

Importance of Jal Jeevan Mission in Raichur Urban Development

Dr. Ramesha

Guest Lecture, Department of Political Science, Raichur University, Raichur, Karnataka, India

ABSTRACT

Urban development is a very important aspect in the state. Lack of basic necessities has become fatal to the development of cities. It is unfortunate that the condition of the cities of Raichur district is still at a low level. The identity of basic amenities is not seen in the urban development of Raichur. The drinking water system of Raichur is not as good as it claims to be. It remains to be seen to what extent the Jal Jeevan Yojana implemented by the Central Government will reduce the water scarcity in this region. It is important to know how the Jal Jeevan Mission will respond to the development of Raichur cities and how it will move forward to provide drinking water system under this scheme. If the objective of Jal Jeevan Yojana is implemented in a proper manner, there is a possibility that the problem of drinking water in Raichur urban areas will be reduced at least to an extent.

Keywords: Jal Jeevan Mission, Raichur, Urban Development

INTRODUCTION

In countries like India, haphazard urban growth plays a major role in retarding development. Planning has gained importance for the development of systematic cities. Over the past decades, India's perspective on urbanization has undergone a paradigm shift. Urban planning has been brought to the fore in development policy making. The view that cities are central to the economic growth and development of a country is gaining wide acceptance. Bolstered by the increasing contribution of the urban sector to India's GDP. Several studies and reports estimate that cities are likely to contribute about 70 percent of India's GDP by 2030.

The Government of India has launched several schemes and programs to expedite investment and effective planning in urban infrastructure and service provision. Among the basic problems in urban areas, the problem of clean drinking water is the most important problem, and the government has implemented the Jal Jeevan Mission with the aim of reducing this problem. The state of drinking water in Karnataka's cities cannot be claimed. In that, Raichur district is covered by two major rivers and was known as Do-ab. Also the problem of drinking water is high. Raichur Urban Area Along with basic problems, water problem is fatal for the development of this urban area. In such a situation, the Jal Jeevan Yojana implemented by the government is aimed at solving the problem of drinking water in urban areas. It is drinking water in Raichur city area The purpose of this research paper is to study the extent to which it has been successful in overcoming the problem.

Objectives of the Study

1. To know the implementation of Jal Jeevan Yojana.
2. To study the importance of Jal Jeevan Yojana in the urban development of Raichur

METHODOLOGY

This research paper is limited to Sindhanoor and Raichur Nagar Sabhas of Raichur district and the information to supplement this research paper is collected from primary and secondary sources.

Jal Jeevan Mission (Urban)

This program was announced on 04 February 2021 by the Central Government in the Union Budget 2021-22. Jeevan Mission (Urban) is designed to provide universal coverage of water supply to all households through functional taps in all 4,378 statutory towns as per Sustainable Development Goal 6.

Its focus is to provide sewerage/septage management coverage in 2500 Amrit cities.

Estimated cost of the project

The estimated cost of the Jal Jeevan Mission is 3.60 lakh crore, with the central government's share of 2.08 crore and the state government's share of 1.52 lakh crore, respectively.

Year	Goal Share (In Crores)	Spat Share (In Crores)	Total (In Crores)
2019-20	20,798	15,202	36,000
2020-21	34,753	25,247	60,000
2021-22	58,011	41,989	1,00,000
2022-23	48,708	35,292	84,000
2023-24	46,382	33,618	80,000
Total	2,08,652	1,51,348	3,60,000

Source: www.indiawaterportal.org

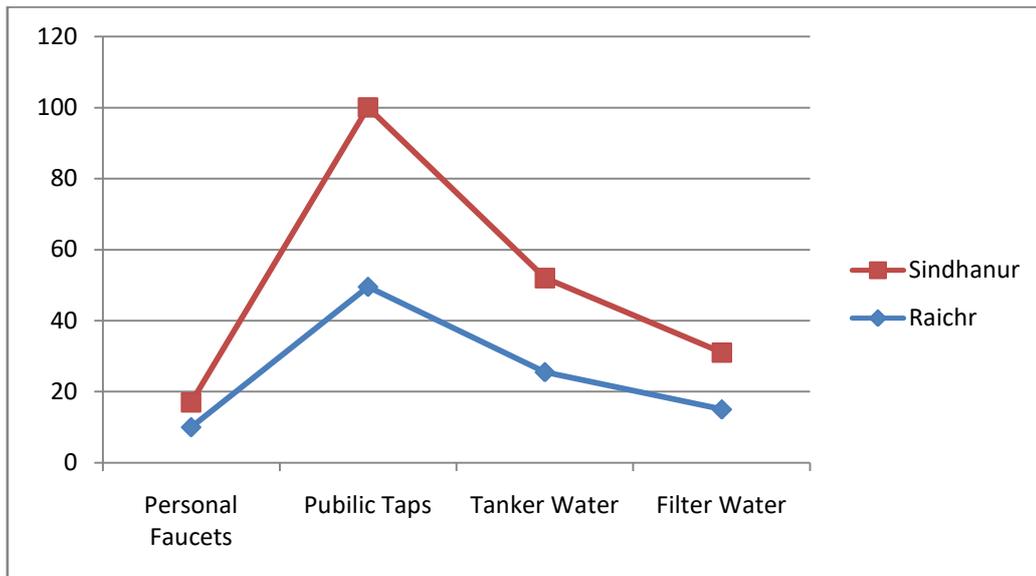
Mission Areas

1. 2.68 crore is the estimated gap in urban household tap connections intended to be covered under JJM(U). Similarly, the estimated gap in sewerage connections/septages in 500 Amrit cities proposed to be covered in JJM(U) is 2.64 crores.
2. Other key objectives of the mission are to create green spaces and sponge cities to enhance sustainable clean water supply, rejuvenate water bodies and reduce flooding and enhance amenity value through urban water management planning.
3. The Jal Jeevan Mission envisages providing safe and adequate drinking water to all households in urban India through individual household tap connections by 2024. This program is about water management, water conservation. Basic sustainability measures are implemented as mandatory elements such as rainwater harvesting, recharge and recycling. Jal Jeevan Mission is based on a water community approach and extensive information as a key component of the mission. Includes education and communication. Jal Jeevan Mission is based on a water community approach and includes extensive information, education and communication as a key component of the mission. Promote a circular economy of water by developing an urban water balance plan for each city that focuses on wastewater recycling, watershed regeneration and water conservation. 20% of water demand should be met by recycled water with development of institutional mechanism.
4. A Technology Sub-Mission for Water is proposed to harness the latest global technologies in the water sector.
5. The information, education and communication campaign is intended to create awareness among the masses about water conservation.
6. Through a challenging process, water surveys will be conducted in cities to ensure equitable distribution of water, reuse of wastewater and mapping of water bodies with respect to water quantity and quality.
7. The mission has a reform agenda that focuses on strengthening urban local institutions and urban water security. Major reforms are reducing non-revenue water to less than 20 percent. Reuse of treated water to meet at least 20% of total urban water demand and 40% of industrial water demand of the state. Dual piping system, electric vehicle charging points, Wi-Fi infrastructure in new buildings, unlocking value through adequate urban planning and improving land use efficiency, raising funds through GIS based master plans of cities, issuance of municipal bonds and reclamation of water bodies.

Mission Key Features

1. "The total outlay proposed for the Jal Jeevan Mission is Rs. 2,87,000 crores, which includes Rs. 10,000 crores for continuing financial support to Amrit Yojana.
2. In order to encourage public private partnership, cities with a population of more than a million have been mandated to take up projects worth at least 10 percent of their total project fund allocation.
3. Union Territories will have 100% central funding. For the North-East and Hill States, the central funding for projects is 90 per cent. The central government will release 50 per cent for cities with a population of less than 1 lakh, one-third for cities with a population of 1 lakh to 10 lakh and 25 per cent for cities with a population of more than a million
4. The mission is monitored through a technology-based platform. Beneficiary's response on it is monitored along with progress and output result.
5. Funding from the government for this project will be in three phases of 20:40:40. A third installment will be released based on the results achieved."

Table 1. Sources of Drinking Water

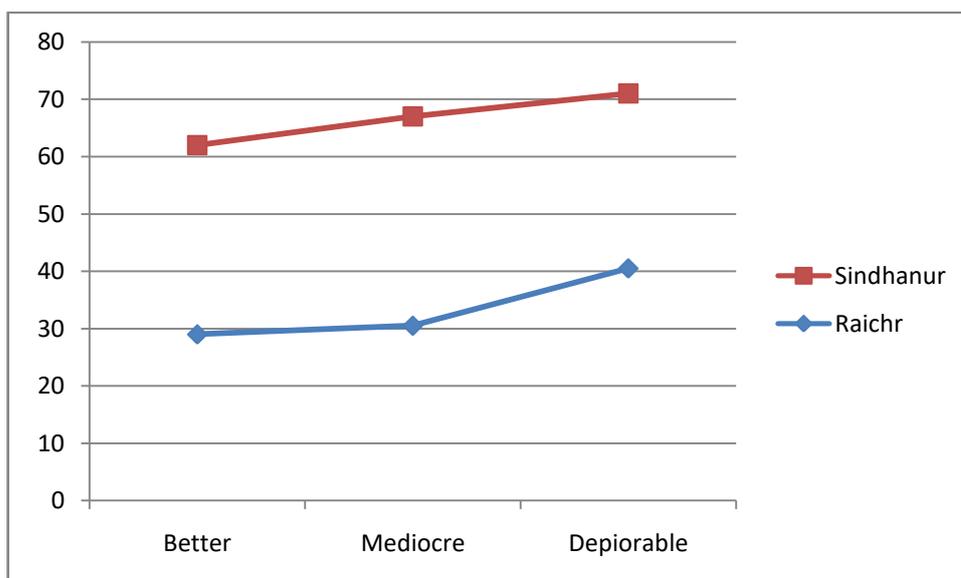


Source: Fieldwork data

Vertical Figure 1 details the main sources of drinking water supply. When asked about the source of drinking water consumption at home, in Raichur urban area 10% are using personal taps, while 49.5% are using public taps. While 25.5 percent are using tanker water, 15 percent are using filtered water. In Sindhanur urban area, 7% are using personal taps while 50.5% are using public tap water. It has been found that 26.5% of people use tanker water, while 16% use filtered water.

When the urban areas of Raichur and Sindhanur were examined, 8.5% were found to use water in private, while 50% were found to use water in public. 26% of people use tanker water, while 15.5% use filter water. Tanker water is used during peak summer and in wards where water supply is not available. This is due to the negligence of officials and ward members in repairing the pipelines arranged by the Urban Development Department for water supply.

Table 2. Details of Drinking Water Quality in Tha City

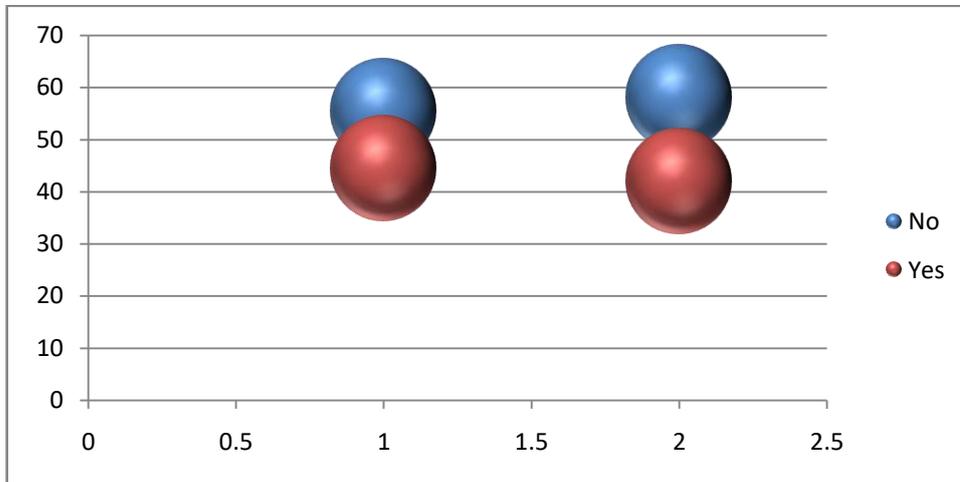


Source: Fieldwork data.

Vertical figure 2 gives details of drinking water quality. Drinking water quality is very poor in Raichur district. In the Human Development Report 2014, 79% of fluoride was found in water. When a study was conducted on the basis of this report, when information was asked about the quality of drinking water in Raichur city area, 29 percent was found to be good, while 30.5 percent was found to be average. It is known that 40.5% drinking water quality is deplorable. If it is known that the quality of drinking water in Sindhnoor city area is 33% better. It is known that 36.5% water quality is average. 30.5% drinking was found to be miserable.

Overall, the drinking water quality of Raichur and Sindhnur urban areas is considered to be 31% better. There is an opinion that 33.5 percent is average. There is an opinion that 35.5% drinking water quality is deplorable. If Raichur urban area is compared to Sindhanur urban area, 10% drinking water quality is deplorable. The increase in slums in Raichur city area and negligence of the authorities is known to be the main reason for this.

Table 3. Understanding Details of Jal Jeevan Scheme



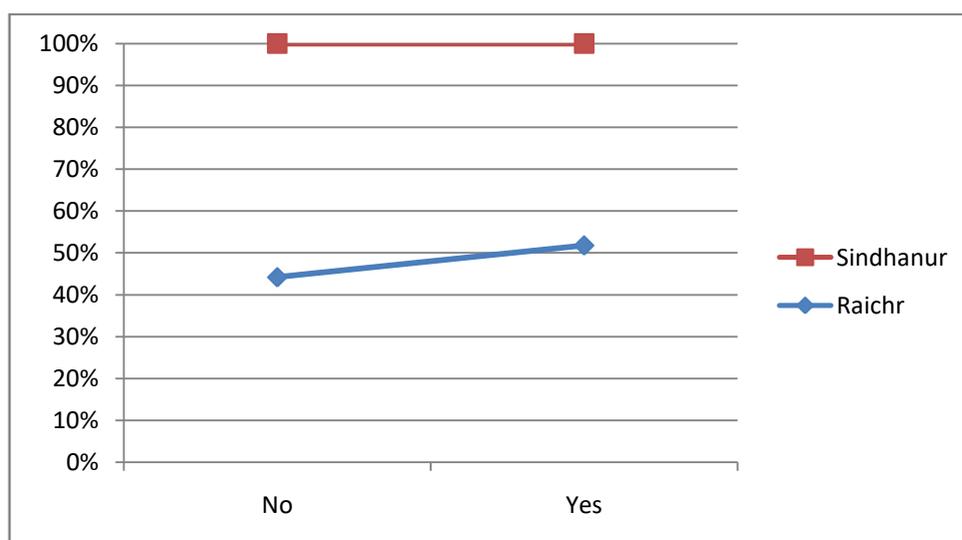
Source: Fieldwork

Information

In the vertical picture 3, the central government has implemented the Jal Jeevan project with the objective of reducing the drinking water problems of the urban areas. In order to reduce the water problem in the Raichur urban areas of this project, water was connected to the houses. In Raichur city area, 55.5% of people are not aware of Jal Jeevan Yojana, while 44.5% of people are aware of Jal Jeevan Yojana. In Sindhanur urban area, 58% of people are not aware of Jal Jeevan Yojana, while 42% of people are aware of Jal Jeevan Yojana.

When looking at Raichur and Sindhanur urban areas as a whole, it was found that 56.75 percent of the people were not aware of the Jal Jeevan Yojana, while 43.25 percent of the people were aware of the Jal Jeevan Yojana. Non-awareness of Jal Jeevan Yojana by municipality members and officials is the main reason for people's lack of awareness about Jal Jeevan Yojana.

Table 5 Details of drinking water system provided under Jal Jeevan Yojana



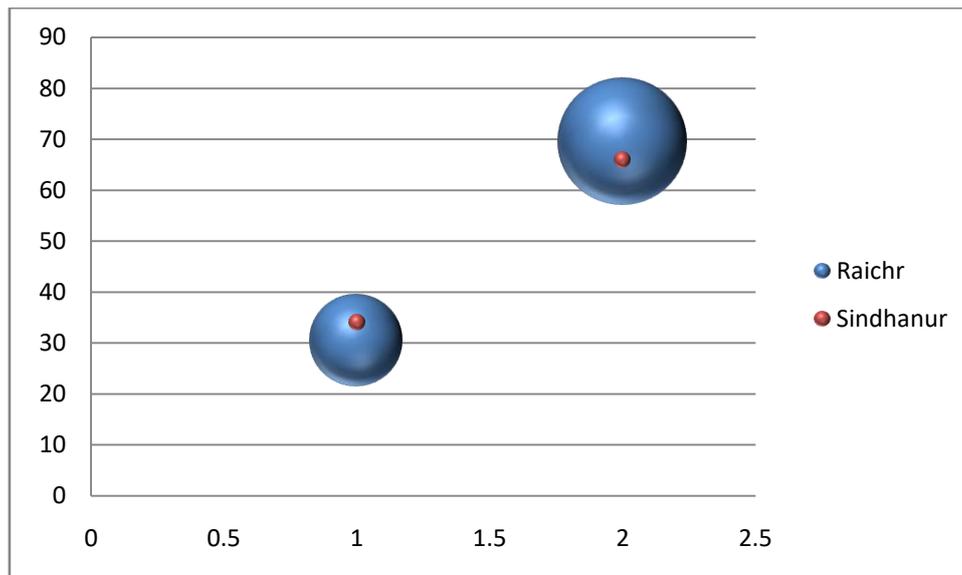
Source: Fieldwork data

Vertical Figure 4 shows the details of drinking water provision for a family under Jal Jeevan Yojana. According to the 2014 Raichur Human Development Report, 26 percent of the water supply system is supplied with 40 liters of water per person, while 74 percent of the minimum quantity of water is not supplied. Based on this report, when the field study was conducted in Raichur urban area, 21% of the families were under Jal Jeevan Yojana

If drinking water system is provided. It has been found that 79% of the families are not provided with drinking water under Jal Jeevan Yojana. And 26.5 percent of families in Sindhanur urban area have been provided drinking water system under Jal Jeevan Yojana. It has been found that 73.5% of families do not have drinking water system under Jal Jeevan Yojana.

If we look at Raichur and Sindhanur urban areas as a whole, 23.75 percent of the families are provided with drinking water under Jal Jeevan Yojana. 76.25 percent of the families are not provided with drinking water under Jeevan Yojana. It is known that the irresponsibility of the ward members and the negligence of the authorities is the reason for not providing drinking water to the families under Jal Jeevan Yojana in Raichur and Sindhanur urban areas.

Table 5. Jal Jeevan Yojana (Urban) is an important detail in urban areas



Source: Fieldwork data.

Vertical Figure 5 gives the details of Jal Jeevan (Urban) project being important in urban area or not. Although the central government has implemented to solve the problem of drinking water in urban areas, the implementation and awareness of Jal Jeevan Yojana in Raichur and Sindhanur urban areas were less among the people. 69.5 percent people expressed their opinion about the importance of Jal Jeevan Yojana. And 34% of people in Sindhanur urban area expressed the opinion that water project is not important. 66% of people have expressed the opinion that the water project is not important.

In total, 32.25 percent of people in Raichur and Sindhanur urban areas have expressed the opinion that the water project is not important.

It was found that 67.75 percent of the people expressed the opinion that the water project is not important. 32.25 percent of people expressed negative opinion about Jal Jeevan Yojana due to the government not implementing the projects properly and the negligence of the officials.

CONCLUSION

The biggest problem of Karnataka is fundamental problem. The Nanjundappa report has clearly documented that Raichur ranks among the most backward districts in Karnataka. Raichur district ranks among the backward urban areas in terms of urban development. Urban areas of Raichur are completely deprived of basic amenities.

Especially in these urban areas drinking water problem is more common, central government has implemented Jal Jeevan Mission to reduce the water problem in urban areas by providing door to door drinking water system.

But this project is not seen in urban areas of Raichur. It is found from this study that the Jal Jeevan Yojana implemented in the background of the objective of creating a basic system in these deprived cities has failed to succeed.

On the one hand, water is not being supplied to the houses connected under this scheme. Houses without water connection are on the other side. It remains to be seen to what extent this scheme will be implemented in the coming years. The urban areas of Raichur are waiting with hope to get out of drinking water problem due to this project.



REFERENCES

- [1]. <https://vikaspedia.in>.
- [2]. www.indiawaterportal.org.
- [3]. Urban Development Policy for Karnataka, Department of Urban Development.
- [4]. Pavan Srinath, Venugopal A. Changing the Urban Face of Karnataka, 2011. p.sam , www.research gate.net.com.
- [5]. Bhagat R. B. Overview of Urban Policy and Programmes, Planning Monthly, Bangalore, September 2014, p. 5.