

UPSC CURRENT AFFAIRS NOTES 17-09-2023

Large scale Afforestation Drive underway in Coal Sector in line with Sustainable Development

The Ministry of Coal is continuously coordinating with coal CPSEs for promoting large scale plantation on de-coaled land, overburden dumps and non-coal bearing land. As per latest assessment, during this financial year, coal companies have completed plantation on 2338 hect. land, planting over 43 lakh saplings. In last five years a total of 10,000 hect. area have been brought under plantation, using over 2.24 crore saplings.



सत्यमेव जयते

कोयला मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF COAL

Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has lauded the efforts of coal companies for reclamation of decoaled land through development of “Eco-Parks”, while inaugurating Chhattisgarh East Rail Corridor dedicated for environmentally sustainable evacuation of coal.

Coal companies are undertaking mission mode efforts for bio-reclamation of available land. Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change has promoted such plantation to be counted for requirement of “compensatory afforestation”. Accordingly, all coal companies have submitted proposal to the respective State Forest Department for notification of about 2800 hect. decoaled afforested land for notification as “Accredited Compensatory Afforestation Area”. This ACA area would be counted towards future requirement of diversion of coal bearing forest land for taking up further coal mining activities.

All coal subsidiaries have dedicated cell for promotion of bio-reclamation / plantation. Coal Ministry has accorded highest priority for environmentally sustainable measures to ensure just transition in the coal producing areas.

GOODS TRADE DEFICIT

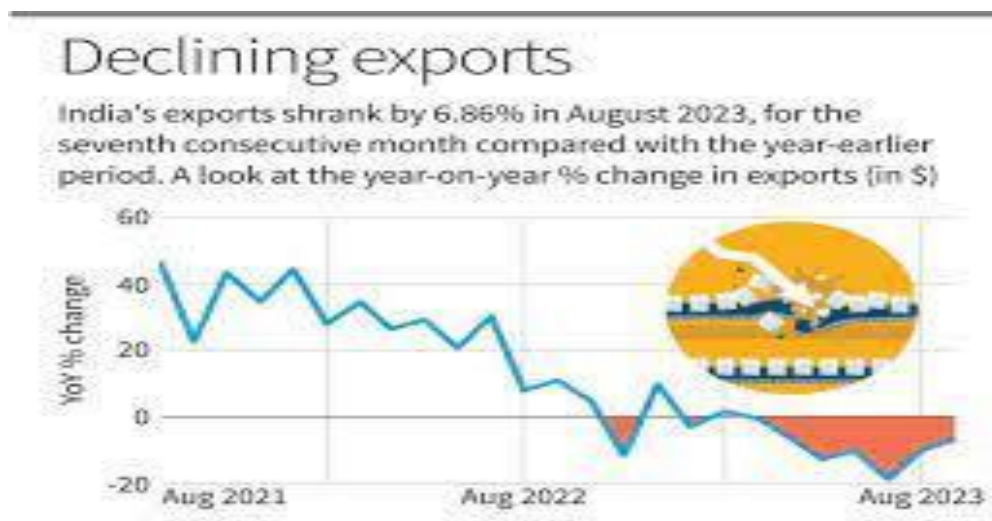
India's foreign trade situation worsened in August, as the country faced multiple challenges. The goods exports fell for the seventh month in a row, indicating a weak global demand. The goods



trade deficit widened to a 10-month high, as the imports surged due to higher oil prices and gold demand. These factors pose a threat to India's economic recovery and external stability.

In August, India experienced a 6.86% decline in goods exports, marking the seventh straight month of contraction. Services exports, which had been growing at a healthy rate, were estimated to have shrunk by 0.4% in August.

The goods trade deficit reached a 10-month high, standing at \$24.16 billion for August.



Key reasons for India's trade deficit

Imports Exceed Exports: India's trade deficit occurs when the value of its imports surpasses the value of its exports. This discrepancy highlights that India is buying more goods and services from other countries than it is selling to them. This imbalance can result from several factors:



Oil Imports: India's significant dependence on oil imports is a major driver of its trade deficit. Crude oil and petroleum products represent a substantial portion of India's import expenditure. Fluctuations in global oil prices can have a profound impact on India's trade deficit, as changes in oil prices directly affect the cost of imports and, consequently, the overall trade balance.

Consumer Goods: India's growing consumer market and rising middle-class population have led to an increased appetite for consumer goods such as electronics, machinery, and other manufactured products. This demand for imported consumer goods contributes significantly to the import bill.

Limited Export Diversification: India's exports tend to be concentrated in specific sectors, including textiles, engineering products, and pharmaceuticals. While these sectors are important contributors to India's exports, overreliance on them makes the country vulnerable to shifts in global demand. Diversifying the export basket by exploring new products and markets is essential to mitigate this risk.

Global Economic Conditions: India's trade balance is influenced by the economic conditions of its major trading partners. When these partners experience economic slowdowns or recessions, demand for Indian exports can decrease. Conversely, robust economic conditions in trading partners can boost demand for Indian goods and positively impact the trade balance.

Impact

Foreign Exchange Reserves

Foreign exchange reserves are critical for a country's financial stability. They are used to stabilize the domestic currency's value, facilitate international trade, and meet external financial obligations.

When a country runs a persistent trade deficit, it is essentially using up its foreign exchange reserves to pay for the excess imports. If this continues for an extended period, it can deplete the reserves, leaving the country vulnerable to external economic shocks and currency depreciation.

Currency Exchange Rate

A high trade deficit can exert downward pressure on a country's currency exchange rate. This is because when a nation imports more than it exports, it needs to buy foreign currencies to pay for those imports. The increased demand for foreign currencies can lead to the depreciation of the domestic currency. A weaker currency can have several consequences, including:

Reduced Purchasing Power: A weaker domestic currency means that imported goods become more expensive for consumers. This can lead to reduced purchasing power, as it takes more of the domestic currency to buy the same quantity of imported goods.

Inflationary Pressure: A depreciating currency can contribute to inflationary pressures in the economy. When imports become more expensive, it can lead to higher prices for a wide range of goods and services, contributing to inflation.

Economic Stability

Inflation: A trade deficit can contribute to inflation, which can erode the purchasing power of consumers and reduce their standard of living.



Fiscal Deficits: A trade deficit can also strain a country's fiscal situation. If a nation is importing more than it is exporting, it is essentially sending money abroad. This can put pressure on the government to finance budget deficits, potentially leading to increased government debt.

Balance of Payments Issues: A trade deficit is a component of the balance of payments, which includes all financial transactions between a country and the rest of the world. A persistent trade deficit can lead to imbalances in the balance of payments, potentially requiring external borrowing to cover the deficit.

External Sector

For countries heavily reliant on international trade, such as India, the trade deficit carries significant implications for overall economic growth and stability. A large trade deficit can hinder economic development by draining foreign exchange reserves, increasing inflationary pressures, and straining the balance of payments.

Steps taken to address trade deficit and promote economic growth

Make in India Initiative

The "Make in India" initiative is a government program aimed at promoting domestic manufacturing and reducing India's reliance on imported goods. By encouraging the growth of manufacturing industries within the country, India aims to boost its domestic production capacity and decrease its dependence on imports, particularly for essential goods. This initiative is intended to create jobs, spur economic growth, and enhance India's self-sufficiency in various sectors.

Export Promotion Schemes

Export promotion schemes like the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) are designed to incentivize Indian exporters and make Indian products more competitive in international markets. These schemes often provide financial incentives, tax benefits, or duty drawbacks to exporters, making it more attractive for them to sell their products abroad. By encouraging exports, India seeks to earn foreign exchange, reduce its trade deficit, and support economic growth.

Trade Agreements

Engaging in trade negotiations and agreements with other countries or economic blocs is a crucial strategy for expanding market access for Indian goods and services. These agreements can lead to reduced trade barriers, such as tariffs and quotas, which can make it easier for Indian exporters to sell their products in foreign markets.

India's participation in trade agreements can also open up new opportunities for businesses and contribute to export growth.

Diversification

Diversifying exports by exploring new markets and products is a smart strategy to reduce dependency on a limited set of trading partners or goods.



By expanding the range of products and countries it exports to, India can reduce its vulnerability to fluctuations in specific markets or industries. This strategy also allows India to tap into emerging markets with high growth potential.

Anti-Dumping Measures

Anti-dumping duties and other trade remedies are tools that India can use to protect its domestic industries from unfair competition, particularly from imports sold at prices lower than their production costs.

These measures are implemented to ensure a level playing field for domestic producers and prevent the dumping of cheap imports that could harm domestic industries.

Challenges

Oil Price Volatility

India is one of the world's largest importers of crude oil. Therefore, fluctuations in global oil prices have a significant impact on its trade deficit and overall economy.

When oil prices rise, India's import bill increases, which can widen the trade deficit and put pressure on the country's foreign exchange reserves. Conversely, falling oil prices can benefit India's trade balance, reduce inflationary pressures, and improve the fiscal situation.

Global Economic Conditions

India's exports are highly dependent on global economic conditions and the economic health of its trading partners.

Economic slowdowns or recessions in major economies can lead to reduced demand for Indian exports, impacting the country's trade balance. To address this challenge, India needs to diversify its export markets and reduce its reliance on a few key trading partners.

Infrastructure and Logistics

Inefficiencies in India's logistics and transportation infrastructure can increase the cost of exports, making Indian goods less competitive in international markets.

Delays in the movement of goods, inadequate port facilities, and inefficient supply chains can hinder export growth. Improving infrastructure and streamlining logistics processes is essential to enhance India's export competitiveness.

Exchange Rate Movements

Currency fluctuations can affect the competitiveness of Indian goods in international markets. A stronger Indian rupee can make exports more expensive for foreign buyers, potentially reducing demand. Conversely, a weaker rupee can boost exports but may also lead to higher import costs and inflation. India must manage its exchange rate policies carefully to maintain a balance that supports both export growth and price stability.

Way Forward

Diversification of Exports



Expanding the range of products and exploring new markets is essential to reduce India's dependency on a limited set of products and trading partners. This strategy can help India adapt to changing global demand and economic conditions.

It involves identifying emerging markets and industries where India can gain a competitive advantage and actively pursuing opportunities in those areas.

Boosting Manufacturing

Promoting domestic manufacturing is crucial for India's self-reliance and reducing import dependency. Initiatives like "Make in India" should continue to encourage investments in manufacturing sectors, improving infrastructure, and enhancing the ease of doing business. This will not only reduce the trade deficit but also create jobs and stimulate economic growth.

Export Promotion

Enhanced Export Incentives: Continuously review and improve export incentive schemes to make Indian products more competitive in global markets.

Simplified Export Procedures: Streamline export procedures and reduce bureaucratic hurdles to make it easier for businesses, especially small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), to engage in international trade.

Support for SMEs: Provide targeted support, such as access to financing and export promotion programs, to SMEs, which are often the backbone of the export sector.

Infrastructure Development

Investments in infrastructure, including transportation, logistics, and port facilities, are critical for reducing production costs and improving supply chain efficiency. Upgrading and modernizing infrastructure will not only benefit the export sector but also enhance overall economic competitiveness.

Trade Negotiations

Actively participating in trade negotiations and agreements is key to gaining better access to global markets. India should continue to pursue agreements that promote its exports and protect its interests. These negotiations can lead to the removal of trade barriers and the creation of new export opportunities.

Conclusion

India's recent foreign trade data underscores significant challenges, with declining goods exports and an expanding trade deficit. The persistent decline in exports reflects weaker global demand, raising concerns for India's economic recovery. The surge in imports, driven by rising oil prices and gold demand, exacerbates the trade deficit and threatens external stability. Addressing these issues will be crucial for sustaining India's economic growth and achieving trade balance in the face of evolving global dynamics.



DiCRA

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A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to foster data-driven innovations in agriculture and food systems to support smallholder farmers in India.

The MoU will enable collaboration between NABARD and UNDP on various aspects of data collection, analysis, dissemination and use for enhancing agricultural productivity, resilience and sustainability. It will also facilitate the development of innovative solutions and best practices for addressing the challenges and opportunities faced by smallholder farmers, especially in the context of climate change, market linkages and digital inclusion.

The MoU is expected to benefit millions of small holder farmers across the country by providing them with timely and relevant information, guidance and services to improve their livelihoods and well-being.

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)

NABARD was established in 1982, as a development bank. Its creation was based on the recommendations of the B. Sivaraman Committee and the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Act of 1981.

The formation of NABARD marked a significant restructuring and consolidation of various entities, including the Agricultural Credit Department (ACD) and Rural Planning and Credit Cell (RPCC) of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), as well as the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation (ARDC).

NABARD operates under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance, Government of India.

It serves as the apex regulatory body responsible for overseeing and regulating regional rural banks (RRBs) and apex cooperative banks in India. This regulatory role is vital in maintaining the stability and integrity of rural financial institutions.

Objective and Key Areas of Focus

Enhancing Smallholder Farmers' Well-being: The primary goal of this partnership is to improve the lives and economic prospects of smallholder farmers in India.

Data-Driven Decision-Making: One of the central pillars of this partnership is the utilization of data-driven approaches to inform and enhance decision-making in the agricultural sector. This means that data will be collected, analyzed, and used to make more informed choices related to farming practices, resource allocation, and policy development.

Product Development: Data will play a pivotal role in driving the development of new agricultural products and technologies. These innovations are expected to be tailored to address



the specific challenges faced by smallholder farmers, ultimately aiming to boost their productivity and income.

Technology Transfer: The partnership also seeks to facilitate the transfer of agricultural technologies and innovations to smallholder farmers. By doing so, it intends to bridge the technological gap and help these farmers adopt modern practices, potentially leading to increased yields and income.

Agrarian Policy Support: Leveraging data and insights, the partners plan to contribute to the formulation of agrarian policies that are more effective in addressing the unique needs and challenges faced by smallholder farmers. This includes policies related to land use, resource allocation, and sustainability.

UNDP's Expertise

Open Innovations: UNDP's expertise in open innovations is a valuable asset in this partnership. Open innovations involve collaboration and sharing of knowledge, which can lead to creative solutions to complex problems in agriculture.

Data Collaboratives: UNDP has a proven track record in establishing data collaboratives, and fostering a collaborative environment for sharing and utilizing data resources effectively.

Data Science Methodologies: UNDP's proficiency in data science methodologies means it can employ advanced analytical techniques to derive meaningful insights from agricultural data, aiding in informed decision-making.

Global Knowledge Base: UNDP's extensive global knowledge base allows it to bring in insights and best practices from various regions, enriching the strategies and solutions applied in the Indian context.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

It was established in 1965, as a result of the merger of two earlier programs: the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA) and the Special Fund.

EPTA was initiated in 1949 to provide support to underdeveloped countries in both economic and political aspects. It aimed to assist these nations in their development efforts by offering technical and economic aid.

Collaborative Digital Public Goods

A central component of this partnership involves the development and dissemination of collaborative digital public goods. A prominent example is DiCRA (Data in Climate Resilient Agriculture).

DiCRA's Significance:

DiCRA provides open access to geospatial datasets that are particularly relevant to climate-resilient agriculture. These datasets can be invaluable for smallholder farmers and policymakers, aiding in climate adaptation and sustainable farming practices.

Hosting and Maintenance: NABARD takes on the responsibility of hosting and maintaining the DiCRA platform, incorporating its geospatial datasets. This is critical for activities such as



policy development, research, and innovation in agriculture. UNDP provides technical support in this endeavour.

Duration and Expected Outcomes

The technical cooperation agreement between NABARD and UNDP is set to span five years.

Collective Climate Action: They aim to promote collective action on climate issues, which are particularly relevant to agriculture given the vulnerability of smallholder farmers to changing weather patterns.

Innovative Platforms: The partnership seeks to establish innovative platforms that can serve as hubs for data-driven solutions, knowledge sharing, and collaboration among stakeholders in the agricultural sector.

Economic Empowerment: A key outcome is the creation of new economic empowerment opportunities for rural communities in India. This could involve income generation through improved agricultural practices and increased access to markets.

Analyzing Agricultural Trends

The partnership also involves continuous analysis of agricultural trends over time. This ongoing analysis informs decisions regarding investments in various areas, including watershed management, micro-irrigation, warehouse optimization, and climate-related initiatives. Importantly, this analysis contributes to the enrichment of data resources available to both UNDP and NABARD, further enhancing data-driven decision-making in agriculture.

Data-driven innovations in agriculture and food systems

About

Data-driven innovations in agriculture and food systems have emerged as a transformative force in the modern agricultural landscape. These innovations leverage data analytics, technology, and information systems to optimize farming practices, increase productivity, enhance food security, and address various challenges in the agriculture sector.

Various aspects of how data and technology are transforming the agriculture sector for the better

Data Collection

Data collection is the foundation of data-driven agriculture. Various types of data, such as weather conditions, soil quality, crop health, and market trends, are collected using advanced technologies like sensors, satellites, drones, and IoT devices. This comprehensive data provides valuable insights into the farming ecosystem.

Analytics

Once the data is collected, advanced analytics techniques, including machine learning and artificial intelligence (AI), are employed. These technologies process and analyze the data, extracting patterns, trends, and correlations that are often too complex for humans to identify. This analysis aids in decision-making related to crop management, resource allocation, and risk assessment, ultimately leading to more efficient and effective farming practices.



Precision Agriculture

Precision agriculture is a central concept in data-driven farming. It involves the precise application of resources like water, fertilizers, and pesticides based on data-driven insights. By applying these resources only where and when they are needed, farmers can optimize resource use, reduce waste, and minimize the environmental impact of farming operations.

Market Insights

Access to real-time market information is crucial for farmers. With data-driven solutions, farmers can stay updated on market conditions, including crop prices, demand, and supply. Armed with this information, they can make informed decisions about crop selection, timing of harvest, and pricing strategies, ensuring they get the best returns for their produce.

Supply Chain Optimization

Data-driven technologies don't just benefit farmers; they also play a significant role in optimizing the entire agricultural supply chain. From production and storage to transportation and distribution, data-driven solutions enable better planning and management. This reduces post-harvest losses, ensures food quality, and enhances the overall efficiency of the food supply chain.

Significant outcomes and impacts of data-driven innovations in agriculture and food systems

Increased Productivity

Data-driven agriculture leads to increased productivity through optimized resource allocation and improved decision-making.

By using data to make informed choices about planting, irrigation, and fertilization, farmers can enhance crop yields and overall farm efficiency. This increased productivity helps meet growing food demands, which is crucial for both global food security and economic growth.

Sustainable Agriculture

Precision agriculture techniques are a cornerstone of sustainability in farming. These practices, guided by data, enable farmers to minimize resource wastage.

By applying water, fertilizers, and pesticides precisely where and when they are needed, farmers reduce environmental impact and ensure that agricultural practices are more sustainable over the long term. This sustainability is vital for preserving soil health, water resources, and biodiversity.

Food Security

Data-driven agriculture plays a significant role in ensuring food security, particularly in developing countries.

By improving crop management and reducing post-harvest losses, more food reaches markets and consumers. Real-time market insights enable farmers to adapt their crop choices and production strategies to meet changing demand, contributing to a more stable and secure food supply.



Economic Growth

Enhanced agricultural productivity positively influences rural economies and livelihoods. As farms become more efficient and productive, rural communities benefit from increased income and employment opportunities. This economic growth can have a cascading effect, stimulating growth in related sectors and contributing to overall economic development.

Resilience to Climate Change

Access to weather and climate data is crucial for building resilience to climate change. Data-driven agriculture equips farmers with the information they need to adapt to changing weather patterns, droughts, and extreme events. By making timely decisions based on weather data, farmers can minimize losses and maintain consistent production levels despite climate challenges.

Steps taken to modernize and improve the agricultural sector

Digital India Initiative

This ambitious program aims to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. In agriculture, it has led to the development and promotion of various digital tools and platforms.

Mobile apps for farmers provide them with valuable information on weather forecasts, crop management practices, market prices, and more.

E-marketing platforms enable farmers to sell their produce online, potentially reaching a wider market and obtaining better prices.

Soil Health Cards

The Soil Health Card scheme involves soil testing and provides farmers with personalized recommendations on nutrient management.

By knowing the health of their soil, farmers can apply fertilizers and other inputs more efficiently, reducing costs and environmental impact while increasing yields.

Crop Insurance (PMFBY)

The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) is a crop insurance scheme that aims to mitigate the financial risks faced by farmers due to crop loss.

Technology plays a crucial role in this scheme by enabling quick assessment of crop losses through remote sensing and satellite imagery, which expedites the processing of insurance claims.

Agricultural Market Information (eNAM)

The National Agriculture Market (eNAM) platform is a digital marketplace that connects agricultural produce buyers and sellers across India.

It provides transparency in pricing, reduces intermediaries, and allows farmers to access a wider pool of buyers, potentially leading to better prices for their produce.



The platform also offers market information, helping farmers make informed decisions on when and where to sell their crops.

These initiatives collectively aim to bring about a digital transformation in Indian agriculture, making it more efficient, resilient, and profitable for farmers. They also address some of the challenges faced by the agriculture sector, such as market access, information gaps, and risk management, ultimately contributing to the overall development of rural India.

Challenges that India faces in its efforts to modernize agriculture through technology and digital initiatives

Digital Divide

Limited access to technology and low digital literacy in rural areas can hinder the adoption and effective use of digital tools and platforms by farmers.

Bridging the digital divide requires investments in expanding rural internet connectivity, providing affordable devices, and conducting digital literacy programs tailored to the needs of farmers.

Data Privacy

With the collection of data on farmers' activities and crop production, there are valid concerns about data privacy and ownership.

To address these concerns, robust data protection and privacy laws must be enacted and enforced. Farmers should have control over their data and understand how it is used and protected.

Infrastructure

Insufficient rural infrastructure, including reliable electricity supply and internet connectivity, can impede the effective use of technology in agriculture.

Investments in rural infrastructure are essential to ensure that farmers have the necessary resources to access and utilize digital tools and information effectively.

Cost

High costs associated with technology adoption, including the purchase of smartphones, computers, and software, can be a barrier for small-scale farmers with limited financial resources.

Government subsidies or incentives, as well as partnerships with private companies, can help reduce the cost burden on farmers and make technology more accessible.

Way Forward to overcome the challenges in modernizing India's agriculture sector through technology and data-driven initiatives.

Infrastructure Development: Improving rural infrastructure, especially internet connectivity and reliable electricity supply, is foundational to technology adoption in remote areas. This will enable farmers to access and use digital tools effectively.



Capacity Building: Providing training and support to enhance digital literacy among farmers is essential. Farmers need the skills and knowledge to make the most of data-driven tools and platforms.

Data Governance: Establishing clear policies on data ownership, privacy, and sharing is crucial for building trust among farmers and stakeholders. Farmers must feel confident that their data is protected and used responsibly.

Public-Private Partnerships: Collaborations between government agencies, private sector companies, and research institutions can drive innovation and make technology more accessible. Public-private partnerships can lead to the development of farmer-centric solutions and services.

Research and Development: Investing in research to develop customized data-driven solutions is essential. India's diverse agricultural landscape requires tailored approaches to address specific challenges faced by different regions and crop types.

Incentives: Offering incentives, subsidies, and financial support can motivate farmers to adopt data-driven technologies. These incentives can help overcome the initial cost barrier and encourage widespread adoption.

India ranked 120th among 122 countries in the water quality index by the World Health Organization.

India is facing a severe water crisis, with about 163 million people lacking access to safe drinking water, according to a report by WaterAid.

The country is also **ranked 120th among 122 countries** in the water quality index by the World Health Organization.

JAL JEEVAN MISSION

Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) is a flagship program of the Union Ministry of Jal Shakti, which aims to provide safe and adequate drinking water to every rural household in the country by 2024.

The mission was launched by the Prime Minister on 15 August 2019, with a budget of Rs. 3.6 lakh crore. The mission is based on the principle of 'Har Ghar Jal' (water in every home) and seeks to improve the quality of life and health of rural people.

Aims

The mission ensures the continued operation of current water supply infrastructure and water connections, as well as water quality monitoring and testing and sustainable agriculture.

It also guarantees that conserved water is used in conjunction with drinking water source augmentation, drinking water supply system, grey water treatment, and reuse.

Features

JJM focuses on integrated demand and supply-side water management at the local level.



Local infrastructure for source sustainability measures, such as rainwater collecting, groundwater recharge, and domestic wastewater management for reuse, is being built in tandem with other government programs/schemes.

The mission is founded on a community-based approach to water, with substantial information, education, and communication as major components.

Implementation

Paani Samitis is responsible for the planning, implementation, management, operation, and maintenance of village water supply systems.

These groups include 10-15 members, with at least 50% women and other members from Self-Help Groups, Accredited Social and Health Workers, Anganwadi teachers, and other organizations.

The committees develop a one-time village action plan that incorporates all available community resources. Before implementation, the plan is authorized by a Gram Sabha.

Funding pattern

The Centre and states split funds 90:10 for Himalayan and North-Eastern states, 50:50 for other states, and 100% for Union Territories.

What has JJM's track record been?

Currently, over 12.3 crore (62%) of rural households have piped water connections, an increase from 3.2 crore (16.6%) in 2019.

Gujarat, Telangana, Goa, Haryana, and Punjab, as well as three Union Territories – Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Daman Diu & Dadra Nagar Haveli, and Puducherry — have reported 100% coverage.

Himachal Pradesh, at 98.87%, and Bihar, at 96.30%, are also on track to reach saturation shortly.

What is Jal Jeevan Mission (Urban)?

Jal Jeevan Mission (Urban) was declared in the Budget 2021-22 under the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs to ensure universal coverage of water supply to all households through functioning taps in all statutory towns in compliance with SDG-6.

It supplements the Jal Jeevan Mission (Rural), which aims to provide 55 liters of water per person per day to every rural household by 2024 through Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC).

Objectives of Jal Jeevan Mission (Urban):

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