

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI
DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO-879
ANSWERED ON-07.12.2023

JJM in Himalayan Region

879. SHRI JAMYANG TSERING NAMGYAL:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in the Himalayan region is successful in all types of residences-hill, mountain, plain, rocky and extreme harsh climates and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the JJM is successful in the winter seasons in the Himalayan region and if not, the solution therefor;

(c) whether the Government has been able to manage and distribute drinking water in water crisis villages in the UT of Ladakh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL)

(a) and (b) Government of India, in partnership with States/UTs including those in Himalayan region, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), since August 2019, to make provision of tap water supply to every rural household in adequate quantity (55 lpcd), of prescribed quality (BIS 10:500) and on a regular and long-term basis. Significant progress has been made under JJM in Himalayan region since its inception as reported by the States/ UTs:

(Households in Nos.)

Sr. No.	State	Total Rural households	Households with tap water connections as on 15.08.2019		Households with tap water connections as on 05.12.2023		increase in household connection since launch of JJM	
			Nos.	in %	Nos.	in %	Nos.	in %
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,28,921	22,796	9.96	2,19,784	96.01	1,96,988	86.05
2.	Himachal Pradesh	17,08,727	7,62,721	44.64	17,08,727	100	9,46,006	55.36
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	18,70,347	5,75,466	30.77	14,06,407	75.19	8,30,941	44.42
4.	Ladakh	41,962	1,414	3.37	37,392	89.11	35,978	85.74
5.	Sikkim	1,31,880	70,345	53.34	1,16,651	88.45	46,306	35.11
6.	Uttarakhand	14,54,129	1,30,325	8.96	12,62,922	86.85	11,32,597	77.89

Household tap connections have been given despite having various challenges with regard to topography & climatic conditions which *inter alia* include difficult terrain, limited water sources, freezing temperatures during winters, high implementation cost, climate change etc.

(c) and (d) As reported by the UT of Ladakh, the UT administration has adopted various technological solutions to ensure smooth implementation of the schemes under JJM in villages where water crisis was prevalent during previous winters. Some of the measures adopted in implementation of the schemes are as under:

- i.) Special frost-resistant materials and insulation of pipes to avoid freezing of water.
- ii.) Focus on gravity-fed systems by utilizing natural elevation changes to minimize pumping and energy dependence.
- iii.) Solar-powered water pumps for addressing electricity limitations in remote areas.
- iv.) Freeze-thaw resistant material by using specialized insulation to withstand extreme temperatures.
- v.) Involving local communities in planning, construction, and maintenance to ensure ownership and sustainability.
- vi.) Creating awareness on bleeding of taps during winter and waste-water management.
