

The Times of India- 03- October-2022

'Tap water connections in 38% of rural houses facing woes'

Vishwa.Mohan
@timesgroup.com

New Delhi: Only 62% rural households in the country were found to have functional tap water connections with 38% of the total assessed households unable to reach the "functionality" levels in terms of meeting all three parameters of adequate quantity, fully regular supply and quality (potable). Overall functionality of household tap connection in the country increased by 14% in 2021-22 over the previous assessment in 2020-21, according to an assessment report released by the Jal Shakti (water resources) ministry on Sunday.

The findings show Puducherry at the top with 88% functionality score followed by Tamil Nadu (86%), Himachal Pradesh (82%), Goa (81%) and Telangana (80%).

On the other hand, water-scarce Rajasthan is at the bottom with the lowest 38% of functionality score with Kerala, Manipur and Andaman & Nicobar Islands (40% each), Tripura (41%), Maharashtra (43%) and Madhya Pradesh (47%) appearing as second, third, fourth and fifth worst state, respectively.

The other states where functionality was less than the national average of 62% include Odisha (54%), Haryana and Jharkhand (55%

STATUS OF JAL JEEVAN MISSION

JJM was launched on August 15, 2019

Objective: Provide safe and adequate drinking water regularly through individual household tap connections to all rural households in India by 2024

19.1 crore: Total no. of rural households (HHs) in India

7 crore
HHs covered since launch of JJM

3.2 crore
(17% of the total)
HHs with tap water connections as on August 15, 2019

10.2 crore
(54% of total)
HHs with tap water connections as on September 29, 2022

HAR GHAR JAL' STATUS UNDER JJM

Certified states/UTs:
Goa, A&N Islands, Puducherry, D&NH and D&D

Reported states/UTs:
Telangana and Haryana

*Means all HHs in that unit are provided with tap water supply

each), Uttar Pradesh (57%) and Karnataka (58%).

Functionality has been computed as the intersection of adequate quantity (minimum 55 litres per capita per day), fully regular supply and potable (quality) for households wherein water supply was available at the time of survey in 2,59,151 households.

The assessment was done by a third party under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) which aims to provide safe and adequate drinking water regularly through individual household tap connections to all rural households (HH) in India by 2024.

It was found that nationally, 86% of the HH tap connections were found to be working on the day of the sample survey for the assessment. Out of which more than four out of five HHs (85%) received adequate quantity, 80% got fully regular supply and 87% received potable water. The intersection of these parameters, however, turned out to be 62% of the HHs receiving fully functional tap water connections within the premises.

The survey found 14% of the HHs did not receive water through household taps on the date or for a week preceding the survey.

The Times of India- 03- October-2022

₹4L cr loss due to rains, floods in 65 yrs: Report

New Delhi: A home ministry study, conducted by its think tank National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), has assessed economic damages due to floods and heavy rains at over Rs 4 lakh crore in 65 years (from 1953 to 2018). Nearly half of this has been in the last 10 years alone, reports **Pradeep Thakur**.

The Uttarakhand cloudburst of 2013, better known as the Kedarnath floods, and winter rains in south India during 2015 have inflicted the highest damages in any year. The report has assessed the economic losses in these two years at Rs 47,000 crore and Rs 57,000 crore, respectively.

The NIDM, after consultation with the Jal Shakti ministry, has recommended setting

up of an Integrated Reservoirs, Dams and River Basin Management Authority under the home ministry for an integrated approach to flood management. This may include central and state government departments, district administrations, scientific institutions and NGOs as members.

“The role of the authority will be to promote schemes for irrigation, water supply management, drainage, generation, transmission and distribution of power within basin and sub-basin as well as inter-basin transfer, flood control in rivers and tributaries, etc.,” the NIDM has suggested. Soil conservation and overall development of water resources will be among the priorities of the authority.

Millennium Post- 03- October-2022

74% rural households receive water on 7 days, 8% once a week: Study

The average duration per day supply has been found to be three hours

OUR CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI: Eight per cent of the rural households in the country receive water only once a week, while about 74 per cent of them receive it all seven days, according to a new government study.

The national study conducted by the Jal Shakti ministry released on Sunday has revealed that about four per cent of households receive water for 5-6 days in a week and 14 per cent receive at least 3-4 days in a week.

"Close to three-fourths of the HHs (74 per cent) received water all 7 days a week. Out of the remaining 26 per cent, 4 per cent received water for 5-6 days in a week, 14 per cent received at least 3-4 days in a week, and the balance 8 per cent received water only once a week," the study said.



REPRESENTATIONAL IMAGE

The average duration per day supply has been found to be three hours.

Four out of five (80 per cent) households reported that their daily requirements of water are being met by the household tap connections, the study claimed.

Among the households without working tap connections, eight states, including, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, and Uttar Pradesh had a higher proportion of households where tap water was not available.

Highlights

- » 80% households reported that their daily requirements of water are being met by the household tap connections
- » Under Har Ghar Jal villages, 9% of the households were found to have a working tap connection
- » A total of 13,299 villages were surveyed, of which 11% were SC dominated villages and 23% were dominated by STs

At least six states had than 30 per cent households which had not had tap water in last seven days.

Under the Har Ghar Jal villages, 91 per cent of the households were found to have a working tap connection on the day of the survey, which is relatively higher than the overall national proportion (86 per cent).

Of these, 88 per cent received adequate quantity (>55 litres per person per day

of water), 84 per cent received a regular supply, and 90 per cent received potable water through household tap connections.

Among the aspirational districts covered in this assessment, 78 per cent of the households were found to have a working tap connection on the day of the survey, which is relatively lower than the overall national proportion (86 per cent).

Of these, 85 per cent received adequate quantity (>55

LPCD of water), 77 per cent received a fully regular supply, and 88 per cent received potable water through household tap connections.

Overall, 62 per cent of the households were found to have a fully functional tap connection, it said.

For the study, a total of 13,299 villages were surveyed, of which 11 per cent were SC-dominated villages and 23 per cent were dominated by the STs.

Functionality of household tap connections is defined under JJM as household taps having infrastructure for providing water in adequate quantity (at least 55 LPCD), of prescribed quality on a regular basis.

Out of the 3,01,389 households sampled for the assessment, water was not available in 42,238 households on the day of the survey.

'62% rural houses have tap water connections'

Jacob Koshy
NEW DELHI

Around 62% of rural households in India have fully functional tap water connections within their premises, according to a survey commissioned by the Union Ministry of Water Resources to assess the functioning of the government's marquee Jal Jeevan Mission.

In June, the Centre reported this figure to be 52%.

Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Goa, and Puducherry reported more than 80% of households with fully functional connections, while fewer than half the households in Rajasthan, Kerala, Manipur, Tripura, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram and Sikkim had such connections.

Functional taps

The table shows the top five and the bottom five States and Union Territories with fully functional tap water connection in households, according to a survey commissioned by the Union Ministry of Water Resources



Top five		Bottom five	
State/U.T.	% HHs*	State/U.T.	% HHs*
Puducherry	88	Rajasthan	38
Tamil Nadu	86	Manipur	40
Himachal	82	Kerala	40
Goa	81	A & N Islands	40
Telangana	80	Tripura	41

* Households

A fully functional tap water connection is defined as a household getting at least 55 litres per capita per day of potable water all through the year. Close to three-fourths of households received water all seven days a week and 8% just once a week. On an average, households got water for three hours every day, and 80% reported that their daily requirements of water were being met by the tap connections. The water quality in some households was tested. It revealed 95% of households to have within acceptable limits of pH values. Over 90% of village-level institutions were getting potable water. Over half (57%) of the sampled households reported purifying water before drinking.

However, the report mentions a concerning problem of chlorine contamination. Though 93% of the samples were reportedly free of bacteriological contamination, "most of the anganwadi centres and schools, had higher than the permissible range of residual chlorine and indicated inappropriate local dosing. Thus, there is a need to monitor the correct dosing of chlorine in the pipe water supply system", the report notes.

Sabarmati, Yamuna: Tale of two rivers



SUMET BHASIN

The Sabarmati Riverfront is a story still unfolding that matches only with Singapore, while Yamuna in Delhi remains dead

Until 2005, washer men held forth on the banks of Sabarmati River in Ahmedabad, washing and drying clothes of the big city, while slums dotted its floodplains, with garbage sprawling around to present a nauseating look to the visitors to Gujarat's capital. The people covered their noses as they passed by the riverbanks of Sabarmati. The river was as dead in the city, as is Yamuna in the national capital. People in Ahmedabad faced long traffic jams, as the roads were clogged, because of massive encroachments of the floodplains and the adjoining public land. The scene filled one with despondency.

But by that time Narendra Modi had already chalked out the plan for the development of the Sabarmati Riverfront. The project would cost a total of Rs 1200 crores. The project would be a city level intervention, conceived and implemented as a pioneering multi-benefit project, with significant urban transformation potential to transform the historic, but neglected river Sabarmati into a vibrant urban space.

The vital focus was to return the river back to the citizens of Ahmedabad, and in the process also ensure that the city gains a major asset, which will improve the efficiency of its infrastructure and the quality of life. The aims also envisaged revitalizing the river, which in fact was carrying significant sewage flow and used as a dumping yard for disposal of garbage.

The project ensured that it would be financially self-sustainable, while entailing environmental improvement, along with cultural and social sustainability to transform the non-perennial river for better.

Now that Gujarat is hosting the 36th National Games at a short notice, the Paldi Sports Complex at the Sabarmati Riverfront is one of the sporting venues for the big sporting event. This turnaround is at a scale seen in Singapore only. The East Asian city-state is a major tourism destination. The city planner has aligned Singapore in such a way that a tourist would always see something new, thus finding something novel and innovative, which leaves the tourists with impressions that they should again come. This has been the model of Singapore for several decades. The city administrator will develop an amusement park and other attractions.

The Sabarmati Riverfront is on the same pattern. The visitors will always find that there is something new in line with the spirit of a lively city. This has been reflected in the development of green cover and Miyawaki plantation of 14.30 hectare of land on the banks of the Sabarmati River, which has seen over 23000 tree plantations in four public parks with a total area of 12.45 hectare, besides a biodiversity park of eight hectares.



DELHI CM HAD CLAIMED THAT HE WOULD REDUCE POLLUTION IN YAMUNA BY 90 PER CENT BY 2023. WE ARE JUST TWO MONTHS AWAY FROM KNOCKING THE DEADLINE, AND THE YAMUNA IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL IS EXHALING FOAMS OF CHEMICALS

(The author is Director, Public Policy Research Centre)



Last month, over 100 Mayors and Deputy Mayors came visiting the Sabarmati Riverfront, and they were awed with the scale of development at the place. The urban administrations would be the next engine of the growth of the nation, and the mayors have to lead their corporations with innovative solutions to the challenges faced by the cities in the country. The leaders of the local bodies were thrilled as they walked on the Atal Bridge, which was inaugurated by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on August 27 this year. The bridge is now a major tourist attraction, and the people make a beeline to buy tickets to spend half an hour on the iconic place. This has not only boosted the tourism potential of Ahmedabad and Gujarat, but is also filling the coffers of the local municipal corporation to take up further development works, which would again scale up the attractions of the Sabarmati Riverfront.

This is not the end of the story, for it's just the beginning, as the next phases of development of the Sabarmati Riverfront would give new wings to the lives of the people in Ahmedabad. The masterplan for 'Riverfront Phase 2' will encourage development that is in harmony with nature, with a combination of high, medium and low density zones, carefully planned amidst green and open spaces, besides the masterplan also proposing an efficient and integrated mobility network. But it must be noted that the overall development will be sensitive, sustainable and will aim to pro-

mote wellness and mindfulness of the city-dwellers.

In the next five years, when people would visit Ahmedabad and the Sabarmati Riverfront, they may see a Singapore rising there with a similar or grander energy of the people, driving the economy of the city and Gujarat to greater heights, while at the same time being in full harmony with nature, sticking firmly to sustainability and setting the example for urban renewal and development worth replication across the country.

Cities in India for ages have developed on the riversides. The developments of riverbanks will only ensure the renewal of the cities. There should be no second opinion about this aspect. This explains why Delhi is regressing. The city is dying. The people are depressed. The population of Delhi, in place of taking pride in living in the national capital, finds themselves stuck in matchboxes, struggling to breathe and walk.

In Delhi, the people can neither breathe nor walk, and they each year spend more and more money on their health expenses. Yamuna gave life to Delhi, and the river is now reduced to gutters. The ruling politicians in the national capital have fooled the people with promises of reviving the Yamuna River to only fatten their purses with the looted money. The people are now resigned to their fate that there could be no progress for better in their lives.

First, Sheila Dikshit, chief minister of Delhi from 2003 to

2015, sold false promises of cleaning Yamuna. She was succeeded by Arvind Kejriwal who has filled the people with so much skepticism that no one is now hoping that they would ever walk on the banks of Yamuna in the evenings as they do on the Sabarmati Riverfront. In 2015, Kejriwal sold the dream to the people in Delhi that he would transform Yamuna into the Thames River of London. In 2020, he presented a 10-point guarantee card in the Delhi Assembly that Yamuna would not only be cleaned but one could even start swimming in the waters!

Delhi Chief Minister had also claimed that he would reduce pollution in Yamuna by 90 per cent by 2023. We are just two months away from knocking the deadline, and the Yamuna in the national capital is exhaling foams of chemicals. The Centre also made available the funds to the extent of Rs 2419 crores. But there was no will on the part of the city government. To make a change in the lives of the people, the city administrators need vision, but the Kejriwal-led Aam Aadmi Party believes in making quick gains by the politics of freebies. Thus, Yamuna remains dead in Delhi, while Sabarmati flows in Ahmedabad with all the youthful energy.

Now that Delhi is approaching another winter, the people may be condemned to inhale the toxic air, for there is no sink to absorb the carbon and the pollution. The Yamuna Riverfront could have taken shape if there was a vision and will to change the lives of the people for the better.

Amar Ujala- 03- October-2022

देश में 8 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण परिवारों को सप्ताह में सिर्फ एक बार पानी

जलशक्ति मंत्रालय के सर्वे से खुलासा, 13 हजार से अधिक गांवों का किया सर्वेक्षण

नई दिल्ली। देश के आठ फीसदी ग्रामीण परिवारों को सप्ताह में केवल एक बार पानी मिलता है। वहीं लगभग 74 प्रतिशत को सातों दिन पानी उपलब्ध है। जलशक्ति मंत्रालय द्वारा रविवार को जारी अध्ययन में यह जानकारी मिली। सर्वे के मुताबिक, शेष 18 प्रतिशत में से लगभग चार फीसदी घरों में हफ्ते में 5-6 दिन पानी और 14 प्रतिशत को हफ्ते में कम से कम 3-4 दिन पानी मिलता है।

अध्ययन में दावा किया गया है कि पांच में से चार (80 फीसदी) परिवारों ने बताया कि उनकी पानी की दैनिक जरूरत घरेलू नल कनेक्शन से पूरी हो रही है। बिना नल कनेक्शन वाले घरों में झारखंड, छत्तीसगढ़ और उत्तर प्रदेश सहित आठ राज्य थे, जहां नल का पानी उपलब्ध नहीं था।



‘हर घर जल’ गांवों के तहत सर्वेक्षण के दिन 91 प्रतिशत घरों में काम करने वाले नल कनेक्शन पाए गए। यह राष्ट्रीय अनुपात (86 प्रतिशत) से अधिक है। अध्ययन के लिए कुल 13,299 गांवों का सर्वेक्षण किया गया, जिनमें से 11 फीसदी अनुसूचित जाति (एससी) बहुल गांव थे और 23 फीसदी अनुसूचित जनजाति (एसटी) बहुल गांव थे। एजेसी

- मणिपुर में 60% से कम घरों में नियमित आपूर्ति...रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, 3,01,389 घरों में से सर्वेक्षण के दिन 42,238 घरों में पानी उपलब्ध नहीं था। इसमें पंजाब, त्रिपुरा, बिहार, गोवा, केरल, पश्चिम बंगाल, अरुणाचल प्रदेश और पांडुचेरी में 95 प्रतिशत से अधिक घरों में 55 एलपीसीडी से अधिक पानी उपलब्ध कराया गया। मणिपुर में 60 फीसदी से कम घरों में नियमित आपूर्ति होती है।
- एक दिन में मात्र तीन घंटे पानी...रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर 59% घरों ने बताया कि दिन में एक बार पाइप से जलापूर्ति होती है, जिसकी औसत अवधि तीन घंटे होती है। महाराष्ट्र, कर्नाटक, अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह व मिजोरम में 90 प्रतिशत से अधिक घर दिन में एक बार पानी प्राप्त करते हैं।

Rashtriya Sahara- 03- October-2022

ग्रामीण घरों में से 74 प्रतिशत को सातों दिन पानी की आपूर्ति मिलती है : अध्ययन

नई दिल्ली, (भाषा)। देश में आठ प्रतिशत ग्रामीण परिवारों को सप्ताह में केवल एक बार जलापूर्ति मिलती है, जबकि लगभग 74 प्रतिशत को पूरे सात दिन पानी मिलता है। यह बात एक नये सरकारी अध्ययन से सामने आयी है।

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय ने एक राष्ट्रीय अध्ययन कराया था, जिसे रविवार को जारी किया गया। इसके अनुसार लगभग चार प्रतिशत घरों को सप्ताह में 5 से 6 दिन पानी मिलता है, जबकि 14 प्रतिशत को सप्ताह में कम से कम 3-4 दिन पानी मिलता है। अध्ययन ने कहा गया है, “लगभग तीन-चौथाई घरों (74 प्रतिशत) को सप्ताह में सभी 7 दिन पानी मिलता है। शेष 26 प्रतिशत में से 4 प्रतिशत को सप्ताह में 5-6 दिन, 14 प्रतिशत को सप्ताह में कम से कम 3-4 दिन और शेष 8 प्रतिशत को सप्ताह में केवल एक बार पानी मिलता है।” प्रतिदिन जल आपूर्ति की औसत अवधि तीन घंटे पाई गई है। अध्ययन में दावा किया गया है कि पांच में से चार (80 फीसदी) परिवारों ने बताया कि उनकी पानी की दैनिक जरूरत घरेलू नल कनेक्शन से पूरी हो रही है।