



ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: RDC-EGS/83/2021(E-476291)

ದಿನಾಂಕ: 16.05.2023

ಸುತ್ತೋಲೆ

ವಿಷಯ: ಜಲ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಅಭಿಯಾನ-2023 "Catch the Rain with the theme of **"Source sustainability for drinking water"** ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಿಸುವ ಕುರಿತು.

- ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ:**
1. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಜಲಶಕ್ತಿ ಮಂತ್ರಾಲಯದ ಜಂಟಿ ಸುತ್ತೋಲೆ ಪತ್ರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: M-93012/1/2023-NWM-MoWR/449-484, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 14.03.2023.
 2. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಜಲಶಕ್ತಿ ಮಂತ್ರಾಲಯದ ಅರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಪತ್ರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: W-11042/14/2023-JJM-I-DDWS, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 23.03.2023.

ಜಲಶಕ್ತಿ ಅಭಿಯಾನ 2022: Catch the Rain, where it falls and when it falls ಎಂಬ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳೆದ ವರ್ಷ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಗೌರವಾನ್ವಿತ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿಗಳು ದಿನಾಂಕ: 04-03-2023 ರಂದು ಜಲಶಕ್ತಿ ಅಭಿಯಾನ 2023: Catch the Rain with the theme **"Source sustainability for drinking water"** ದಿನಾಂಕ: 04.03.2023 ರಿಂದ 30.11.2023 ರ ಅವಧಿಯ ಅಭಿಯಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಚಾಲನೆ ನೀಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಹಾಗೂ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 24-03-2023 ರಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಜಲಶಕ್ತಿ ಅಭಿಯಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಚಾಲನೆ ನೀಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಈ ಅಭಿಯಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಜಲ/ಅಂತರ್ಜಲದ ತೀವ್ರ ಅಭಾವವಿರುವ (Water stressed) **ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ, ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ, ಚಿಕ್ಕಬಳ್ಳಾಪುರ, ತುಮಕೂರು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಜಯಪುರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳನ್ನು** ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಅಂತರ್ಜಲ ಮಂಡಳಿ (Central Ground Water Board) ರವರ ವರದಿಯ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಆಯ್ಕೆಗೊಳಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಈ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರಿನ ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು (ಕೊಳವೆ ಬಾವಿ) ಗುರುತಿಸಿ Topographical, Soil, Geology, Rainfall ಮತ್ತು ಇತರೆ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ "Safe" "At risk" ಮತ್ತು "high risk" ಗಳಾಗಿ ವರ್ಗೀಕರಣಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಅಂತರ್ಜಲ ಮಂಡಳಿಯಿಂದ ನೀಡಿರುವ **SOP** (ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿದೆ) ಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಿರುವ ವಿಧಾನದಂತೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಮಳೆ ನೀರು ಪುನರ್ಭರ್ತಿ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು 2023ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬೀಳುವ ಮಳೆಯ ನೀರನ್ನು ವ್ಯರ್ಥವಾಗದಂತೆ, ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕವಾಗಿ/ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕವಾಗಿ ಭೂಮಿಗೆ ಪುನರ್ಭರ್ತಿಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಕ್ರಮ ವಹಿಸುವುದು.

ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರಿನ ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ ಆ ನೀರಿನ ಮೂಲಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಂತರ್ಜಲ ಮರುಪೂರಣ ಮಾಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರು ಮತ್ತು ನೈರ್ಮಲ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ /ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಕಿರಿಯ ಅಭಿಯಂತರರು (Section Officer), ಭೂವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳು, ಸಣ್ಣ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಂತರ್ಜಲ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಹಿರಿಯ ಭೂವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಯವರಿಂದ ಪಡೆದು ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಿ, ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ಪಡೆದು, ವಿವಿಧ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಮನ್ವಯ ಸಾಧಿಸಲು ಆಯಾ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರರನ್ನಾಗಿಸಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ನಡೆಸಲು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಯ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಈ ಅಭಿಯಾನದ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ನಡೆಸಲು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ನಿಕಟ ಪೂರ್ವ ಅಭಿಯಾನದ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಸಾಲಿನ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಿಸುವುದು.

ನಿಕಟ ಪೂರ್ವ ಅಭಿಯಾನದ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು

1. ನೀರಿನ ಜಲಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮಳೆ ನೀರು ಕೊಯ್ಲು.
2. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಲಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ ಜಿಯೋ ಟ್ಯಾಂಗಿಂಗ್ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕವಾಗಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸುವುದು.
3. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜಲಶಕ್ತಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು.
4. ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣ.
5. ಜಲ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಮೂಡಿಸುವುದು.

ಸ್ಪ್ರಿಂಗ್ ಶೆಡ್ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ, ನೀರಿನ ಜಲಾನಯನ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ, ಜಲಮೂಲಗಳ (ಕೆರೆಗಳು) ಅತಿಕ್ರಮಣವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಯುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳ ನವೀಕರಣ ಮಾಡುವುದು, ಮೂಲ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ನದಿಗಳ ಪುನರುಜ್ಜೀವನಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು.

ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ ಸಾಲಿನ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು

1. ಜಲ ಸಂಜೀವಿನಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕವಾಗಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು.
2. ಅಮೃತ ಸರೋವರ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ/ಪುನಶ್ಚೇತನ.
3. ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ಶೌಚಾಲಯ ನೈರ್ಮಲ್ಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸುವುದು.
4. ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರಿನ ಮೂಲದ ಸುಸ್ಥಿರತೆ.
5. ಬೂದು ನೀರಿನ ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ.
6. ನೆಹರು ಯುವ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮೂಲಕ ಜಾಗೃತಿ.
7. Spring Shed ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ.
8. ನೀರಿನ ಮಿತ ಬಳಕೆ ಕುರಿತು IEC ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು.
9. ಆಜಾದಿ ಕೀ ಅಮೃತ ಮಹೋತ್ಸವದ ಪ್ರಚಾರ.
10. ಜಲಾನಯನ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ.
11. ಜಲಶಪಥ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.

"ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರಿನ ಮೂಲದ ಸುಸ್ಥಿರತೆ"ಯು **JSA:CTR-2023ರ** ಆದ್ಯತಾ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರು ಸರಬರಾಜು ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ನೀರಿನ ಜಲಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಜಿಯೋಟ್ಯಾಂಗ್ ಮಾಡುವುದು. ಪ್ರತಿ ಅಂತರ್ಜಲ ಸರಬರಾಜು ಮೂಲಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಒಂದು ರೀಚಾರ್ಜ್ ರಚನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು. ಅಂತಹ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಿಸಿದ ಬಳಿಕ ತಪ್ಪದೇ ಜಿಯೋ ಟ್ಯಾಂಗ್ ಮಾಡುವುದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ನೈರ್ಮಲ್ಯ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಜಲಮೂಲ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.

ಜಲಶಕ್ತಿ ಅಭಿಯಾನವನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವಿಧ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು.

1. ಕೃಷಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ:-

- 1) ಕೃಷಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಜಲಾನಯನ ವಿಭಾಗವು, ಜಲಶಕ್ತಿ ಅಭಿಯಾನ 2023ರ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯಾ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂರಚನೆಯ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಮಳೆ ನೀರು ಕೊಯ್ಲು ರಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು ಎಂಬ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಗ್ರಾಮವಾರು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು.
- 2) ಕಡಿಮೆ ನೀರಿನಿಂದ ಬೆಳೆಸಬಹುದಾದಂತಹ ಸಿರಿಧಾನ್ಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ ಬೆಳೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅಂದರೆ ಜೈವಿಕ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆಯಿರುವ ಬೆಳೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಯುವಂತೆ ರೈತರನ್ನು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸುವುದು.

- 3) ಹನಿ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ (Drip & Sprinkler) ಬೆಳೆಯಬಹುದಾದ ಬೆಳೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ, per drop more crop "ಪ್ರತಿ ಹನಿಗೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬೆಳೆ" ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ಒತ್ತು ನೀಡುವುದು.
- 4) ರೈತ ಉತ್ಪಾದಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಡಿಮೆ ನೀರಿನಿಂದ ಬೆಳೆಯಬಹುದಾದಂತಹ ನೀರು ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ಜಲತಜ್ಞರು ಅಥವಾ ಇತರೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳ ವಿಷಯ ಪರಿಣತರಿಂದ ತರಬೇತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸುವುದು.
- 5) ಕೃಷಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳು (KVK) ಕೃಷಿ ಮೇಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಳೆಗಳ ಪ್ರಾತ್ಯಕ್ಷಿಕೆ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜಲ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಸೂಕ್ತ ತರಬೇತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯೋಜಿಸುವುದು.

2. ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಇಲಾಖೆ.

• ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧಿ ನರೇಗಾ ಯೋಜನೆ

- 1) JSA-CTR 2023ರ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಅಭಿಯಾನವನ್ನು ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಆಯುಕ್ತಾಲಯ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.
- 2) ಜಲ ಸಂಜೀವಿನಿ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಆರ್‌ಡಿಸಿ-ಇಜಿಎಸ್/576/2022, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಕ: 02.01.2023ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಿಸುವುದು.
- 3) ಅಮೃತ ಸರೋವರಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ/ಪುನಶ್ಚೇತನ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಗದಿತ ಕಾಲಮಿತಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು.
- 4) ಜಲ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿತ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲು MGNREGS ನಿಂದ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ 5 ಜಲಸಂಬಂಧಿತ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಕೊಳವೆ ನೀರು ಸರಬರಾಜು ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಗಳಿಗೆ ಮರುಪೂರಣ ರಚನೆಗಳು ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮೂಲ ನೈರ್ಮಲ್ಯ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ ನಡೆಸುವುದು.
- 5) ಸ್ಥಳೀಯವಾಗಿ ಆಯೋಜಿಸಲಾದ ತರಬೇತಿಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ನೀರಿನ ಸಂಬಂಧಿತ ರಚನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ/ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗಳ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದು.
- 6) ಜಲಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ (ಸ್ವ-ಸಹಾಯ ಗುಂಪು) SHGS ಅನ್ನು ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.
- 7) ಮಳೆಗಾಲದ ಪೂರ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ನಂತರದ ನೀರಿನ ಮಟ್ಟಗಳ ಅಳತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಜಲ ದೂತ್ ಆಫ್ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ನಮೂದಿಸುವುದು.

• ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಆಯುಕ್ತಾಲಯ

- 1) ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಭೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿ ನೀರಿನ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚರ್ಚಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು "ಜಲ ಶಪಥ" ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.
- 2) ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಳೆ ನೀರು ಕೊಯ್ಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.
- 3) ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಭೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ "ಜಲಶಕ್ತಿ ಸೇ ನಾರಿ ಶಕ್ತಿ" ಸಂದೇಶದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸುವುದು.
- 4) ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುವ ಸ್ವಂತ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಅನುದಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವುದು.
- 5) ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥರು/ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು/ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು/ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರು/ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು/ ಎನ್‌ಜಿಓ ಇವರುಗಳನ್ನು ಜಲಶಕ್ತಿ ಅಭಿಯಾನದಡಿ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಅಭಿಯಾನವನ್ನು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು.

• **ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಇಲಾಖೆ/ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರು ಮತ್ತು ನೈರ್ಮಲ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ**

- 1) ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರು ಸರಬರಾಜು ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ನೀರಿನ ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು (PWS sources) Geo tagging ಮಾಡುವುದು. ಸೂಕ್ತ ರೀಚಾರ್ಜ್ ರಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಬೆಂಬಲವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು.
- 2) ಪ್ರತಿ ಅಂತರ್ಜಲ ಮೂಲಗಳಿಗೆ (Piped Water Supply) (PWS) ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಒಂದು ರೀಚಾರ್ಜ್ ರಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸೂಕ್ತ ರಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಯೋಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಖಚಿತ ಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.
- 3) ನೀರಿನ ರೀಚಾರ್ಜ್ ರಚನೆಗಳ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ನಡೆಸುವುದು.
- 4) ರೀಚಾರ್ಜ್ ರಚನೆಗಳ Geo tagging ಮಾಡುವುದು.
- 5) ಈ ಅಭಿಯಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ರೀಚಾರ್ಜ್ ರಚನೆಗಳಿಂದ ಅಂತರ್ಜಲದ ಮೇಲಾಗುವ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ನಡೆಸಲು ಸಮೀಪವಿರುವ ಅಂತರ್ಜಲ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ, ಅಟಲ್ ಭೂಜಲ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅಥವಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಅಂತರ್ಜಲ ಮಂಡಳಿ (CGWB) ಯಿಂದ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಮಾಡುವ Monitoring sites ಗಳನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಮಳೆಗಾಲದ ಮುನ್ನ ಮತ್ತು ಮಳೆಗಾಲದ ನಂತರದ ಅಂತರ್ಜಲ ಏರಿಳಿತಗಳ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ದಾಖಲಿಸಲು ತಿಳಿಸಿದೆ.
- 6) ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ/ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಾಲ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಜಲಶಕ್ತಿ ಅಭಿಯಾನದ 2023ರ ವಿಷಯ ಕುರಿತು ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನ ಹಾಗೂ ತರಬೇತಿ ನೀಡುವುದು.

3. **ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರೌಢಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಹಾಗೂ ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳು**

- 1) ಜಲಶಕ್ತಿ ಅಭಿಯಾನ 2023 ಅನ್ನು ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಕುರಿತು, ಶಾಲಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಲಾ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರಿಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನ ನೀಡುವುದು.
- 2) Catch the rain-2023 ಕುರಿತು NCERT Online Portal ನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ದಾಖಲಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದ ನೋಡಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು Online Portal ನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಲು ತಿಳಿಸುವುದು.
- 3) ಮಳೆ ನೀರು ಕೊಯ್ಲು ಪದ್ಧತಿಯ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿ, **Catch the Rain-2023** ಅಭಿಯಾನವನ್ನು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.

4. **ನಗರಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ**

- 1) ನಗರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜಲ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಜಲಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಪುನರುಜ್ಜೀವನಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು ಹಾಗೂ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ ಜಿಯೋ ಟ್ಯಾಗಿಂಗ್ ಮಾಡುವುದು.
- 2) ನಗರ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಳೆ ನೀರು ಕೊಯ್ಲು ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತೆ ಕಾನೂನಿನ **ಬೈಲಾಗಳಲ್ಲಿ** ಕಡ್ಡಾಯಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಸದರಿ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟುನಿಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಲು ನಗರಸಭೆ/ಪುರಸಭೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನ ನೀಡುವುದು.

- 3) ನೀರಿನ ಸೂಕ್ತ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಗಾಗಿ ನೀರಿನ ಒತ್ತಡವಿರುವ ನಗರಸಭೆ/ಪುರಸಭೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ವಾರ್ಡ್ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಸಭೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲು ತಿಳಿಸಿ, ವಾರ್ಡ್ ಸಭೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ “ಜಲಶಕ್ತಿ ಸೇ ನಾರಿ ಶಕ್ತಿ” ಸಂದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಚಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಒತ್ತು ನೀಡುವುದು.
- 4) ತಮ್ಮ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಗೆ ಬರುವ ಕೆರೆಗಳನ್ನು **ಅಮೃತ ಸರೋವರ** ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಡಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸುವುದು ಹಾಗೂ ಸದರಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಅಮೃತ ಸರೋವರದ BISAG-N ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಆರೋಹಣ ಮಾಡುವುದು.

5. ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ

- 1) ಜಲ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂದರೆ ನೀರು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ನೀರು ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರನ್ನು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಹಿನಿಗೆ ತರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವುದು.
- 2) ಜಲಶಕ್ತಿ ಅಭಿಯಾನ Catch the Rain-2023 ರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ಗಮನವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ “ಜಲಶಕ್ತಿ ಸೇ ನಾರಿ ಶಕ್ತಿ” ಸಂದೇಶವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಪಡಿಸುವುದು.
- 3) ಈ ಅಭಿಯಾನದ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅಂಗನವಾಡಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಆವರಣದ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಳೆ ನೀರಿನ ಕೊಯ್ಲು ಪದ್ಧತಿಯ ರಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.

6. ಅರಣ್ಯ, ಪರಿಸರ ಮತ್ತು ಜೀವಿಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಇಲಾಖೆ

- 1) ಜಲಶಕ್ತಿ ಅಭಿಯಾನ Catch the Rain-2023 ಈ ಅಭಿಯಾನದಡಿ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಾಗಿರುವ 5 ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗಮನವನ್ನು ಹರಿಸಿ ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.
- 2) ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳ ಆವರಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಳೆನೀರು ಕೊಯ್ಲು ರಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.
- 3) ಬದಲಾಗುವ ಹವಾಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಸೂಕ್ತವಾದ ಸಸಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೆಡುವುದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ನೀರಿನ ಅಭಾವವಿರುವ ಈ **ಐದು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ** ವಿಶೇಷ ಗಮನ ಹರಿಸುವುದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಾ ನೀರಿನ ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಜಲಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಸಹಕಾರ ಮಾಡುವುದು.

7. ಜಲಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಇಲಾಖೆ

- 1) ಮಳೆಗಾಲದ ಆರಂಭಕ್ಕೂ ಮುನ್ನವೇ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಒಳಚರಂಡಿ ಕಾಲುವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಚ್ಚುವಿಕೆ/ಅತಿಕ್ರಮಣಗಳಿಂದ ತೆರವುಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕು.
- 2) ಜಲಮೂಲಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಅತಿಕ್ರಮಣಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಯುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳ ನವೀಕರಣ.
- 3) ಇತರೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.

8. ಸಣ್ಣ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ

- 1) ತಮ್ಮ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಗೆ ಬರುವ ಕೆರೆಗಳನ್ನು **ಅಮೃತ ಸರೋವರ** ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಡಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸುವುದು ಹಾಗೂ ಸದರಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಅಮೃತ ಸರೋವರದ BISAG-N ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಆರೋಹಣ ಮಾಡುವುದು.
- 2) ಇತರೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.

9. ಯುವ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ರೀಡಾ ಇಲಾಖೆ

- 1) ನೆಹರು ಯುವ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸಂಘಟನೆಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಯುವಕರನ್ನು ಅಭಿಯಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.

- 2) NSS, NYK ಮೂಲಕ ನೀರು ಸಂಬಂಧಿತ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಹಾಗೂ ಸದರಿಯವರಿಂದ ಕೆರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪುನಶ್ಚೇತನಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು.

ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ-2ರಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ ಜಲಶಕ್ತಿ ಅಭಿಯಾನ-2023ರ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಕಾಲಮಿತಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಳಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

1)	Preparations and Planning	-	31-03-2023
2)	Implementation of plans/works	-	30-06-2023
3)	Verification of sources & works	-	October 2023
4)	Special Gram Sabha for validation from Communities	-	November 2023


ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಜಲಶಕ್ತಿ ಮಂತ್ರಾಲಯ ರವರು ಹೊರಡಿಸಿರುವ Guidance Document for undertaking thematic activities – source sustainability for drinking water under Jal Shakti Abhiyan – 2023 ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಇದರ ಅನ್ವಯ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು. (ಪ್ರತಿ ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿದೆ)

ಸದರಿ ಅಭಿಯಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು, ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಆಯುಕ್ತಾಲಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರು ಮತ್ತು ನೈರ್ಮಲ್ಯ ರವರನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯ ನೋಡಲ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ನೇಮಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ರಾಜ್ಯ ನೋಡಲ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ನೋಡಲ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿರವರು ಸಹ ನೋಡಲ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ, ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ರವರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ನೋಡಲ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಈ ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು (ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಪುರಸ್ಕೃತ ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಿ) ಮುಕ್ತಾಯಗೊಂಡ ನಂತರ JSA:CTR ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಇಂದಿರಣ ಮಾಡುವುದು (ವೆಬ್‌ಸೈಟ್ ವಿಳಾಸ: [Jal Shakti Abhiyan \(mowr.gov.in\)](http://Jal Shakti Abhiyan (mowr.gov.in))).

ತಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಿ,

 ಡಾ|| ಇ.ವಿ.ರಮಣ ರೆಡ್ಡಿ
 ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಪರ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ
 ಹಾಗೂ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು

ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕಾಗಿ:

1. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಪರ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಯುವ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ರೀಡಾ ಇಲಾಖೆ.
2. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಪರ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಅರಣ್ಯ, ಪರಿಸರ ಮತ್ತು ಜೀವಿಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಇಲಾಖೆ.
3. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಪರ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಜಲಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಇಲಾಖೆ.
4. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಪರ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ನಗರಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ.
5. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಪರ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಇಲಾಖೆ.

6. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಪರ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು (ಪಂ.ರಾಜ್), ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಇಲಾಖೆ.
7. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ.
8. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರೌಢಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ,
9. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ.
10. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಕೃಷಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ
11. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ವಸತಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ.
12. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಸಣ್ಣ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ.
13. ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗಳ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು.
14. ಆಯುಕ್ತರು, ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಆಯುಕ್ತಾಲಯ, ಕೆ ಜಿ ರಸ್ತೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
15. ಆಯುಕ್ತರು, ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ, ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಆಯುಕ್ತಾಲಯ, ರಾಜಾಜಿನಗರ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
16. ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರು ಮತ್ತು ನೈರ್ಮಲ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಕಾವೇರಿ ಭವನ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
17. ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಇವರ ಆಪ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ವಿಧಾನಸೌಧ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
18. ಮುಖ್ಯ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರ್, ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ವಿಭಾಗ.
19. ಕಛೇರಿ ಪ್ರತಿ.

ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ದಯಾಪರ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ:

ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಇವರ ಆಪ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ವಿಧಾನಸೌಧ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ರವರಿಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದೆ.



Government of India
Ministry of Jal Shakti
Department of Water Resources,
River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation

SUSTAINABILITY OF GROUNDWATER SOURCES

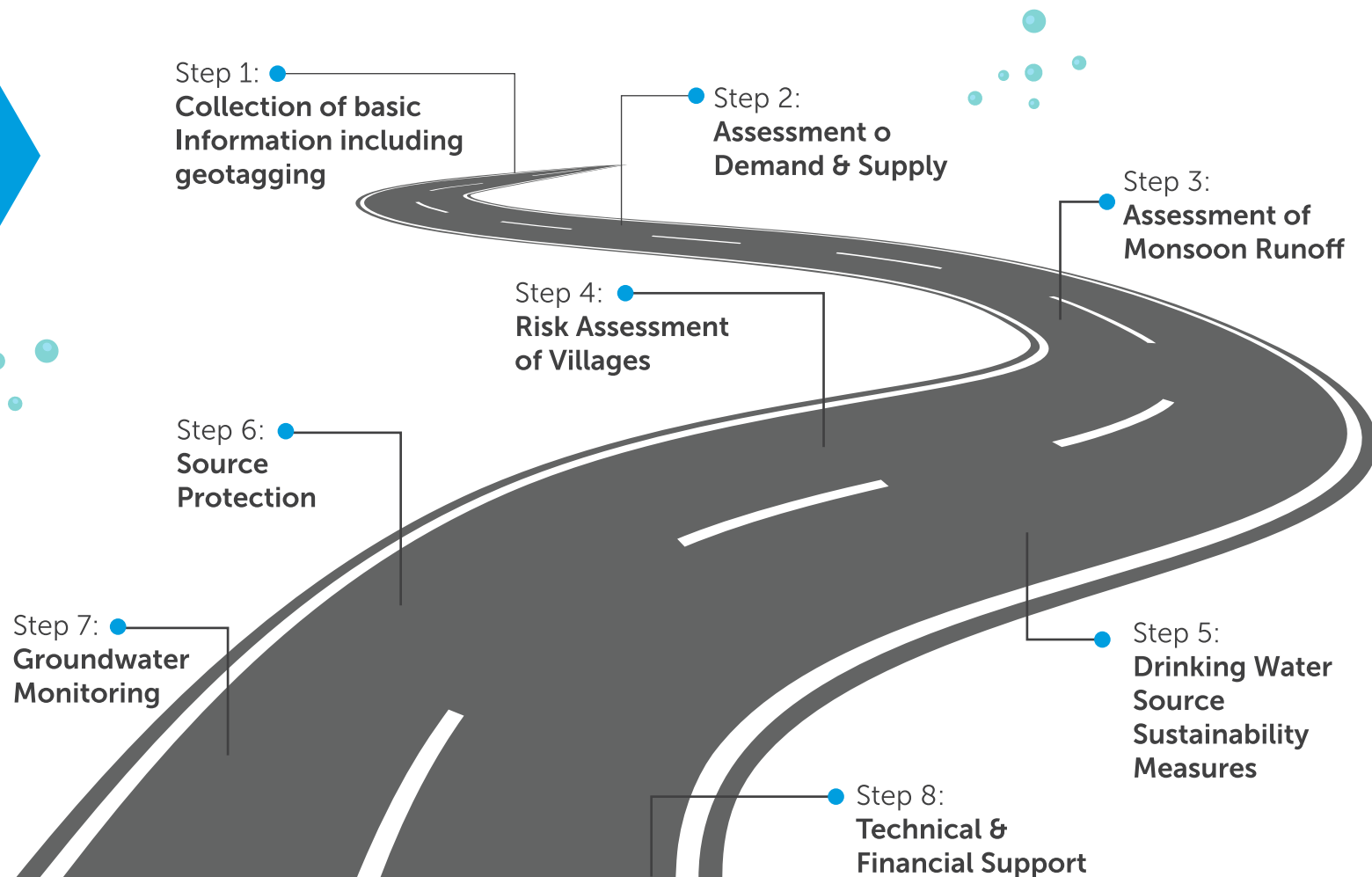
Standard Operating Procedure

BACKGROUND

To improve the 'ease of living' of rural population, Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) is under implementation in partnership with States to provide a functional household tap connection (FHTC) to every rural household by 2024. JJM aims at providing drinking water of prescribed quality (BIS 10500 water quality standards), in adequate quantity (55 lpcd), on long-term and regular basis. With same aquifer catering to the needs of agriculture and drinking water, it is necessary to sustain drinking water sources and springs so that norms of water supply prescribed by JJM can be ensured over the years.

SOP ON SUSTAINABILITY OF GROUNDWATER SOURCES

Sustaining groundwater sources need large scale water conservation measures and recharge in the villages where JJM schemes are GW based. To have a scientific approach in various terrain there is a need to have manual on Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Ground Water Source Sustainability. The present SOP is a step-by-step guide providing a broad framework to the water supply agencies and field workers which has following steps:



STEP 1: COLLECTION OF BASIC INFORMATION INCLUDING GEOTAGGING

The first step in the entire process is collection of basic Information including geotagging of JJM drinking water sources. The basic information to be collected are shown in the table below:

Basic Information (Mobile app used during JSA may be used)

Village	
Location	District/ Block/ GP Lat Long
Population	
Aquifer Type	Soft Rock/ Hard Rock
Weathered / Soil Thickness (m)	
Structure Type	Dug Well /Tube Well/ Bore Well
Sustainable throughout the year?	Yes/No
Average pumping hours per day	
Water Quality Issue	Saline/ Fluoride / Iron / Nitrate / Arsenic



STEP 2: ASSESSMENT OF DEMAND AND SUPPLY

Second step in the process is assessment of gap between the demand and supply for drinking water which can be processed by using the table below:

Demand and Supply Assessment

Demand Assessment			
Population	Per capita water supply (minimum 55 LPCD)	Nos of days	Annual Demand (Cubic metre/Year)
1	2	3	$4=(1 \times 2 \times 3)/1000$
Supply Assessment			
Scheme	Discharge Cubic m/hr	Nos of Running Hours/ day	Annual Extraction (Cubic metre/Year)
1	2	3	$4=(2 \times 3 \times 365)/1000$
Source 1			(b)=4
Source 2			(c)=Loss@ 15%of(b)
			Total (d)=(b)+(c)
Gap Assessment			(a) – (d)

STEP 3: ASSESSMENT OF MONSOON RUNOFF

Assessment of rainwater runoff and non-committed runoff is the key to groundwater recharge. Estimation can be done as below:

Assessment of Monsoon Runoff

Land use	Runoff Co-efficient (Fraction)	Area (Square metre)	Rainfall (m)	Runoff (Cubic metre)
1	2	3	4	$5=2 \times 3 \times 4$
Agriculture	0.20			
Habitation	0.50			
Others	0.15			
			Total	

Source: CPWD RWH Manual - 2002

STEP 4: RISK ASSESSMENT OF VILLAGES

Based on rainfall, aquifer potential, sustainability/ availability of groundwater, terrain, depth to water level and water quality risk assessment of villages can be done and can be categorised as Safe, At risk and High Risk.

SAFE villages are those which do not require any intervention and can support existing groundwater based schemes in long term.

AT RISK villages are those where gap between demand and supply is positive. These villages can only be sustained by undertaking recharge/ conservation interventions.

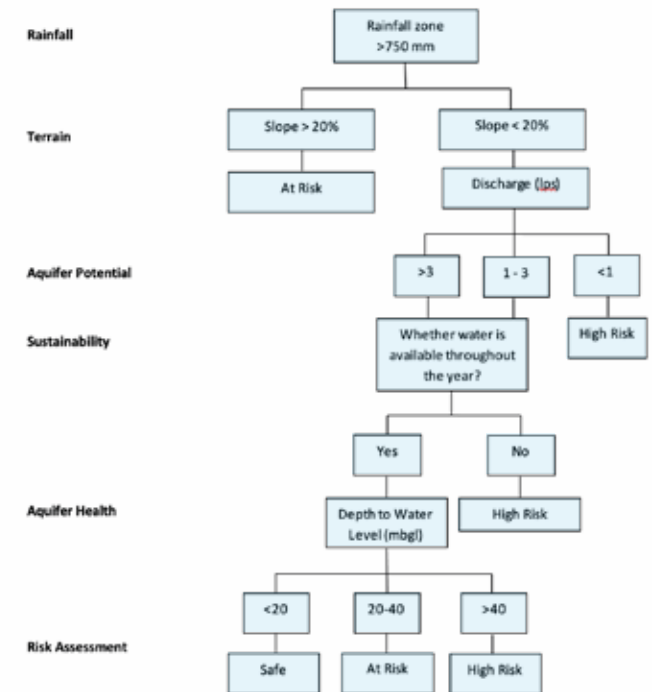
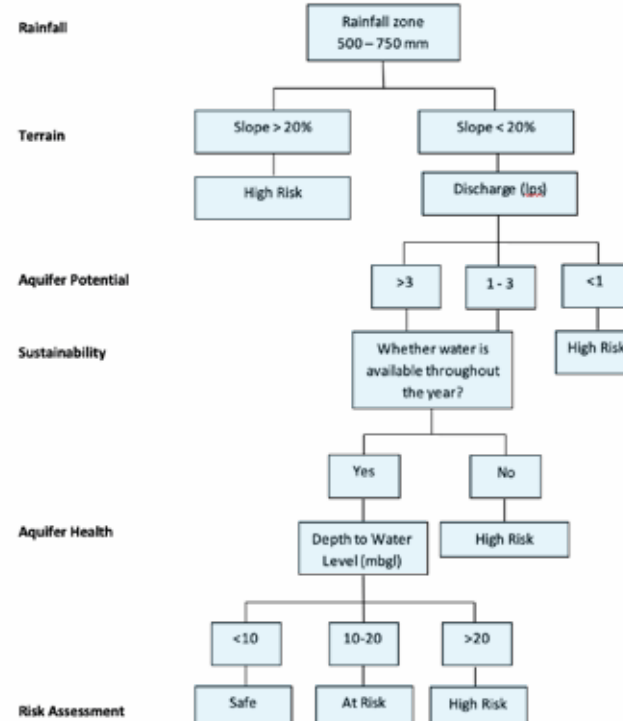
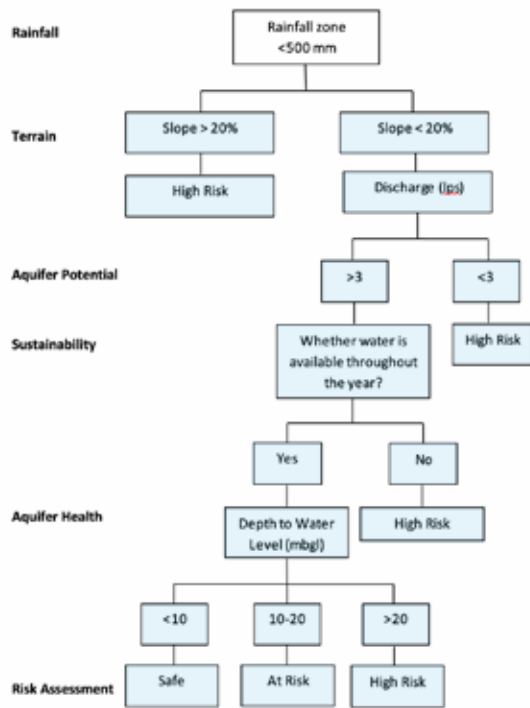
HIGH RISK villages are those where sources cannot be sustained even if various intervention are taken up due to either low potentiality of aquifers or poor rainfall or deep-water level of more than 40 metres below ground level (mbgl).

Table 4: Risk Assessment of Villages

Parameter	Safe	At Risk	High Risk
Normal Annual Rainfall (mm)	> 750	<750 but >500	<500
Tube well/ Bore well Discharge (lps)	> 3	1 to 3	< 1
Whether Discharge is available throughout the year	Yes	No	No
Terrain	Plain/Valleys	Plain/Valleys	Hills/ High Slopes
Depth to Water Level (m bgl)	<10	10 - 20	> 40
Quality			
Iron (ppm)	< 1	> 1	> 1
Fluoride (ppm)	< 1.5	> 1.5	> 1.5
Arsenic (ppb)	< 10	> 10	> 10
Salinity (TDS)	< 500	500- 2000	>2000



THE RISK ASSESSMENT OF VILLAGES FOR 3 DIFFERENT RAINFALL ZONES HAVE BEEN PREPARED FOR EASY UNDERSTANDING:



STEP 5: DRINKING WATER SOURCE SUSTAINABILITY MEASURES

In order to improve source sustainability, interventions are to be designed on the basis of:

Runoff water available for recharge

Local aquifer characteristics and yield potential.

- Aquifer yields more than or equal to 2 litre per second – Go for Recharge.
- Aquifer yields Less than 2 litre per second - water conservation structures (WCS).
- Occurrence of clay layer at shallow depth (<5m) - Percolation Tank (PT) with Recharge shaft (RS) otherwise percolation tank may be constructed.

Local topography and slope, thickness of clay layer etc.

- If nearby streams exist in the upstream side of JJM structures - check dam/ gabion/ nala bunding can be constructed.
- Sloping terrain contour trench and contour bund.

Post Monsoon Depth to Water Level

- Less than 5 m - (WCS)
- More than 5 - construct groundwater recharge structures.





Flow Chart Depicting Step by Step Process of finding solution to Source Sustainability is presented in annexure-I.

Groundwater Recharge Interventions for Source Sustainability

The number and type of the structures to be constructed depend upon factors like the aquifer disposition, aquifer property, groundwater levels, soil type, depth of weathering in hard rock regions, availability of non-committed surplus runoff, slope, land use, ground water quality etc.

Details of designs of different types of artificial recharge structures are given in the manual on artificial recharge of ground water published by CGWB (<http://cgwb.gov.in/documents/Manual-Artificial-Recharge.pdf>). Information on aquifer dispositions, aquifer properties, ground water quality, ground water level are required for designing. Aquifer disposition and aquifer properties are available in the district specific reports of NAQUIM studies, which can be accessed through the website of CGWB. Some of the most suitable groundwater recharge interventions in rural areas are given below



Check Dam	
Gabbion Structures/Gully Plug /Nalah Bunds	
Percolation Ponds	
Contour Bunds and Contour Trenches	

Spring Rejuvenation Interventions

Villages located in Indian Himalayan Region (IHR) are heavily dependent on springs to meet their drinking water demand. Sustainability issues of springs rising alarmingly. To make the springs sustainable spring management is required. Basic Information on springs like discharge, nature of springs (perennial/ non-perennial), dependency on springs and their vulnerability is needed to be collected. Spring rejuvenation measures like digging ponds, trenches and reviving water bodies are needed to be taken up in possible locations. Sustainability measures of springs can be referred from Dhara Vikas Handbook (A user manual for Springshed Development to Revive Himalayan Springs) prepared by Government of Sikkim, which can be accessed through <http://scstsenvis.nic.in/index2.aspx?slid=2092&sublinkid=895&langid=1&mid=2>.

Apart from this, International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) has prepared a Protocol for reviving Springs in the Hindu Kush Himalayas: A Practitioner's Manual which can be accessed through <https://lib.icimod.org/record/34040>.

Precaution to be taken for maintenance

- Recharge structures should be fitted with properly designed filter media to avoid contamination of aquifer.
- Maintenance/ rejuvenation of existing structures like desilting water bodies, clearing the inlet channels of encroachments/ jungle clearance, strengthening of bunds, repairs to regulatory control assets, etc may be taken up.
- Protective fencing around the pumping well and plantation of shrubs and small trees in the 50 m radius.
- Protect immediate upstream / catchment area of a spring, if natural forest is available it should not be disturbed.
- No masonry/ concrete structure within 50 m upstream of spring should be allowed.

Other Measures

- District authorities should ensure regular risk assessment of villages.
- To stop wastage of precious groundwater sources, filling up of farm ponds/ tanks by pumping groundwater should be discouraged.
- Water bodies should be kept clean and dumping of garbage in water bodies should be banned.

STEP 6: SOURCE PROTECTION

The human activities in the catchment area of the scheme can interact with underlying aquifer system and affect the availability and quality of the water. The contaminated water can seep through the annular space around the wells and leachates from dumping of garbage can also contaminate underlying aquifers. Following safeguards may be taken up **within 50 m radius of tube well / bore well.**

- No Land fill site
- No disposal of toxic /polluting substance
- No direct infiltration of wastewater/ grey water
- No soak pit/ magic pit
- Avoid sinking of additional tube well / bore well within 200m radius of existing Groundwater scheme.

STEP 7: GROUND WATER MONITORING

Monitoring of the Water level and water quality in and around the scheme is very important to know the health of the GW system for maintaining its future sustainability. Following mechanism is suggested to adopt by water supply agencies:

- Monthly monitoring of water level from at least one tube well
- Pre and Post monsoon Water quality monitoring for chemical and biological parameters.
- Maintain daily Pumping Hours record.
- Monitoring of extraction in 500m radius of the pumping well-constructed under JJM.
- Monitor tube well/ bore well extracting groundwater within 500m radius of existing JJM source.



STEP 8: TECHNICAL SUPPORT

To support the above mission involvement of various stakeholders from Governments, NGOs/ Civil Societies/ Colleges with Geology Departments/ Engineering colleges/ Retired Officers from Groundwater Department/ Geology Department/ PHED/ DWS may be ensured. SAKSHAM and JALDOOT may be referred to resolve technical issues. Hands on training sessions of short duration (3-5 day) may be arranged for members of Pani Samiti/ VWSC/ DWSC etc. List of NGO's working in water sector and WASH partners in enclosed in annexure-II for quick reference.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT

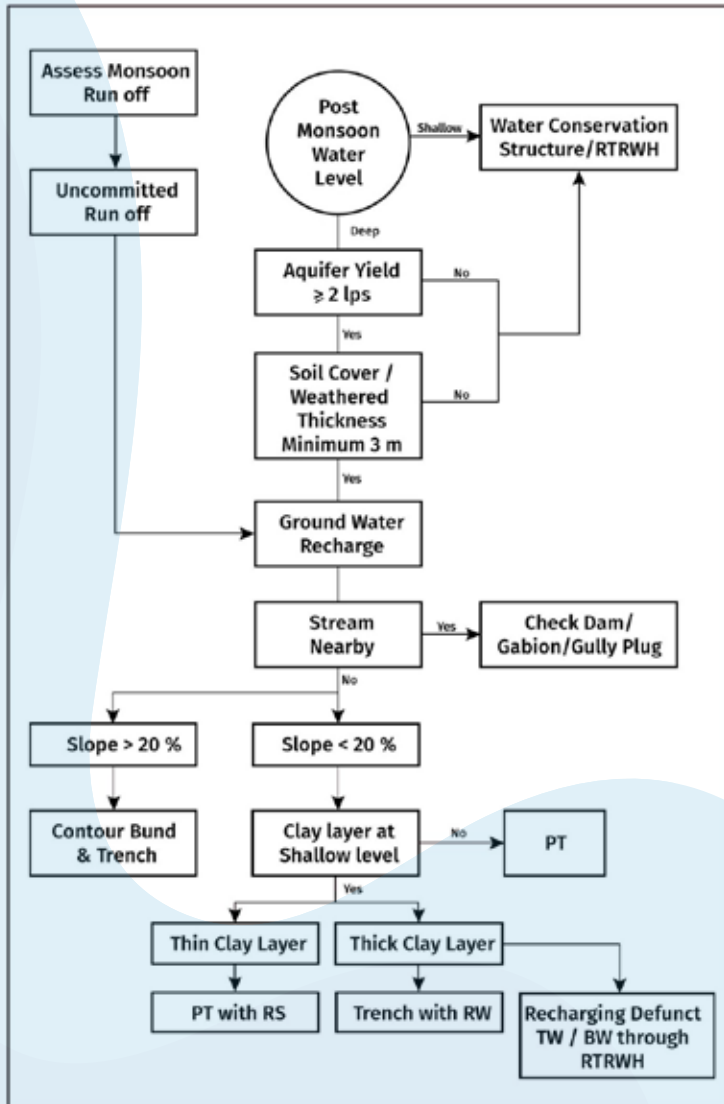
Construction of structure for storage or recharging groundwater would involve lots of investment. The water conservation and recharge interventions are also being taken up under various Government of India and State Government schemes. These works can be prioritised and dove-tailed with the exiting schemes to improve the sustainability of these villages. Some of the schemes are mentioned below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Central/ State Government Department	Components that can be converged
1.	Swachh Bharat Mission - Grameen (SBM-G)	Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, M/o Jal Shakti	Greywater management – soak pits (individual/ community), waste stabilization ponds, etc.
2.	MGNREGS	M/o Rural Development	All water conservation activities under Natural Resource Management (NRM) component
Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Central/ State Government Department	Components that can be converged
3.	Watershed Development Component (WDC) of PMKSY	D/o Land Resources	Watershed management/ RWH/ artificial recharge, creation/ augmentation of water bodies, etc.
4.	Atal Bhujal Yojana (in select States)	DoWR, Ministry of Jal Shakti	Ground water conservation work from Incentive Component
5.	State Ground Water Authorities	Concerned State departments	Ground water conservation work from water abstraction charges, penalties and environmental compensation.
6.	Repair, Renovation and Restoration of water bodies	D/o Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation	Restoration of larger water bodies
7.	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	M/o Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare	Watershed related works
8.	Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Kendra (PMKVK)	M/o Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	Skill development, training, etc. for human resources required for rural water supply schemes
9.	Aspirational districts programme	NITI Aayog	Water conservation activities taken up under discretionary funds with District Collector
10.	District Mineral Development Fund (DMDF)	State	Water conservation activities on large scale
11.	National Rural Livelihoods Mission/ State Rural Livelihoods Mission	M/o Rural Development	Developing women entrepreneurs and SHG led enterprises for water supply services



ANNEXTURE-I

SOURCE FINDING - STEP BY STEP PROCESS FOR SUSTAINABILITY



RTRWH = Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting
 PT = Percolation Tank
 TW / BW = Tube Well / Bore Well
 RS = Recharge Shaft
 RW = Recharge Well

ANNEXTURE-II

LIST OF NGOS WORKING IN WATER SECTOR

S.No.	Name of the NGO	Communication Address	Organization Head	Phone Number	Alternate Number	E-Mail Id
Lead Agency						
1.	Society for Development Alternatives (DA)	B-32, TARA Crescent, Qutub Institutional Area, New Delhi 110016	Gp. Capt. Deepak Verma (Retd.)	01126544100	09871990909	library@devalt.org. ckmishra1@devalt.org. kvijayalakshmi@devalt.org.
2.	Vyakti Vikas Kendra, India	No. 19, 39 th A Cross, 11 th Main Rd,5, T Block, Pattabhirama Nagar, Jayanagar, Bengaluru, Karnataka – 560041	CMDE Sarvotham Rao	9341810350 /9243060609		chairman@vwki.net
3.	WWF India	Pirojsha Godrej Building, 172 B, Lodhi Road, Lodhi Estate, New Delhi – 110003	Ms. Sejal Worah			sworah@wwfinida.net
4.	Peoples Science Institue	ITBP Rd, P.O. Near Sun Park Inn Hotel, Kanwali, Dehradun Uttarakhand – 248001	Debashish Sen	01352763649	7830133255	psidoon@gmail.com
5.	Action for Food Production (AFPRO)	25A/1, D Block, Pankha Road, Janakpuri Institutional Area, Sagar Pur, New Delhi, - 110058	D K Manavalan	01128522575 /01128525452		ed@afpro.org.
6.	Social Action for Rural Development	ChhotkiMurrām Ramgarh Cantonment, Jharkhand – 829122	Mr Naresh Prasad Singh	9431146893 /9431146129		sardagroup01@gmail.com
7.	Advanced Center for Water Resources Development and Management	Suvidya, 27 Lane no. 03, Kshipra Society, Karve Nagar Pune 411052, Maharashtra	Dr. Himanshu Kulkarni	9822549156 /9822529208		acwadam@vsnl.net
8.	Watershed Organization Trust (WOTR)	2 nd Floor, The Forum, Padmavati Corner, Pune – Satara Road Pune – 411009, Maharashtra	Mr. Prakash Keskar	02402450188	9423791528	projects@wotr.org

9.	Ambuja Cement Foundation	Elegant Business Park, MIDC Cross Road B, Off Andheri Kurla, Road Andheri (E), Mumbai, - 400059 Maharashtra	Ms. Anagha Mahajani	9920290051		anaghamahajani.ext@ambujacement.com
10	BAIF Development Research Foundation	BAIF Bhavan, Dr Manibhai Desai Nagar, Warje, Pune 411058, Maharashtra	Mr. Girish G Sohani	2025231661	9422306338	ggsohan@baif.org.in
11	Ramky Foundation	Ramky Towers Complex, Gachibowli, Hyderabad, Telangana 500032	Mr. M.V. Rami Reddy	04023015000	9866777870	muvvaramu@gmail.com
12	Saci Waters	B-87, 3 rd Avenue, Sainikpuri, Neredmet Police Station Secundrabad, Telangana – 500094	Dr. Snehalatha Mekala	04027117728	9618844459	snehalatha@saciwaters.org infor@saciswater.org
13	Centre for Socio-economic and Environmental Studies (CSES)	Khadi Federation Building, NH By-pass, Service Rd, Palarivattom, Ernakulam Kerala – 682024	Dr. N Ajith Kumar	04842805107	9446395108	ajithcses@gmail.com
Field Agency						
14	Society for Technology and Action for Rural Advancement (TARA)	B-32, TARA Crescent, Qutub Institutional Area, New Delhi 110016	Gp. Capt. Deepak Verma (Retd)	1126544100	09871990909	dverma@devalt.org
15	Institute for Integrated Rural Development	IIRD Complex, Bye Pass Road, Shanan, Sanjauli, Shimla, 171006, Himachal Pradesh	Joy Daniel	9623067272	02402379336	jdaniel@iird.org.in
16	Action Aid Association	Head Office (Country Office) R7, Hauz Khas Enclave, New Delhi, Delhi 110016	Prem Ranjan	01140640559	7891068831	prem.ranjan@actionaid.org
17	Humana People to People India	111/9-Z, Aruna Asaf Ali Marg, Kishangarh Village, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi, Delhi 110017	Kailash Khandelwal	9560434695	01147462222	khandelwal@humana-india.org
18	Indian Society of Agribusiness Professionals	B1/B, Mathura Rd, Mohan Cooperative Industrial Estate, Greater Kailash, New Delhi, Delhi 110044	Vijay Kumar Sahai	01143154100	8377904952	vijaysaha@isapindia.org
19	Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH)	71, Lodi Estate, New Delhi - 110003	Manu Bhatnagar	9810036461	1124641304	pndhdintach@gmail.com

20	Aqua Foundation	707, Eros Apartments, 56- Nehru Palace, New Delhi - 110019	Praggya Sharma	9818568825	01141318030	praggya@aquafoundation.in
21	Yuva Mitra	Mitranagan Campus, Ghoti – Sinnar Highway, Harsuleshivar Lonarwadi, Taluka – Sinnar, Nashik District Maharashtra - 422103	Mr. Sunil Pote	9422942799	9527402400	sunil.pote@gmail.com
22	Advit Foundation	B 205, Tower B, Pioneer Urban Square, Sector-62, Gurugram, 122008, Haryana	Chandramouli Chandrasekaran	9971100511	9810743436	mouli@advit.org
23	Shramik Bharti	392, Lakhanpur, Khyora, Kanpur Nagar – 208024 Uttar Pradesh	Rakesh Kumar Pandey	9935535680	70079644370	rakesh@shramikbharti.org.in
24	Association for Rural and Technical Education Centre (ARTEC)	Village Mahendru, P.O> Katora, Tehsil Dehra, Kangra District Himachal Pradesh - 176027	Rakesh Kumar Bains	9814007704	9914055533	artecrakesh@gmail.com
25	Gramya Vikash Mancha	Village Kardaitola P.O. Barbari (Kalag), Nalbari Assam – 781351	Prithi Bhusan Deka	03624-283888	09854018846	dekapb.deka@gmail.com
26	North East Affected Area Development Society	PO Dhekiakhwa, Bor Namghar Path, Dagar Chowk, Distt. Jorhat Assam - 785700	Girin Chetia	9954451278	9957852794	neads-jorhat@yahoo.co.in
27	Life Academy of Vocational Studies	17 AV Complex, Gadakana, P.O. Mancheswar Railway colony Bhubaneswar 751017, Odisha	Akshaya Mohapatra	9437960808	06742117475	lavsorissa@rediffmail.com
28	Tagore Society for Rural Development	46 B, Arabinda Sarani, Kolkata – 700005, West Bengal	Dr. Dipankar Roy	03325554391	9830972136	tagoresociety2@gmail.com
29	Society for Upliftment of People with Peoples Organization and Rural Technology	DVC Colony Hazaribagh – 825301, Jharkhand	Bhawani Shankar Gupta	9431185632	9931150749	bsguptahzb@rediffmail.com
30	Women’s Organization for Socio-Cultural Awareness (WOSCA)	AT/PO, Mandua Keonjhar – 758014, Odisha	Dharitri Rout	9437025119	06766-253490	wosca@rediffmail.com
31	Vikas Sahyog Kendra	Paner Bandh Road, Near Viviekanand Chowk, Chainpur, Shathpur, Jharkhand 82210	Manoj Kumar Singh	9431715087	7759049473	vskmanoj@yahoo.co.in

32	LOKADRUSTI	Village Gadramunda, P.O. Chindaguda, Vill-Khariar, distt. Nuapada Odisha – 766107	Abanmohan Panigrahi	9437071812	9556061812	lokadrustikhariar1@rediffmail.com
33	Jan Mitram Kalyan Samiti	Jan Mitram House (Administrative Centre), Past kelo Vihar, near Indian School, Chhattisgarh - 496001	Manish Singh	7024142301	9826144243	Janmitram@gmial.com
34	Janajagaran Kendra	Near PTC Road, Canary Hill Road, Hazaribagh, Jharkhand 825301	Ratikanta Nayak	06762223014	9437352881	janjagarankendra@yahoo.co.in
35	ADHIKAR	Plot 77/180/970, Subudhipur, Tomando, Bhubaneswar – 752054 Khordha Odisha	Jatin Kumar Patra	9937051837	8895255337	adhikar-adhikar@rediffmail.com
36	Centre for Advanced Research & Development	H-2/195 Arvind Vihar, Bagmugaliya, Bhopal Madhya Pradesh - 462043	Prakash Bannapure	9425015323	07552481234	card-vivek@yahoo.com
37	Foundation for Ecological Security (FES)	C/O Surabhi Regency, Jay Tower, Amul Dairy Road, Anand – 388001, Gujarat	Jagdeesh Rao	02692261303	02692261402	ed@fes.org.in
38	Krishak Sewa Sansthan	Ganesh Colony Godhara Sadan, Parbatsar, dist. – Nagour, Rajasthan – 341512	Kamlesh Kumar Jangid	9799352233	9694788161	26jangid@gmail.com
39	Development Support Centre	Maruti Nandan Villa 1, Near Government Tubewell, Bopal Ahmedabad, Gujarat 380058	Mr. Monan Sharma	02717235994	02717235995	dsc@dscindia.org
40	Dilasa Janvikas Pratishthan	B-3, Sudarshan Park, Vedant Nagar, Near MIDC Regional Office Station Road, Aurangabad, Maharashtra – 431005	Ms. Varshalee Khadilkar	02402320444	9822068923	dilasanga@gmail.co,
41	Rashtravikas Agro Education Sanstha, Amainer	10, “Ramkunj” Shiv Parvati Colony, Near Surabhi Colony, Amalner Maharashtra - 425401	Bhupendra R Mahale	9422618407	7774055587	raesamalner@gmail.com
42	Action for Agricultural Renewal in Maharashtra	Raisoni Park, Market Yard, No.2,23 A-B, Market yard, Pune Maharashtra - 411037	Mr. Subhash M. Tamboli	9822752054	02024264641	executivedirector@afarm.org
43	Harshal Gramin Vikas Bahuddeshya Sastha Chandrapur	M.S Watchal Bhawan, Ground Floor, Mul Rd, Vivek Nagar, Chandrapur, Maharashtra - 442402	Dr. Sandeep Pipare	07172272427	9422135329	hrda_chd1@rediffmail.com

44	Iclei South Asia	C-3, Lower Ground Floor, Green Park Extension, New Delhi, Delhi - 110016	Emani Kumar	9810544035	9810328071	Emani.kumar@iclei.org
45	Bhopal Yuwa Paryavaran Shikshan and Samajik Sanstha	83, Paraspar Colony (near Ram Mandir) Chunabhatti, Raja Bhojmarg, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh - 462016	Akhilesh Singh Yadav	9425393744	9752107675	bypassindia@gmail.com
46	Ashwamegh Gramin Panlot Kshetra Vikas Va Shaikshanik Sanstha (AGVSS)	P.O Fattepur (Shivanagaon) Tehsil Teosa, Amravati, Maharashtra -444902	Yashwant V. Pande	9422121922	9665232319	mr.yashpande@rediffmail.com
47	Shikshit Rojgar Kendra Prabandhak Samiti	1/129, Housing Board, Jhunjhunu Rajasthan 333001	Rajan Choudhary	9414080218	01592234664	srkpsjjn@gmail.com
48	Coodu Trust	83, R.M. Colony, Dindigul, Tamilnadu - 624001	S Jagadeesan	9842127886	9443061123	director.coodustrust@gmail.com
49	Arshabharath Bhahujana Bodhavalkarana Grama Vikasana Samithi	Nathamkuni P.O. Meppadi, Wayanad, Kerala, India - 673577	A K Sara	9747008500	9447082700	arshabharathmail@gmail.com
50	Solidarity Movement of India	Idukki, Kanjikuzhy, Idukki -685606, Kerala				solidarindia@yahoo.com
51	Centre For Alternate Rural Employment	19/31, First Cross, Thillapuram, Namakkal – 637001, Tamil Nadu	R. Yashotha	9003678550	9500915533	caretrusst04@yahoo.com
52	SAMUHA	Vittalapura Road, Kanakagiri, Gangavath Taluk Koppal District, Karnataka – 583283	Narayanaswamy M	9448385412	8533240576	ns@samuha.org
53	EFFORT	9-240, G.T Road, Martur – 523301, Prakasam District, Andhra Pradesh	Jasti Venkata Mohan Rao	9959900081	08404271737	effortap@gmail.com
54	Society for National Integration Through Rural Development	Railpet, P.O. Box.24, Ongole – 523001, Prakasam district, Andhra Pradesh	Godfrey G P Jawahar	9030071957	9849212816	snirdruraldevelopment@gmail.com
55	Kottayam Social Service Society	Chaithanya Pastoral Centre, Theilakom P.O. Kottayam, Kerala - 686630	Fr. Bins Chethalil	9446984438	04812790950	ksss@Ksss.in
56	Navajeevan Organization	24/36 Ambedkar Nagar, Venkatagiri - 524132, Nellore district, Andhra Pradesh	K Sahadevaiah	9440430718	9908360815	kalavapalli.sahadevaiah@gmail.com
57	Support For Network and Extension Help Agency (SNEHA)	No.38/A-1, Vishweshwara Nagar 2 nd stage, Industrial Suburb, Near Maharshi Public School, Mysore – 570008, Karnataka	H Hemavathamma	9448031977	08212562471	snehaorganisation@gmail.com
58	Green India Trust (GIT)	16-2-51, Near S2 Cine Complex, Pogathota, Nellore – 524001 Andhra Pradesh	Dr. Ch. Murali Krishna	9491067979	08612334289	chairman@giturst.org

Sl. No.	State / UTs	Proposed Lead Partner
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	AIILSG
2	Andhra Pradesh	TATA TRUST
3	Arunachal Pradesh	AIILSG
4	Assam	INREM FOUNDATION
5	Bihar	AGA KHAN FOUNDATION
6	Chattishgarh	WATER AID
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	AIILSG
8	Goa	CEE
9	Gujarat	CEE
10	Haryana	WASH 1
11	Himachal Pradesh	WASH 1
12	Jammu & Kashmir	PIRAMAL FOUNDATION
13	Jharkhand	PIRAMAL FOUNDATION
14	Karnataka	AIILSG
15	Kerala	WASH 1
16	Ladakh	TATA TRUST
17	Lakshadweep	AIISG
18	Madhya Pradesh	WATER AID
19	Maharashtra	PIRAMAL FOUNDATION
20	Manipur	WASH 1
21	Meghalaya	AIILSG
22	Mizoram	TATA TRUST
23	Nagaland	TATA TRUST
24	Odisha	CEE
25	Puducherry	AIILSG
26	Punjab	WASH 1
27	Rajasthan	INREM
28	Sikkim	WASH 1
29	Tamil Nadu	UNICEF
30	Telangana	AGA KHAN FOUNDATION
31	Tripura	TATA TRUST
32	Uttar Pradesh	AGA KHAN FOUNDATION
33	Uttarakhand	TATA TRUST
34	West Bengal	UNICEF

BEST PRACTICES ON SOURCE SUSTAINABILITY

AQUIFER REJUVENATION - A CASE STUDY FROM NAGIREDDIPALLI WATERSHED, JANGAON ASPIRATIONAL DISTRICT, TELANGANA STATE.

Issue

The weathered portion was totally desaturated since it has been extensively developed by dug wells, which resulted in shift in dependence for irrigation from dug wells to bore wells to the depth range of 70-100 m.

Aquifer Rejuvenation Project

Central Ground Water Board had taken up artificial recharge studies in Jangaon aspirational district in Telangana State. The objective of the study was harvesting runoff water for augmentation of groundwater. Details of the project is provided below:

Year of Initiation	2018
Year of Completion	2019
Cost of Project (₹)	1.75 Crores
Rainfall	869 mm
Basin	Part of Krishna basin
Aquifer Type	Hard rock
Fracture Availability	Between 40 and 100m
Discharge (LPS)	2 to 5
Long term Water Level Trend	Decline @ 0.82 m per year
Recharge Interventions	Construction 6 Check Dams, 1 subsurface barrier, 31 Recharge Shafts (RS)
Monitoring Mechanism	Construction of 9 piezometers

Impact Assessment

The depth to water levels were observed during Nov'2019 to Feb'2021. An average water level rise of 1.9 m has been noticed in these piezometers. The recharge computations based on piezometer well data indicates that Artificial Recharge measures implemented resulted in augmenting the ground water resources by a magnitude of about 4.0 MCM during 2019.

Comparison to pre-project period indicates that the estimated recharge has been enhanced to about 2.5 times higher than rainfall recharge over the watershed in the first two years. The agricultural growth over the watershed has been improved by 13%.

BEFORE



AFTER



BEFORE



AFTER





Government of India
Ministry of Jal Shakti
Department of Water Resources,
River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation



AS

PANKAJ KUMAR

Secretary
Deptt. of Water Resources,
River Development & Ganga
Rejuvenation

VINI MAHAJAN

Secretary
Deptt. of Drinking Water
& Sanitation

MANOJ JOSHI

Secretary
Ministry of Housing &
Urban Affairs

SUNIL KUMAR

Secretary
Ministry of Panchayati Raj,

MEETA RAJIVLOCHAN

Secretary
Department of Youth
Affairs

MANOJ AHUJA

Secretary
Department of Agriculture
& Farmers' Welfare

AJAY TIRKEY

Secretary
Department of Land
Resources

HIMANSHU PATHAK

Secretary
Department of
Agricultural Research &
Education

LEENA NANDAN

Secretary
Ministry of Environment,
Forests & Climate Change

SHAILESH KUMAR SINGH

Secretary
Department of Rural
Development

INDEVAR PANDEY

Secretary
Ministry of Women &
Child Development

SANJAY KUMAR

Secretary
Department of School
Education & Literacy

D.O. No. M-93012/1/2023-NWM-MOWR/449-484 14th March, 2023.

Dear Chief Secretary,

As you are aware, in the meeting taken by the Cabinet Secretary on 25th February, with line Ministries of the Ministry of Jal Shakti and the Chief Secretaries of States/ UTs, completion of all preparatory works for the **Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch The Rain-2023 (JSA:CTR-2023)** was underlined.

2. JSA:CTR-2023 was launched in the presence of the Hon'ble President on 4th March, 2023 in all districts of the country, covering both rural and urban areas with the theme "**Source Sustainability for Drinking Water**" during 04.03.2023 to 30.11.2023. As source development/ augmentation of existing water sources is imperative to ensuring potable and quality drinking water, JSA this year will focus on strengthening the water source, particularly in 150 Water Stressed Districts (WSDs), identified by Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM).

Contd..2/-


3. The focused interventions in the current year's campaign would include those of the previous years, viz., (1) water conservation and rainwater harvesting; (2) enumerating, geo-tagging & making inventory of all water bodies and preparation of scientific plans for water conservation based on it; (3) setting up of Jal Shakti Kendras in all districts; (4) intensive afforestation; and (5) awareness generation. Springshed development, protection of water catchment areas, removal of encroachment in water bodies & their renovation, source protection works and rejuvenation of small rivers & rivulets will be taken up as part of JSA:CTR as in earlier years. JSA:CTR will support Amrit Sarovars, as done in 2022. This year, "Source Sustainability for Drinking Water" being the theme of JSA:CTR, it is proposed that geo-tagging of all water sources of drinking water supply schemes may be undertaken and at least one recharge structure may be identified for implementation in each groundwater drinking supply source; geo-tagging of such recharge structures may also be done. Sanitation survey & source protection works may also be undertaken in villages where piped water supply is based on groundwater or spring sources.

4. It is suggested a number of activities which may be taken up during the implementation of the campaign (**list annexed**). These are indicative and other activities, as deemed appropriate, may also be taken up under the campaign. You may like to sensitize the concerned departments of the State Governments to immediately initiate action on these activities. A meeting with the concerned departments at your level would expedite their implementation.

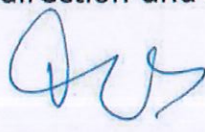
5. For seamless coordination and for effective monitoring and association with GoI Ministries, the State Government is requested to nominate a senior Secretary level officer as State Nodal Officer (SNO) to coordinate implementation of JSA;CTR. The SNO may be requested to ensure community mobilization for water conservation so that "*jalandolan*" may truly become "*janandolan*". Steps may be taken to encourage people from different walks of life to participate in the *abhiyan*. The Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan has been involving students and youth in the campaign. Their support may be taken for expanding the outreach of the campaign. *Jal Shakti se Nari Shakti* is an important outcome of JSA campaigns, which may be highlighted appropriately. Convergence of JSA: CTR, 2023 campaign with Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav (AKAM 2.0) is solicited. Gram Sabhas may be asked to take *jalshapath* for water security of the village during the initial phase of the campaign. The District Collectors/District Magistrates/ Municipal Commissioners may be asked to proactively lead the campaign.

Contd...3/-

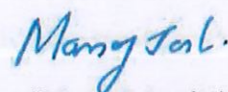
6. We hope that, like the preceding years, the Jal Andolan this year too will be a grand success under your direction and stewardship.



(Pankaj Kumar)
Secretary
Deptt. of Water
Resources, River
Development & Ganga
Rejuvenation,
Ministry of Jal Shakti
Government of India



(Vini Mahajan)
Secretary
Deptt. of Drinking Water &
Sanitation
Ministry of Jal Shakti
Government of India



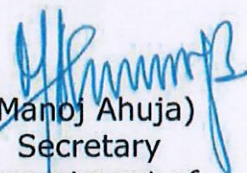
(Manoj Joshi)
Secretary
Ministry of Housing &
Urban Affairs,
Government of India



(Sunil Kumar)
Secretary
Ministry of Panchayati
Raj,
Government of India



(Meeta Rajivlochan)
Secretary
Department of Youth Affairs,
Ministry of Youth Affairs &
Sports,
Government of India



(Manoj Ahuja)
Secretary
Department of
Agriculture
& Farmers' Welfare,
Ministry of Agriculture &
Farmers' Welfare
Government of India



(Ajay Tirkey)
Secretary
Department of Land
Resources,
Ministry of Rural
Development,
Government of India



(Himanshu Pathak)
Secretary
Department of Agricultural
Research & Education,
Ministry of Agriculture &
Farmers' Welfare,
Government of India



(Leena Nandan)
Secretary
Ministry of Environment,
Forests & Climate
Change,
Government of India



(Shailesh Kumar Singh)
Secretary
Department of Rural
Development,
Ministry of Rural
Development,
Government of India



(Indevvar Pandey)
Secretary
Ministry of Women & Child
Development,
Government of India



(Sanjay Kumar)
Secretary
Department of School
Education & Literacy,
Ministry of Education,
Government of India

Proposed Role of Departments during implementation of JSA: CTR-2023

Housing and Urban Affairs

- To involve states to take up water-conservation in urban areas and rejuvenation of urban water bodies & urban wetlands and their enumeration & boundary marking.
- To involve municipal authorities / development authorities for strict enforcement of building bye-laws mandating Rain Water Harvesting (RWH) and to inventorize & incentivize them who have made Rain Water Harvesting (RWH) compulsory in their building bye laws.
- Request municipalities to hold special 'Ward Level Sabhas' in water stressed municipalities for saving waters. Promotion of message of 'Jal Shakti se Nari Shakti' in Ward Sabhas.

Land Resources

- Focus on rejuvenation of water bodies and rejuvenation of spring sheds especially in hilly States and areas.

Agriculture Research and Education

- Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) to organize Krishi Melas and in-situ training in field through models promoting water conservation.

Education

- Letter has been sent from the Secretary Department of School Education to all State Education Secretaries vide Letter No. Do. No. 27/-4/2021 - IS-9/IS-10 dated 23rd February 2023 requesting for issue of appropriate instructions to teachers and school heads for ongoing JSA:CTR, 2023.
- An online course on "Catch The Rain-Jal Shakti Abhiyan" has been launched by the NCERT on DIKSHA portal on 20.02.2023 with a request by Secretary Education in the same letter to States to maximize participation of State and District level Nodal Officers.
- Take up roof top rain water harvesting structures and other RWHS schools, colleges, universities and other educational & technical institutions

Rural Development

- Speedy utilization funds released from MGNREGS for undertaking water related works, especially in 150 water related districts, including recharge structures for sources of piped water supply schemes,

springshed development and for source sanitation survey and protection works.

- Capacity Building of RD officials in Water related structure through trainings organised locally.
- To involve SHGs in water conservation works.

Panchayati Raj

- To monitor the preparation of the Water Security Plan by the Panchayats for a water sufficient, clean and green village.
- States to issue directions to all Gram Panchayats to organize **gram sabhas** to discuss water conservation & water related issues and to take '**Jal Shapath**' with special focus in 150 water stressed districts on World Water Day on 22nd March.
- Encourage water budgeting at village level and close coordination between Panchayats and Water Users Association and SHGs.
- Promotion of message of 'Jal Shakti se Nari Shakti' in Gram Sabhas.

Public Health Engineering/ Rural water supply

- Geotagging of all sources of piped water supply (PWS) schemes
- Technical support to Panchayats in identification of appropriate recharge structures
- To ensure that at least one recharge structure is identified and planned for each of the groundwater PWS sources.
- Overseeing implementation of water recharge works
- Geotagging of recharge structures.
- Identification of monitoring sites and measurements for pre and post monsoon water levels therein.

Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

- Promotion of bio-diverse crops which are not water guzzlers such as millets, horticulture crops, etc.
- Promotion of micro irrigation systems (drip & sprinkler) 'Per Drop More Crop' programme.
- Farmers Producers Organisations (FPOs) to be given training on water saving crops and practices by water experts or with help of officials of MoJS in the States. One such initiative between Small Farmers Agri Consortium (SFAC) and Atal Bhujal Yojana (ABY) has already started.

Women & Child Development

- Gender main-streaming in water sector - promote role of women in water governance/conservation & management.
- Promotion of the message of 'Jal Shakti se Nari Shakti' which is special focus of JSA:CTR-2023
- To take up roof top rainwater harvesting structures on the buildings and in the premises of all Aanganwadis during the campaign period.

Environment, Forest & Climate Change

- To take up scientific afforestation activities in districts with special focus on 150 water stressed districts and in spring-shed areas.
- Ask States to take up rainwater harvesting structures in the premises and forest land under forest departments.
- To help the water resources department in strengthening of sources of water wherever technically feasible with special focus in 150 WSDs esp with planting of agro-climatically suitable saplings.

Youth Affairs

- Continue with awareness generation campaign by NYKS through its field offices located all over the country.
- Mobilize people for conduct of gram sabhas and ward sabhas and through their channels.

Department of Agricultural Research & Education

- Krishi Vigyan Kendras to organise KISAN MELAS and training on water to farmers.

Miscellaneous - Water Resources Department as Nodal Department

- Overall supervision of JSA:CTR @2023 and to seek and extend support to all other partner departments and coordination on JSA -CTR with the Districts.
- To strengthen sources of water especially in 150 WSD Districts with own or convergent resources.
 - To facilitate the visit of Central Nodal Officers (CNOs) to Districts for monitoring of JSA:CTR activities.
 - To hold regular virtual meetings with DMs and DDOs for monitoring implementation of JSA:CTR, including setting up of Jal Shakti Kendras (a model advisory has been sent) with adequate footfall and as a one stop knowledge centre, geo tagging of water bodies, and scientific District Water Conservation Plans.

List of districts identified for coverage under Jal Shakti Abhiyan 2023 for undertaking source strengthening of rural drinking water supply schemes based on inputs from States and Central Ground Water Board's National Compilation on Groundwater Resources of India, 2022.

Sl. No.	State	District
1	A&N Islands	N & M Andaman
2	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai#
3	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor#
4	Andhra Pradesh	Annamayya#
5	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam#
6	Andhra Pradesh	Y.S.R. Kadapa*
7	Arunachal Pradesh	Papum Pare#
8	Arunachal Pradesh	East Siang#
9	Arunachal Pradesh	Lohit#
10	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Dibang Valley#
11	Arunachal Pradesh	Longding#
12	Assam	Dima Hasao#
13	Assam	Darrang*
14	Assam	Kamrup
15	Assam	Dhubri*
16	Assam	Barpeta*
17	Bihar	Gaya*#
18	Bihar	Nawada*#
19	Bihar	Kaimur#
20	Bihar	Rohtas#
21	Bihar	Aurangabad*#
22	Chhattisgarh	Bemetara
23	Chhattisgarh	Durg
24	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh#
25	Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari
26	Chhattisgarh	Korba*#
27	DNH & DD	Dadra And Nagar Haveli#
28	Goa	South Goa#
29	Gujarat	Mahi Sagar#
30	Gujarat	Surender Nagar#
31	Gujarat	Patan#
32	Gujarat	Banaskantha#
33	Gujarat	Panch Mahal#
34	Haryana	Kurukshetra %
35	Haryana	Bhiwani#
36	Haryana	Palwal#

Sl. No.	State	District
37	Haryana	Hisar#
38	Haryana	Panchkula#
39	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla#
40	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra#
41	Himachal Pradesh	Solan#
42	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi#
43	Himachal Pradesh	Sirmour#
44	Jammu & Kashmir	Ganderbal
45	Jammu & Kashmir	Doda
46	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu
47	Jammu & Kashmir	Ramban
48	Jammu & Kashmir	Bandipora
49	Jharkhand	Dhanbad
50	Jharkhand	Koderma
51	Jharkhand	Ramgarh*
52	Jharkhand	Deoghar
53	Jharkhand	Ranchi*
54	Karnataka	Chitradurga#
55	Karnataka	Chikkaballapura#
56	Karnataka	Tumkur#
57	Karnataka	Vijayapura#
58	Karnataka	Bangalore Rural#
59	Kerala	Kasargod
60	Kerala	Malappuram
61	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram
62	Kerala	Kozhikkode
63	Kerala	Thrissur
64	Ladakh	Kargil#
65	Ladakh	Leh#
66	Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh#
67	Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur*#
68	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar#
69	Madhya Pradesh	Seoni#
70	Madhya Pradesh	Shajapur#
71	Maharashtra	Pune#
72	Maharashtra	Raigad#
73	Maharashtra	Nashik#
74	Maharashtra	Ratnagiri#
75	Maharashtra	Thane#
76	Manipur	Chandel*#

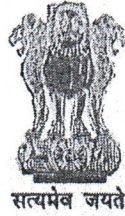
Sl. No.	State	District
77	Manipur	Churachanpur#
78	Manipur	Imphal East
79	Manipur	Imphal West#
80	Manipur	Bishnupur#
81	Meghalaya	Ribhoi*
82	Meghalaya	South West Garo Hills
83	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills
84	Meghalaya	East Garo Hills
85	Meghalaya	West Jaintia Hills
86	Mizoram	Lunglei#
87	Mizoram	Aizawl
88	Mizoram	Serchhip
89	Mizoram	Saiha
90	Mizoram	Lawngtlai
91	Nagaland	Longleng#
92	Nagaland	Kohima
93	Nagaland	Tuensang
94	Nagaland	Zunheboto
95	Nagaland	Kiphire
96	Odisha	Sundergarh#
97	Odisha	Jharsuguda#
98	Odisha	Bargarh#
99	Odisha	Angul#
100	Odisha	Gajapati*#
101	Puducherry	Puducherry
102	Puducherry	Karaikal
103	Punjab	Jalandhar
104	Punjab	Kapurthala
105	Punjab	Malerkotla
106	Punjab	Moga
107	Punjab	Sangrur
108	Punjab	Barnala
109	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer*#
110	Rajasthan	Barmer#
111	Rajasthan	Jodhpur#
112	Rajasthan	Pali#
113	Rajasthan	Rajsamand#
114	Rajasthan	Jaipur
115	Sikkim	Namchi#
116	Sikkim	Gangtok

Sl. No.	State	District
117	Sikkim	Soreng
118	Sikkim	Gyalshing
119	Sikkim	Pakyong
120	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram*#
121	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar#
122	Tamil Nadu	Pudukottai#
123	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri#
124	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore#
125	Telangana	Jangaon
126	Telangana	Siddipet#
127	Telangana	Mahabubnagar#
128	Telangana	RajannaSircilla#
129	Telangana	Rangareddy#
130	Tripura	Dhalai*#
131	Tripura	North Tripura#
132	Tripura	Khowai#
133	Tripura	Unakoti#
134	Tripura	Sepahijala#
135	Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba#
136	Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot*#
137	Uttar Pradesh	Banda#
138	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi#
139	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra*#
140	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad
141	Uttarakhand	Dehradun#
142	Uttarakhand	Pauri Garhwal#
143	Uttarakhand	Nainital#
144	Uttarakhand	Almora#
145	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh#
146	West Bengal	Jhargram#
147	West Bengal	Purulia#
148	West Bengal	Paschim Medinipur#
149	West Bengal	Paschim Burdwan#
150	West Bengal	Bankura#

* Aspirational districts – 19 numbers across 13 States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh.

State Priority List – 96 numbers across 25 states of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, DNH & DD, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Ladakh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal.

विनी महाजन
VINI MAHAJAN
सचिव
Secretary



75
आज़ादी का
अमृत महोत्सव

भारत सरकार
जल शक्ति पत्रालय
पेयजल एवं स्वच्छता विभाग
चौथा तल, पं दीनदयाल अंत्योदय भवन
सी. जी. ओ. कॉम्प्लेक्स, लोधी रोड, नई दिल्ली-110003
Government of India
Ministry of Jal Shakti
Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation
4th, Floor Pt. Deendayal Antyodaya Bhawan
C. G. O. Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003
Tel. : 24361011, 24362715, Fax : 24361207
E-mail : secydw@nic.in

D.O. letter no. F. No. W-11042/14/2023-JJM-I-DDWS Dated 23rd March, 2023.

Dear Chief Secretary,

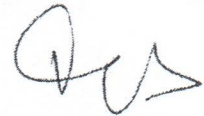
Kindly refer to the joint advisory signed by 12 Secretaries and shared with you by Ministry of Jal Shakti, D/o Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation vide D.O. No. M-93012/1/2023-NWM-MOWR-/ 449-484 dated 14.03.2023 (copy enclosed), suggesting a number of activities which may be taken up during the *Jal Shakti Abhiyan - Catch the Rain 2023* (JSA-CTR) launched by Hon'ble President of India on 4th March, 2023 with theme of "*Source Sustainability for Drinking Water*".

2. As you are aware, households in rural areas are getting household tap connections at a rapid pace under the Jal Jeevan Mission. However, it is equally important to ensure that tap water service levels are maintained over time as per envisaged norms.
3. The theme of "Source sustainability for Drinking Water" will bring the necessary focus on water conservation for improving and sustaining the sources of drinking water supply, specially ground water sources and springs. States should make all out efforts to utilize this opportunity and undertake all such measures, including direct recharge structures, rejuvenation of identified water bodies, spring shed development etc.
4. A Guidance document detailing the interventions on the theme of "Source sustainability for Drinking Water", is **enclosed**. The important interventions under the theme, *inter alia* include –
 - Preparation and implementation of plans for recharge and protection of drinking water sources.
 - Geo-tagging of all sources of water of piped water supply (PWS) schemes.
 - Planning for appropriate recharge structures, their tagging with PWS and geotagging, including –
 - Identification of type of intervention for source sustainability, for each of the groundwater/ spring-based sources in consultation with GP/ community.
 - For ground water sources – Direct recharge structures, wherever feasible, are the best option. Wherever direct recharge structure are not feasible, alternative recharge wells or suitable water bodies may be identified for intervention (de-siltation to facilitate better percolation and/or increasing the water bearing capacity).

- For springs – Interventions should be undertaken in its catchment area to reduce runoff and facilitate more retention of water, such as contour bunding/ trenching, check dams and percolation structures etc.
 - Completion of works, before onset of monsoon
 - Source protection works wherever necessary, before onset of monsoon.
 - Identification of monitoring sites and measurements
5. The timelines for various components/activities under the JSA-CTR 2023 are as under –
- Preparations and planning - 31.03.2023
 - Implementation of plans/ works - 30.06.2023
 - Verification of sources & works - October 2023
 - Special Gram Sabhas for validation from Communities - November 2023
6. Direct recharge structures can be supported from funds available under JJM. For all other types of recharge structures and for work related to source sanitation survey and protection, resources available under the tied or untied grants of 15th Finance Commission or MGNREGS, may be utilized.
7. While JSA would be implemented in all districts, as per the inputs received from States and Central Ground Water Board's National Groundwater Assessment, 2022, 150 most vulnerable districts (list enclosed with the Guidance Document) have been identified for undertaking activities of the JSA-CTR 2023, in saturation mode. Central Nodal Officer from Government of India shall also be deputed for these districts to assist the state/ district teams in time bound implementation of the Abhiyan.
8. May I therefore request you to direct the concerned in the State for seamless coordination, effective convergence and monitoring for successful implementation of the JSA-CTR 2023, especially of components related to "Source Sustainability for Drinking Water" in the State.

With regards

Yours sincerely,



(Vini Mahajan)

Enclosed: As above.

To,

Chief Secretary,
All States/ UTs.

Government of India
Ministry of Jal Shakti
Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation
National Jal Jeevan Mission

Guidance Document for undertaking thematic activities - Source Sustainability for drinking water under Jal Shakti Abhiyan 2023.

1. Background:

1.1. The Hon'ble Prime Minister announced the launch of Jal Jeevan Mission on 15th August 2019 to provide functional household tap connection to every rural household by 2024 for improving the 'ease of living' in rural areas. At the time of announcement of mission, there were total 18.93 Crore rural households out of which 3.23 Crore (17%) had tap water connections. Since then, around 7.78 Crore (40%) families living in rural areas have been provided with tap water connections in their homes. Now¹, out of around 19.39 Crore rural households, about 11.29 Crore (58.23%) rural families of the country have assured potable tap water supply in their homes.

1.2. JJM aims at providing drinking water of prescribed quality (BIS 10500 water quality standards), in adequate quantity (55 lpcd), on long-term and regular basis. The total estimated outlay is Rs. 3.60 lakh Crore (US \$²43.42 billion), out of which Government of India share is Rs. 2.08 lakh Crore (US \$ 25.09 billion) with rest (US \$18.33 billion) coming from State Governments. Under JJM, the focus is on 'service delivery' rather than mere water supply 'infrastructure development' which make it distinct from the earlier programmes. In view of this, JJM is being implemented as a demand-driven, decentralized, community-managed programme.

2. Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) 2023 – Significance of drinking water source sustainability:

2.1. Sustainable sources of water supply are a pre-requisite for maintaining the tap water service levels as per norms (55 litres per capita per day). While more and more households in rural areas are getting the household tap connections at a rapid pace due to the efforts of the states, it is equally important ensure that tap water service levels once started, are maintained as per norms and the piped water supply schemes do sustain for their full design period.

2.2. As reported by states on the JJM-IMIS, there are 13,07,395 Single Village Schemes (SVS) & Multi Village Schemes (MVS) across the country covering 12,89,42,692 number of households (66%), that are dependent on groundwater sources. In the

¹ As on 27.02.2023

² At INR 82.91 per dollar as on 27.2.2023

North-eastern and Himalayan States, as per the Working Group report - "Inventory and revival of springs in Himalayas for water security" December, 2017, of NITI Aayog, about 15% of population in 20% villages, depends on springs as sources of water.

- 2.3. Sustainability of ground and spring water sources is critical for sustained service delivery in rural households in the long term. It is in this context, "Source sustainability for Drinking Water" (JSA-2023-SSDW) has been kept as the central theme of JSA, 2023. This will bring the necessary focus on water conservation for improving and sustaining the sources of drinking water supply, specially ground water sources and springs.
- 2.4. States should use this opportunity to undertake all such measures, including direct recharge structure, rejuvenation of identified water bodies and spring shed development etc.
- 2.5. Ministry of Jal Shakti has identified 150 districts (**Annex I**) where, implementation of various thematic activities would be closely monitored by Central Nodal Officers (CNOs).
- 2.6. The guidance document is suggestive in nature and States have to contextualise and prepare their strategy in such a way to ensure the overall objective of the theme is achieved.

3. Planning and implementation of JSA-2023-SSDW:

The source sustainability works would be undertaken for all PWS sources in all districts, including sources for schemes other than those under JJM. This would *inter alia* involve the following components:

- 3.1. Planning of source sustainability works on saturation approach in all districts for all ground water and spring sources. The District Water and Sanitation Mission (DWSM) under the JJM, headed by the District Magistrate/ Collector/ Deputy Commissioner shall be responsible for all planning, implementation and reporting of progress under the JSA 2023.
- 3.2. Special focus should be kept in the 150 water stressed districts, identified in consultation with states/UTs and based on the inputs from the Central Ground Water Board. State may designate State Nodal Officers for other districts.
- 3.3. **Risk assessment:**
 - 3.3.1. Annual requirements of drinking water, availability of surplus runoff water for estimating the recharge potential and selection of recharge structures should be done based on the Standard Operating Procedure (SoP) (**Annex II**), prepared by Department of Water Resources River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (DOWRRDGR), taking into account, the local context and conditions.

3.3.2. Villages may be classified as "Safe", "At risk" and "high risk", based on the tools and methodology prescribed in the SoPs. All efforts must be made to ensure appropriate recharge measures in villages that are classified as "At risk" or "high risk".

3.4. **Geo-tagging of sources:** All sources (including all surface water sources) of piped water schemes, including for those that under the schemes other than JJM, must be tagged to their respective PWS in the IMIS and must be geo-tagged.

3.5. **Mapping of Recharge structures:** At least one recharge structure must be identified for each of the ground water or spring sources. These could also be the existing recharge structures. The recharge structures must be tagged with their respective PWS source and be geotagged.

3.6. **Source sanitation survey and protection:** Sustainability of sources also depends on protecting them from human interventions that have negative externality. The human activities in the catchment area of the scheme can interact with underlying aquifer system/ spring/ stream and affect the availability and quality of the water. The contaminated water can seep through the annular space around the wells and leachates from dumping of garbage can also contaminate underlying aquifers.

3.6.1. Following safeguards may be taken up within 50 m radius of tube well / bore well.

- No Land fill site;
- No disposal of toxic /polluting substance;
- No direct infiltration/ discharge of wastewater/ grey water;
- No soak pit/ magic pit; and
- Avoid sinking of additional tube well / bore well within 200m radius of existing groundwater scheme.

3.6.2. In order to ensure that community has good understanding of their drinking water sources, so that they would be motivated to protect them *suo moto*, the following works are to be undertaken. Funds for these activities can be from Jal Jeevan Mission or convergence.

- Delineation of surroundings and protection (green fence);
- Christening unique name (Jal-Devalayam as in AP);
- Display boards giving basic technical and general details (discharge, households catered, etc) (**Annex III**);
- Display of do's and don'ts (**Annex III**); and
- Social policing by community (VWSC/ Paani Samiti/ SHG - sanitation survey and surveillance of sources.

3.6.3. All ground water and spring sources catering to piped water supply schemes, must be surveyed and all necessary source protection measures may be undertaken to mitigate the risk of contamination of water sources. The survey must be conducted in the prescribed questionnaire and the information of the survey and the measures taken should be reported on IMIS.

3.7. Planning:

- 3.7.1. It is envisaged under the JJM that the piped water supply schemes, once completed, shall be handed over to Panchayats. It is the Panchayats themselves or the Village Water and Sanitation Committees/ Paani Samitis/ women SHGs, authorized by Panchayats, that shall operate and maintain the schemes. It is therefore imperative that a community driven approach is adopted for source sustainability efforts, right from identification of works to be undertaken, their execution, completion, verification and maintenance.
- 3.7.2. Based on the SoP prepared by the DOWRRDGR, vulnerable villages would be identified for special attention on undertaking source sustainability interventions and the type. **Action plans for Drinking water source protection and sustainability should be prepared for all districts.**
- 3.7.3. Saturation approach may be adopted in the 150 districts, that have been identified as most vulnerable. States should focus on time bound implementation and complete all works before onset of monsoon.
- 3.7.4. Since, the plans so prepared, shall have to be implemented by the Panchayats through convergence of funds under the MGNREGS or XV FC etc., except the direct recharge structures that may be taken up from JJM resources, the same may be integrated with the GPDP.

3.8. Implementation:

- 3.8.1. The identified interventions should be implemented after getting them approved as per the existing mechanism under the respective scheme from which the resources are to be used.
- 3.8.2. A "Whole of Government" approach is necessary carrying out thematic activities. While the state Rural Water Supply/ Public Health Engineering Department shall provide the necessary technical inputs, given that panchayats will have to be involved at all stages and that, many of the required works will have to be undertaken through the resources available under the tied grants of fifteenth Finance Commission and MGNREGS, it would be important for the Rural Development Departments in the states to lead the implementation efforts. Necessary coordination in this regard may be ensured.

3.9. Financing:

3.9.1. Financing thematic works would be primarily through convergence. The suggested list of Government of India schemes is at **Annex II (SoP)**. Jal Jeevan Mission funds can be used for direct recharge structures.

3.9.2. The guidelines and the existing processes of the respective scheme from which the resources are being utilized, may be followed for approvals and implementation.

3.10. Support:

3.10.1. Jal Shakti Fellows may be engaged in all districts for coordinating the efforts under the JSA 2023. The JSFs shall be a part of the District Programme Management Unit of the JJM. However, apart from the work related to the JSA 2023, the JSFs shall also be facilitating implementation of both the JJM and SBM(G).

3.10.2. **Rural WASH partner Forum and Civil Society Organizations:** The State Lead Rural WASH Partner Forum (RWPF) designated by Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation would be assisting the district administration in planning and implementation of activities. DOWRRDGR has also identified Civil Society Organizations (CSO) who along with the DWSM would extend technical support both for identification and implementation.

3.11. **Identification of monitoring sites:** The success of the implemented interventions needs to be ascertained through identification of monitoring wells (for monitoring water level variation)/ assets and they need to be geo-tagged and uploaded in the Jal Jeevan Mission IMIS portal. In addition to the above, for enhancing community's confidence, visual observations like rejuvenation of defunct bore-wells, increased storage capacity, increased afforested area, clean water bodies, etc. can be specifically identified for each village.

4. Timelines: Following timelines shall be adhered to –

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------|
| ➤ Preparations and planning | - | 31.03.2023 |
| ➤ Implementation of plans/ works | - | 30.06.2023 |
| ➤ Verification of sources & works | - | October 2023 |
| ➤ Special Gram Sabhas for validation by Communities | - | November 2023 |

5. Key Performance Indicators: Following KPIs shall be used to measure and monitor progress –

- Number of recharge structures constructed/ strengthened
- Number of springs rejuvenated/ revived
- %age of sources and recharge structures geotagged

- %age of Sources with adequate arrangements for source protection

6. Reporting Mechanism

- 6.1. Central Nodal Officers³ for 150 districts deployed by Government of India would be visiting these 150 districts as per the prescribed schedule, at least twice, once during planning and implementation from March to June and another during July to November for reviewing progress. The schedule for the visits shall be communicated separately.
- 6.2. All the interventions and IEC activities would be monitored through dedicated Jal Shakti Abhiyan portal.
- 6.3. Progress on the KPIs shall be monitored based on the progress reported on the JSA portal/ JJM – IMIS.

7. **Documentation of outcomes/ best practices:** In order to have cross learning, the entire thematic activities and outcomes may be documented with the help of RWPF/ JSA fellow for the benefit of stakeholders. Any best practice that can be showcased across the state/ nation can be mentioned in the documentation. Support funds under Jal Jeevan Mission can be used for this purpose.

³ To be designated district-wise by the Government of India.