

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI
DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER & SANITATION

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO-*78
ANSWERED ON- 07/12/2023

Beneficiaries under JJM

*78. SHRIMATI APARAJITA SARANGI:
SHRIMATI JASKAUR MEENA:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the salient features of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) and the target set under the said Mission;
- (b) the details of the funds sanctioned, allocated and utilised under the said Mission in Odisha and Rajasthan so far;
- (c) the details of the number of tap water connections provided so far particularly in the rural areas under the said Mission in Odisha and Rajasthan;
- (d) the measures being taken by the Government to cover the rest of the rural areas of Odisha and Rajasthan at the earliest;
- (e) whether the Government has set up water testing laboratories in the country to test water samples and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the details of the impact of JJM on health and sanitation in Odisha?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT)

(a) to (f) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement referred in reply of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 78 to be answered on 07.12.2023

(a) to (c) To make provision of tap water supply to every rural household in districts across the country, including those in the States of Odisha and Rajasthan, Government of India, in partnership with States, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) since August 2019. The key features of the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) are to make provision of potable water to every rural household through tap water connection at a service level of 55 litre per capita per day (lpcd), of prescribed quality (BIS:10500), on regular and long-term basis.

At the time of announcement of Jal Jeevan Mission, only 3.11 lakh (3.5%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections in the State of Odisha. So far, as reported as on 03.12.2023, more than 57.33 lakh (64.5%) additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 03.12.2023, out of 88.64 lakh rural households in the State, more than 60.44 lakh (68%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes.

Similarly, at the time of announcement of Jal Jeevan Mission, only 11.74 lakh (11%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections in the State of Rajasthan. So far, as reported as on 03.12.2023, more than 36.18 lakh (34%) additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 03.12.2023, out of 106.64 lakh rural households in the State, more than 47.92 lakh (45%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes.

Details of Central fund allocated, fund drawn and fund utilization reported by the States of Odisha and Rajasthan under Jal Jeevan Mission is as under:

| State | Year | Central share | | | | | Expenditure under State share |
|-----------|----------|-----------------|----------------|------------|----------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | Opening Balance | Fund allocated | Fund drawn | Available fund | Reported utilization | |
| Odisha | 2019-20 | 0.78 | 364.74 | 364.74 | 365.52 | 275.02 | 255.02 |
| | 2020-21 | 90.50 | 812.15 | 609.11 | 699.61 | 688.69 | 673.00 |
| | 2021-22 | 10.93 | 3,323.42 | 2,492.56 | 2,503.49 | 1,306.20 | 1,289.71 |
| | 2022-23 | 1,197.29 | 3,608.62 | 1,768.73 | 2,966.02 | 2,166.47 | 2,149.96 |
| | 2023-24* | 799.56 | 2,108.54 | 1,054.27 | 1,853.83 | 1,158.46 | 1,149.67 |
| Rajasthan | 2019-20 | 313.67 | 1,301.71 | 1,301.71 | 1,615.38 | 620.31 | 698.54 |
| | 2020-21 | 995.07 | 2,522.03 | 630.51 | 1,625.58 | 762.04 | 789.05 |
| | 2021-22 | 863.53 | 10,180.50 | 2,345.08 | 3,208.61 | 1,920.16 | 1,664.02 |
| | 2022-23 | 1,288.46 | 13,328.60 | 6,081.80 | 7,370.26 | 3,938.57 | 4,122.81 |
| | 2023-24* | 3,431.69 | 3,019.94 | ND | 3,431.69 | 2,346.67 | 2,164.35 |

*As on 03.12.2023

Source: JJM-IMIS

(d) A number of steps have been taken to plan and implement JJM in the whole country including the rural areas of Odisha and Rajasthan, with speed, *inter alia*, including joint discussions and finalization of saturation plans and annual action plans (AAP) of States/ UTs, regular review of implementation, workshops/ conferences/ webinars for capacity building, training, knowledge sharing, field visits by multi-disciplinary team to provide technical support, etc. A detailed Operational Guideline for the implementation of JJM; Margdarshika for Gram Panchayats & VWSCs to provide safe drinking water in rural households and Guidelines on a special campaign to provide piped water supply in anganwadi centres, ashramshalas and schools have been shared with States/ UTs to facilitate planning and implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission. For online

monitoring, JJM–Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) and JJM–Dashboard has been put in place. Provision has also been made for transparent online financial management through Public Financial Management System (PFMS).

(e) Government of India is assisting and facilitating States/ UTs in setting up, strengthening, up-gradation, improving the functioning of drinking water quality testing laboratories by providing policy guidelines, technical and financial support under Jal Jeevan Mission. As reported by States/ UTs, as on 29.11.2023, there are 2,111 drinking water quality testing laboratories at different levels viz. State, District, sub-division and/ or block level in the country. Out of 2,111 laboratories, 1,324 laboratories have been National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) accredited/ recognized. To encourage water quality testing to ensure potable drinking water supply, States/ UTs have opened water quality testing laboratories to general public for testing of their water samples at a nominal rate.

(f) Some of the major findings of health impact assessments made by international institutions/ reputed individuals are as under:

- i.) The World Health Organization (WHO) has estimated that ensuring safely managed drinking water for all households in the country could prevent nearly 400,000 deaths caused by diarrheal diseases leading to savings of approximately 14 million Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) on account of the lives so saved.
- ii.) Nobel laureate Prof. Michael Kremer has published a research paper and has concluded that the implementation of JJM with coverage for all rural households with safe water, is likely to lead to almost 30% reduction in mortality among children below the age of five years, amounting to 1,36,000 lives saved annually.

State level estimates, *inter alia* including for the State of Odisha, of impact of implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission on health and sanitation in Odisha are not available.
