

CHAPTER VI

POST OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING

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Activities involved in post implementation phase are O&M, water tariff collection, management of greywater, continuous capacity building of GP and/or its sub-committee *etc.* O&M is important for ensuring functionality of household tap connections. It involves recurring costs like electricity charges, expenditure on preventive and breakdown maintenance, remuneration of pump operator *etc.*

6.1 Formulation of Operation and Maintenance policy

JJM guidelines envisaged that for ensuring the functionality of household tap connections, State needs to prepare a comprehensive Operation and Maintenance (O&M) policy which would involve details for recurring costs, expenditure on preventive and breakdown maintenance, remuneration of pump operators, *etc.*

Audit observed that no such policy was prepared or was in place in the State.

In the Exit Conference (December 2025) Government stated that draft O&M policy was circulated to all concerned departments, *viz.*, Finance, Planning, RDPD for their opinion and their remarks/suggestions were awaited.

The fact remained that for the WSS that were completed or in the final stages of completion, absence of O&M policy would adversely impact the upkeep of created infrastructure and operation of WSS.

6.2 Collection of community contribution

JJM stipulated that for implementation of in-village piped water supply infrastructure and related source development by GP and/ or its sub-committee, community would contribute five *per cent* of capital cost in cash and/or kind and/or labour in hilly and forested areas, north-east and Himalayan states and in villages having more than 50 *per cent* SCs and/ or STs population; and ten *per cent* of the capital cost in other villages. The willingness of the community to contribute from at least 80 *per cent* of the village households is a pre-requisite for taking up water supply scheme.

In the State, against total due community contribution of ₹ 2043.79 crore, amount of ₹ 21.72 crore *i.e.*, only one *per cent* was collected (October 2024).

Further, in the six selected districts, against the due community contribution of ₹ 919.80 crore, only ₹ 3.72 crore *i.e.*, 0.4 *per cent* was collected (till October 2024) as shown in **Table 18**.

Table 18: Details of Community Contribution collected

(₹ in lakh)			
Name of the district	Community contribution due for collection	Community contribution collected	Percentage
Ahilyanagar	20275.34	10.26	0.05
Thane	5058.29	52.24	1.03
Jalgaon	8881.00	3.65	0.04
Pune	32968.00	168.83	0.51
Solapur	14437.42	34.74	0.24
Kolhapur	10360.00	101.81	0.98
Total	91980.05	371.53	0.40

Source: Information furnished by department

As can be seen from the above table:

1. In the six selected districts, the Community contribution due was ₹ 91,980.05 lakh whereas the community contribution collected was ₹ 371.53 lakh (0.40 per cent). This suggests that the community contribution component has not been adequately implemented.

2. District-wise collection percentages was Ahilyanagar: 0.05 per cent, Jalgaon: 0.04 per cent, Solapur: 0.24 per cent, Pune: 0.51 per cent, Kolhapur: 0.98 per cent and Thane: 1.03 per cent. Every district is below 1.1 per cent collection. This eliminates any argument of district-specific difficulty and points to a State-wide failure to operationalise community contribution mechanisms.

Further, SWSM instructed (July 2024) all the IAs that final payment should not be made to contractors before recovering community contribution from the villagers. This instruction resulted in non-handing over of physically completed works as payments to contractors were pending. As a result, as on February 2025, out of 9,542 physically completed WSS in the State, 3,787 WSS were not handed over to GPs. In the selected districts, 1,467³² such physically completed schemes were not handed over to GPs.

The negligible level of mobilisation across all districts indicates deficiencies in community engagement mechanisms and undermines the sustainability and ownership objectives envisaged under the Mission.

In the Exit Conference (December 2025) Government stated that proposal to waive off condition of community contribution was submitted (January 2024) to WSSD and finalisation of the schemes would be expedited after approval of the proposal.

6.3 Development of skilled human resources for maintenance of schemes

To service continuous requirement of O&M of the schemes, JJM guidelines stipulated to identify and develop capacity building of village level skilled

³² Ahilyanagar-253, Thane-138, Jalgaon-164, Solapur-340, Pune-155, Kolhapur-417.

human resource (termed as barefoot technician) such as masons, plumbers, electricians, pump operators. SWSM started (September 2023) Nal Jal Mitra Scheme to identify and train human resources in GPs. However, audit observed that nominations to identify Nal Jal Mitra from each district were called for in October 2024 only and the further process of identifying and training was yet to start in the State.

In the Exit Conference (December 2025) Government stated that till September 2025, pre-screening of 74,157 candidates was done and after completing the screening of all the candidates, training would be initiated.

Thus, due to delay in the process of identification/ screening of candidates, and training of barefoot technicians, villages under the JJM were not ready to provide service for the continuous requirement of O&M upon completion of the WSS.

6.4 Solar power-based pumping systems

JJM guidelines emphasized to explore conjunctive use of solar power-based pumping system to reduce the recurring energy cost of WSS.

Audit observed that there were 8,995 solar based WSS in the State. Out of this 1,730 WSS were in the six selected districts. Status of installation of solar system in these WSS in six selected districts is shown in **Table 19**.

Table 19: Details of solar power-based WSS

Name of the district	Number of solar power-based WSS			Number of WSS in which solar panels installed			Number of WSS in which solar panels yet to be installed
	ZP	MJP	Total	ZP	MJP	Total	
Ahilyanagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jalgaon	75	1	76	75	1	76	0
Kolhapur	455	8	463	31	0	31	432
Pune	598	20	618	142	0	142	476
Solapur	24	0	24	17	0	17	7
Thane	549	0	549	161	0	161	388
Total	1701	29	1730	426	1	427	1303

Source: Information furnished by department

Audit observed that estimates of schemes of three³³ villages under two selected districts incorporated the installation of solar power-based pumping systems and an expenditure of ₹ 3.29 crore was incurred on construction of other components of these three schemes. However, work of installing solar panels was not executed due to non-availability of land.

EE, ZP, Kolhapur and Pune accepted that solar panels could not be installed due to non-availability of required land and in case of Barve village land was made available later.

³³ Barve and Bhadgaon (district Kolhapur) and Kodit Khurd (district Pune).

In the Exit Conference (December 2025), Government stated that the proposal of solarization of WSS submitted to WSSD for further necessary action and option to avail external funding for the same is also under consideration.

6.5 Artificial recharge system for groundwater based schemes

Long-term sustainable planning of drinking water sources and schemes ensure safe drinking water availability for full design period and even during distress period. JJM guidelines stipulated that estimate of WSS based on groundwater sources must include borewell recharge structures.

IMIS data shows that there are 51,177 groundwater base sources in the State and in the six selected districts there were 8,913 groundwater base sources WSS. Out of 24 selected villages, 13 villages were having WSS based groundwater sources. Audit observed that in none of the villages borewell recharge structure was proposed.

SWSM stated (December 2024) that it is the primary responsibility of GSDA to ensure and execute recharge structures in groundwater sources.

Commissioner, GSDA, Pune stated that execution of source sustainability works is being carried out by ZPs.

In the Exit Conference (December 2025), Government stated the source sustainability measures are not proposed in WSS where ground water availability is sufficient.

Reply is not acceptable because JJM guidelines (Para 11.2) provides that source sustainability is one of the conditions for deciding the functionality of tap connections. Hence, source sustainability measures were to be taken for all WSS including water stressed villages to ensure WSS function throughout its full design period. In the village action plans (VAPs) of 13 villages it was mentioned that there was no existing recharge structure. This shows that the VAPs were not taken into consideration for planning under the scheme and IAs did not have information about the scheme as recharge structures are meant for source sustainability which aid groundwater recharge and hence, ensures future water security.

6.6 Monitoring

Monitoring and evaluation are essential for ensuring efficient utilisation of programme resources so that the envisaged outputs are achieved within the planned timeframes. As government programmes are executed over long time periods and at different levels, it is imperative to have a robust and effective programme monitoring and evaluation system. Effective monitoring mechanisms will ensure functionality of tap connections, *i.e.*, drinking water supply in adequate quantity of prescribed quality on regular basis.

6.6.1 Adoption of technological interventions and innovations under JJM

GoI suggested innovative technological interventions to be utilized during the planning and implementation of JJM keeping in view that the rural water supply sector faces several challenges in terms of terrain, availability of sufficient quality water and a host of other miscellaneous challenges. In some cases, due to the complex nature of challenges, the available technology was unable to provide a comprehensive solution, and hence innovative solutions were required.

JJM aims to utilize IT tools such as sensors, the Internet of Things (IoT), customized dashboards, Supervisory Control and Data Access (SCADA) systems, and District Metering Areas (DMA) for the regular capture and analysis of data to support management decision-making regarding rural water supply schemes. These sensors can measure various parameters, including the amount of water drawn daily from different sources, the water level in borewells for groundwater-based schemes, and the operation of pumps based on overflow sensors in storage tanks. Additionally, basic sensors can be installed to monitor water quality aspects such as pH levels, the presence of nitrates and salinity. These data can be captured at regular intervals and either stored in a data logger for manual retrieval or transmitted to a cloud server using a SIM card. Anyone can access this data through the JJM dashboard.

Audit observed that the IAs of all the selected districts did not adopt (till September 2024) the suggested interventions as shown in **Table 20**.

Table 20: Details of Technological Intervention and its adoption

Suggested technological intervention	Uses of intervention	Status of adoption
Sensors	Monitoring water level, discharge, water quality, automatic motor operation, data logger for capturing the data, <i>etc.</i>	Not adopted
District Metering Area (DMA) with SCADA system	To reduce loss of water in MVS during transmission	Not adopted
Internet of Things (IoT)	Monitor the functionality of assets created under JJM	Not adopted.

In none of the WSS of the selected districts, technical monitoring tools for effective monitoring were adopted.

In the Exit Conference (December 2025), Government stated that the installation of sensors and adoption of IoT is done in 389 MVS and in 617 MVS, installation is under progress. DMA is not adopted in Maharashtra. Now proposals are underway to avail funds from the external agencies for implementation of IoT.

Fact remained that SCADA was not adopted while sensors and IoT were partially implemented in MVS while the same were not installed in SVS.

6.6.2 Discrepancies in IMIS

A dedicated IMIS under JJM was designed to capture every FHTC. The JJM, IMIS included JJM dashboard that showed number of beneficiaries, progress of tap connections provided in the State/District/Village, monitoring physical and financial progress of all schemes *etc.*

Audit observed the following instances of variation in JJM and IMIS in six selected districts:

- Funds shown on JJM, IMIS did not match with utilization certificates for release of funds and expenditure in the State during the year 2019-24, as shown in **Table 21**:

Table 21: Mismatch of JJM-IMIS and UC figures

Year	Funds allotted as per UCs		Funds allotted as per JJM dashboard (Form- D1)	
	Centre Share	State Share	Centre Share	State Share
2019-2024	13882.11	13677.15	13829.03	13406.90*
Year	Expenditure as per UCs		Expenditure as per JJM dashboard (Form- D1)	
	Centre Share	State Share	Centre Share	State Share
2019-2024	13310.64	13099.87	12477.67	12573.24

*Funds for 2019-22 not available

The instances of discrepancies in IMIS in the selected district are detailed below:

Implementing agencies	Discrepancies in IMIS	Reply of department
ZP, Thane	In Thane district, a total 1180 number of WSS were shown in IMIS under execution by ZP. However, a list of 720 schemes was provided by the ZP, reported to be under execution.	EE, ZP, Thane replied that the actual WSSs were 720, however, 1180 WSS shown on IMIS included actual Piped Water supply scheme, FHTC scheme, ZP schools and Anganwadis, entries from NRDWP scheme and some duplicate entries. Reply is not convincing as the schemes of FHTC, ZP schools and Anganwadi were part of the total 720 schemes executed by ZP, Thane under JJM.
ZP, Ahilyanagar	In village Madhi Khurd of Kopargaon block, the IMIS shows the planned total FHTCs as 10 and FHTCs provided to the households as 17.	EE, ZP, Ahilyanagar did not reply for mismatch of data in IMIS and stated that the FHTCs were provided as per the demand of GP.
SWSM	IMIS dashboard showed a total of 28,38,011 (July 2024) private	In reply, SWSM stated that NJJM has allowed entry of the private

Implementing agencies	Discrepancies in IMIS	Reply of department
	connections (number of households with tap connections from own source during 2020-21 to 2023-24) as households provided tap water connections under JJM. However, these connections were not part of the planned beneficiaries of JJM.	connections in IMIS, to show the HGJ status of the village. However, in these private connections the quality and quantity of water could not be ensured as per JJM norms.
MJP, Sangamner	IMIS data for EE, MJP, Sangamner shows total 58 works as executed, whereas department is actually executing 55 works.	EE, MJP Sangamner replied that total work executed by Sangamner division is 55, three works were inadvertently uploaded in IMIS (October 2024).

These instances show that the accuracy of data entered in IMIS was not ensured.

In the Exit Conference (December 2025), Government stated that the data in IMIS was updated at district level which was further monitored and analyzed, discrepancies were reconciled daily and resolved at SWSM level to reflect the status on IMIS. The IMIS would be updated to reflect current status at all levels.

6.6.3 Meetings of District Water and Sanitation Mission

The JJM guidelines provides for the constitution of DWSM, which is responsible for overall implementation of JJM at District level. DWSM is headed by the District Collector and convenes monthly meetings to consider and accord administrative approval of the in-village WSS, plan protection and preservation of village water sources, greywater management, and preventing water bodies/sources from getting polluted, *etc.*

In the selected districts, audit observed that DWSM did not adhere to the schedule for convening meetings. In five districts, the shortfall in DWSM meetings ranged from 62 *per cent* to 78 *per cent*. In Pune, though there was no shortfall in overall meetings held but there was a shortfall in meetings during the years 2019-20, 2020-21 and 2023-24. The details of DWSM meetings are shown in **Table 22**.

Table 22: Meetings conducted by DWSM

Name of the District	Number of meetings due from September 2020 to March 2024 (55 Months x one per month)	Meetings convened	Shortfall/ excess	Short fall (-) / excess (+) in <i>per cent</i>
Ahilyanagar	55	19	36	(-) 65
Jalgaon	55	20	35	(-) 64
Kolhapur	55	21	34	(-) 62
Pune	55	62	(+)7	(+) 13
Solapur	55	14	41	(-) 75
Thane	55	12	43	(-) 78

Analysis of **Table 22** reveals:

1. Systematic non-adherence to mandated meeting schedule: As per JJM guidelines, DWSM is required to meet monthly to provide administrative approvals, oversee source sustainability, greywater management, and preventing water bodies/ sources from getting polluted. Against 55 meetings due (September 2020 to March 2024), district-wise shortfall ranged between 62 *per cent* and 78 *per cent*. This reflects systemic weakening of district-level governance mechanisms, not isolated lapses.

2. Pune district, while showing an overall excess of meetings held (62 meetings against 55 due), did not adhere consistently to the prescribed schedule, as shortfalls were observed during the years 2019-20, 2020-21 and 2023-24. This indicates irregularity in convening meetings, with meetings being clustered in certain periods and omitted in others, rather than being held in a regular and systematic manner.

3. DWSM is responsible for administrative approval of in-village WSS, planning source protection & preservation, greywater management and preventing pollution of water bodies. Due to 62 to 78 *per cent* shortfall in DWSM meetings, monitoring of the WSS could not be done and issues such as revision in the cost of the schemes, delay in execution of WSS due to non-availability of land, permission from forest department, non-coverage of habitations under JJM, water quality and recovery of community contribution *etc.*, were noticed as discussed in **Paragraph 3.6, 4.1.1, 4.1.2, 4.1.3** and **6.2**.

In the Exit Conference (December 2025), Government stated that the DWSM would be instructed to convene regular meetings for better implementation of the scheme.

6.6.4 Tripartite agreement for water supply schemes works and work register

Para 3.5 of the JJM guidelines provides that a tripartite agreement for works under JJM were to be executed with the DWSM, VWSC and executing agency. The guidelines also provided that a work register by VWSC was to be maintained to record measurements and discussion points during tripartite inspections. Further, IAs should process the payments of executing agency based on these work registers.

Audit observed that in all the selected districts the agreement for the works of water supply schemes were executed between DWSM and the contractor (bi-partite) only instead of tripartite agreements as stipulated in the guidelines. Further, work register was also not maintained for any of the WSSs under JJM. As such GPs/VWSCs were not involved in the process of execution of WSS.

In the Exit Conference (December 2025), Government stated that instructions will be issued to IAs to follow guidelines for execution of scheme.

6.6.5 Unresolved complaints under grievance redressal system

JJM guidelines stipulated that community should be empowered to file grievances with respective DWSSM/SWSSM through a dedicated toll-free number, online portal, *etc.* SWSSM started (March 2024) a grievance redressal portal “Mahajal Samadhan” but dedicated toll-free number was yet to be made operational. Timeline for resolving the grievances/complaints was one day to three days for GPs/block level and two to seven days at district level. Unresolved grievances at each level were automatically escalated to the concerned CEO, ZP or SE, MJP, who assigns the grievances to appropriate officials for further action.

In the selected districts, during the period from March 2024 to December 2024, total 46 complaints were received in the portal, of which 26 were resolved at various levels and 20 remained unresolved.

In the Exit Conference (December 2025), Government stated that user creation and verification process of all the officials of the IAs was not completed till December 2024. Hence, some grievances remain unattended in the system. However, those grievances have been resolved on ground and due to unavailability of all officials/users in the system, Toll Free number was not launched.

6.7 Roles and Responsibilities of Key Stakeholders

Implementation of JJM schemes involves rural community, GP/VWSCs, SWSSM. Detailed role of each stakeholder has been designed keeping in view the bottom-up approach of planning and demand driven decentralized implementation approach.

6.7.1 Fulfilment of designated roles and responsibilities

All the stakeholders have crucial roles and responsibilities for the successful implementation of JJM for long-term drinking water security to rural communities, as given below: -

Gram Panchayat/VWSC- The main role of GP/VWSCs was to ensure preparation of VAP, motivate the community for community contribution, ensure water quality testing using FTKs, supervise construction of in-village infrastructure including source sustainability, greywater reuse, water conservation measures *etc.*

Implementing Agencies (IAs)-IAs were responsible to provide technical help in preparation of VAPs, supply safe drinking water in adequate quantity to the beneficiaries regularly, provide real time physical and financial progress in public domain for social monitoring, adopt the technical monitoring tools for monitoring of water supply scheme, geo-tag all the assets of water supply schemes *etc.*

District Water and Sanitation Mission -DWSM's were responsible to ensure preparation of VAP and approve the same, finalize DAP to provide FHTC to every household, identify barefoot mechanics and trained them for O&M, appoint ISAs and monitor their performances, handing over of completed schemes to VWSC *etc.*

State Water and Sanitation Mission- SWSMs was responsible to finalize State Action Plan, assessment of land for the schemes, financial planning and timely utilization of funds, coordination among various departments and agencies *etc.*

Audit observed deficiencies in discharge of roles and responsibilities by VWSC, DWSMs, IAs and SWSM as detailed in **Table 23**.

Table 23: Details of roles of Stakeholders and status of their fulfilment

Stakeholder	Role in planning as per JJM Guidelines	Whether fulfilled	Results seen in Audit
VWSC	Ensure preparation of VAP	Partially	VWSCs prepared VAP without considering resolutions/information from GPs and covering all the essential parameters. <i>(Paragraph 2.1.1)</i>
	Periodic testing of water using FTKs and through laboratories and disseminating the same among community	Partially	Instances of poor water quality monitoring through FTK kits were found in three selected villages. There were significant shortfalls in testing of water sources in five selected districts. <i>(Paragraph 5.1.2)</i>
DWSM	Finalize a District Action Plan	Partially	None of the DWSM of the selected districts prepared DAP as envisaged in the JJM guidelines by including essential parameters. <i>(Paragraph 2.1.2)</i>
	Identify skilled human resources (barefoot mechanics) in area like masonry, plumbing, fitting <i>etc.</i>	No	DWSMs failed to identify the required personnel (barefoot mechanics). Nominations to identify Nal Jal Mitra from each district were called in October 2024 but further process of identifying and training was yet to start in the State. <i>(Paragraph 6.3)</i>
	Convene monthly meetings to consider and accord administrative approval of the schemes, plan protection and preservation of village water sources	Partially	There was shortfall in conducting DWSM meetings ranging from 62 per cent to 78 per cent in five of the selected six IAs. <i>(Paragraph 6.6.3)</i>
Implementing Agencies (IAs)	Provide real time physical and financial progress in public domain for social monitoring.	Partially	Instances of incorrect, inflated and unauthentic data uploaded on IMIS was noticed. <i>(Paragraph 6.6.2)</i>

Stakeholder	Role in planning as per JJM Guidelines	Whether fulfilled	Results seen in Audit
	To leverage the IT tools like sensors, IoT, customized dashboards, etc. for regular capturing and analysis of data for management decision making regarding rural water supply schemes	No	None of the IAs adopted the technical monitoring tools for successful monitoring the water supply scheme. <i>(Paragraph 6.6.1)</i>
	To bring transparency and for monitoring, JJM requires States to geo-tag all the assets of water supply schemes.	No	Audit observed that water sources of the schemes were geo-tagged two or three times thereby inflating the achievement of geo-tagging. <i>(Paragraph 4.5)</i>
SWSM	Finalization of State Action Plan	No	SWSM did not prepare SAP for the State <i>(Paragraph 2.1.3)</i>
	Decide action on unauthorized/ unmetered/ unaccounted connections to stop continued loss of water/ revenue	No	SWSM did not plan metering of tap connections under JJM. Moreover, it issued directions not to include the provisions of meter in the estimates of the schemes. <i>(Paragraph 4.2)</i>
	Assessment of land for the schemes	No	SWSM did not assess land required for the scheme resulting in pending completion of many schemes for want of land. <i>(Paragraph 4.1.3)</i>

6.7.2 Appointment of inadequate/inefficient implement support agency

JJM guidelines mentioned non-governmental organizations/village organizations/ women self-help groups/ community-based organizations/trusts/ foundations as implementation support agency (ISA) and prescribed that these should be involved in the implementation of the scheme. Guidelines further stipulated that ISAs have critical role as partners in mobilizing and engaging the communities to plan, implement and manage in-village water supply infrastructure.

Audit observed that 202 ISAs were appointed in the State in 2021-22 in 10780 villages out of 40323 villages in the state. However, the number of ISAs reduced to 174 in 2022-23 and 153 in 2023-24, covering 7708 villages as 49 ISAs were discontinued because of non-performance.

In six selected districts, 47 ISAs³⁴ were appointed initially but 16 ISAs³⁵ were discontinued in four districts because of non-performance. During 2020-21 to 2023-24, an expenditure of ₹ 191.31 lakh was incurred on these ISAs in the selected districts. SWSM stated (December 2024) that the ISAs were

³⁴ Ahilyanagar-05+02=07, Thane-06, Jalgaon-05+01=06, Solapur-09, Pune-10, Kolhapur-09.

³⁵ Ahilyanagar-02, Thane-06, Jalgaon-06, Solapur-02.

discontinued due to non/unsatisfactory performance. DWSMs were asked to cover the left-out villages by appointing village organisations.

In the Exit Conference (December 2025), Government stated that State has issued a letter to DWSMs to appoint Gram Sangh as an ISA to carry out social activities under Jal Jeevan Mission.

Appointment of inefficient/inadequate ISAs resulted in deficiencies in preparation of VAPs, non-recovery of community contribution, *etc.*, as discussed in **Paragraph 2.1.1** and **6.2**.

Conclusion

No Operation & Maintenance policy was prepared or was in place in the State which would adversely impact the upkeep of created infrastructure and operation of schemes. Against total due community contribution of ₹ 2043.79 crore, amount of ₹ 21.72 crore *i.e.*, only one *per cent* was collected. The negligible level of mobilisation across all districts indicates deficiencies in community engagement mechanisms and undermines the sustainability and ownership objectives envisaged under JJM. Identification and development of skilled human resources for effective maintenance of the WSS was yet to start in the State. In the selected districts, 1730 WSS undertaken had solar based pumping systems and it was found that in only 25 *per cent* of WSS installation was completed. There was lack of artificial recharge system for groundwater-based schemes.

JJM-IMIS data was not reliable and accurate, Meetings of District Water and Sanitation Mission not conducted regularly. IT tools such as sensors, the Internet of Things (IoT), customized dashboards, SCADA systems, and District Metering Areas (DMA) for monitoring of water infrastructure were either not adopted or partly implemented. Tripartite agreement for water supply schemes involving GP, implementing agency and contractor was not done thereby GPs/VWSCs were not involved in the process of execution of WSS. ISAs were not appointed for all the villages and those appointed were found inefficient.

Recommendations

- *Government may ensure formulation and implementation of O&M policy at the earliest and formulate effective mechanism to collect the community contribution for efficient operation and maintenance of WSS.*
- *Government may devise mechanism for development of skilled human resources for effective maintenance.*
- *Government may ensure water security for ultimate stage and artificial recharge system for all the groundwater-based schemes.*
- *Government may ensure the integrity of information on JJM-IMIS.*

- *To ensure effective monitoring of WSS, Government may consider taking regular meetings of District Water and Sanitation Mission, tripartite agreement involving GP, mechanism like IT tools such as sensors, the Internet of Things (IoT), customized dashboards, SCADA systems, and District Metering Areas (DMA) may be adopted.*



Nagpur
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