareness among general public regarding the various government schemes and to facilitate last-mile delivery of schemes/ services, a nationwide two and half month-long campaign named "Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra" through outreach activities is being carried out by the Government of India from 15.11.2023 to 26.01.2024.

## Objectives of Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra

- Reaching the unreached - reach out to the vulnerable who are eligible under various schemes but have not availed benefit so far.
- Dissemination of information and generating awareness about schemes.
- Learning from the citizens - Interaction with beneficiaries of government schemes through personal stories / experience sharing.

- Enrolment of potential beneficiaries through details ascertained during the Yatra.

The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti took active part in the Yatra. The two flagship programs (Har Ghar Jal – Jal Jeevan Mission & Swachh Bharat Mission 2.0) to ensure drinking water and sanitation facilities to the rural population of the country are included in the campaign.



The Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra (VBSY) was flagged off by Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, on 15th November 2023, celebrating Janjatiya Gaurav Divas, marking the birth anniversary of tribal icon Birsa Munda. The Sankalp Yatra was flagged off from Khunti in Jharkhand. Five specially designed IEC (Information, Education and Communication) vans carrying messages of Government's flagship welfare programmes moved to different Gram Panchayats (GPs) with significant tribal population located in Khunti district and nearby areas. The VBSY IEC vans to travel in districts spreading public awareness

about government's welfare schemes at the grass root level and connecting eligible beneficiaries with various schemes.

Similar IEC vans were flagged off by important dignitaries like Governors, Chief Ministers, Union Ministers, Ministers of State from 68 Tribal populated districts across the country.

- Jammu & Kashmir - the Sankalp Yatra was flagged off from Budhal and Gurez areas of Rajouri and Bandipora districts respectively.

- Arunachal Pradesh - Lt Gen KT Patnaik (Retd.), Governor flagged off the IEC vans at Ziro in Lower Subansiri district. The beneficiaries of PM SVANidhi, PM Awas Yojana attended the ceremonial launch function.

**Maharashtra** - Shri Ramesh Bains, Governor and Shri Eknath Shinde, Chief Minister attended the launch event in the tribal district of Nandurbar.

**Gujarat** - Union Minister Shri Purshottam Rupala attended the event in Dahod, while the state Chief Minister Shri Bhupendra Patel flagged off the vans at Ambaji.

**Odisha** - Union Minister Bishweshwar Tudu flagged off the Viksit Bharat campaign vans from the Mayurbhanj district of Odisha.

**Andhra Pradesh** - The Yatra was flagged off by Governor S Abdul Nazeer from Alluri Seetaram Raju district.

**Tamil Nadu** - Dr L Murugan, Minister of State for Information & Broadcasting, Animal Husbandry & Fisheries launched the campaign in the Nilgiri district.

**Kerala** - Governor Shri Arif Mohammed Khan launched the campaign at Attapadi in Palakkad district.



The VBSY IEC Vans have been branded and customised to enable dissemination of information through audio visuals, brochures, pamphlets, booklets and

flagship standees in Hindi and state languages showcasing the major schemes, highlights and their achievements at national, state and district level.

Various Jan Bhagidari events like experience sharing by beneficiaries of the schemes, interaction with progressive farmers, celebration of achievements of Gram Panchayats achieving 100% saturation of schemes like Ayushman Card, Har Ghar Jal - Jal Jeevan Mission, Jan Dhan Yojana, PM Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana, ODF Plus status, on the spot quiz competitions, Drone demonstration, health camps, Mera Yuva Bharat volunteer enrolment etc. would form part of the ground activities.

### Specific activities during VBSY for Har Ghar Jal and ODF Plus at GPs

- **Distribution of Abhinandan Patras**

Abhinandan Patras for Har Ghar Jal reported GPs and ODF Plus model GPs are designed and after due approval from Ad Approval Cell of PMO Open files of the templates are shared with States. States are instructed to translate it into regional languages and handover it to Gram Pradhan/VWSC Chairman during the celebration of VBSY event at respective GPs. The same has to be reported in VBSY portal.



- **Gram Panchayat Profile**

A GP profile link is created on JJM Dashboard under JJM Reports. States are asked to generate a printed copy of the GP profile. The detailed status of the GP is to be shared with the gathered community and the same is to be handed over to the GP functionaries during the celebration event at respective GPs. States are also intimating the expected saturation date to the gathering.



**Visit of Prabhari Officers:** Sri Jitendra Srivastava, Joint Secretary and Mission Director, SBM (G), DDWS visited Garhwa district of Jharkhand as District Prabhari Officer and participated in Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra event from 16th Nov to 17th Nov 23. He interacted with beneficiaries of various government welfare schemes.





Sri Shri Ranjit Kumar, Director, JJM-II attended the Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra in J&K as Prabhari officer for Districts of Ramban and Kulgam from 8th Dec to 9th Dec 23.

On the 8th December, 2023, he interacted with the huge gathering of women, students and PRI members at Panchayat Pingloga in Block Ukhral along with Shri Baseer-UI-Haq Chaudhary, DC Ramban and other senior District officials.

On the second day of his visit, he participated in Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra at Panchayat Halqa Katrasoo, District Kulgam, where he interacted with a huge gathering of PRI's, Locals & students and distributed Abhinandan Patra, during the events Dr Bilal Bhatt, DC, Kulgam along with senior officials of district were also present. During the event Abhinandhan Patras were distributed among HGJ GPs.

## VBSY Progress Report

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Progress Uploaded	Har Ghar Jal reported GPs	HGJ Abhinandan Patra distributed	ODF Plus Model GPs	ODF+ Model Abhinandan Patra Distributed
1	A&N ISLANDS	66	66	11	57	9
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	8685	1599	718	548	290
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1049	694	95	56	17
4	ASSAM	2237	7	2	19	8
5	BIHAR	5676	4213	803	644	196
6	CHHATTISGARH	4735	229	168	898	844
7	GOA	181	181	66	13	10
8	GUJARAT	13099	13084	7868	3314	2422
9	HARYANA	4673	4662	4318	874	747
10	HIMACHAL PRADESH	3535	3534	614	152	39
11	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	4207	404	196	3572	2220
12	JHARKHAND	2797	50	8	39	9
13	KARNATAKA	3717	408	55	22	0
14	KERALA	687	31	3	631	43
15	LADAKH	186	80	28	10	9
16	LAKSHADWEEP	10	0	0	5	1
17	MADHYA PRADESH	11911	1963	1405	5646	4124
18	MAHARASHTRA	18167	6091	2833	4400	2212
19	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0
20	MEGHALAYA	1173	342	23	76	5
21	MIZORAM	133	54	5	68	14
22	NAGALAND	385	164	2	91	3
23	ODISHA	5445	354	103	1494	627
24	PUDUCHERRY	74	74	41	20	11
25	PUNJAB	7359	7348	1952	50	27
26	RAJASTHAN	6287	99	74	119	100
27	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0
28	TAMIL NADU	5500	2007	118	425	30
29	TELANGANA	5113	5097	1295	4800	1345
30	DNH AND D&D	38	38	17	38	32
31	TRIPURA	834	73	24	40	22
32	UTTAR PRADESH	41413	5974	2816	3138	1354
33	UTTARAKHAND	7573	2151	664	1023	383
34	WEST BENGAL	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>166945</b>	<b>61071</b>	<b>26325</b>	<b>32282</b>	<b>17153</b>

# 4. Important Projects/Events/IMIS/Activities by NIC

## 4.1 Jal Jeevan Mission

Jal Jeevan Mission aims that every rural household has drinking water supply in adequate quantity of prescribed quality on regular and long-term basis at affordable service delivery charges leading to improvement in living standards of rural communities. Key ICT initiatives taken are:

**JJM IMIS:** Brings together all data, i.e., tap connection provided at households, Village Action Plans, District Action Plans, State Action Plans, Village level Water & Sanitation Committees details, scheme planning, progress (physical & financial) and completion data, financing and funding details, the progress of support activities, progress in priority areas etc.

A new Mobile friendly **Progressive Web App** has been designed and developed for on-the-spot tagging of beneficiaries with Aadhar and geo-tagging of all the assets of water supply schemes and Certification of village as Har Ghar Jal, after saturation of the village with Tap connections for each household. **Aadhar tagging of beneficiaries with Face recognition is under development.**

**JJM Dashboard:** captures all essential monitoring parameters i.e., no. of FHTCs provided, changes after launch of mission, up to village level details, grievance redressal system, real time sensor-based measurement and monitoring, availability of funding. Map

view of coverage of all the priority areas like Aspirational blocks and districts, Quality affected places.

**JJM WQMIS:** In order to get rid of water-borne diseases, Government's emphasis is to maximize sample testing of drinking water across the country. In order to achieve this, WQMIS was expanded, and Central Water Commission and Central ground water board have been onboarded on the WQMIS, and onboarding of Water quality labs of urban areas under AMRUT of MoHUA is ongoing. <https://ejalshakti.gov.in/WQMIS/>. **This project won the National Award for e-Governance 2023-Silver (by DARPG, GOI) under category "Application of Emerging Technologies for providing Citizen Centric services"**



JJM Field user Progressive WebApp

## CITIZEN Portal

'Citizen Corner' is a one-stop solution with an easy interface with real-time details on water quality of a village and all other water supply information at the click of a button and puts the ability to manage water quality and supply directly into the hands of

the citizens.

Union Minister Jal Shakti launched this novel initiative 'Citizen Corner' on the dynamic dashboard of Jal Jeevan Mission on Friday 16th Feb. 2024 during national conference at Lucknow.

**Jal Jeevan Mission**  
Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation  
Ministry of Jal Shakti

**Citizen Corner**  
Know your water quality

Choose your village  
To know about: Water Quality | Piped Water Supply | Village Profile | Community Engagement to manage water supply in your village

State: Andhra Pradesh | District: ALLURI SITHARAMA RAJU  
Enter the name of your village: ADDATEEGALA (Panchayat: ADOATEEGALA, Block: ADDATEEGALA) [Show]

Water Quality | Piped Water Supply Status | Village Details | Community Engagement to manage water supply

Number of samples tested in laboratories for your village since 15 Aug. 2022: **49** [Click to view]

Result of last water sample tested

For chemical contamination: Testing Date: 03-02-2024  

Parameter name	Test result	BIS acceptable limit	BIS permissible limit
Turbidity	0.000	1	5
TDS	180.000	500	3000
Total Alkalinity (as Calcium Carbonate)	128.000	200	600
Chloride (as Cl)	28.000	250	8000

For bacteriological contamination: Testing Date: 06-02-2024  

Parameter name	Test result	BIS acceptable limit	BIS permissible limit
E. coli	0.000	Shall not be detectable	No Relaxation
total coliform	0.000	Shall not be detectable in any 100 ml sample	No Relaxation

Get your water sample tested  
[View rate list](#) | [Book Test](#)

Nearest laboratory  
 Lab Name: State Level Water Testing Laboratory, RWS&S Dept., Andhra Pradesh.  
 Type: GOVT  
 Address: Oyo The Engineer- In - Charge Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Dept., State Level water Testing Laboratory, 2nd Floor, Gollapudi, Vijayawada - 520025

Map location

Parameter name	Id: 5041367 Location: In habitation Habitation: ADOATEEGALA	Id: 5041368 Location: In habitation Habitation: ADOATEEGALA	Id: 120150456 Location: PWS NEAR GP OFFICE Habitation: ADOATEEGALA	Id: 120150458 Location: NEAR PHC Habitation: ADOATEEGALA	Id: 120238240 Location: COLONY Habitation: ADOATEEGALA	Id: 120238241 Location: ON ROADSIDE Habitation: ADOATEEGALA	Id: 440296358 Location: Aditeegala Habitation: ADOATEEGALA	Location (Indiv) Habitation
pH	Higher limit: 8.6 Lower limit: 6.5	Higher limit: 8.5 Lower limit: 6.5	Higher limit: 8.6 Lower limit: 6.5	Higher limit: 8.8 Lower limit: 6.5	Higher limit: 8.5 Lower limit: 6.5	Higher limit: 8.6 Lower limit: 6.5	Higher limit: 8.8 Lower limit: 6.5	Higher limit: 8.6 Lower limit: 6.5
Turbidity	Permissible limit: 5 (NTU) Acceptable limit: 2 (NTU)	Permissible limit: 5 (NTU) Acceptable limit: 2 (NTU)	Permissible limit: 5 (NTU) Acceptable limit: 2 (NTU)	Permissible limit: 5 (NTU) Acceptable limit: 2 (NTU)	Permissible limit: 5 (NTU) Acceptable limit: 2 (NTU)	Permissible limit: 5 (NTU) Acceptable limit: 2 (NTU)	Permissible limit: 5 (NTU) Acceptable limit: 2 (NTU)	Permissible limit: 5 (NTU) Acceptable limit: 2 (NTU)
TDS	Permissible limit: 2000 (mg/l) Acceptable limit: 200 (mg/l)	Permissible limit: 2000 (mg/l) Acceptable limit: 200 (mg/l)	Permissible limit: 2000 (mg/l) Acceptable limit: 200 (mg/l)	Permissible limit: 2000 (mg/l) Acceptable limit: 200 (mg/l)	Permissible limit: 2000 (mg/l) Acceptable limit: 200 (mg/l)	Permissible limit: 2000 (mg/l) Acceptable limit: 200 (mg/l)	Permissible limit: 2000 (mg/l) Acceptable limit: 200 (mg/l)	Permissible limit: 2000 (mg/l) Acceptable limit: 200 (mg/l)
nitrate			Acceptable limit: 45 (mg/l)		Acceptable limit: 45 (mg/l)		Acceptable limit: 45 (mg/l)	Acceptable



**SBM Portal:** Portal is updated for documents / circulars / guidelines and enhanced for Swachhata Samachar published by SBM G on regular basis.



**SBM-G MIS:** Used for Data entry in relevant modules (declaration of ODF Plus villages, marking of Solid and liquid waste management arrangement) and displays all the reports related to captured information in MIS through mobile apps and web based modules:

- ODF Plus related modules
- Declaration of solid and liquid waste management modules
- FSM related modules
- Plastic waste management modules
- Verification modules

**Mobile apps:** SBM 2.0 and mSBM mobile apps enables geotagged data of IHHL, village basic information, institutional details, Solid and liquid waste management arrangement assets, community sanitary complexes, IEC wall paintings, MHM at village level.

**Water Sanitation Learning:** Capacity building dashboard to plan and monitor rural initiatives as capacity strengthening of key stakeholders at the State, district and block levels is the key to effective program planning, implementation and success of Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin.

**Citizen Portal:** Any rural citizen can apply for IHHL through the SBM portal. By facilitating single window access to Sanitation related information at village level, using a smartphone. The further process is done by state government using the portal.



**Unified portal of GOBARdhan:** Registration and functionality status of GOBARdhan plants (Biogas and CBG) all over India reported by different stakeholders, agencies with functional status of each plant.



**Swachhata Action Plan:** Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS), Ministry of Jal Shakti being the nodal Department coordinated with all Ministries/Departments to finalize and collate their Swachhata Action Plans (SAP).



**Rashtriya Swachhata Kendra:** The portal provides information related to Rashtriya Swachhata Kendra.



# 5. Administration

## 5.1 Organisational Structure

The Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation (erstwhile Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation) along with Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, is under the newly formed Ministry of Jal Shakti since 14th June, 2019. The Department, under Ministry of Jal Shakti, is headed by a Secretary, Additional Secretary, Joint Secretary, Economic Adviser, and DDG (Statistics).

Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat assumed charge as the Minister in Ministry of Jal Shakti on 31.05.2019.

Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar assumed charge as Minister of State in Ministry of Jal Shakti on 08.12.2023.

Ms. Vini Mahajan, IAS (PB:1987) took over the charge of the post of the Secretary, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation w.e.f. 03.01.2022.

Shri Chandra Bhushan, IAS (UT: 1995) took over the charge of the post of Additional Secretary & Mission Director (JJM) in the Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation w.e.f. 16.01.2024.

Shri Samir Kumar, IES (1995) took over the charge of the post of Economic Adviser in Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation w.e.f. 20.04.2023.

Shri Jitendra Srivastava, IAS (BH: 2000) took over the charge of the post of Joint Secretary and Mission Director (SBM-G) in the Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation w.e.f. 16.01.2023.

Shri Vikash Kumar Dubey, ISS (2006) took over the charge of the post of Deputy Director General (Statistics) in Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation w.e.f. 01.03.2024.

Ms. Swati Meena Nayak, IAS (MP: 2007) took over the charge of the post of the Joint Secretary, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation w.e.f. 15.03.2024

The Sanctioned Strength of regular posts in the Department as on 31.03.2024 stands at 158 (Annexure I).

## 5.2 Reservation of SCs, STs & OBCs

The guidelines laid down by M/o PPG & P and the M/o Social Justice & Empowerment relating to reservation of SCs, STs, & OBCs in services & related matters are being followed by this Department. The number of employees belonging to SCs, STs, & OBCs are given in the table below:

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE REPRESENTATION OF SCs, STs, AND OBCs AS ON 31.12.2023 AND  
NUMBER OF APPOINTMENTS MADE DURING THE PERIOD FROM 01.01.2023 TO 31.03.2024 IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER & SANITATION.**

	Representation of SCs/STs/OBCs (As on 31.03.2024)				Number of appointments made during the period from 01.01.2023 to 31.03.2024.									
	Total Number of Employees	SCs	STs	OBCs	By Direct Recruitment				By Promotion			By Deputation		
Total					SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	Total	SCs	STs	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Group 'A'	46	06	02	06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 'B'	44	11	06	09	9	3	02	03	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 'C' (including Erstwhile Gr. 'D')	24	04	02	05	9	-	-	03	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Implementation of e-office and Biometric Attendance System**

This Department has already implemented the e-office since January 2015. All the files & documents have since been digitized. All the office work is being done digitally thereby making the physical files almost zero. E-office is user friendly & saves a lot of time. It has also helped in reducing paper waste. A total of 1927 e-files have been created during the year 2023-24.

This office has implemented Biometric Attendance System in respect of all the employees.

**Internal Complaints Committee on Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013**

An Internal Complaints Committee has been constituted in this Department as per direction received from Department of Personnel & Training and as per provisions of Section 4 of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

During the year 2023-24, there was no complaint received on sexual Harassment of women at workplace in DDWS.

**5.3 Vigilance & RTI/Grievances Redressal**

**5.3.1 Vigilance and RTI**

- All matters involving vigilance angle are handled by the Vigilance Division in the Department. An Officer at the level of Additional Secretary has been designated as the Chief Vigilance Officer who is handling all vigilance matters apart from the normal work assigned to him.
- The Vigilance Section in the Department is also the nodal Section in respect of the Right to Information (RTI) matters. Action to transfer the RTI application received digitally on RTI portal and by post in the form of hard copy is taken promptly. During the year w.e.f. 1/4/2023 to 31/03/2024, 1733 RTI Applications and 81 Appeals received in the Department, were attended, and transferred

to the concerned Division/Departments for proving the requisite information to the applicant.

- Every year, the Vigilance Awareness Week is observed by the ministries/departments of Government of India. For the year 2023, the Vigilance Awareness Week was observed from 30th October 2023 to 5th November 2023 as per direction of CVC. The Observance of Vigilance Awareness Week 2023 was commenced with taking of integrity pledge by the Officers and Staff of DDWS.
- Third Party Audit for the year 2022-23 regarding Suo-moto disclosure under section 4 of the RTI Act, 2005 of Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation was conducted through IIPA.

### 5.3.2 Online Public Grievance Redressal System

The department is taking innovative steps to ensure effective and timely redressal of grievances from the members of public received digitally on CPGRAMS portal. During the period from 01.01.2023 to 31.03.2024, a total of 11025 Grievances were received on CPGRAMS portal and 8894 grievances were disposed of. The disposal of grievances during the year was 81% which also included the number of the pending grievances i.e. 606, brought forwarded from the previous year.

83 Appeals were received against the public grievances on CPGRAMS, and 37 appeals were brought forward, making total 120 appeals under consideration out of which 98.33%, i.e. 118 Appeals were disposed of by giving a reasoned reply to the applicant. The grievances received in hard copies by posts are also attended promptly and disposed of by giving suitable reply to the applicant or wherever necessary, the grievance is transferred to the authorities concerned with the subject raised in the grievance.

The steps as follows are taken by the Department for handling the grievances.

- Wherever necessary, the CPGRAMS grievances are transferred not only to the states but also to the concerned divisions/sections also.
- This system sends SMS and web-bases reminders/notifications to state officials in charge of the disposal of the grievances.
- In case of no action is taken by the State official for over a month in respect of a particular grievance, it is forwarded/escalated to their superiors for immediate action.
- The grievance portal has been upgraded to CPGRAMS 7.0 version and states and last mile officers have been mapped as per DARPG guidelines. The states are responsible for redressal of public grievances.
- During state visits, the State officers/officials are sensitized about the need for attending the grievances promptly and redressing them efficiently.
- Phone calls are made regularly to complainant falling in the category of closed grievances to ensure quality of the redressal of grievances.

All these measures have helped in improving the redressal rate of grievances over CPGRAMS portal. The department is coordinating with Quality Council of India (QCI) which had conducted an elaborate study on grievance redressal system of the DDWS. The suggestion of the QCI is being implemented to further enhance the performance of the online grievance system.

### 5.3.3 Third Party audit of proactive disclosure of Information 2022-23

As per the third-party audit report, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation scored 793 marks out of maximum marks 924; i.e. around 86% which can be considered comparatively higher than previous reports. The major findings and recommendations of the report for DDWS has been annexed at Annexure-XV.

## 5.4 Progress made in the implementation of Official Language during the year 2023-24

The Department made positive efforts towards achieving the targets issued by the Official Language Section for compliance of the Official Language Policy issued by the Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs. During the year, the work related to compliance of Official Language Policy and translation was performed successfully and time-bound through the Hindi Division of the Department.

### Translation work:

- During the year, the translation work of all documents relating to Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) and Jal Jeevan Mission of different sections of the Department along with statutory documents of the Department

such as Parliamentary Standing Committee, Parliamentary Questions, Supplementary Notes, Parliamentary Reports, Cabinet Notes, Monthly Summary etc. was completed in a time bound manner.

- Apart from this, the translation work of monthly newsletter “**Swachhta Samachar**” was performed regularly during the year.

### Implementation related work:

- To take stock of the status of progressive use of Official Language Hindi in the department, the meetings of the Official Language Implementation Committee were held regularly during every quarter.
- Workshops were organized for training of the officers/employees to promote the use of Hindi in the office in which different scholars of the Hindi were invited to lecture.



*Shri Bhagwan Das Pateriya, Hon'ble Member, Hindi Advisory Committee delivering lecture at the Workshop held on 26.09.2023*

- Awards were given under Hindi Incentive Scheme to encourage the officers/employees to use more and more Hindi in their official work during the year.
- On the occasion of Hindi Diwas, Hindi Pakhwada was organized from 14th September to 29th September 2023 during

which various Hindi competitions namely Hindi noting & drafting, Hindi essay writing, Hindi knowledge and translation, Hindi typing, Hindi general knowledge, Hindi Poetry recitation competition, Hindi dictation for MTS and essay writing for Non-Hindi speaking employees were organized separately and prizes were awarded to the winners.



*Secretary, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation administering pledge to employees on the occasion of Hindi Day*

- Certificates of appreciation were awarded to the personnel by the Secretary, DDWS who were declared winners in Hindi competitions held during the Hindi Pakhawada.



*Secretary, Drinking Water and Sanitation presenting awards to the winners of Hindi Pakhawada, 2023*

# Organization Chart as on 31.03.2024

Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation  
ORGANIZATION CHART as on 31.03.2024

O/o Minister (Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat)	O/o Mos (Sh Bishwesar Tudu )	O/o Mos (Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar)
	<p><b>SECRETARY (SMT. VINI MAHAJAN)</b></p> <p>IPS (SH VISHALI)</p> <p>PPS (SH DINA NATH)</p> <p>STENO D (SH HIRESH SHARMA)</p>	<p>STENO (SH RAJ KUMAR)</p>
<p><b>AS &amp; MD (JIM) &amp; CEO (SH CHANDRASEKHAR)</b></p> <p>PPS (SMT S. KRISHNA)</p> <p>STENO (SH ANURAG VADAY)</p>	<p><b>JS &amp; MD (SRI) (SH JITENDRA SEWASTAWA)</b></p> <p>PPS (SH SANJAY KUMAR)</p> <p><b>SRM-I</b></p> <p>DIR (SH KARANJIT SINGH NGANGBAM)</p> <p>STENO D (SH GAURAV DHAR)</p> <p>US (SH SHAMBU KUMAR SINGH)</p> <p>SO (SH PRASHANT MUKHERJEE)</p> <p>ASO (SH DEEPAK CHAUHAN)</p> <p>ASO (SH MANOJ KUMAR MEENA)</p>	<p><b>DOGS</b></p> <p>(SH VIKAS KUMAR DUBEY)</p> <p><b>STAT.</b></p> <p>DR. DR. (SH DHARENDRA)</p> <p>JSO (SH ASHISH KUMAR)</p> <p>JSO (SH YOGESH MOHAN RANA)</p> <p>US (SH ANANAY KUMAR THAKUR)</p> <p>US (SH BISHWESH KUMAR SINGH)</p> <p>STENO D (SH ABHIMANYU)</p> <p>SO (SH PRANAV TRIVEDI)</p> <p>ASO (SH RAJESH SARKI)</p> <p>ASO (SH HANANT GUPTA)</p> <p><b>CASH</b></p> <p>DS (SH ANANAY KUMAR THAKUR)</p> <p>US (SH AMUN KUMAR)</p> <p>(JMA)-A-ACDL CHARGE</p> <p>SO (SH SURESH JHA)</p> <p>(JMA)-A-ACDL CHARGE</p> <p>ASO (SH SHUBHANGI KUMAR)</p> <p>ACCOUNTANT (SH DATA NAND)</p> <p><b>GENERAL ADMIN</b></p> <p>DIR (SH YOGENDRA KUMAR SINGH)</p> <p>US (SH SHUBHANGI RAJ)</p> <p>SO (SH VIKASMOHAN BALENPATI)</p> <p>ASO (SH GOURAV LACHTAP)</p> <p><b>COORDINATION</b></p> <p>DS (SH SHAMBU KUMAR SINGH)</p> <p>(VSS) COORD. &amp; PAB.</p> <p>PPS (SMT SAKSHI)</p> <p>US (SH RAJESH KAGARWAL)</p> <p>ASO (SH NULTEEN KUMAR)</p> <p>ASO (SH HARSH KUMAR MEENA)</p>
<p><b>Sr. Economic Advisor (P&amp;A &amp; RTI) (SH SHYAM SINGH NEGI)</b></p> <p><b>PARLIAMENT</b></p> <p>DS (SH SHAMBU KUMAR SINGH)</p> <p>(VSS) COORD. &amp; PAB.</p> <p>US (SH AVINASH AGGARWAL)</p> <p>SO (SH NAVJEN KUMAR)</p> <p>(JMA)-A-ACDL CHARGE</p> <p>BEO GRA (SH HARI CHAND)</p> <p>US (SH PANKAJ KUMAR MISHRA)</p> <p>ASO (SH SAURABH CHAUHAN)</p>	<p><b>SRM-II</b></p> <p>DIR (SH KAPIL CHOUDHARY)</p> <p>US (SH MANGAL LAL)</p> <p>SO (SH NITIN VERMA)</p> <p>ASO (PREPAK KUMAR GUPTA)</p> <p><b>SRM-III</b></p> <p>US (YOGENDRA KUMAR SHARMA)</p> <p>AD (DR. JYOTIKA KUYAVDHI)</p> <p>ASO (SH SATENDER KUMAR)</p> <p><b>SRM-IV</b></p> <p>DR (SH SANJAY KUMAR SINGH)</p> <p>PA (MS SHREYA MEHRA)</p> <p>US (SH MANISH KUMAR CHAUHAN)</p> <p>AD (SH KEHARI SINGH MEENA)</p> <p>ASO (SH RAJESH PRASAD)</p> <p><b>SRM-V</b></p> <p>US (SH RAMSHI CHANDRA)</p> <p>SO (SMT HARVINDER KALSI)</p> <p><b>SRM-VI (EC &amp; CB)</b></p> <p>DS (SH RAJESH JAINHARI)</p> <p>PPS (SMT SARBITA TULSI)</p> <p>SO (SH ASHWIN VERMA)</p> <p><b>SRM-VII</b></p> <p>DR (MS SWAPNA DEVREDDY)</p> <p>STENO D (MS CHARULATA BURRO)</p> <p><b>SRM</b></p> <p>ASSTT. ADV. (SH JAYAS JAIN)</p>	<p><b>JIM-I</b></p> <p>DIR (SH KANIT KUMAR)</p> <p>US (SH DATTA LAL)</p> <p>STENO (MS AMISHA RAWAT)</p> <p>SO (SH KUMAR JHA)</p> <p>ASO (MS SONIA)</p> <p><b>JIM-II</b></p> <p>DS (SH ANURAG KUMAR)</p> <p>PPS (SH RAJESH KALSI)</p> <p>DR. ADV (SH SURESH PRADHOSHI)</p> <p>SO (SH NAVJEN KUMAR)</p> <p>SO (SH VIKAS KUMAR)</p> <p><b>JIM-IV</b></p> <p>DR (SH PRADEEP SINGH)</p> <p>ADOL. ADV (SH. D. RAJSEKHAR)</p> <p>US (SH MANOJ KUMAR JHA)</p> <p>SO (SH SURYAKANTH)</p> <p>SO (SH NAVEEN KUMAR)</p> <p>ASO (SH KUNAL BHATTI)</p> <p><b>JIM-V</b></p> <p>DS (SH LAKSHMI KUMAR SHARMA)</p> <p>US (SH SANTOSH KUMAR)</p> <p>SO (INTENDER KUMAR)</p> <p><b>JIM-VI</b></p> <p>DR (SH YOGENDRA KUMAR SINGH)</p> <p>US (SH ABHINAV KUMAR)</p> <p>SO (SH ASHISH KUMAR)</p> <p>ASO (SH RAVI GOVIND)</p> <p><b>WATER QUALITY</b></p> <p>DR (SH PRADEEP SINGH)</p> <p>(JMA)-A-ACDL CHARGE</p> <p>US (SH MANOJ KUMAR JHA)</p> <p>(JMA)-A-ACDL CHARGE</p> <p>ASSTT. ADV (SH SANTOSH R)</p> <p>SO (SH ASHISH KUMAR)</p> <p>(JMA)-A-ACDL CHARGE</p> <p>ASO (SH TANGIRATHANG HOKAPPI)</p> <p><b>WILDLAKE</b></p> <p>DR (SH SHAMBU KUMAR SINGH)</p> <p>(VSS) COORD. &amp; PAB.</p> <p>US (RAMRESH CHANDRA)</p> <p>(ACDL) CHARGE</p> <p><b>JIM</b></p> <p>DR. ADV (SH ASHISH PANDIT)</p>

# 6. Annexure – I to XV

Annexure - I

## Position of Officers & Staff (Regular) in the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation

As on 31.03.2024

Sl. No.	Name of the post	No. of posts			Remarks (if any)
		Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant	
1	Secretary	1	1	0	
2	Additional Secretary	1	1	0	
3	Joint Secretary	2	2	0	
4	Senior Economic Adviser	1	1	0	
5	Economic Adviser (IES)	1	1	0	
6	Deputy Director General	1	1	0	
7	Addl. Adviser (PHE)	1	1	0	
8	Director (IES)	1	1	0	
9	Director / Deputy Secretary (Central Staffing Scheme)	9	7	2	
	Deputy Secretary / Director (Central Sectt. Services)	6	4	2	
10	Joint Director	1	0	1	
11	Deputy Adviser (PHE)	3	2	1	
12	Sr. PPS/PSO	2	0	2	
13	Deputy Director (Stat.)	1	1	0	
14	Assistant Adviser (PHE)	4	2	2	
15	Under Secretary	15	15	0	
16	PPS	4	4	0	
17	Assistant Director (IES)	2	2	0	
18	Assistant director (OL)	1	0	1	
19	Section Officer	19	19	0	
20	Private Secretary	9	4	5	
21	Accounts Officer	1	0	1	
22	Sr. Stat. Officer	1	1	0	
23	Accountant	2	1	1	
24	Sr. Translate Officer	2	2	0	
25	ASO	25	16	9	
26	Jr. Translate Officer	1	1	0	
27	Personal Assistant	7	3	4	
28	Jr. Stat. Officer	5	1	4	
29	Steno. Gr. "D"	9	7	2	
30	SSA	2	0	2	
31	D. E. O. (Gr.A)	1	1	0	
32	JSA	2	1	1	
33	Staff Car Driver	5	2	3	
34	MTS	11	9	2	
<b>Total</b>		<b>158</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>44</b>	

**SWACHH BHARAT MISSION - GRAMEEN**  
**State/UT-wise, Open Defecation Free (ODF) Plus declared villages**

As on 31.03.2024

S.N.	State/UT	No. of villages	ODF Plus villages-Aspiring	ODF Plus villages-Rising	ODF Plus villages-Model	Total ODF Plus village
1	A & N Islands	279	0	0	189	189
2	Andhra Pradesh	15,993	14,196	704	828	15,728
3	Arunachal Pradesh	5,145	3,195	885	540	4,620
4	Assam	25,327	19,264	4,351	1,599	25,214
5	Bihar	36,816	15,738	1,677	9,753	27,168
6	Chhattisgarh	19,611	11,566	1,625	5,126	18,317
7	D & N Haveli and D & D	94	0	0	94	94
8	Goa	373	179	41	138	358
9	Gujarat	17,954	6,588	1,257	9,874	17,719
10	Haryana	6,626	4,628	410	1,228	6,266
11	Himachal Pradesh	17,502	5,557	8,689	1,450	15,696
12	Jammu & Kashmir	5,735	0	0	5,726	5,726
13	Jharkhand	29,570	21,866	1,280	1,003	24,149
14	Karnataka	26,565	22,200	1,145	2,439	25,784
15	Kerala	1,402	32	6	1,343	1,381
16	Ladakh	240	168	6	64	238
17	Lakshadweep	10	0	0	10	10
18	Madhya Pradesh	50,726	12,241	715	36,652	49,608
19	Maharashtra	40,473	17,496	1,012	13,330	31,838
20	Manipur	2,526	41	1	25	67
21	Meghalaya	6,505	4,783	344	331	5,458
22	Mizoram	640	25	1	523	549
23	Nagaland	1,425	187	61	323	571
24	Odisha	46,772	20,156	215	19,643	40,014
25	Puducherry	91	56	0	33	89
26	Punjab	12,052	11,492	175	139	11,806
27	Rajasthan	43,146	27,781	6,546	7,323	41,650
28	Sikkim	400	0	0	396	396
29	Tamil Nadu	12,122	5,224	3,432	2,923	11,579
30	Telangana	9,343	608	3	8,379	8,990
31	Tripura	765	217	120	406	743
32	Uttar Pradesh	96,098	58,410	8,273	27,139	93,822
33	Uttarakhand	14,920	5,703	1,802	6,287	13,792
34	West Bengal	38,193	22,512	3,868	6,550	32,930
<b>Total</b>		<b>5,85,439</b>	<b>3,12,109</b>	<b>48,644</b>	<b>1,71,806</b>	<b>5,32,559</b>

Source: SBM(G) IMIS

**SWACHH BHARAT MISSION - GRAMEEN**  
**State/UT-wise, No. of villages covered with Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM)**

As on 31.03.2024

S.N.	State/UT Name	No. of villages	No. of villages covered with SWM	No. of villages covered with LWM
1	A & N Islands	279	189	189
2	Andhra Pradesh	15,993	15,720	1,767
3	Arunachal Pradesh	5,145	2,833	3,516
4	Assam	25,327	8,129	23,547
5	Bihar	36,816	13,362	26,205
6	Chhattisgarh	19,611	7,191	18,299
7	D & N Haveli and D & D	94	94	94
8	Goa	373	357	218
9	Gujarat	17,954	15,038	14,924
10	Haryana	6,626	3,635	4,466
11	Himachal Pradesh	17,502	12,186	13,927
12	Jammu & Kashmir	5,735	5,726	5,726
13	Jharkhand	29,570	3,460	24,223
14	Karnataka	26,565	25,784	3,703
15	Kerala	1,402	1,381	1,356
16	Ladakh	240	75	238
17	Lakshadweep	10	10	10
18	Madhya Pradesh	50,726	40,390	47,099
19	Maharashtra	40,473	16,025	31,639
20	Manipur	2,526	28	77
21	Meghalaya	6,505	766	5,387
22	Mizoram	640	559	534
23	Nagaland	1,425	460	535
24	Odisha	46,772	22,876	38,336
25	Puducherry	91	89	34
26	Punjab	12,052	2,512	9,696
27	Rajasthan	43,146	18,693	41,736
28	Sikkim	400	396	396
29	Tamil Nadu	12,122	11,579	6,504
30	Telangana	9,343	8,990	8,446
31	Tripura	765	580	726
32	Uttar Pradesh	96,098	36,974	93,460
33	Uttarakhand	14,920	11,061	11,390
34	West Bengal	38,193	15,117	29,261
<b>Total</b>		<b>5,85,439</b>	<b>3,02,265</b>	<b>4,67,664</b>

Source: SBM(G) IMIS

**SWACHH BHARAT MISSION - GRAMEEN**  
**Physical Progress Under SBM(G) During 2022-2023**

As on 31.03.2023

S.N.	State/UT Name	No. of IHHLs constructed	No. of CSCs constructed
1	A & N Islands	219	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	2,819	507
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3,194	48
4	Assam	1,15,305	268
5	Bihar	8,41,411	285
6	Chhattisgarh	54,166	1,146
7	D & N Haveli and D & D	43	10
8	Goa	0	29
9	Gujarat	30,504	222
10	Haryana	11,072	268
11	Himachal Pradesh	15,244	922
12	Jammu & Kashmir	48,747	1,480
13	Jharkhand	25,322	50
14	Karnataka	15,712	1,022
15	Kerala	4,794	281
16	Ladakh	1,082	48
17	Lakshadweep	0	20
18	Madhya Pradesh	1,94,294	1,374
19	Maharashtra	1,25,764	3,398
20	Manipur	6,362	141
21	Meghalaya	19,855	119
22	Mizoram	0	8
23	Nagaland	4,146	79
24	Odisha	1,27,463	475
25	Puducherry	158	1
26	Punjab	16,506	511
27	Rajasthan	1,68,000	4,613
28	Sikkim	3,809	50
29	Tamil Nadu	46,934	602
30	Telangana	154	14
31	Tripura	13,093	67
32	Uttar Pradesh	3,66,618	1,403
33	Uttarakhand	9,031	315
34	West Bengal	4,56,443	1,243
<b>Total</b>		<b>27,28,264</b>	<b>21,019</b>

Source: SBM(G) IMIS

**SWACHH BHARAT MISSION - GRAMEEN**  
**Physical Progress Under SBM(G) During 2023-2024**

As on 31.03.2024

S.N.	State/UT Name	Individual household latrines (IHHLs)	Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs)
1	A & N Islands	141	2
2	Andhra Pradesh	1,19,348	2,031
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3,113	70
4	Assam	30,339	119
5	Bihar	8,30,384	56
6	Chhattisgarh	61,389	2,530
7	D & N Haveli and D & D	0	0
8	Goa	1,853	1
9	Gujarat	85,385	352
10	Haryana	17,955	51
11	Himachal Pradesh	10,808	1,200
12	Jammu & Kashmir	37,879	519
13	Jharkhand	30,067	44
14	Karnataka	65,175	50
15	Kerala	2,669	185
16	Ladakh	1,962	102
17	Lakshadweep	0	2
18	Madhya Pradesh	2,15,235	938
19	Maharashtra	1,21,601	2,860
20	Manipur	2,451	10
21	Meghalaya	5,252	82
22	Mizoram	2,286	23
23	Nagaland	1,984	134
24	Odisha	81,132	500
25	Puducherry	244	0
26	Punjab	23,890	407
27	Rajasthan	1,19,231	1,644
28	Sikkim	3,476	58
29	Tamil Nadu	64,930	184
30	Telangana	0	9
31	Tripura	13,734	79
32	Uttar Pradesh	17,23,444	258
33	Uttarakhand	9,255	351
34	West Bengal	2,14,358	1,033
<b>Total</b>		<b>39,00,970</b>	<b>15,884</b>

Source: SBM(G) IMIS

**SWACHH BHARAT MISSION - GRAMEEN**  
**State/UT-wise, release position under SBM(G) during the year 2022-23**

As on 31.03.2023

S.N.	State/UT Name	Release (Rs. In crores)
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.28
2	Andhra Pradesh	147.03
3	Arunachal Pradesh	14.72
4	Assam	214.45
5	Bihar	711.49
6	Chhattisgarh	177.54
7	D & N Haveli and D & D	0.00
8	Goa	25.19
9	Gujarat	53.63
10	Haryana	0.00
11	Himachal Pradesh	38.28
12	Jammu & Kashmir	116.79
13	Jharkhand	70.03
14	Karnataka	155.84
15	Kerala	74.00
16	Ladakh	1.28
17	Lakshadweep	1.94
18	Madhya Pradesh	184.56
19	Maharashtra	0.00
20	Manipur	12.86
21	Meghalaya	16.57
22	Mizoram	9.84
23	Nagaland	19.72
24	Odisha	0.00
25	Puducherry	0.00
26	Punjab	42.05
27	Rajasthan	288.78
28	Sikkim	5.79
29	Tamil Nadu	78.48
30	Telangana	0.00
31	Tripura	28.28
32	Uttar Pradesh	910.23
33	Uttarakhand	37.29
34	West Bengal	406.01
<b>Total</b>		<b>3842.95</b>

Source: SBM(G) IMIS

**SWACHH BHARAT MISSION - GRAMEEN**  
**State/UT-wise, release position under SBM(G) during the year 2023-24**

As on 31.03.2024

S.N.	State/UT Name	Release (Rs. In crores)
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.75
2	Andhra Pradesh	0.00
3	Arunachal Pradesh	15.81
4	Assam	389.77
5	Bihar	700.00
6	Chhattisgarh	83.98
7	D & N Haveli and D & D	0.00
8	Goa	19.61
9	Gujarat	109.61
10	Haryana	0.00
11	Himachal Pradesh	42.00
12	Jammu & Kashmir	241.33
13	Jharkhand	50.00
14	Karnataka	42.34
15	Kerala	0.00
16	Ladakh	5.75
17	Lakshadweep	0.00
18	Madhya Pradesh	113.39
19	Maharashtra	110.45
20	Manipur	0.00
21	Meghalaya	20.81
22	Mizoram	4.99
23	Nagaland	31.07
24	Odisha	46.52
25	Puducherry	0.00
26	Punjab	54.81
27	Rajasthan	69.43
28	Sikkim	6.66
29	Tamil Nadu	239.74
30	Telangana	14.18
31	Tripura	35.79
32	Uttar Pradesh	2506.71
33	Uttarakhand	63.75
34	West Bengal	720.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>5739.25</b>

Source: SBM(G) IMIS

**SWACHH BHARAT MISSION - GRAMEEN**  
**Total and SCs /STs IHHLs achievements during 2023-24**

As on 31.03.2024

S.N.	State/UT Name	IHHL Achievement during 2023-24			Share in Total IHHLs Achievement	
		TOTAL	SC	ST	% SC	% ST
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	141	0	0	0.00	0.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	1,19,348	22,364	3,696	18.74	3.10
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3,113	4	2,953	0.13	94.86
4	Assam	30,339	2,246	10,742	7.40	35.41
5	Bihar	8,30,384	63,295	11,424	7.62	1.38
6	Chhattisgarh	61,389	5,358	16,129	8.73	26.27
7	D & N Haveli and D & D	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
8	Goa	1,853	49	246	0.00	0.00
9	Gujarat	85,385	4,745	39,379	5.56	46.12
10	Haryana	17,955	6,856	188	38.18	1.05
11	Himachal Pradesh	10,808	2,680	483	24.80	4.47
12	Jammu & Kashmir	37,879	2,565	6,076	6.77	16.04
13	Jharkhand	30,067	1,791	5,730	5.96	19.06
14	Karnataka	65,175	10,429	4,867	16.00	7.47
15	Kerala	2,669	531	61	19.90	2.29
16	Ladakh	1,962	1	1,812	0.05	92.35
17	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
18	Madhya Pradesh	2,15,235	27,818	30,207	12.92	14.03
19	Maharashtra	1,21,601	8,544	12,159	7.03	10.00
20	Manipur	2,451	36	398	1.47	16.24
21	Meghalaya	5,252	65	5,185	1.24	98.72
22	Mizoram	2,286	1	2,247	0.04	98.29
23	Nagaland	1,984	3	1,980	0.15	99.80
24	Odisha	81,132	6,268	13,558	7.73	16.71
25	Puducherry	244	31	0	12.70	0.00
26	Punjab	23,890	16,760	695	70.15	2.91
27	Rajasthan	1,19,231	18,696	11,580	15.68	9.71
28	Sikkim	3,476	219	1,624	6.30	46.72
29	Tamil Nadu	64,930	7,586	808	11.68	1.24
30	Telangana	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
31	Tripura	13,734	1,433	6,676	10.43	48.61
32	Uttar Pradesh	17,23,444	2,34,832	20,456	13.63	1.19
33	Uttarakhand	9,255	1,691	307	18.27	3.32
34	West Bengal	2,14,358	47,259	9,742	22.05	4.54
<b>Total</b>		<b>39,00,970</b>	<b>4,94,156</b>	<b>2,21,408</b>	<b>12.67</b>	<b>5.68</b>

Source: SBM(G) IMIS

**JAL JEEVAN MISSION**  
**Details of fund allocated, released and reported utilization in 2023-24**

As on 31.03.2024

S.N.	State/UT Name	Central share (Amount in rupees crore)					Expenditure under State share
		Opening Balance	Fund allocated	Fund released	Available fund	Reported utilization	
1	A&N Islands*	2.2	7.52	3.76	5.96	NR	NR
2	Andhra Pr.	397.7	6,530.49	793.57	1191.27	861.92	940.06
3	Arunachal Pr.	284.3	1,057.11	771.21	1055.51	926.71	115.09
4	Assam	2,447.47	10,351.68	6,204.00	8651.47	7,869.63	865.99
5	Bihar	54.95	0	0	54.95	NR	NR
6	Chhattisgarh	273.99	4,485.60	2,885.56	3159.55	2637.42	2625.44
7	DNH & DD*	0	0	0	-	NR	NR
8	Goa*	0.92	11.25	11.25	12.17	11.76	11.25
9	Gujarat*	1088.66	2,982.85	2,237.14	3325.8	2,377.83	2,676.40
10	Haryana*	100.67	1,053.44	526.72	627.39	587.39	602.93
11	Himachal Pr.	547.72	379.67	402.34	950.06	833.56	96.51
12	J&K	903.84	9,611.31	3267.12	4170.96	3486.02	349.52
13	Jharkhand	529.38	4,722.76	2875.35	3404.73	3138.17	3288.7
14	Karnataka	1,182.78	12,623.37	4,966.62	6149.4	4540.54	4,906.37
15	Kerala	900.69	1,342.36	671.18	1571.87	1465.41	1448.59
16	Ladakh	280.68	477.11	131.07	411.75	341.09	NR
17	Lakshadweep	9.25	39.63	19.82	29.07	NR	NR
18	Madhya Pr.	1,060.06	10,297.86	5,419.90	6479.96	6,386.45	6,389.23
19	Maharashtra	2,363.74	21,465.88	7444.26	9808	8083.91	8,238.53
20	Manipur	164.42	110.54	0	164.42	118.32	18.75
21	Meghalaya	369.04	3567.25	1500	1869.04	1572.14	171.69
22	Mizoram	121.27	425.46	303.1	424.37	416.45	43.77
23	Nagaland	19.57	366.86	314.9	334.47	293.1	44.02
24	Odisha	799.32	2,108.54	2108.54	2907.86	2,441.15	2,427.93
25	Puducherry*	5.4	15.39	1	6.4	6.39	0.62
26	Punjab	0	479.02	119.76	119.76	101.79	134.48
27	Rajasthan	3,431.61	3,019.94	250	3681.61	2,854.93	3,868.45
28	Sikkim	79.29	634.55	251.61	330.9	318.98	29.67
29	Tamil Nadu	813.45	3,615.56	2617.1	3430.55	2606.35	2600.55
30	Telangana*	26.06	0	0	26.06	NR	NR
31	Tripura	227.01	1773.4	744.18	971.19	860.09	105.25
32	Uttar Pr.	2,812.52	20,884.45	16,947.00	19759.52	19,085.02	20,268.75
33	Uttarakhand	282.07	4,689.69	1890.66	2172.73	1899.51	230.79
34	West Bengal	1751.06	3,806.29	4,206.29	5957.35	5,004.16	5,155.11
<b>Total</b>		<b>23,331.09</b>	<b>1,32,936.83</b>	<b>69,885.01</b>	<b>93,216.10</b>	<b>81,126.19</b>	<b>67,654.44</b>

ND: Not Drawn

NR: Not Reported

\* Har Ghar Jal Rajya/ UT

**JAL JEEVAN MISSION**  
**State-wise Final Ranking/ Progress under Swachh Jal se Suraksha Campaign**

As on 31.03.2024

State	Activity-wise marks scored										Total Score (Out of 700)	Rank	
	Source level testing		Village level testing		Testing at Schools (Out of 50)		Testing at Anganwadis (Out of 50)		Testing at Household level (Out of 200)	Women training for testing using FTKs (Out of 100)			Remedial measures for contaminated samples (Out of 100)
	Chemical (Out of 50)	Bacteriological (Post monsoon) (Out of 50)	Chemical (Out of 50)	Bacteriological (Post monsoon) (Out of 50)	Testing at Schools (Out of 50)	Testing at Anganwadis (Out of 50)	Testing at Household level (Out of 200)	Women training for testing using FTKs (Out of 100)	Remedial measures for contaminated samples (Out of 100)				
Tamil Nadu	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	49.94	200.00	100.00	100.00	699.93	1		
Andhra Pradesh	48.18	47.05	49.85	49.71	48.54	48.31	174.70	90.77	100.00	657.10	2		
Karnataka	43.29	32.76	49.97	44.02	47.54	47.74	173.14	99.13	98.49	636.06	3		
Madhya Pradesh	41.74	39.30	49.72	49.53	47.60	47.81	177.92	82.85	99.13	635.60	4		
Himachal Pradesh	46.32	42.69	49.77	48.54	45.72	46.27	151.54	91.11	99.87	621.82	5		
Haryana	22.69	19.05	41.65	49.79	49.43	49.37	193.00	100.00	93.38	618.34	6		
Nagaland	44.39	33.57	49.13	45.90	41.16	39.65	146.64	97.48	100.00	597.91	7		
Punjab	42.73	37.95	47.11	42.27	40.82	40.32	149.86	96.83	95.31	593.20	8		
Sikkim	46.87	42.82	49.43	47.16	43.18	37.94	82.92	100.00	98.77	549.07	9		
Uttar Pradesh	35.90	32.88	43.01	39.60	41.43	43.34	110.22	97.94	99.15	543.45	10		
Gujarat	18.80	15.65	48.95	46.02	31.95	26.96	133.64	94.95	95.45	512.36	11		
Jammu & Kashmir	46.11	44.01	47.66	45.33	43.81	42.65	90.12	49.85	99.19	508.71	12		
Maharashtra	37.33	37.42	46.57	47.30	44.28	44.20	53.88	98.01	97.90	506.87	13		
Manipur	31.50	25.10	48.75	44.11	42.45	36.67	81.06	99.33	89.30	498.26	14		
Ladakh	26.53	15.98	46.20	45.00	30.54	26.63	131.20	97.60	49.69	469.37	15		
Chhattisgarh	17.72	19.40	48.12	39.08	48.30	49.06	44.30	99.83	89.70	455.50	16		
Mizoram	33.93	33.69	44.61	43.80	11.93	11.85	79.18	87.15	99.01	445.13	17		
Kerala	41.29	32.59	48.83	48.39	25.64	28.60	89.22	29.59	96.71	440.84	18		
Meghalaya	24.02	18.53	39.43	28.95	15.46	21.74	68.70	74.40	100.00	391.22	19		
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	120.00	0.00	70.29	390.29	20		
Goa	27.53	19.95	49.47	39.69	31.38	33.08	59.26	1.59	100.00	361.94	21		
Telangana	7.01	3.36	46.18	35.50	32.52	28.63	95.34	10.36	98.91	357.79	22		

State	Activity-wise marks scored										Total Score (Out of 700)	Rank
	Source level testing		Village level testing		Testing at Schools (Out of 50)	Testing at Anganwadis (Out of 50)	Testing at Household level (Out of 200)	Women training for testing using FTKs (Out of 100)	Remedial measures for contaminated samples (Out of 100)			
	Chemical (Out of 50)	Bacteriological (Post monsoon) (Out of 50)	Chemical (Out of 50)	Bacteriological (Post monsoon) (Out of 50)								
Tripura	10.42	5.71	39.46	24.02	7.96	8.15	63.60	83.50	99.24	342.05	23	
Uttarakhand	29.47	23.16	44.84	34.81	21.46	20.16	23.32	59.25	84.33	340.80	24	
Odisha	30.49	24.87	47.82	41.81	40.06	39.32	9.18	16.31	88.14	337.99	25	
Arunachal	25.62	21.12	35.70	26.08	23.44	17.34	21.64	64.26	96.54	331.73	26	
Assam	15.91	15.38	40.13	37.61	12.00	8.85	47.08	55.79	76.10	308.83	27	
Jharkhand	12.52	6.38	48.43	25.39	16.52	17.44	5.50	75.01	99.88	307.05	28	
West Bengal	17.58	9.84	41.06	24.42	15.68	16.46	29.96	4.97	74.39	234.35	29	
Puducherry	6.17	2.75	30.69	10.57	0.26	0.24	10.56	88.62	73.08	222.93	30	
Bihar	6.15	2.88	46.13	13.06	20.80	18.57	9.52	0.10	93.35	210.55	31	
A & N Islands	7.58	0.33	26.51	2.26	8.83	6.19	18.80	77.07	0.00	147.55	32	
Rajasthan	7.80	5.45	29.59	20.08	5.09	4.53	6.08	18.15	19.40	116.17	33	
DNH & DD	0.00	0.00	5.21	5.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.42	34	

Source: JJM-WQMIS

**JAL JEEVAN MISSION****Swachh Jal se Suraksha Campaign - State/ UT-wise details of water quality testing in villages**

As on 31.03.2024

S.N.	State	Total Number of Villages	Villages tested for Chemical parameters		Villages tested for Bacteriological parameters (Post Monsoon)	
			In no.	In %age	In no.	In %age
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	266	141	53.01	12	4.51
2	Andhra Pradesh	18,357	18,302	99.70	18,251	99.42
3	Arunachal Pradesh	5,509	3,933	71.39	2,873	52.15
4	Assam	25,243	20,260	80.26	18,984	75.21
5	Bihar	38,902	35,886	92.25	10,160	26.12
6	Chhattisgarh	19,682	18,941	96.24	15,384	78.16
7	D & N Haveli and D & D	96	10	10.42	10	10.42
8	Goa	378	374	98.94	300	79.37
9	Gujarat	18,152	17,771	97.90	16,708	92.04
10	Haryana	6,713	5,591	83.29	6,685	99.58
11	Himachal Pradesh	18,066	17,983	99.54	17,537	97.07
12	Jammu & Kashmir	6,778	6,461	95.32	6,144	90.65
13	Jharkhand	29,595	28,662	96.85	15,025	50.77
14	Karnataka	28,333	28,314	99.93	24,943	88.04
15	Kerala	1,578	1,541	97.66	1,527	96.77
16	Ladakh	250	231	92.40	225	90.00
17	Lakshadweep	10	10	100.00	10	100.00
18	Madhya Pradesh	51,415	51,129	99.44	50,932	99.06
19	Maharashtra	40,327	37,555	93.13	38,146	94.59
20	Manipur	2,556	2,492	97.50	2,255	88.22
21	Meghalaya	6,492	5,119	78.85	3,759	57.90
22	Mizoram	677	604	89.22	593	87.59
23	Nagaland	1,548	1,521	98.26	1,421	91.80
24	Odisha	47,274	45,208	95.63	39,532	83.62
25	Puducherry	246	151	61.38	52	21.14
26	Punjab	11,900	11,212	94.22	10,060	84.54
27	Rajasthan	43,249	25,595	59.18	17,368	40.16
28	Sikkim	439	434	98.86	414	94.31
29	Tamil Nadu	12,525	12,525	100.00	12,525	100.00
30	Telangana	10,452	9,653	92.36	7,420	70.99
31	Tripura	1,176	928	78.91	565	48.04
32	Uttar Pradesh	98,449	84,684	86.02	77,965	79.19
33	Uttarakhand	15,030	13,479	89.68	10,464	69.62
34	West Bengal	39,158	32,152	82.11	19,119	48.83
<b>Total</b>		<b>6,00,821</b>	<b>5,38,852</b>	<b>89.69</b>	<b>4,47,368</b>	<b>74.46</b>

Source: JIM-WQMIS

**JAL JEEVAN MISSION****Swachh Jal se Suraksha Campaign - State/ UT-wise details of water quality testing at source level**

As on 31.03.2024

S.N.	State	Total Number of drinking water sources	Drinking water sources tested for Chemical parameters		Drinking water sources tested for Bacteriological parameters (Post Monsoon)	
			In no.	In %age	In no.	In %age
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	462	70	15.15	3	0.65
2	Andhra Pradesh	1,62,867	1,56,936	96.36	1,53,245	94.09
3	Arunachal Pradesh	10,851	5,560	51.24	4,584	42.24
4	Assam	98,079	31,199	31.81	30,162	30.75
5	Bihar	1,07,609	13,221	12.29	6,201	5.76
6	Chhattisgarh	58,529	20,735	35.43	22,704	38.79
7	D & N Haveli and D & D	32	0	0.00	0	0.00
8	Goa	198	109	55.05	79	39.90
9	Gujarat	82,526	31,024	37.59	25,834	31.30
10	Haryana	24,062	10,919	45.38	9,165	38.09
11	Himachal Pradesh	27,340	25,325	92.63	23,344	85.38
12	Jammu & Kashmir	13,197	12,169	92.21	11,616	88.02
13	Jharkhand	84,306	21,100	25.03	10,754	12.76
14	Karnataka	2,99,122	2,58,936	86.57	1,95,946	65.51
15	Kerala	5,973	4,932	82.57	3,893	65.18
16	Ladakh	1,815	963	53.06	580	31.96
17	Lakshadweep	0	0	-	0	-
18	Madhya Pradesh	1,38,289	1,15,436	83.47	1,08,697	78.60
19	Maharashtra	95,476	71,271	74.65	71,441	74.83
20	Manipur	4,935	3,109	63.00	2,477	50.19
21	Meghalaya	10,942	5,256	48.04	4,055	37.06
22	Mizoram	2,482	1,684	67.85	1,672	67.37
23	Nagaland	3,491	3,099	88.77	2,344	67.14
24	Odisha	44,691	27,254	60.98	22,229	49.74
25	Puducherry	527	65	12.33	29	5.50
26	Punjab	14,972	12,795	85.46	11,364	75.90
27	Rajasthan	60,282	9,401	15.60	6,562	10.89
28	Sikkim	4,835	4,532	93.73	4,140	85.63
29	Tamil Nadu	1,77,069	1,77,054	99.99	1,77,048	99.99
30	Telangana	96,658	13,541	14.01	6,489	6.71
31	Tripura	19,111	3,983	20.84	2,183	11.42
32	Uttar Pradesh	1,77,408	1,27,368	71.79	1,16,640	65.75
33	Uttarakhand	38,666	22,789	58.94	17,906	46.31
34	West Bengal	30,639	10,771	35.15	6,030	19.68
<b>Total</b>		<b>18,97,441</b>	<b>12,02,606</b>	<b>63.38</b>	<b>10,59,416</b>	<b>55.83</b>

Source: JJM-WQMIS

**JAL JEEVAN MISSION**  
**Swachh Jal se Suraksha Campaign - State/ UT-wise details of water quality testing in schools and**  
**anganwadis centres (AWCs)**

As on 31.03.2024

S.N.	State	Total Number of schools	Schools tested		Total no. of AWCs	AWCs tested	
			In no.	In %age		In no.	In %age
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	368	65	17.66	558	69	12.37
2	Andhra Pradesh	41,303	40,097	97.08	42,331	40,895	96.61
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2,867	1,344	46.88	5,376	1,864	34.67
4	Assam	44,283	10,622	23.99	36,578	6,471	17.69
5	Bihar	73,647	30,628	41.59	99,865	37,091	37.14
6	Chhattisgarh	22,843	22,066	96.60	18,591	18,239	98.11
7	D & N Haveli and D & D	418	0	0.00	369	0	0.00
8	Goa	1,098	689	62.75	529	350	66.16
9	Gujarat	30,453	19,458	63.90	42,409	22,864	53.91
10	Haryana	12,815	12,667	98.85	21,406	21,134	98.73
11	Himachal Pradesh	17,280	15,801	91.44	17,894	16,560	92.54
12	Jammu & Kashmir	22,013	19,286	87.61	23,256	19,834	85.29
13	Jharkhand	40,512	13,381	33.03	34,098	11,891	34.87
14	Karnataka	46,386	44,100	95.07	53,590	51,162	95.47
15	Kerala	12,407	6,361	51.27	26,802	15,328	57.19
16	Ladakh	894	546	61.07	965	514	53.26
17	Lakshadweep	36	36	100.00	61	61	100.00
18	Madhya Pradesh	99,045	94,294	95.20	61,145	58,464	95.62
19	Maharashtra	78,631	69,625	88.55	86,413	76,393	88.40
20	Manipur	3,454	2,932	84.89	7,978	5,850	73.33
21	Meghalaya	11,921	3,686	30.92	4,594	1,997	43.47
22	Mizoram	2,168	517	23.85	1,583	375	23.69
23	Nagaland	2,464	2,028	82.31	2,845	2,256	79.30
24	Odisha	55,295	44,295	80.11	53,823	42,323	78.63
25	Puducherry	390	2	0.51	413	2	0.48
26	Punjab	22,188	18,112	81.63	21,904	17,664	80.64
27	Rajasthan	51,593	5,252	10.18	41,680	3,776	9.06
28	Sikkim	880	760	86.36	1,065	808	75.87
29	Tamil Nadu	38,872	38,872	100.00	40,260	40,212	99.88
30	Telangana	22,845	14,855	65.03	27,257	15,606	57.26
31	Tripura	3,954	629	15.91	6,067	989	16.30
32	Uttar Pradesh	1,10,705	91,714	82.85	1,70,534	1,47,816	86.68
33	Uttarakhand	20,209	8,674	42.92	16,747	6,753	40.32
34	West Bengal	78,800	24,708	31.36	93,518	30,785	32.92
<b>Total</b>		<b>9,73,037</b>	<b>6,58,102</b>	<b>67.63</b>	<b>10,62,504</b>	<b>7,16,396</b>	<b>67.43</b>

Source: JIM-WQMIS

**JAL JEEVAN MISSION**  
**Swachh Jal se Suraksha Campaign - State/ UT-wise details of remedial measures**  
**taken for contaminated samples**

As on 31.03.2024

S.N.	State	Total Number of contaminated samples	Contaminated samples for which remedial measure taken	
			In no.	In %age
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	36	0	0.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	25,546	25,545	100.00
3	Arunachal Pradesh	925	893	96.54
4	Assam	29,991	22,823	76.10
5	Bihar	5,312	4,959	93.35
6	Chhattisgarh	27,322	24,509	89.70
7	D & N Haveli and D & D	0	0	0.00
8	Goa	50	50	100.00
9	Gujarat	34,713	33,135	95.45
10	Haryana	18,323	17,110	93.38
11	Himachal Pradesh	2,991	2,987	99.87
12	Jammu & Kashmir	3,726	3,696	99.19
13	Jharkhand	11,276	11,262	99.88
14	Karnataka	36,539	35,986	98.49
15	Kerala	3,54,324	3,42,669	96.71
16	Ladakh	159	79	49.69
17	Lakshadweep	138	97	70.29
18	Madhya Pradesh	11,606	11,505	99.13
19	Maharashtra	56,117	54,941	97.90
20	Manipur	243	217	89.30
21	Meghalaya	70	70	100.00
22	Mizoram	1,912	1,893	99.01
23	Nagaland	357	357	100.00
24	Odisha	75,738	66,758	88.14
25	Puducherry	26	19	73.08
26	Punjab	10,623	10,125	95.31
27	Rajasthan	40,757	7,905	19.40
28	Sikkim	1,387	1,370	98.77
29	Tamil Nadu	25,995	25,995	100.00
30	Telangana	92	91	98.91
31	Tripura	3,037	3,014	99.24
32	Uttar Pradesh	4,46,165	4,42,372	99.15
33	Uttarakhand	1,200	1,012	84.33
34	West Bengal	2,83,885	2,11,170	74.39
<b>Total</b>		<b>15,10,581</b>	<b>13,64,614</b>	<b>90.34</b>

Source: JIM-WQMIS

# **Third Party Audit of Proactive Disclosure of Information 2022-23**

## **REPORT**

*Project Coordinator*

**Dr. Sapna Chadah**



*Submitted to*

**Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation  
Government of India**



*Submitted by*

**Indian Institute of Public Administration  
New Delhi**

## Conclusions and Recommendations:

### Major Findings

1. The information required under Section 4(1)(b) of the RTI Act and guidelines by the organization is good, both in quantity and quality of information. However, in certain categories there is scope for improvement. To make it 100 percent disclosure in certain aspects needs to be updated.
2. The information relating to Rules, regulations, instructions, manuals etc. has been disclosed completely. However, there is need for elaboration of the decision-making process and to provide time line for taking action. The same needs to be specified even in the citizen charter.
3. Certain information relating to boards and committees needs to be supplied.
4. System of compensation for officers and employees as provided in its regulations needs to be specified.
5. Under Budget the disbursement reports need to be disclosed. Also, where grants are being released, the annual accounts of that entity need to be uploaded.
6. There is need to put details of the educational programs and efforts by the department undertaken to participate in these programs.
7. The availability and accessibility of information manual/handbook in printed form for inspection by the citizen need to be specified. Further whether the same is available free of cost or not; and if there are charges what is the cost imposed need to be specified.
8. Website in Hindi / Vernacular / Local Language exists but all the information is required to be uploaded on the same in local language.
9. Citizen's Charter has been uploaded. However, RFD and the six-monthly reports on the performance against the benchmarks set

in the Citizen's Charter have to be disclosed.

10. Information is presented in very technical manner which needs simplification from users' perspectives, especially in relation to the norms, rules and regulations pertaining to the working of the organization.
11. The accessibility of information on the website of the institute is an issue which needs to be addressed to. The information must be arranged and presented in more citizen-friendly manner. The information must be uploaded in the tabular and flow chart for easy understanding.
12. The information is available on the website in English. The website has Hindi version but information is not available on the same.
13. Continuous updating is needed, and the latest must be added on quarterly/ annual basis (as applicable).

### Recommendations

For better implementation of the Suo-moto disclosure of information following steps are required to be taken:

1. The information required to be proactively disclosed under the Act and guidelines should be disclosed completely and entirely in quality and quantity to enhance transparency and openness.
2. Endeavour should be made that all publicly funded information should be readily available and easily understandable format.
3. All the information must be made available in Hindi/ vernacular language as well.
4. Website disclosure should be complete and easily accessible. The orders of the Public Authority and other proactively disclosed information should be uploaded immediately after it has been issued.
5. The grouping and categorization of the

information should be proper. Most of the information is available on website but needs to be collated in proper manner.

6. All the Acts, Rules, regulations, orders, which specify the norms for discharge of functions have been disclosed. These should be presented in simple and easy manner and linked to decision-making process.
7. To maintain the reliability of information, timely updating of the information is must. Therefore, it is required that a system is created for automatic updating of information, based on key word outputs. The date of last update should be displayed on the website. Different media and forms should be used for proactive disclosure.
8. Besides uploading the original documents there is also need to present the information from the users' perspective in a simplified manner.
9. The elements of information required to be proactively disclosed under section 4(1)(b) are inter-related the endeavour should be made to disclose them in an integrated manner. The functions, powers, responsibilities, rules, regulations and decision-making process are interconnected and are difficult to understand in isolation; therefore endeavour should be made to present these in integrated manner.
10. The chapter on RTI Act in the annual report of the organisation should include the details about the compliance with the proactive disclosure guidelines.

Different media and forms like flow charts, tabular presentation should be used for proactive disclosure.









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