

Jal Jeevan Mission

[UPSC Notes]

What is the Jal Jeevan Mission?

- The Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), a flagship program of the Government of India, was launched on August 15, 2019, by Hon'ble Prime Minister Narendra Modi.
- In the year 2019, Project Jal Jeevan Mission has been launched.
- JJM aspires to establish a Jan Andolan for water, making it a top priority for every rural household in the country.
- The mission is a part of the Jal Shakti Ministry which is the nodal ministry for the implementation of the scheme.

Jal Jeevan Mission Notes PDF

The Jal Jeevan Mission is the foundation of the Rashtriya Jal Jeevan Kosh. On August 15, 2019, the Honourable Prime Minister of India made a big announcement about a government program. The main objective of Jal Jeevan Mission is to supply 55 litres of water per person per day to every rural household through Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC) by 2024.

- Rainwater harvesting and water conservation are also the most important aspects of the mission.
- Using recycled water and recharging structures
- Development of the watercourse
- focusing on planting trees.
- Traditional and other water bodies are being renovated.

Jal Jeevan Mission Rural Objectives

- The main objective of the Jal Jeevan Mission is to start giving to all households in rural India over the long term.
- Supplying pure, safe, and enough drinking water through individual tap connections by 2024.
- The goal is to provide 55 liters of water per person per day through Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC).

- Planning and putting into action how essential water is for a better quality of life.
- Assistance from states and UTs in organizing their financial funds and resources for the mission.

Features of the Jal Jeevan Mission

- This mission will resolve the lack of tap water connections by making the tap connections work.
- It is based on local management of both how much water is used and how much is available.
- This mission will build local infrastructure for things like harvesting water, putting water directly into the earth, and managing household wastewater so it can be used again.
- By 2024, each person in a rural home will be able to get 55 litres of water every day from a tap connection.
- The mission helps the community come up with a plan for the water that includes a lot of information, education, and communication.
- The scheme gave forth an amount of Rs 3 lakh crore.
- In this mission, everyone helps make the Jan Andolan for water a top priority.
- For the Himalayan and North Eastern States, the fund is split 90:10 between the center and the state, 50:50 for the rest of the states, and 100% for the Union Territories.

Implementation of the Jal Jeevan Mission

Under the JalJeevan Mission, tap water is given to every rural household, even those in SC/ST-dominated villages in Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra, so that "no one is left out." Also, tap water is given top priority in places where the water quality is bad, like deserts and drought-prone areas, SC/ST majority villages, Aspirational and JE-AES affected districts, SaansadAdarshGraminYojana villages, and so on. households in the country by 2024.

- The Paani Samitis plan has village water supply systems in good shape also, wherein they operate the system in an organized way.
- At least half of these associations have between 10 and 15 members, at least half of whom are women.
- Other members come from Self-Help Groups, accredited social and health workers, Anganwadi teachers, and other places.

- The committees put together a one-time action plan for the village that uses all of its resources.
- A Gram Sabha should indeed agree to the plan before it can be put into action.

National Rural Drinking Water Mission Implementation Issues

- Some of the problems with putting the National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Mission into action are the lack of reliable drinking water sources.
- In areas such as water-stressed, drought-prone, and subtropical, the presence of location-specific contaminants in groundwater, uneven terrain, and scattered rural settlements.
- Also, the inability of local village communities to manage and operate in-village water supply infrastructure.
- The delay in the release of the matching state share in some states, especially after the COVID-19 pandemic.

Progress So Far in Jal Jeevan Mission

At the time that the JalJeevan Mission was announced, 17.1% of the 18.93 crore rural households had tap water connections. This meant that 3.23 Crore rural households had tap water connections.

- Under the JJM, tap water connections have been set up in 5.38 Crore (28%) of rural households so far.
- So, out of the 19.22 billion rural households in the country, 8.62 billion (or 44.84 percent) are said to have potable tap water.
- The number of homes with running water from the tap has reached 100% in rural areas of states like Goa, Telangana, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Puducherry. "Har Ghar Jal" has become everyone's top priority.

Funding for Jal Jeevan Mission

- The Union Territories will get all of their money from the central government.
- The central government will pay for 90% of projects in the North Eastern and Hill States.
- Central funding will be 50% for cities with less than 10,00,000 people, 1/3 for cities with 10,00,000 to 1,00,00,000 people, and 25% for cities with 10,00,000 or more people.

Outcome-based funding:

- The government will give money to projects in three parts of 20:40:40.
- From the third installment onwards, the money will be given out based on the results, while funding and credible exclusion will be applied.

Jal Jeevan Mission Urban

In Budget 2021-22, the Government of India has announced the Jal Jeevan Mission (Urban) to provide universal coverage of water supply to all households in accordance with Sustainable Development Goal- 6. The scheme is announced by the Housing and Urban Affairs Ministry. The Jal Jeevan Mission Urban Scheme's key points are

- Securing tap and sewer connections
- Rejuvenation of water bodies
- Creating a circular water economy

Jal Jeevan Mission Urban UPSC Topic can be asked in both prelims and mains exam under current affairs or Government policies. The key features are using the latest technology, mass awareness, surveying equitable distribution, strengthening urban local bodies and promoting PPP model.