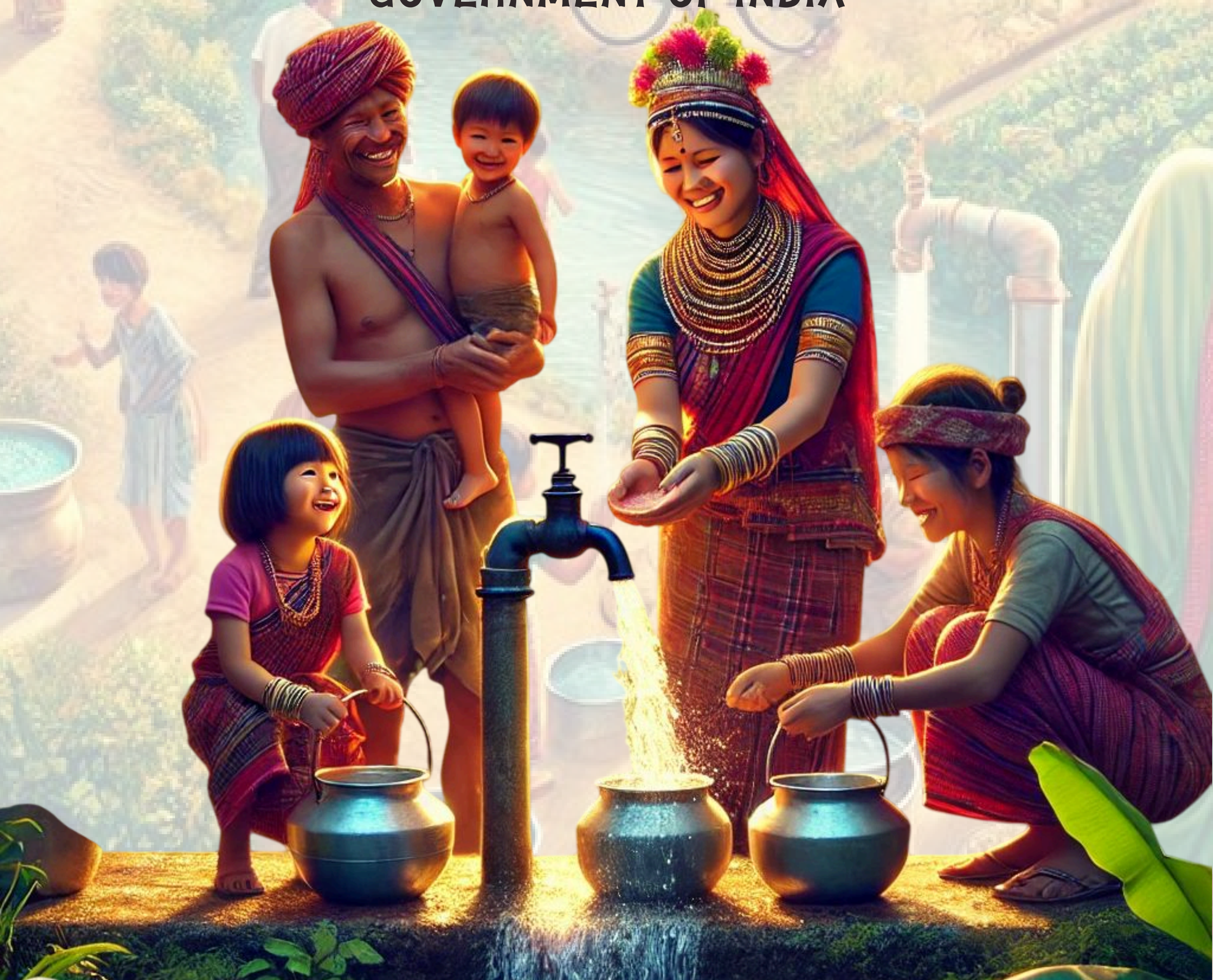


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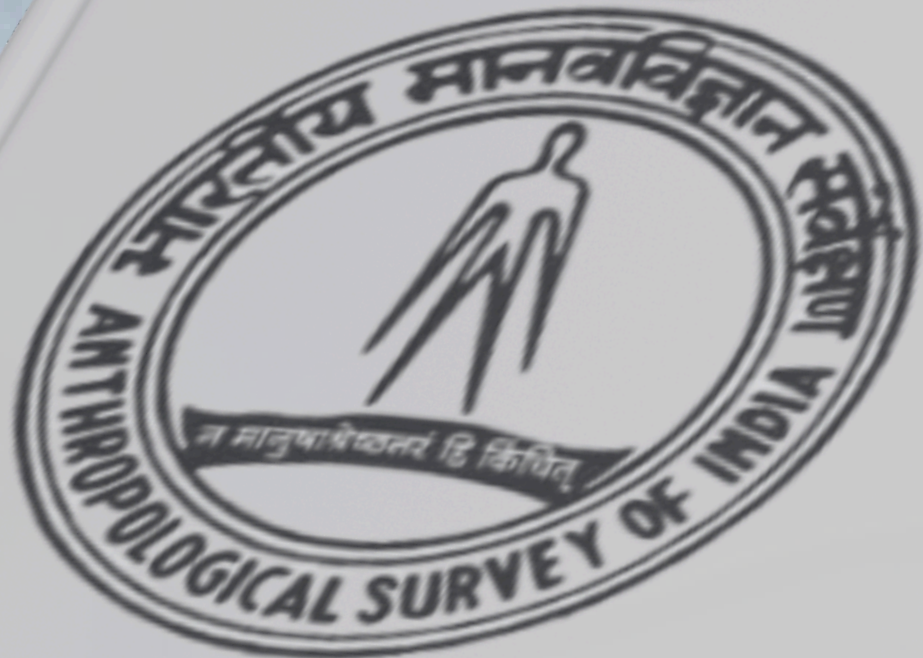
TRANSFORMATIVE CHANGES IN RURAL INDIA THROUGH JAL JEEVAN MISSION (JJM): A SOCIAL IMPACT EVALUATION THROUGH ANTHROPOLOGICAL LENS



**ANTHROPOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF CULTURE,
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**



ANTHROPOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF CULTURE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



**ESTABLISHED IN:
DECEMBER 1ST, 1945**

The Anthropological Survey of India (AnSI) is a premier organization and a subordinate office for Anthropological research under the Ministry of Culture, Government of India. It was established in 1945 to document and carry out research on the cultural and biological diversity of the people of India. It has been pursuing its mandate of mapping the bio-cultural particularities and diversities for over seven decades and, in the process, has generated massive information on all the communities of India. The AnSI makes its presence felt to the wider world through its publications National and International repute. AnSI is the only institution dedicated to holistically studying mankind with specialized manpower in Cultural and Physical Anthropology, Human Ecology, Psychology, Biochemistry, Linguistics, Statistics and Folklore. The organization is working towards the application of its technology-based advanced research in human development and welfare.

Since its inception in 1945, AnSI has conducted an extensive array of research endeavours, culminating in numerous seminal studies on the diverse populations of India. These investigations have been pivotal in informing policy decisions and facilitating development anthropology initiatives.

Notably, some of the significant studies conducted by AnSI in the areas of Community Studies, Social Impact Assessment (SIA), Evaluation Studies, Developmental Anthropology and Policy Intervention are as follows:

1. People of India project (POI): A comprehensive ethnographic study identifying, locating, and documenting 4635 communities across 4513 villages, 941 towns, 438 districts, and 89 cultural regions. This monumental project yielded and published 120 volumes, featuring 21000 photographs and 4146 maps.
2. Ethnographic Study of De-Notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Communities: Conducted at the behest of NITI AAYOG and the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
3. Bio-cultural Diversity, Environment, and Sustainable Development (BDSD)
4. A comprehensive study of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) of India
5. 17 studies on Development and Sustainability
6. Man & Environment (Study of 18 Biosphere Reserves of India and communities residing therein)
7. 11 studies of Social Impact Assessment (SIA)



BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

The Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), a flagship program of the Government of India, launched in 2019, aligns with the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goal 6 (SDG 6). It aims to provide universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water. The Mission seeks to ensure functional tap connections for every rural household by 2024 while focusing on Water conservation, Rainwater harvesting, and Groundwater recharge.

JJM emphasizes on;

Community participation and empowering rural communities to manage water resources and sanitation infrastructure.

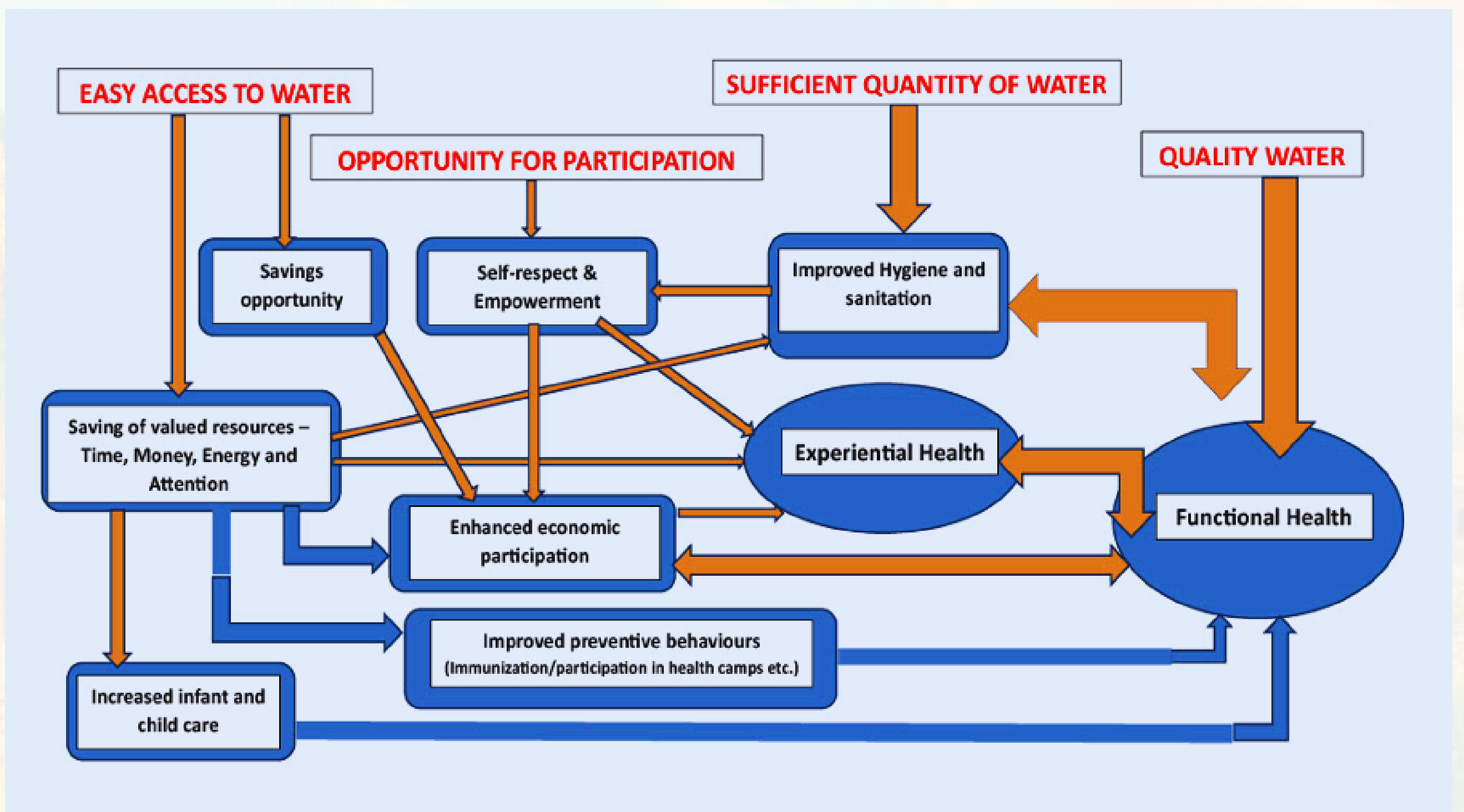
Key priorities include;

- Building water supply systems,
- Ensuring water quality,
- Implementing greywater management, and
- Strengthening local capacity for sustainable water management
- Capacity building of local communities and institutions to effectively manage water resources.

Several studies have assessed the impact, effectiveness, and challenges of the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), highlighting successes and areas for improvement, such as infrastructure gaps, funding constraints, and community engagement. While these studies have definitely provided insights for policy and implementation, they have overlooked critical dimensions

The notable lack of anthropological studies, led to a limited understanding of cultural and social dynamics, especially those affecting the marginalised groups. The anthropological research with emphasis on holistic approach will be thus very valuable. Further, it shall have focused research on community engagement and social impact to evaluate JJM's sustainability, effectiveness, and long-term benefits, especially for women. This study can provide insights into the mission's success in effective implementation, and ensure the program's continued relevance in addressing India's water challenges.





OBJECTIVES

Based on the rationale and program description and the strength of AnSI, the current study aims to explore Social impact evaluation and Community engagement through the following objectives:

- Examine the effects of JJM on community health, hygiene practices and overall wellbeing with reference to both experiential health and functional health.
- To understand cultural beliefs system, values and Indigenous practices of rural communities in India w.r.t. water, sanitation and hygiene.
- Examine through both emic and etic perspectives how the opportunities provided by the JJM resulted in the savings and investments of valued resources for enhancement of the socioeconomic status of rural households and its impact on community dynamics;
- Explain the qualitative changes resulting from improved water access regarding women's empowerment and gender relationships and its overall impact on sustainability and societal progress.
- To understand the community participation in measures relating to sustainability, including the source water sustenance, grey water management, water conservation, water surveillance, water safety planning and execution.
- Provide the typology of community-led water management systems (Journey of water), and highlight the best practices.
- To undertake gap analysis regarding policy and implementation and suggest necessary changes to enhance the program's effectiveness.





METHODOLOGY

This study aims to undertake a comprehensive examination of the entire country, encompassing all 28 states and 8 Union territories. A stratified random sampling approach will be employed to select states for analysis. This sampling framework will be based on distinct categories of implementation levels (%) of the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) programme, as reported on the JJM portal.

Sl. No.	No. of States	Category / Implementation Level (%)	Name of the States / UT	Number of Districts
1	2	(51- 75)%	Rajasthan	02
2			Madhya Pradesh	02
3	5	(76 ≤ 99)%	Bihar	02
4			Maharashtra	02
5			Karnataka	02
6			Assam	02
7			Odisha	02
8	3	100%	Gujarat	02
9			Telangana	02
10			Haryana	02
Total	10			20

TOOLS & TECHNIQUES OF DATA COLLECTION

The anthropological study of JJM would employ a mixed method of data collection. The qualitative & quantitative data relating to the social impact aspects will be collected through following tools and techniques :

Ethnographic methods	Household Census Schedule
Rapid and Participatory Rural Appraisal Techniques	Case Studies
In-depth interviews	Key informant interviews
Observation methods	Transact walks and Social Mapping
Focus Group Discussions	Key Probes



EXPECTED OUTCOME



- *Annual Interim reports for the states covered*
- *Consolidated comprehensive report on completion of the project*
- *Gender-disaggregated data on program benefits and challenges*
- *Policy recommendations for enhancing JJM's effectiveness and sustainability*
- *Case studies highlighting successful implementation models*



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RESEARCH HIGHLIGHTS OF ANTHROPOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

2023-24



1. Rural Livestock Markets of India- An Anthropological Exploration of Economic, Social and Cultural Facets
2. Himalayan Border Villages: Impact Assessment of Vibrant Village Programme with Special Reference to Tourism Development (2024-2025): In context of the Vibrant Village Programme, the AnSI pursued a comprehensive study of 17 vibrant villages situated along the International Border (Indo-China border),
3. Digital Literacy and its Impact on Cultural Heritage Preservation among the Garo
4. Assessment of Health, Hygiene & Sanitation Status of the Khasi in North-East India, with Special Reference to Women & Children
5. Ethnic groups in Inter-State Borders of Chhattisgarh, India: Identities, Intra and Inter-ethnic relationships and Developmental Concerns
6. Gut Microbial Genomic Study among the PVTGs of India.
7. Impact of changing agricultural practices on rural health: A study among the tribal farmers of Vidarbha region of Maharashtra

UPCOMING PROJECTS

1. EHSAS (एहसास)- Exploring Healthy and Successful Ageing in Smart India
2. Reconstructing the impact of paleoclimate of Indus Saraswati Civilization using human osteology and paleopathology, stable isotope and ancient DNA analysis

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