

01

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES
(2024-25)**

EIGHTEENTH LOK SABHA

**MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI
DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION**

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2024-25)

FIRST REPORT



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

February, 2025 / Magha, 1946 (Saka)

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MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI
DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(2024-25)

Presented to Lok Sabha on 10.02.2025
Laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 10.02.2025



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

February, 2025 / Magha, 1946 (Saka)

W. R. C. No. 84

Price : Rs.

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Published under Rule 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Sixteenth Edition) and Printed by

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*** Minutes not attached**

COMPOSITON OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES (2024-25)

Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy - Chairperson

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Narayandas Ahirwar
3. Shri Joyanta Basumatary
4. Chh. Udayanraje Pratapsinha Maharaj Bhonsle
5. Shri Isha Khan Choudhury
6. Shri Sher Singh Ghubaya
7. Shri Bapi Haldar
8. Md. Rakibul Hussain
9. Smt. Sanjna Jatav
10. Shri Sarabjeet Singh Khalsa
11. Shri Sagar Eshwar Khandre
12. Shri Rodmal Nagar
13. Shri Dhaval Laxmanbhai Patel
14. Shri Vishaldada Prakashbapu Patil
15. Shri Mohite Patil Dhairyasheel Rajsinh
16. Shri Dilip Saikia
17. Shri Pratap Chandra Sarangi
18. Shri Dushyant Singh
19. Thiru. Tamilselvan Thanga
20. Shri Ashok Kumar Yadav
21. Vacant

RAJYA SABHA

22. Dr. Faiyaz Ahmad
23. Shri Ashokrao Shankarrao Chavan
24. Smt. Dharmshila Gupta
25. Smt. Jebi Mather Hisham
26. Shri Khiru Mahto
27. Smt. Mausam Noor
28. Shri Balyogi Umeshnath
29. Shri SanjayKumar Jha
30. Shri Dhairyashil Mohan Patil
31. Smt. Seema Dwivedi

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 1. | Shri Chander Mohan | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Shri Ajay Kumar Sood | - | Director |
| 3. | Shri Shri P. Ashok | - | Deputy Secretary |
| 4. | Shri Umesh Bist | - | Under Secretary |

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson, Standing Committee on Water Resources (2024-25) having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present the First Report on Demands for Grants (2024-25) of the Ministry of Jal Shakti – Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

2. The Demands for Grants have been examined by the Committee under Rule 331E(1)(a) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

3. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Jal Shakti - Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation on 29.10.2024 and 14.11.2024.

4. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their sitting held on 06.02.2025.

5. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the representatives of the Ministry of Jal Shakti - Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation for providing them the requisite written material and for making oral depositions before the Committee in connection with the examination of the subject.

6. The Committee would also like to place on record their sense of deep appreciation for the assistance rendered to them by the officials of the Lok Sabha Secretariat attached to the Committee.

NEW DELHI
06 February, 2025
17 Magha, 1946 (Saka)

RAJIV PRATAP RUDY,
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Water Resources

ABBREVIATIONS

| | | |
|---------------|---|---|
| Atal Jal | : | Atal Bhujal Yojana |
| AIBP | : | Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme |
| AIIB | : | Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank |
| AMRUT | : | Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation |
| Appx. | : | Approximately |
| BBMB | : | Bhakra Beas Management Board |
| BCM | : | Billion Cubic Meter |
| BE | : | Budget Estimate |
| BOD | : | Biochemical Oxygen Demand |
| CA | : | Central Assistance |
| CAD | : | Command Area Development |
| CAMPA | : | Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority |
| CADWM | : | Command Area Development and Water Management Programme |
| CCA | : | Culturable command area |
| CCEA | : | Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs |
| CEDAR | : | Centre for Ecology Development & Research |
| CEE | : | Committee on Establishment Expenditure |
| CoE | : | Centre of Excellence |
| CGF | : | Clean Ganga Fund |
| CGWB | : | Central Ground Water Board |
| CM | : | Chief Minister |
| COD | : | Chemical Oxygen Demand |
| CPMU | : | Central Project Management Unit |
| CSMRS | : | Central Soil and Materials Research Station |
| CSR | : | Corporate Social Responsibility |
| CSS | : | Centrally Sponsored Schemes |
| CWC | : | Central Water Commission |
| CWRDM | : | Centre for Water Resources Development and Management |
| CWPRS | : | Central Water and Power Research Station |
| DDP | : | Desert Development Programme |
| DoDWS | : | Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation |
| DFG | : | Demands for Grants |
| DO | : | Dissolved Oxygen |
| DoWR, RD & GR | : | Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation |
| DPR | : | Detailed Project Report |
| DRIP | : | Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Programme |
| DVC | : | Damodar Valley Corporation |
| DWRIS | : | Development of Water Resources Information System |
| EAP | : | Externally Aided Project Component |
| EAP | : | Emergency Action Plan |
| EBR | : | Extra Budgetary Resources |
| EC | : | Electrical Conductivity |
| EFC | : | Expenditure Finance Committee |
| EPC | : | Engineering, Procurement and Construction |
| FRs | : | Feasibility Reports |
| FSSM | : | Fecal Sludge and Septage Management |
| FMBAP | : | Flood Management and Border Areas Programme |
| FMP | : | Flood Management Programme |
| FY | : | Financial Year |

| | | |
|---------------|---|--|
| FR | : | Feasibility Report |
| GD | : | Gauge & Discharge |
| GLOF | : | Glacial Lake Outburst Flood |
| GST | : | Goods and Services Tax |
| GWM&R | : | Ground Water Management and Regulation |
| GOI | : | Government of India |
| Ha | : | Hectare |
| HFL | : | Highest Flood Level |
| HKKP | : | Har Khet Ko Pani |
| HO | : | Hydrological Observation |
| HRD | : | Human Resource Development |
| IAs | : | Implementing Agencies |
| ICAR | : | Indian Council of Agricultural Research |
| IEBR | : | Internal External Budgetary Resources |
| IIT | : | Indian Institute of Technology |
| IIHL | : | Individual Household Latrines |
| ILR | : | Interlinking of Rivers |
| IOCL | : | Indian Oil Corporation Limited |
| I.P. | : | Irrigation Potential |
| ISRWD | : | Inter-State River Water Disputes |
| ISO | : | International Standards of Organization |
| JJM | : | Jal Jeevan Mission |
| JSA | : | Jal Shakti Abhiyan |
| KLD | : | Kilo Litres Per Day |
| LA | : | Land Acquisition |
| LS | : | Lok Sabha |
| LTIF | : | Long Term Irrigation Fund |
| MIDH | : | Mission on Integrated Development of Horticulture |
| MI | : | Minor Irrigation |
| MLD | : | Million Litres Per Day |
| MMI | : | Major / Medium Irrigation |
| MoDW&S | : | Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation |
| MoEF&CC | : | Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change |
| MoJS | : | Ministry of Jal Shakti |
| MoWR | : | Ministry of Water Resources |
| MoWR, RD & GR | : | Ministry of Water Resources River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation |
| NABARD | : | National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development |
| NAPCC | : | National Action Plan on Climate Change |
| NAQUIM | : | National Aquifer Mapping & Management Programme |
| NBWUE | : | National Bureau of Water Use Efficiency |
| NCIWRD | : | National Commission on Integrated Water Resources Development |
| NPV | : | Net Present Value |
| NGP | : | National Ganga Plan |
| NGRBA | : | National Ganga River Basin Authority |
| NHAI | : | National Highways Authority of India |
| NHP | : | National Hydrology Project |
| NITI Ayog | : | National Institution for Transforming India Ayog |
| NMCG | : | National Mission for Clean Ganga |
| NMSHE | : | National Mission for Sustainable Himalayan Ecosystem |
| NP | : | National Project |
| NPP | : | National Perspective Plan |
| NPMU | : | National Project Monitoring Unit |

| | | |
|------------|---|---|
| NRCD | : | National River Conservation Directorate |
| NRCP | : | National River Conservation Plan |
| NRIs | : | Non Resident Indians (NRIs), |
| NWDA | : | National Water Development Agency |
| NWIC | : | National Water informatics Centre |
| NWM | : | National Water Mission |
| ODF | : | Open Defecation Free |
| O&M | : | Operation and Maintenance |
| PDMC | : | Per Drop More Crop |
| PIO | : | Persons of Indian Origin |
| PIP | : | Public Interaction Programmes |
| PL | : | Price List |
| PMKSY | : | Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana |
| PMO | : | Prime Minister Office |
| PPP | : | Public-Private Partnership |
| PSU | : | Public Sector Undertakings |
| PWD | : | Public Works Department |
| RBC | : | Right Bank Canal |
| RBM | : | River Basin Management |
| RE | : | Revised Estimate |
| RMBA | : | River Management Activities & Works related to Border Areas |
| RMIS | : | Rationalization of Minor Irrigation Statistics |
| RRR | : | Repair, Renovation and Restoration |
| R&D | : | Research and Development |
| SFC | : | Standing Finance Committee |
| SNA | : | Single Nodal Account |
| SMI | : | Surface Minor Irrigation |
| SPMU | : | State Project Monitoring Unit |
| STPs | : | Sewage Treatment Plants |
| SWM | : | Solid Waste Management |
| TAMC | : | Technical Assistance and Management Consultancy |
| TC | : | Technical Committee |
| TDS | : | Total Dissolved Solids |
| TPGVA | : | Third Party Government Verification Agency |
| UGPL | : | Underground Pipeline |
| ULBs | : | Urban Local Bodies |
| UTs | : | Union Territories |
| WSPs | : | Water Security Plans |
| World Bank | : | World Bank |
| WRD | : | Water Resources Department |
| WQ | : | Water Quality Stations |

REPORT

PART I

NARRATION ANALYSIS

I. INTRODUCTORY

In May 2019, the Ministry of Jal Shakti was formed by merging of two Ministries, i.e., the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation and the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation. The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation in the Ministry of Jal Shakti is the Nodal Department for overall policy, planning, funding and coordination of two flagship centrally sponsored schemes of the Government of India, namely, the Swachh Bharat Mission – Grameen (SBM-G) for rural sanitation and the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) for rural drinking water supply.

1.2 Both Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation are State subjects. Therefore, it is the States who plan, design, implement, operate & maintain rural water supply infrastructure. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing technical and financial assistance. Through the centrally sponsored schemes, Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments to improve the rural drinking water supply and sanitation status in the States, by providing technical and financial support.

1.3 JJM aims to provide drinking water supply to every rural household in the adequate quantity of prescribed quality on a regular and long-term basis at affordable service delivery charges leading to improvement in the living standards of rural communities.

1.4 Considering the importance of safe water and improved sanitation on determining the quality of life of people living in rural areas, 15th Finance Commission has identified 'water supply and sanitation' as national priority areas and **has allocated Rs. 1,42,083 Crore as tied grant for water & sanitation for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26 to RLBs/ PRIs**, to be utilized for:

- i.) Sanitation and maintenance of open-defecation free (ODF) status; and
- ii.) Supply of drinking water, rain water harvesting and water recycling.

1.5 Earmarking such a substantial amount for water and sanitation services in villages is a progressive step to ensure improved quality of life in rural areas.

1.6 Having achieved the Open Defecation Free (ODF) status, the Government of India on 19th February, 2020 approved the continuation of Swachh Bharat Mission – Grameen as Phase-II up to 2024-25, with a focus on creating Open Defecation Free (ODF) Plus villages that include sustainability of ODF status and Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) in the rural areas of the country.

1.7 This Report aims at examining the Demands for Grants (No. 63) for the financial year 2024-25, raised by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation which was tabled in the House on 30th July 2024.

II. ANALYSIS OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

1.8 The Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation have been allocated Rs 77,390.68 Crore for the year 2024-25. This is an increase of Rs 167.68 Crore(0.22%) over the Budget Estimates of 2023-24 and Rs. 358.03 Crore (0.46%) over the Revised Estimate of 2023-24. The scheme-wise breakup of Budgetary Allocation for the fiscal year 2023-24 as compared to 2022-23 is given as under:-

(Rs. in Crore)

| Sl. No. | Centrally Sponsored Schemes | 2023-24 | | 2024-25 | % increase in 2024-25 over 2023-24 (BE) |
|---------|--|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---|
| | | Budget Estimate (BE) | Revised Estimate (RE) | Budget Estimate (BE) | |
| 1 | Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) | 70000.00 | 70000.00 | 70162.90 | 00.23% |
| 2. | Swachh Bharat Mission-Grameen (SBM-G) | 7192.00 | 7000.00 | 7192.00 | 00.00% |
| | Total Budget (Schemes) | 77192.00 | 77000.00 | 77354.90 | 00.21% |
| | Establishment expenditure of the Centre-Secretariat | 31.00 | 32.65 | 35.78 | 15.41 |
| | Grand Total (Scheme+Secretariat) | 77223.00 | 77032.65 | Rs 77,390.68 | 0.22% |

1.9 Allocation and expenditure in respect of Centrally sponsored schemes, viz, Jal Jeevan Mission and Swachh Bharat Mission (Grammen) as furnished by the Department is as under:-

Jal Jeevan Mission (Rs. in Crore)

| Year | Budget Allocation BE | Revised Allocation RE | Actual Expenditure | Achievements (No. of households provided with tap water connection) |
|----------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---|
| 2019-20 | 10,000.66 | 10,000.66 | 10,000.44 | 82.62 lakh |
| 2020-21 | 11,500.00 | 11,000.00 | 10,999.94 | 322.61lakh |
| 2021-22 | 50,011.00 | 45,011.00 | 40,125.64 | 201.34 lakh |
| 2022-23 | 60,000.00 | 55,000.00 | 54,839.79 | 232.75 lakh |
| 2023-24 | 70,000.00 | 70,000.00 | 69,992.34 | 299.26 lakh |
| 2024-25* | 70162.90 | - | 16451.47 | 44.47 lakh |

* as on 13.08.2024

Swachh Bharat Mission-Grameen (SBM-G)

(Rs. in crore)

| Financial Year | Budget Estimates | Revised Estimates | % change in RE w.r.t BE | Utilization |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| 2019-20 | 9994 | 8338.22 | 16.56% | 8213.02 |
| 2020-21 | 9994.10 | 6000.00 | 40% | 4944.08 |
| 2021-22 | 9994.10 | 6000.00 | 40% | 3098.57 |
| 2022-23 | 7192.00 | 5000.00 | 30.47% | 4925.10 |
| 2023-24 | 7192.00 | 7000.00- | 2.7% | 6802.58 |
| 2024-25 | 7192.00 | - | - | - |

1.10 On being asked whether the BE allocation of Rs. 77,390.68 crore for the financial year 2024-25 is sufficient to meet the projected demand of funds of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, the department in a written reply stated as under:-

JJM

“Against the demand for allocation of an amount of Rs.1,00,000 Crore, an amount of Rs. 70,162.90 Crore has been allocated under JJM at BE stage for 2024-25. The Budget allocation for 2024-25 appears to be sufficient at this stage. JJM follows a saturation approach and the Department shall seek additional allocation of funds based on the progress under the programme during 2024-25, if necessary.”

“However, Ministry of Finance has restricted the utilization of Rs. 22,694 Crore considering the total approved outlay of Central share of Rs. 2,08,652 Crore as per the Cabinet approval for restructuring the subsuming of erstwhile NRDWP into JJM in August, 2019. Department is finalizing the EFC proposal for continuation of Jal Jeevan Mission with an additional central share of Rs. 2.26 lakh Crore for next 4 years until 2027-28 for achieving the 100% coverage of tap water connection in rural areas across the country.”

SBM (G)

“Considering the expenditure made by the States during the last 2 years, allocation of Rs.7,192 crore for SBM(G) for 2024-25 appears to be sufficient. The States are also having other funding sources such as 15th Finance Commission grants available with Rural Local Bodies (including tied grants for sanitation), funds under MGNREGS under which various sanitation related activities are undertaken in the villages. However, based on the performance and requirements of the States, if additional funds are required, the same will be sought for through the Supplementary Grants.”

III Scheme-wise Analysis

1.11 Detailed analysis of the two flagship schemes of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation are narrated in the following paragraphs:-

(A) Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)

1.12 The Government of India has accorded highest priority to improve the 'quality of life' and 'ease of living', for the people of India. In this endeavor, Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) was announced by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 15th August 2019, to be implemented in partnership with States, with the aim to provide tap water connection to every rural household of the country.

1.13 "Water supply" is a State subject. Under JJM, powers to plan, approve, implement, and monitor water supply schemes, are vested with States.

1.14 JJM aims at providing assured potable tap water in adequate quantity, of prescribed quality, on a regular and long-term basis to every rural household and various institutions in the village i.e. Schools, Anganwadi Centres, PHCs/ CHCs, Wellness Centres, Gram Panchayat building, Community Centres, etc. The total estimated outlay of Jal Jeevan Mission is Rs. 3.60 lakh Crore, out of which Central share is Rs. 2.08 lakh Crore, over a period of 5 years.

1.15 JJM aims to ensure that every family, irrespective of its socio-economic condition, has tap water supply in its home. The JJM is built on the principle of '**no one is left out**' ensuring poorest of the poor, weaker and marginalized sections of society including those unserved so far, get assured potable tap water supply in their homes.

1.16 Under JJM, the focus is on 'service delivery' rather than mere water supply 'infrastructure creation'. Ensuring long-term **functionality** of water supply systems and **assured and regular water supply to households**, is one of the important focused areas of the mission. With this, water supply in adequate quantity (55 litres per person per day) of prescribed quality (as per Bureau of Indian Standards) on long-term basis is to be ensured.

1.17 Elaborating the details of the policy adopted by the Department for implementation of JJM in a sustainable way, the department, in their written replies, stated as under:-

(i) While planning and implementing water supply schemes, focus is on decentralized, demand-driven, community-managed water supply systems so that Gram panchayats and/ or its sub-committees or user groups i.e. Village Water & Sanitation Committees (VWSCs) or Pani Samitis are able to manage, operate and maintain water supply to every household in villages.

(ii) In line with the 73rd amendment to the Constitution, Gram Panchayat and/ or its sub-committee/ user group i.e. Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWSC)/ Pani Samiti, having at least 50% women members and suitable representation to marginalized sections of society in the villages, has been empowered to plan, implement, manage, operate and maintain in-village water supply system.

(iii) The program's soul is 'community participation' commencing from the planning of the water supply scheme to regular operation and maintenance for assured service delivery. Every village is taken up as a unit so as they become water secure. Village Action Plan (VAP) for five years, co-terminus with 15th Finance Commission period, is to be prepared for each village by the participation of the local community with the following components:-

- strengthening of local drinking water sources;
- in-village water supply infrastructure to provide tap water connections;
- grey-water treatment and reuse; and
- operation & maintenance of water supply systems so as every family gets an assured supply of potable water on a regular and long-term basis.

These plans are to be discussed and approved in the Gram Sabha before being implemented.

(iv) To bring in 'sense of ownership and pride' among rural communities, provision has been made for community contribution to the extent of 5% of the in-village infrastructure cost in case of North Eastern States and difficult/ hilly areas, forested, water-stressed and villages with more than 50% SCs/ STs population, and 10% in remaining villages. After successful commissioning of the scheme, the local community would be rewarded by giving them 10% of the in-village infrastructure cost, which would serve as a 'revolving fund' to meet emergency maintenance requirements.

(i) Financial vis-à-vis Physical performance

1.18 During the current fiscal year 2024-25, Rs.70162.90 Crore has been allocated to the Jal Jeevan Mission which is 0.23% increase over the BE of 2023-24. The details of the financial/physical performance of JJM for the last five years are given below:-

(Nos. in Crore)

| Year | Physical Progress | | Financial Progress | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------|
| | Cumulative Achievements | % | Budget Allocation | Actual Expenditure | % |
| 15 th Aug., 2019 | 3.23 | 16.73% | | | |
| 2019-20 | 4.06 | 21.01% | 10,000.66 | 10,000.44 | 100.00 |
| 2020-21 | 7.29 | 37.69% | 11,000.00 | 10,999.94 | 100.00 |
| 2021-22 | 9.30 | 48.10% | 45,011.00 | 40,125.64 | 89.15 |
| 2022-23 | 11.63 | 60.13% | 55,000.00 | 54,839.79 | 99.71 |
| 2023-24 | 14.62 | 75.60% | 70,000.00 | 69,992.37 | 99.99 |
| 2024-25* | 15.23 | 78.74% | 70,162.90 | 21,554.09 | 30.72 |

* as on 23.10.2024

It can be seen from the data provided by the Department that during the last two fiscal years the performance was satisfactory. However, during the current fiscal year 2024-25 (upto 23.10.2024), the Department has been able to utilize only Rs. 21,544.09 Crore i.e. 30.72% of total allocation. Also, the Rs. 53,236.15 Crore has been released towards Central-State fund utilization during 2024-25 as on 22.10.2024.

1.19 Asked further about the broad areas which will be covered with the enhanced allocation during the year 2024-25, the Department stated as under:-

"An amount of Rs. 70,162.90 Crore has been budgeted at BE stage for implementation of JJM in 2024-25. The allocated amount is being utilized for provisioning functional tap water connection in the rural areas."

(ii) States/UTs lagging behind in Har Jal Status

1.20 On being asked to furnish the details of States/UTs who are lagging behind in achieving the targets of JJM, the department stated that :-

"Out of total rural households across the country, more than 76% rural households are spread across 13 major States only. Further, of the total 4.09 Crore remaining households, 97% of the works is pending in these States only. Details of progress made and remaining households in

these States are as under”:-

| State | Total no. of rural households (HHs) | HHs with tap water connection as on 15.08.2019 | Tap water connection provided since Aug, 2019 | HHs with tap water connection as on 23.10.2024 | Remaining HHs to be provided with tap water connection |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|--|--|
| Andhra Pradesh | 95.53 | 30.74 | 39.46 | 70.20 | 25.33 |
| Assam | 71.90 | 1.11 | 57.29 | 58.41 | 13.49 |
| Chhattisgarh | 50.04 | 3.20 | 36.40 | 39.60 | 10.44 |
| Jharkhand | 62.53 | 3.45 | 30.61 | 34.06 | 28.47 |
| Karnataka | 1,01.29 | 24.51 | 56.59 | 81.11 | 20.18 |
| Kerala | 70.81 | 16.64 | 21.49 | 38.13 | 32.68 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 1,11.81 | 13.53 | 59.98 | 73.51 | 38.31 |
| Maharashtra | 1,46.81 | 48.44 | 79.18 | 127.62 | 19.19 |
| Odisha | 88.67 | 3.11 | 63.59 | 66.70 | 21.98 |
| Rajasthan | 1,07.27 | 11.74 | 46.02 | 57.76 | 49.52 |
| Tamil Nadu | 1,25.28 | 21.76 | 87.56 | 109.32 | 15.96 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 2,66.35 | 5.16 | 2,22.65 | 227.81 | 38.54 |
| West Bengal | 1,75.23 | 2.15 | 90.64 | 92.79 | 82.44 |
| Total | 14,73.53 | 1,85.55 | 8,91.45 | 10,77.00 | 3,96.53 |

Source: JJM-IMIS

1.21 The Department has informed that so far, 11 States/UTs viz. Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, DNH&DD, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Puducherry, Punjab and Telangana have achieved the Status of Har Ghar Jal and remaining States/UTs would achieve saturation status as per their planned timelines. The saturation timelines as planned and reported by respective States/UTs are as under:-

| Saturation timelines | States/ UTs |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| HGJ States/ UTs as on date | Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, DNH&DD, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Puducherry, Punjab and Telangana (11 States/ UTs) |
| March, 2025 | Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh, Lakshadweep, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura Uttarakhand (10 States/ UTs) |
| March, 2026 | Assam, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh(5 States) |
| March, 2027 | Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha (5 States) |
| August, 2027 | Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal (3 States) |

1.22 States have reported that long gestation period of Multi Village Schemes, lack of dependable ground water sources in drought-prone & desert areas, geogenic contamination, terrain challenges in hilly & forested areas, lack of technical capabilities in the States, delay in clearances from nodal agencies, availability of matching State share, especially during CoVID-

19 pandemic, nation-wide CoVID-19 pandemic, associated lockdown, etc. have slowed down the pace of implementation for programme in these States.)

1.23 Almost all works under the Programme have been approved. The pace of implementation has also significantly increased. The average number of FHTCs being provided per day, has increased from 14,726 connections in April 2022 to 81,989 connections in 2023-24. 14 States have already achieved 80% coverage of rural households with tap water connections. Similarly, except 6 States viz. Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala and Rajasthan have coverage more than the national average of 78.74%. In brief, as reported, the works for physical progress are in various stages of completion and the physical progress in these States ranges from 96.42% to 53.84%

(iii) Restoration of public infrastructure

1.24 On being asked about the damage incurred to the infrastructure on account of laying of piped water network in rural areas, the Department has informed that :-

“To avoid any hardships to the villagers, States have been advised to take up rural water schemes in a way with minimum damages to infrastructure such as roads/ highways and to restore the roads/ highways immediately in case of damages done while laying of pipelines for water supply systems. Further, funds available under JJM may be utilized for repairing or constructing streets or roads that get affected while laying water supply pipelines of rural water supply schemes taken up under JJM.

Moreover, as per the JJM guidelines, the Apex Committee of the State Water and Sanitation Mission headed by the Chief Secretary of the State with Secretaries in-charge of PHE/ Rural Water Supply, Rural Development (RD), Panchayati Raj (PR), Primary Education, Health, Finance, Planning, Information and Public Relations and a Government of India representative as members has been entrusted with the works of, *inter-alia*, coordination among various Departments and other agencies for convergence.

Apex committee oversees successful and coordinated implementation of the works of the JJM including the restoration of public infrastructure damaged during the execution of works under JJM. No major/ inordinate delays have been reported on this account.”

(iv) Water Quality issue in Rural Areas

1.25 Under JJM, States/UTs have been advised to prioritize the planning and implementation of piped water supply schemes of bulk water transfer based on safe water sources, such as surface water sources or alternative safe ground water sources for the villages with water quality issues. Since planning, implementation and commissioning of piped water supply scheme based on a safe water sources may take time, purely as an interim measure, States/UTs have been advised to install Community Water Purification Plants (CWPPs) especially in Arsenic and Fluoride affected habitations to provide potable water to every household.

1.26 As on 23 Oct. 24 all Arsenic and Fluoride affected habitations have been covered by community water purification plants (CWPP) as an interim measure. Further, coverage of tap water supply under JJM is being prioritized in all these water quality affected habitations.

1.27 When asked about the progress made by the States/UTs in Water quality issues, the department has informed that “Government of India, in partnership with States, is implementing

Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) since August, 2019 to provide potable tap water supply in adequate quantity, of prescribed quality and on regular & long-term basis to every rural household in the country. Under JJM, while planning water supply schemes to provide tap water supply to households, priority is given to quality-affected habitations. While allocating the funds to States/ UTs in a particular financial year, 10% weightage is given to the population residing in habitations affected by chemical contaminants including Arsenic, Fluoride, Iron, Salinity, Nitrate and heavy metals.

At the time of announcement of Jal Jeevan Mission in August 2019, 3.23 Crore (17%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections. So far, as reported by States/UTs as on 23.10.2024, additional 11.99 Crore rural households have been provided with tap water connections in last five years under JJM. Thus, as on 23.10.2024, out of 19.34 Crore rural households in the country, more than 15.23 Crore (78.74%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes and the remaining 4.11 Crore households are likely to be covered by the States as per their plans.

Similarly, at the time of announcement of Jal Jeevan Mission in August 2019, 5.77 lakh (7.34%) rural households in 57,539 water quality affected habitations were reported to have tap water connections. So far, as reported by States/UTs as on 23.10.2024, additional 46.42 lakh rural households have been provided with tap water connections in last five years under JJM. Thus, as on 23.10.2024, out of around 78.67 lakh rural households in these water quality affected habitations, more than 52.19 lakh (66.34%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes and the remaining 26.47 lakh households are likely to be covered by the States as per their plans”.

1.28 The Department when asked to provide the current status of implementation of JJM in JE/AES affected districts, has informed that “as reported by the States, as on 23.10.2024, in 61 identified JE/ AES affected districts in five States, out of 2.97 Crore rural households, provision of tap water supply has increased from 8.02 lakh (2.70%) to 238.21 lakh (80.21%). Department through regular reviews and follow up with States is prioritizing the coverage of remaining rural households in JE/ AES affected areas.”

(v) Sustaining water availability/sources of water for JJM

1.29 During the evidence, the representative of the Department apprised the Committee through power-point presentation that when JJM was launched in 2019 with an aim to provide 55 litres of potable tap water of prescribed quality and on regular & long-term basis to every rural household, it was expected that the Scheme would require 85% of Ground water and 15% of surface water. JJM has achieved 78% coverage as on date, after five years of its launch and depending on 52% Ground water and 48% Surface water sources. Reduction of dependency on Ground water and availability of more Surface water on sustainable basis is a major achievement in the direction to ensure continuity of water supply in rural areas.

(vi) Operational and Maintenance work

1.30 Operational & Maintenance work (O&M), IEC and coordination amongst different agencies/stakeholders are paramount for long term success of JJM. For long term sustainability, a comprehensive O&M policy including features such as, handing over of schemes to Panchayats/ Pani Samitis, user charges, sufficient financing specially to cover

expenses on account of energy bills, skilling, and deployment of local persons for O&M and water quality surveillance activities, is being put in place by States/UTs.

1.31 When asked to explain about how States/UTs would meet O&M costs and sustainability of rural infrastructure, the department has informed that “The States/ UTs have been advised to meet O&M cost and sustainability of rural water supply infrastructure through following means:-

- i.) **Collection of user charges and Community Contribution** –The community contribution made in cash towards village infrastructure creation can be utilized for O&M requirements along with collection of user charges for long-term sustainability of scheme.
- ii.) **15th Finance Commission Grants:** The tied grants of 60% of Rs. 2,36,805 Crore recommended by 15th FC to Rural Local Bodies / Panchayat Raj institutions (RLBs)/ (PRIs) for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26 may be utilized for O&M of water supply systems.
- iii.) **Incentive fund under JJM:** Gram Panchayat and/ or its sub-committee, i.e. VWSC/ Paani Samiti/ User Group, etc. are to receive an incentive when the scheme has been successfully managed for a year ensuring that every rural household covered under the scheme receives water in adequate quantity of prescribed quality on regular basis and water tariff for O&M has been regularly collected. This incentive may serve as a revolving fund for meeting any urgent repair costs of in-village infrastructure which might disrupt water supply and the same will be replenished by community.
- iv.) **Funding from States/ UTs:** The Governments of States/ UTs may identify gaps in financial needs for rural water supply and the same may be funded from their budgets.
- v.) Provisions for taking up augmentation and strengthening of local drinking water sources in convergence with other schemes viz. MGNREGS, 15th Finance Commission grants to Rural Local Bodies (RLBs)/ Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), State schemes, MP/ MLA-LAD funds, District Mineral Development Fund, CSR funds, community contribution, etc. have also been envisaged under the JJM”.

1.32 To a pointed query regarding preparation of comprehensive O&M Policy and the challenges being faced by the States in this regard, the Department informed as under:-

“As reported, 12 States/ UTs have notified O&M policies. The status of preparation of comprehensive O&M Policy for sustainability of rural water supply infrastructure is as under”:-

| Category | States/ UTs |
|------------------------------|--|
| Approved &Notified | A & N Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand (12) |
| Under Approval | Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Ladakh, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Sikkim (11) |
| Draft prepared, under review | J&K, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Manipur, Puducherry, Punjab, Telangana and West Bengal (8) |
| Under preparation | Andhra Pradesh, DNH and D & D and Kerala (3) |

1.33 “States have intimated that the following factors have affected the timely formulation and sustained functionality of O&M policies:

- i.) Lack of Institutional Capacity: Many states face challenges related to limited capacity, expertise, and technical skills required for formulating comprehensive O&M policies. The process of policy formulation demands a thorough understanding of water supply systems, financial management, and community engagement, which may not be readily available in some States.
- ii.) Financial Constraints: Ensuring sustainable funding for O&M activities is a significant concern for many States. Some States are delaying policy notification due to challenges in mobilizing resources or in designing a sustainable financial model for O&M activities.
- iii.) Coordination Challenges: The process of O&M policy formulation involves coordination among multiple departments and agencies at state and local levels. Administrative delays and lack of coordination among stakeholders can slow down the policy formulation process.”

(vii) Water quality Testing Laboratories & NABL Accreditation

1.34 The National Mission is assisting and facilitating States/UTs in setting up, upgradation, improving the functioning and strengthening of drinking water quality testing laboratories at different levels viz. State, District, sub-division and/or block, mobile level in the country.

1.35 The department when asked to furnish States/UTs-wise details of water quality testing laboratories accredited by NABL, has informed that “out of 2160 operational laboratories, 1571 laboratories have been accredited/recognized. The department is continuously involved with States to get all labs NABL accredited/ recognized for both chemical and bacteriological parameters at the earliest.”

1.36 The State/UT-wise details of drinking Water Quality Testing Laboratories accredited by NABL are as under:-

Details of Water Quality Testing Laboratories accredited by NABL

| S. No. | State | Total Labs | Total NABL accredited/ recognition |
|--------|-------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | A& N Islands | 11 | 1 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 112 | 81 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 38 | 0 |
| 4 | Assam | 83 | 81 |
| 5 | Bihar | 123 | 12 |
| 6 | Chhattisgarh | 75 | 47 |
| 7 | DNH & DD | 2 | 1 |
| 8 | Goa | 15 | 14 |
| 9 | Gujarat | 80 | 76 |
| 10 | Haryana | 44 | 42 |

| | | | |
|--------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 11 | Himachal Pradesh | 76 | 63 |
| 12 | Jammu & Kashmir | 98 | 42 |
| 13 | Jharkhand | 31 | 31 |
| 14 | Karnataka | 84 | 69 |
| 15 | Kerala | 89 | 83 |
| 16 | Ladakh | 8 | 3 |
| 17 | Lakshadweep | 9 | 0 |
| 18 | Madhya Pradesh | 155 | 155 |
| 19 | Maharashtra | 178 | 177 |
| 20 | Manipur | 13 | 12 |
| 21 | Meghalaya | 30 | 6 |
| 22 | Mizoram | 27 | 1 |
| 23 | Nagaland | 12 | 12 |
| 24 | Odisha | 77 | 43 |
| 25 | Puducherry | 2 | 1 |
| 26 | Punjab | 33 | 31 |
| 27 | Rajasthan | 54 | 33 |
| 28 | Sikkim | 2 | 0 |
| 29 | Tamil Nadu | 113 | 113 |
| 30 | Telangana | 76 | 2 |
| 31 | Tripura | 21 | 21 |
| 32 | Uttar Pradesh | 138 | 75 |
| 33 | Uttarakhand | 27 | 27 |
| 34 | West Bengal | 224 | 216 |
| Total | | 2160 | 1571 |

Source: JJM-IMIS

(viii) **Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance**

1.37 To a pointed query regarding water quality testing by GPs/VWSCs/Communities at user end, the department has stated that “As per operational guidelines for implementation of mission, every State/ UT has to identify and train 5 persons preferably women in each village viz. ASHA workers, health workers, VWSC members, teachers, etc. to conduct water quality testing using FTKs/ bacteriological vials at village level. States/ UTs have been advised to take requisite measures for making available adequate number of FTKs/ bacteriological vials at village level. As reported by States/ UTs, so far, as on 23.10.2024, 24.72 lakh women from 5.07 lakh villages have been trained for water quality testing using FTKs”.

1.38 “Further, under JJM, up to 2% of the allocation to States/ UTs can be utilized for Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance (WQM&S) activities, including for procurement of FTKs /H2S vials. The States have been advised to enable the public to get their water samples tested at laboratories at nominal rates which is recommended as Rs.600/- for 16 different parameters. The list of individual test rates and package rate is as under:”

| S. No. | Parameter | Individual Rate | Package Rate |
|--------|---|-----------------|--------------|
| 1 | Odour | 1.0 | 50.0 |
| 2 | Colour | 1.0 | |
| 3 | pH | 1.0 | |
| 4 | Total Dissolved Solids | 1.0 | |
| 5 | Turbidity | 5.0 | |
| 6 | Total Alkalinity | 20.0 | |
| 7 | Total Hardness | 20.0 | |
| 8 | Residual Chlorine | 1.0 | |
| 9 | Chloride | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| 10 | Sulphate | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| 11 | Iron | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| 12 | Total Arsenic | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 13 | Fluoride | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| 14 | Nitrate | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| 15 | Total coliform bacteria | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 16 | E.coli or thermo tolerant coliform bacteria | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 600.0 | 600.0 |

(ix) Functionality Assessment

1.39 Functionality is defined as having infrastructure, i.e. household tap connection providing water in adequate quantity (55 lpcd) of prescribed quality (BIS:10500) on regular basis (everyday or as decided by GP and/or its sub-committee). It will also include long-term source and system sustainability. To assess the functionality of tap water connection provided under the mission, Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation undertakes annual assessment through an independent third-party agency, based on standard sampling.

1.40 To a pointed query regarding findings and current status of the Functionality Assessment, the Department informed that “the last comparable functionality assessment was conducted in 2022. Report of the functionality assessment was shared with the States for taking requisite corrective action. Further, Functionality Assessment-2024 is in progress and field surveys are going on. Once the field survey is completed, final report will be published and shared with States for requisite corrective action”.

(x) Statutory and other clearances

1.41 The department when asked to furnish information about Statutory and other Clearances pending as on date, with **all the States and respective Central Ministry/Agency** in regard to implementation of JJM, the department in their written reply informed that a dedicated Deputy Secretary level nodal officer has been nominated to coordinate with various Central Ministries and respective State Departments for facilitating various clearances required during the implementation of the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM). The nodal officer has been nominated to ensure coordination with agencies and State Departments for obtaining necessary clearances for the implementation of JJM projects. The broad aspect of the clearances involve:

- i.) Coordinating with State PHED, Regional offices of Forest Department and NHAI in the States, offices of the Indian Railways and GAIL to follow up on clearances required to streamline the PWSS projects taken under JJM.
- ii.) Organizing meetings with stakeholders to resolve bottlenecks and ensure the timely execution of projects.

1.42 As on 23.10.2024, against 2,888 clearances, 2,264 have been accorded so far by various agencies. As on date, the process of clearances has been streamlined by online collecting the schematic information on JJM IMIS and capturing the events requiring GoI interventions. At present 624 clearances are pending across various States. Out of the total pendency of 624 cases, as reported by the User agencies/ State PHED, the details of the pending clearance at Government of India level are provided in table below.

| S. No. | State/ UT | Forest | NHAI | Railways | GAIL | Others | Total |
|--------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1 | Kerala | 7 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| 2 | Rajasthan | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Total | | 8 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 12 |

(B) Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) (SBM-G)

1.43 The Government had launched Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) (SBM-G) on 2nd October, 2014 with the main goal to eliminate open defecation in India by 2nd October 2019. The effectiveness of the programme was predicated upon generating demand for toilets leading to their construction and sustained use by all the household members. This was bolstered with adequate implementation capacities in terms of trained personnel, financial incentives and systems and procedures for planning and monitoring. The emphasis has been on stronger focus on behaviour change intervention including interpersonal communication; strengthening implementation and delivery mechanisms down to the Gram Panchayat (GP) level; and giving States flexibility to design delivery mechanisms that take into account local cultures, practices, sensibilities and demands.

1.44 Having achieved the outcomes of ODF, in order to focus on ODF Plus activities i.e. ODF Sustainability and to cover all villages with Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM), the Union Cabinet approved the Phase II of SBM (G) in February, 2020 to be implemented from 2020-21 to 2024-25. The program also works towards ensuring that no one is left behind and everyone uses a toilet.

1.45 Various components and their funding norms under SBM(G) phase II are given below:

| Components | | Financial assistances | |
|--|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Incentive for construction of IHHLs to the newly emerging households | | Rs. 12,000/- as per existing norms | |
| SLWM activities | Village level SLWM activities | Village size | Financial support |
| | | Upto 5000 population | Solid Waste Management: Upto Rs.60 per capita. Greywater Management: Upto Rs.280 per capita |

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|---|
| | | Above 5000 population | Solid Waste Management: Upto Rs.45 per capita Greywater Management: Upto Rs.660 per capita |
| | | Note- 1. 30% of this amount will be borne by the GPs from their 15th Finance Commission grants. 2. However, each village can utilize minimum of total Rs. 1 lakh based on their requirements. 3. The savings under Solid Waste Management component, if any, in a village can be used for Grey Water Management in the same village and similarly savings under Grey Water Management component, if any, in a village can be used for Solid Waste Management in the same village. | |
| | District level SLWM activities | Plastic Waste Management Unit (one in each Block) | Upto Rs.16 lakh per unit |
| | | Faecal Sludge Management (FSM) | Upto Rs.230 per capita |
| | | GOBAR-Dhan Projects | Upto Rs.50 lakh per District |
| Community Sanitary Complexes (CSC) | | Rs. 3 Lakh | 70% will be borne under SBM(G) Phase II |
| | | | 30% will be borne by GPs from 15 th FC |
| IEC and Capacity Building | | 5% of the total funding for programmatic components | |
| Admin Expenses | | 1% of the total funding for programmatic components | |

Notes:

- (a) For villages level community activities viz. SLWM and CSCs, 30% of the above prescribed funding norms will be mandatorily borne by the Gram Panchayats through convergence with their 15th Finance Commission Grants.

- (b) *The savings under Solid Waste Management component, if any, in a village can be used for Grey Water Management in the same village and similarly savings under Grey Water Management component, if any, in a village can be used for Solid Waste Management in the same village.*
- (c) *The savings, if any, with respect to the prescribed funding norms for a block for setting up of PWMU can be used in another block, if required. Also, based on requirement, PWMUs can be set up in cluster mode for more than one block within the overall fund availability of such blocks*
- (d) *The savings, if any, with respect to the prescribed funding norms for a district for Gobardhan can be used in another district, if required. Also, based on requirement, Gobardhan units can be taken up in cluster mode for more than one district within the overall funds availability of such districts.)*
- (e) *Additional requirement of funds for any of these components can be met by the State Government from their own resources, Finance Commission grants to Rural Local Bodies, MPLAD/MLALAD Schemes, convergence with other schemes of Central and State Governments, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds, revenue generation through business models, etc.*

1.46 Funding pattern under SBM(G): Funding pattern under SBM(G) are in ratio of 60:40 between Centre and States for all components (90:10 in case of North Eastern States and Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and UT of Jammu & Kashmir). In the case of other UTs, 100% share is borne by Centre.

(i) Financial performance

1.47 The details of year-wise funds allocated as per Revised Estimates (RE) and funds utilised (released to States and spent at DDWS level) under Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) during 2019-20 to 2024-25 is given below:

(Rs. in crore)

| Financial Year | Budget Estimates | Revised Estimates | Actual Release |
|----------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 2019-20 | 9,994.00@ | 8,338.22@ | 8,245.71@ |
| 2020-21 | 9,994.10 | 6,000.00 | 4,947.92 |
| 2021-22 | 9,994.10 | 6,000.00 | 3,111.36 |
| 2022-23 | 7,192.00 | 5,000.00 | 4,925.14 |
| 2023-24 | 7,192.00 | 7,000.00 | 6,802.58 |

| | | | |
|----------------|----------|---|----------------------------|
| 2024-25 | 7,192.00 | - | 640.77 (Upto 16.8.2024) |
|----------------|----------|---|----------------------------|

@ An amount Rs.3,600.00 crore was raised and released to the States as Extra Budgetary Resources in addition to the Budget allocation of Rs. 8,338.22 crore.

1.48 On being asked about the justification for variation in allocation for different fiscal years the department informed as under :-

“The allocation was substantially increased during 2016-17 to 2018-19 in order to meet the funds requirements to achieve the targets of ODF in all the rural areas of the country by the prescribed timeline of 2ndOctober 2019. Having achieved the majority of the targets by the financial 2018-19, during 2019-20, the lesser funds were allocated considering balance targets for achieving ODF status by 2ndOctober, 2019. For 2023-24, an amount of Rs.7192 crore was allocated at Budget Estimates (BE) based on the estimated requirements of ODF Plus activities to be taken up during 2023-24, interest payment for Extra Budgetary Resources (EBR) and committed liability on account of previous years. The allocation for 2023-24 has been revised to Rs.7000.00 crore at RE stage.”

1.49 Further, when asked whether the budgetary allocation during the current fiscal year 2024-25 is sufficient, the Department has stated as under:-

“Considering the expenditure made by the States during the last 2 years, allocation of Rs.7192 crore for SBM(G) for 2024-25 appears to be sufficient. The States are also having other funding sources such as 15th Finance Commission grants available with Rural Local Bodies (including tied grants for sanitation), funds under MGNREGS under which various sanitation related activities are undertaken in the villages. However, based on the performance and requirements of the States, if additional funds are required, the same will be sought for through the Supplementary Grants.”

1.50 In response to a query about various components of budgetary allocation and whether the allocation is in sync with the Annual Implementation Plan for 2024-25, the department has informed as follows:-

“Rs.1411.46 crores have been utilised in current financial year 2024-25 as on 23.10.2024. Based on the discussion with States, it is expected that allocated amount Rs. 7192.00 crore will be fully utilised by 31.3.2025. Total Rs.16088.08 crore was projected in Annual Implementation Plan (AIP)2024-25.”

“The budget allocation for various components and its utilization for the financial years 2024-25 are given below”: -

| Component | 2024-25 | |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| | Allocation | Utilization |
| Domestic budget – Centre level IEC and other expenditure | 122.94 | 15.59 |
| Domestic budget – for release to States/UTs | 6035.76 | 879.85 |
| Interest payment for EBR | 1033.30 | 516.02 |
| Total | 7192.00 | 1411.46 |

Rs. in Crore

1.51 To a pointed query regarding year-wise interest payment on EBR, the department has informed as under:-

(Rs. In Crore)

| Year | RE | Amount spent on EBR interest | %age of RE allocation |
|---------|---------|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 2019-20 | 8338.22 | 763.51 | 9.15% |
| 2020-21 | 6000.00 | 1031.03 | 17.18% |
| 2021-22 | 6000.00 | 1032.89 | 17.21% |
| 2022-23 | 5000.00 | 1033.20 | 15.44% |
| 2023-24 | 7000.00 | 1033.47 | 14.76% |

(ii) Progress in construction of IHHLs and CSCs and SLWM and ODF Plus villages

1.52 The department furnished the details of Targets and Achievements regarding IHHLs and CSCs for the last five years as follows :-

| Year | IHHLs | | CSCs | |
|---------|----------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|
| | Target | Progress reported | Target | Progress reported |
| 2019-20 | 10486871 | 1,10,91,622 | 87977 | 47,971 |
| 2020-21 | 9181481 | 48,94,617 | 131782 | 95,745 |
| 2021-22 | 5105534 | 22,45,384 | 103136 | 34,366 |
| 2022-23 | 4508954 | 27,32,315 | 75713 | 21,779 |
| 2023-24 | 4386720 | 39,01,142 | 42162 | 17,558 |
| 2024-25 | 5482447 | 1721682 | 73071 | 5833 |

1.53 State/UT-wise details of targets planned by the States/UTs in the AIPs and achievements made under IHHLs and CSCs during the last five years are enclosed in the **Annexure1 -A (SBM) and Annexure-1 B (SBM)**.

1.54 The achievements made in respect of Solid Waste Management and Liquid Waste Management during the last four years are as under:-

| Year | No. of villages covered with Solid Waste Management | | No. of villages covered with Liquid Waste Management | |
|--------------|---|-----------------|--|-----------------|
| | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement |
| 2020-21 | 130514 | 996 | 131381 | 1,254 |
| 2021-22 | 207945 | 52,250 | 182517 | 33,005 |
| 2022-23 | 202021 | 86,710 | 194064 | 1,48,815 |
| 2023-24 | 330171 | 1,61,340 | 311214 | 2,83,564 |
| Total | 870651 | 3,01,296 | 819176 | 4,66,638 |

1.55 State/UT-wise details of targets planned by the States/UTs in the AIPs and achievements made under SWM and LWM during the last four years are given as under :-

Targets and Achievements under Solid Waste Management (SWM) during last 4 years

| State/UT | 2020-21 | | 2021-22 | | 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Target | Ach | Target | Ach | Target | Ach | Target | Ach |
| A & N Islands | 0 | 0 | 18 | 189 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 6232 | 618 | 4402 | 443 | 4250 | 3111 | 11995 | 11542 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 1092 | 0 | 1073 | 52 | 2000 | 121 | 2972 | 2640 |
| Assam | 2550 | 3 | 22953 | 69 | 22353 | 314 | 25000 | 7740 |
| Bihar | 7636 | 0 | 7636 | 11 | 11082 | 2526 | 17672 | 10782 |
| Chhattisgarh | 3526 | 88 | 4853 | 2468 | 8185 | 982 | 10507 | 3646 |
| D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu | 52 | 0 | 52 | 17 | 0 | 77 | 0 | 0 |
| Goa | 191 | 0 | 191 | 0 | 158 | 309 | 100 | 48 |
| Gujarat | 2200 | 5 | 3607 | 1385 | 5372 | 3672 | 10863 | 9968 |
| Haryana | 2733 | 196 | 3146 | 423 | 3300 | 1368 | 3285 | 1642 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 2640 | 7 | 5338 | 4129 | 4905 | 7644 | 6000 | 367 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 1000 | 0 | 1000 | 0 | 3017 | 963 | 5979 | 4762 |
| Jharkhand | 5040 | 0 | 6165 | 418 | 9752 | 445 | 26686 | 2561 |
| Karnataka | 11211 | 1 | 7411 | 4320 | 14291 | 20268 | 690 | 1060 |
| Kerala | 500 | 0 | 500 | 531 | 700 | 102 | 779 | 748 |
| Ladakh | | 0 | 228 | 0 | 230 | 22 | 185 | 53 |
| Lakshadweep | | 0 | | 0 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 1 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 5561 | 1 | 22060 | 4993 | 15890 | 16588 | 30175 | 18850 |
| Maharashtra | 6218 | 0 | 22173 | 1405 | 27345 | 4047 | 34478 | 10527 |
| Manipur | 876 | 5 | 1536 | 1 | 1185 | 14 | 1637 | 8 |
| Meghalaya | 5163 | 0 | 4776 | 587 | 2390 | 136 | 4415 | 39 |
| Mizoram | 309 | 0 | 259 | 155 | 300 | 105 | 359 | 294 |
| Nagaland | 152 | 0 | 175 | 15 | 349 | 379 | 710 | 66 |
| Odisha | 9357 | 0 | 14036 | 4118 | 23392 | 10545 | 16362 | 8211 |
| Puducherry | 108 | 0 | 108 | 57 | 108 | 6 | 108 | 27 |
| Punjab | 3406 | 8 | 2355 | 186 | 2028 | 67 | 8682 | 2246 |
| Rajasthan | 8653 | 2 | 17306 | 611 | 11376 | 4542 | 22032 | 13447 |
| Sikkim | 221 | 11 | 271 | 77 | 245 | 157 | 160 | 151 |
| Tamil Nadu | | 0 | 0 | 10931 | 4718 | 106 | 7031 | 189 |
| Telangana | 12769 | 18 | 2128 | 8937 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Tripura | 247 | 0 | 350 | 4 | 500 | 64 | 890 | 519 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 22710 | 0 | 41443 | 2999 | 4723 | 6395 | 43242 | 27412 |
| Uttarakhand | 2551 | 31 | 1896 | 2599 | 3468 | 757 | 8815 | 7633 |
| West Bengal | 5610 | 2 | 8500 | 120 | 14400 | 834 | 28352 | 14161 |
| | 130514 | 996 | 207945 | 52250 | 202021 | 86710 | 330171 | 161340 |

Targets and Achievements under Liquid Waste Management (LWM) during last 4 years

| State/UT | 2020-21 | | 2021-22 | | 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Target | Ach | Target | Ach | Target | Ach | Target | Ach |
| A & N Islands | 186 | 0 | 0 | 189 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 6679 | 618 | 7997 | 191 | 3500 | 270 | 3900 | 687 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 1092 | 0 | 1073 | 41 | 2000 | 143 | 2997 | 3330 |
| Assam | 2550 | 0 | 33 | 12 | 10000 | 94 | 8432 | 23438 |
| Bihar | 7636 | 0 | 7636 | 36 | 11082 | 9601 | 17672 | 16507 |
| Chhattisgarh | 4130 | 107 | 4853 | 3181 | 8076 | 3438 | 10337 | 11560 |
| D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu | 0 | 0 | 52 | 15 | 73 | 79 | 0 | 0 |
| Goa | 45 | 0 | 191 | 0 | 158 | 24 | 241 | 194 |
| Gujarat | 2050 | 13 | 3607 | 995 | 5333 | 4298 | 10882 | 9613 |
| Haryana | 2087 | 196 | 2671 | 352 | 1650 | 968 | 1675 | 2943 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 2640 | 7 | 5338 | 3888 | 4906 | 7645 | 6000 | 2338 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 1180 | 0 | 1000 | 0 | 2937 | 3351 | 3009 | 2376 |
| Jharkhand | 5040 | 0 | 6165 | 476 | 9752 | 3107 | 26775 | 20359 |
| Karnataka | 6982 | 1 | 3776 | 136 | 13050 | 331 | 14784 | 3207 |
| Kerala | 500 | 0 | 500 | 519 | 500 | 97 | 928 | 740 |
| Ladakh | | 0 | 50 | 0 | 239 | 63 | 109 | 175 |
| Lakshadweep | | 0 | | 0 | 1 | 9 | 10 | 1 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 5195 | 199 | 22061 | 4876 | 15890 | 25206 | 19954 | 16884 |
| Maharashtra | 6275 | 29 | 22173 | 1410 | 27672 | 5553 | 34862 | 24515 |
| Manipur | 1273 | 5 | 1531 | 2 | 1183 | 19 | 1494 | 51 |
| Meghalaya | 5163 | 0 | 4776 | 494 | 2390 | 141 | 3479 | 4688 |
| Mizoram | 309 | 0 | 259 | 130 | 250 | 93 | 391 | 306 |
| Nagaland | 152 | 0 | 175 | 13 | 678 | 352 | 710 | 170 |
| Odisha | 18714 | 0 | 14036 | 4789 | 23392 | 10807 | 16362 | 22656 |
| Puducherry | 36 | 0 | 21 | 2 | 59 | 1 | 45 | 34 |
| Punjab | 3406 | 8 | 2355 | 463 | 2946 | 185 | 6585 | 8991 |
| Rajasthan | 8653 | 10 | 17306 | 1868 | 11733 | 11584 | 31679 | 28206 |
| Sikkim | 221 | 11 | 271 | 76 | 245 | 142 | 172 | 167 |
| Tamil Nadu | 2622 | 0 | 1622 | 202 | 4718 | 19 | 4723 | 6160 |
| Telangana | 2800 | 18 | 455 | 3125 | 6560 | 1438 | 4935 | 3865 |
| Tripura | 247 | 0 | 350 | 0 | 500 | 75 | 1021 | 655 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 22710 | 0 | 41443 | 3138 | 4723 | 55914 | 43242 | 34327 |
| Uttarakhand | 2551 | 32 | 1896 | 2353 | 3468 | 1416 | 8815 | 7545 |
| West Bengal | 8257 | 0 | 6845 | 33 | 14400 | 2352 | 24994 | 26876 |
| | 131381 | 1254 | 182517 | 33005 | 194064 | 148815 | 311214 | 283564 |

1.56 The achievements made in respect of ODF Plus (Model) declared villages during the last five years as on 23 October 2024 are as under:-

| Year | Cumulative ODF Plus (Model) Villages |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 2020-21 | 608 |
| 2021-22 | 12,059 |
| 2022-23 | 35009 |

| | |
|---------|--------|
| 2023-24 | 123580 |
| 2024-25 | 157257 |
| Total | 328513 |

1.57 State/UT-wise and year-wise ODF Plus (Model) declared villages as on 23 October 2024 are given as under :-

| State/UT-wise and year-wise ODF Plus (Model) declared villages as on 23-10-2024 | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| S.N. | State/UT Name | Total No. of villages | No. of ODF Plus (Model) Villages | | | | | | % ODF Plus villages |
| | | | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 | Total | |
| 1 | A & N Islands | 280 | 0 | 189 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 210 | 75.0 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 15,995 | 251 | 44 | 35 | 497 | 557 | 1,384 | 8.7 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 5,133 | 0 | 1 | 38 | 505 | 125 | 669 | 13.0 |
| 4 | Assam | 25,518 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1594 | 11054 | 12653 | 49.6 |
| 5 | Bihar | 36,594 | 0 | 0 | 993 | 8,726 | 10,353 | 20,072 | 54.9 |
| 6 | Chhattisgarh | 19,643 | 82 | 246 | 612 | 4,182 | 9,467 | 14,589 | 74.3 |
| 7 | D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu | 94 | 0 | 2 | 92 | 0 | 0 | 94 | 100.0 |
| 8 | Goa | 373 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 114 | 115 | 253 | 67.8 |
| 9 | Gujarat | 17,971 | 5 | 16 | 411 | 9,429 | 2,214 | 12,075 | 67.2 |
| 10 | Haryana | 6,619 | 195 | 150 | 441 | 440 | 580 | 1,806 | 27.3 |
| 11 | Himachal Pradesh | 17,582 | 7 | 195 | 398 | 845 | 8,395 | 9,840 | 56.0 |
| 12 | Jammu & Kashmir | 6,216 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 5,693 | 198 | 5,922 | 95.3 |
| 13 | Jharkhand | 29,322 | 0 | 173 | 71 | 753 | 4,188 | 5,185 | 17.7 |
| 14 | Karnataka | 26,653 | 1 | 46 | 90 | 2,292 | 1,150 | 3,579 | 13.4 |
| 15 | Kerala | 1,433 | 0 | 396 | 119 | 828 | 25 | 1368 | 95.5 |
| 16 | Ladakh | 240 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 49 | 86 | 150 | 62.5 |
| 17 | Lakshadweep | 10 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 100.0 |
| 18 | Madhya Pradesh | 51,004 | 0 | 2,383 | 14,620 | 19,657 | 7,022 | 43,682 | 85.6 |
| 19 | Maharashtra | 40,268 | 0 | 608 | 3,381 | 9,275 | 10,237 | 23,501 | 58.4 |
| 20 | Manipur | 2,549 | 5 | 1 | 14 | 5 | 1 | 26 | 1.0 |
| 21 | Meghalaya | 6,465 | 0 | 141 | 76 | 113 | 18 | 348 | 5.4 |
| 22 | Mizoram | 637 | 0 | 6 | 159 | 353 | 29 | 547 | 85.9 |
| 23 | Nagaland | 1,425 | 0 | 0 | 159 | 164 | 102 | 425 | 29.8 |
| 24 | Odisha | 46,979 | 0 | 3,403 | 10,463 | 5,775 | 12,834 | 32,475 | 69.1 |
| 25 | Puducherry | 91 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 35 | 1 | 37 | 40.7 |
| 26 | Punjab | 11,978 | 8 | 22 | 19 | 90 | 835 | 974 | 8.1 |
| 27 | Rajasthan | 43,447 | 0 | 218 | 619 | 6,458 | 24,961 | 32,256 | 74.2 |
| 28 | Sikkim | 400 | 8 | 58 | 87 | 243 | 4 | 400 | 100.0 |
| 29 | Tamil Nadu | 11,734 | 0 | 11 | 8 | 2866 | 3417 | 6,302 | 53.7 |
| 30 | Telangana | 9,871 | 18 | 2,404 | 1,499 | 4,458 | 8 | 8,387 | 85.0 |
| 31 | Tripura | 765 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 411 | 153 | 566 | 74.0 |
| 32 | Uttar Pradesh | 96,240 | 0 | 0 | 139 | 26,694 | 24,913 | 51,746 | 53.8 |
| 33 | Uttarakhand | 14,931 | 28 | 1,334 | 364 | 4,512 | 8,035 | 14,273 | 95.6 |
| 34 | West Bengal | 38,195 | 0 | 11 | 16 | 6,523 | 16,159 | 22,709 | 59.5 |
| | Total:- | 5,86,655 | 608 | 12,059 | 35,009 | 1,23,580 | 1,57,257 | 3,28,513 | 56.0 |

1.58 On being asked about the reasons for variations in achievements during different fiscal years, the Department has stated that :-

“Construction of CSCs were based on the actual need of it felt by the GPs and after ensuring its O&M. Progress under SLWM works was slow as the main focus during the initial years was on planning and further due to lack of technical knowhow at the initial stage. Prevalence of Covid-19 pandemic during 2020 and 2021 had also slowed down the pace of implementation at ground level. Now, the States/UTs have started gaining progress under the programme.”

1.59 The department in reply to a point query regarding variance in the number of IHHLs and lower number of CSCs over the period from 2020-21 to 2023-24, the department has informed that “Sanitation” being State subjects, and IHHL in particular is a demand driven program, the trend in demand in toilet between 2021-22 to 2023-24 is upward. Yes if we compare with the demand of FY 2020-21 is less. Year wise IHHL constructed”-

| Finance Year | No. of Individual household latrines (IHHLs) constructed |
|--------------|--|
| 2020-21 | 48,94,617 |
| 2021-22 | 22,45,384 |
| 2022-23 | 27,32,315 |
| 2023-24 | 39,01,142 |

1.60 The Ministry further informed that “India was declared ODF, based on the number of toilets required as per the baseline, hence, after declaration the left-out household and newly emerging household were provided toilets. In 2020-21 majority of the left out of baseline have been identified that is why the number was substantial. This department has been constantly asking the States/UTs to continue Sanitation campaigns so that no one is left behind and newly emerging households gets IHHLs to sustain the ODF status.

1.61 The provision of sanitation facilities through public toilet complexes is the most suitable option for those who cannot afford individual toilets for monetary reasons or due to lack of space and opt for open defecation. Such complexes are a useful and valuable option at public places, markets, taxi stands, etc., where a large congregation of people takes place. The Community Sanitary Complex (CSC) fosters the cognitive development of healthy sanitation practices in the community. Construction of Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs) is not mandatory. States and UTs have been advised to provide CSCs as per the need and it must be, owned and maintained by community members or local governments”.

(iii) Incentive for construction of IHHLs and Status of Open Defecation Free (ODF) plus declared villages

1.62 The department during the oral evidence held on 14 November 2024 have informed the Committee in their power point presentation that “the goal under Phase-II of SBM(G) is to convert all the villages from ODF to ODF Plus (Model) and Number of villages that have declared themselves ODF Plus so far is as under”: -

| Total Village | ODF Plus Villages | | | Total ODF Plus villages |
|---------------|-------------------|--------|----------|-------------------------|
| | Aspiring | Rising | Model | |
| 5,87,529 | 1,87,053 | 17,692 | 3,52,723 | 5,57,468 |

1.63 The Department has further informed during the above oral evidence that Govt. of India gives an incentive amount of Rs.12,000 for one toilet in the ratio of 60:40 between Centre and State respectively. This rate was fixed in 2014 and we realized that an amount of Rs.12,000 is slightly insufficient to ensure that toilets are constructed.

1.64 In regard to progress under Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM), the department during oral evidence held on 15 November 2024 vide their power point presentation have informed that “Under Phase-II of SBM(G), SLWM progress is being captured through a Mobile App developed by NIC, DDWS for the purpose and the Status of progress reported as on date is as under”: -

| No. of villages covered with Solid Waste Managements | No. of villages covered with Liquid Waste Management |
|--|--|
| 4,38,920 | 5,06.050 |

Source: - Data reported by the States/UTs on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of SBM(G) maintained by DDWS

(iv) Functionality Assessment Survey

1.65 On being asked about any functional audit being conducted to assess the progress made under SBM(G)-II through any credible independent external agency/third party survey, the department has stated as under:-

“Swachh Survekshan Grameen (SSG)-2023” was conducted by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS), through a third-party survey agency which carried out the assessment of household sanitation parameters, including Faecal Sludge Management (FSM), biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste management, and Grey Water Management (GWM). Additionally, assets like Galvanizing Organic Bio-Agro Resources Dhan (GOBARDhan) plants, Plastic Waste Management Units (PWMUs) and Faecal Sludge Management (FSM) assets were also assessed at the District/Block level by the third-party survey agency.

The Survey covered 17,304 villages in 729 Districts across India and 85,901 public places namely schools, anganwadis, public health centres, haat/bazaars/religious places etc. in these 17,304 villages. Around 2,60,059 Households were interviewed for their feedback on SBM(G) related issues. The main findings of SSG 2023 are:

- 95.1% of surveyed households have access to Toilet
- 39.9% households reported segregating their waste into biodegradable (organic) and non-biodegradable (inorganic) categories
- 92.7% of households reported to have some arrangement in place for the disposal of Biodegradable (organic) Waste
- 78.7% of households had some arrangement in place for disposal of greywater
- 45.0% of villages had either exclusive or shared vehicles for the collection and transportation of solid waste
- 29.4% of villages had storage and segregation sheds
- 62.1% of villages were observed to have forward linkage for plastic waste
- 91.1% of public places had minimal stagnant water within their premises
- 76.7% of surveyed public places have access to toilet
- 83.8% of FSTPs/STPs with urban linkage were observed to be functional out of 437 surveyed
- 61.4% of PWMUs were observed to be functional out of 1,029 surveyed
- 58.5% of GOBARdhan/biogas plants were observed to be functional out of 451 surveyed

(v) Solid Waste Management and Plastic Waste Management in Rural areas

1.66 Plastic waste management facility to be created in villages, as per the Operational Guidelines include door to door collection facility from households, commercial areas, restaurants, markets, segregation at village sheds after which segregated plastic needs to be sent to Material Recovery Facility or Plastic Waste Management Unit. Besides, awareness creation and monitoring to be done by GPs which will also empanel agencies, vendors, recyclers, etc.

1.67 During the course of oral evidence held on 14 November 2024, representative of the Department vide their power point presentation informed the Committee of the following activities for plastic waste management:-

GP level activities for Plastic Waste Management (PWM):-

- Door-to-door collection of plastic waste along with other waste
- Segregation & storage of plastic waste at the common village shed constructed/available in the village
- Selling recyclable plastic waste to vendors
- Sending remaining plastic waste to the block level PWM unit

Block/District level activities for Plastic Waste Management (PWM):-

- Setting up & operating block level PWM unit for bailing & shredding
- Establishing Forward Linkages for Recovery (Use in road construction or co-processing of plastic in cement kilns)

1.68 The department, in regard to a pointed query regarding existing system of garbage collection in villages have informed that “door-to-door garbage collection is promoted in the villages. The villages have procured/hired vehicles and manpower for collection of waste from the door step of the waste generators. At present 4,23,456 villages out of 5,86,655 (72.18%) are having SWM arrangements. State wise details of villages covered with SWM is as follows :-

State/UT- wise availability of number of vehicles and arrangements for SWM are as below:

| Sr.No. | State Name | Total Villages | No. of Vehicles available | No. of villages having SWM Arrangements | Remaining villages | % Gap in SWM saturation |
|--------------|------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|---|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | Manipur | 2549 | 116 | 29 | 2520 | 99% |
| 2 | Meghalaya | 6465 | 392 | 842 | 5623 | 87% |
| 3 | Jharkhand | 29322 | 11003 | 7329 | 21993 | 75% |
| 4 | Punjab | 11978 | 3659 | 3083 | 8895 | 74% |
| 5 | Nagaland | 1425 | 613 | 546 | 879 | 62% |
| 6 | Haryana | 6619 | 7115 | 3911 | 2708 | 41% |
| 7 | Uttar Pradesh | 96240 | 85545 | 57808 | 38432 | 40% |
| 8 | Assam | 25518 | 13493 | 16079 | 9439 | 37% |
| 9 | Arunachal Pradesh | 5133 | 1277 | 3249 | 1884 | 37% |
| 10 | Maharashtra | 40268 | 30064 | 25696 | 14572 | 36% |
| 11 | Bihar | 36594 | 63414 | 24257 | 12337 | 34% |
| 12 | Ladakh | 240 | 36 | 162 | 78 | 33% |
| 13 | Odisha | 46979 | 37579 | 34922 | 12057 | 26% |
| 14 | West Bengal | 38195 | 23209 | 28672 | 9523 | 25% |
| 15 | Himachal Pradesh | 17582 | 3178 | 13238 | 4344 | 25% |
| 16 | A & N Islands | 280 | 753 | 216 | 64 | 23% |
| 17 | Chhattisgarh | 19643 | 23123 | 15653 | 3990 | 20% |
| 18 | Tripura | 765 | 1519 | 638 | 127 | 17% |
| 19 | Mizoram | 637 | 355 | 557 | 80 | 13% |
| 20 | Rajasthan | 43447 | 41300 | 39170 | 4277 | 10% |
| 21 | Madhya Pradesh | 51004 | 34481 | 46092 | 4912 | 10% |
| 22 | Telangana | 9871 | 12558 | 8992 | 879 | 9% |
| 23 | Gujarat | 17971 | 18183 | 16412 | 1559 | 9% |
| 24 | Jammu & Kashmir | 6216 | 6253 | 5940 | 276 | 4% |
| 25 | Tamil Nadu | 11734 | 70731 | 11240 | 494 | 4% |
| 26 | Kerala | 1433 | 1545 | 1381 | 52 | 4% |
| 27 | Uttarakhand | 14931 | 4926 | 14512 | 419 | 3% |
| 28 | Karnataka | 26653 | 7272 | 26005 | 648 | 2% |
| 29 | Goa | 373 | 429 | 366 | 7 | 2% |
| 30 | Puducherry | 91 | 259 | 90 | 1 | 1% |
| 31 | Andhra Pradesh | 15995 | 25635 | 15865 | 130 | 1% |
| 32 | D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu | 94 | 130 | 94 | 0 | 0% |
| 33 | Lakshadweep | 10 | 16 | 10 | 0 | 0% |
| 34 | Sikkim | 400 | 279 | 400 | 0 | 0% |
| Total | | 586655 | 530440 | 423456 | 163199 | 27% |

1.69 When asked to state the details of State wise villages having functional Plastic Waste Management Units, the department has informed as under :-

“For Plastic Waste Management in rural areas, the Plastic Waste Management Units are developed at block level or for cluster of blocks. In addition, the blocks are also covered for plastic waste management through tie-up with Urban MRFs. At present there are total 3987 blocks covered with the rural PWMU or urban MRF out of 7155 blocks thereby constituting 56% coverage. Out of existing 3987 blocks, 1738 blocks have been reporting the day-to-day functionality on the portal i.e. nearly 43% of the blocks’ PWMUs/MRFs are functional. In total more than 4120 Tonnes of plastic waste has been handled and converted/ utilized through which includes 953 Tonnes of Waste Plastic Sent to Cement Kilns, 471 Tonnes of Waste Plastic used for Road Construction, 2335 Tonnes of Plastic sent for recycling and more than 229 Tonnes sent to Urban MRF. State wise details are given below”:-

State/UT-wise number of blocks having PWMUs

| S. No | State Name | Total Block | No. of Block covered with PWMU/urban MRF | % of Gap in PWMU construction | No. of blocks where PWMUs are functional | % of blocks reported functional | Qty. of waste managed through rural PWMU & sent to Urban MRF |
|-------|------------------------------|-------------|--|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|--|
| 1 | A & N Islands | 9 | 7 | 22% | 0 | 0% | 0 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 659 | 449 | 32% | 139 | 31% | 42416 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 114 | 3 | 97% | 0 | 0% | 0 |
| 4 | Assam | 240 | 109 | 55% | 0 | 0% | 0 |
| 5 | Bihar | 534 | 230 | 57% | 111 | 48% | 391505 |
| 6 | Chhattisgarh | 146 | 64 | 56% | 8 | 13% | 11123 |
| 7 | D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu | 3 | 3 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 |
| 8 | Goa | 12 | 12 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 |
| 9 | Gujarat | 248 | 189 | 24% | 0 | 0% | 0 |
| 10 | Haryana | 143 | 2 | 99% | 0 | 0% | 0 |
| 11 | Himachal Pradesh | 88 | 39 | 56% | 29 | 74% | 11350 |
| 12 | Jammu & Kashmir | 285 | 105 | 63% | 43 | 41% | 4864 |
| 13 | Jharkhand | 263 | 38 | 86% | 7 | 18% | 0 |
| 14 | Karnataka | 234 | 23 | 90% | 9 | 39% | 1093980 |
| 15 | Kerala | 152 | 72 | 53% | 33 | 46% | 1428765 |
| 16 | Ladakh | 31 | 17 | 45% | 0 | 0% | 0 |
| 17 | Lakshadweep | 10 | 0 | 100% | 0 | 0% | 0 |
| 18 | Madhya Pradesh | 313 | 124 | 60% | 51 | 41% | 31825 |
| 19 | Maharashtra | 351 | 50 | 86% | 15 | 30% | 21573 |
| 20 | Manipur | 44 | 24 | 45% | 0 | 0% | 0 |
| 21 | Meghalaya | 48 | 13 | 73% | 3 | 23% | 0 |
| 22 | Mizoram | 26 | 8 | 69% | 4 | 50% | 4058 |
| 23 | Nagaland | 74 | 11 | 85% | 0 | 0% | 0 |
| 24 | Odisha | 314 | 314 | 0% | 270 | 86% | 65735 |
| 25 | Puducherry | 3 | 3 | 0% | 2 | 67% | 153418 |
| 26 | Punjab | 153 | 146 | 5% | 108 | 74% | 2419 |

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|----------------|
| 27 | Rajasthan | 370 | 47 | 87% | 8 | 17% | 1224 |
| 28 | Sikkim | 34 | 23 | 32% | 2 | 9% | 2622 |
| 29 | Tamil Nadu | 388 | 350 | 10% | 323 | 92% | 552026 |
| 30 | Telangana | 542 | 542 | 0% | 336 | 62% | 166335 |
| 31 | Tripura | 58 | 56 | 3% | 1 | 2% | 100 |
| 32 | Uttar Pradesh | 826 | 670 | 19% | 139 | 21% | 29131 |
| 33 | Uttarakhand | 95 | 79 | 17% | 48 | 61% | 25467 |
| 34 | West Bengal | 345 | 165 | 52% | 49 | 30% | 80774 |
| Total | | 7155 | 3987 | 56% | 1738 | 43% | 4120710 |

PART- II

OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

Analysis of Demands

2.1 The Committee note that the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation has been entrusted with the responsibility of implementing two major Centrally Sponsored Schemes, i.e., Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) erstwhile National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) through which support is extended to the State Governments in their endeavor to provide safe and adequate piped drinking water to every household in rural areas within the targeted period and also provide rural sanitation infrastructure. Hence, the budgetary planning of the Department spins around these two Schemes.

2.2 The Committee further note that an amount of Rs. 77,390.68 crore has been allocated for the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation for the Financial Year 2024-25. This is an increase of Rs.167.68 crore over the Budget Estimate of 2023--2024 and Rs. 358.03 crore over the Revised Estimate of 2023-2024. The Committee also find that Rs. 70,162.90 crore and Rs. 7192.00 crore has been allotted at BE stage for JJM and SBM(G) respectively during the fiscal year 2024-25. The said allocation is almost identical to the last fiscal year 2023-24.

2.3 The Department reveals that against the demand for allocation of an amount of Rs. 1,00,000 crore, an amount of Rs.70,162.90 crore has been allocated under JJM at BE stage for 2024-25. Further, Ministry of Finance has restricted the utilization of Rs.22,964 Crore considering the total approved outlay of Central share of Rs. 2,08,652 Crore as per the Cabinet approval for restructuring the subsuming of erstwhile NRDWP into JJM in August, 2019. Henceforth, budgetary allocation of this fiscal year is effectively short by Rs.52,801 crore.

2.4 Further, the Committee has noted that under SBM(G)-II, Rs. 16,088.08 crore was projected in Annual Implementation Plan for 2024-25. Considering the fact that, States also have to contribute their shares (in proportion of Centre-States shares of 90:10 for North-Eastern States, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and UT of J&K, 100% from Centre to remaining UTs and 60:40 for other States), the Committee apprehend that the present allocation for fiscal year 2024-25 of Rs. 7,192 crore may be inadequate to meet the planned targets of the States/UTs.

2.5 The Committee is aware that the Department may be seeking additional allocation of funds through Supplementary Grants, if required, based on the performance and requirements of the States during 2024-25.

2.6 While adequate finance is crucial for the expeditious implementation of both the aforesaid Schemes, the Committee also expresses concern over the increasing liability created by the arrangement of Extra Budgetary Resources. This aspect needs to be looked into while working out the budgetary provisions. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Government to take up this matter with the Ministry of Finance - Department of Expenditure and ensure provision of adequate budgetary resources to enable the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation to achieve all its intended objectives at the earliest.

(Recommendation SI.No.1)

Under-utilization of funds under Jal Jeevan Missionscheme

2.7 The Committee note that the financial performance of JJM during the current FY 2024-25 has not been encouraging. For the current fiscal year Rs. 70,162.90 Crore was allocated and the so far (*as on 22.10.2024*) an amount of Rs. 21,554.09 Crore i.e. 30.72 % of total allocation has only been utilized. Central-State fund utilization is Rs.53,236.15 Crore in 2024-25 (*as on 23.10.2024*) which is the lowest in comparison to the last two fiscal years.

2.7.1 While analyzing State-wise financial performance, the Committee find that out of the total of 4.09 Crore remaining households, 3.96 Crore households are in 13 major States (*viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal*) who seem to be lagging behind, in achieving the targets and objective of JJM and the total expenditure and funds drawn by these States out of Central Share, as on date in comparison to the last fiscal year, is not encouraging and may not result in helping them to achieve their targets expeditiously.

2.7.2 Taking cognizance of this issue, the Committee recommend that the Department make concerted efforts in close coordination with the States and implementing agencies to expedite their efforts in order to achieve the targets and objectives of JJM in a time bound manner by fully utilizing the allocated funds during the current fiscal year.

(Recommendation SI.No.2)

Slow Rate of Saturation in regard to Har Ghar Jal Status and underperforming States/UTs.

2.8 The Committee is concerned and dismayed that since the launch of Jal Jeevan Mission in 2019, only 11 States viz. Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, DNH&DD, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Puducherry, Punjab and Telangana have reached their Saturation level by achieving Har Ghar Jal Status.

2.8.1 The Committee note that States have reported that long gestation period of Multi Village Schemes, lack of dependable ground water sources in drought-prone & desert areas, geogenic contamination, terrain challenges in hilly & forested areas, lack of technical capabilities in the States, delay in clearances from nodal agencies, availability of matching State share, especially during CoVID-19 pandemic associated lockdown, etc. have slowed down the pace of implementation for programme in underperforming States.

2.8.2 The Committee further note with concern that the Saturation timelines projected by States/UTs to achieve Har Ghar Jal Status would be till 2027, thereby extending the original 2024 timeline of JJM by three more years. The Committee also note that the physical progress in the remaining States/UTs range from 96.42% to 53.84%, however, the performance of six States viz. Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala and Rajasthan are below national average under JJM.

2.8.3 The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Department play a more pro-active role and provide all necessary assistance to all the States/UTs in achieving their set goals expeditiously, while focusing on underperforming States/UTs for successful implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission. The Committee would like to be apprised of the tangible outcome of initiatives taken by the Department in this direction.

(Recommendation SI.No.3)

Piped water network-restoration of public infrastructure

2.9 The Committee note that laying/relaying of pipelines works is being done transparently and efforts are being made to put up DPR prepared by the States in Gati Shakti portal. States have been advised to ensure minimum damage to existing infrastructure such as roads/highways while executing rural water schemes and to restore the roads/highways immediately in case of any consequent damage. The Committee has also noted that funds

available under JJM may be utilized for repairing or constructing streets or roads that get affected while laying water supply pipelines and States have been making provision for the same in the DPR.

2.10 The Committee also note that the Apex Committee of the State Water and Sanitation Mission headed by the Chief Secretary of the State with Secretaries in-charge of PHE/ Rural Water Supply, Rural Development (RD), Panchayati Raj (PR), Primary Education, Health, Finance, Planning, Information and Public Relations and a GOI representative as members, have been entrusted with the work of, *inter-alia*, coordination among various Departments and other agencies for convergence and successful implementation of the works of the JJM including the restoration of public infrastructure damaged during the execution of works under JJM.

2.11 The Committee has however observed that quality of restoration of public infrastructure damaged during execution of works under JJM is substandard in many States/UTs and needs visible improvement. The Committee desires to know the underlying reasons for such sub-standard restoration work and urge upon the Department to take all necessary remedial measures in convergence with other stakeholders/implementation agencies in the States/UTs concerned. The Committee is also of the firm opinion that since the role of the local elected representatives is vital in the welfare measures of the States/UTs, they may also invariably be involved in functioning of the Apex Committee of the State Water and Sanitation Mission.

(Recommendation SI.No.4)

Water Quality issue in Rural Areas

2.12 The Committee note that 12,167 rural habitations in different Districts of the country are still affected with water contamination despite being priority areas under NWQSM launched in 2017 and JJM implemented in 2019. Assam and Rajasthan, two of the worst water contaminated States would be likely to achieve status of Har Ghar Jal by 2026 and 2027 respectively. All NWQSM identified 27,544 Arsenic/Fluoride affected habitations have been provided safe drinking water through Community water purifications plants as an interim measure. Further, as on 23.10.2024, in 61 identified JE/AES affected districts in five States, 80.21% rural household have been provided tap water supply.

2.13 In a nut shell, as on 23.10.2024, out of around 78.67 lakh rural households in water quality affected habitations, more than 52.19 lakh (66.34%) households are reported to have tap

water supply in their homes and the remaining 26.47 lakh households are likely to be covered by the States as per their plans.

2.14 The Committee are of the firm and considered view that remedial measures to address the serious issue of water quality is to be taken by the Department with a sense of urgency and seriousness, as continuous use of unsafe drinking water is a serious health hazard to millions of people residing in the water quality affected areas. The Committee are also of the view that piped water supply is the only solution to tackle water quality problems and therefore, a time bound Plan is needed to be put in operation in the remaining contamination affected areas to achieve this target. Moreover, the Committee also urge the Department to launch a nationwide awareness programme to educate rural masses about the hazards of contaminated water by involving all stakeholders, i.e., Centre, State, Local Authorities, Civil Society, NGOs, etc., active in the field. The Committee desires to be apprised of the measures taken in this regard.

(Recommendation SI.No.5)

Sustaining water availability/sources of water for Jal Jeevan Mission

2.15 The Committee notes that under JJM it is envisaged that 55 liters of potable tap water per household is being provided to 78.74% rural households as on 23.10.2024. The major sources for water under JJM are 52% Ground water and 48% Surface Water. The Committee are of the view that post implementation phase of JJM, long time sustainability of water source is paramount for the success of the Mission and desire that the department should make concerted efforts in coordination with State Governments to formulate schemes/strategy for Water conservation in rural areas. Furthermore, **the Committee stresses the need for revival and rejuvenation of traditional water bodies in rural areas including bore-wells, rain water harvesting, recharging of ground water, desilting of water bodies, innovative methods to conserve excess water during seasonal floods, technological intervention to identify dark block/water stressed areas and integrated approach to address water scarcity in these areas.** The Committee, therefore, desires that a coordinated approach taking onboard all stakeholders and educating rural masses on the importance of water conservation, revival and rejuvenation of traditional water bodies is vital to attain assured supply of water in all rural habitations. The Committee may be apprised of the measures taken in this regard.

(Recommendation SI.No.6)

Operational and Maintenance work

2.16 The States/ UTs have been advised to meet O&M cost and sustainability of rural water supply infrastructure through various measures as prescribed in the operational guidelines of JJM. For long term sustainability, a comprehensive O&M policy including features such as, handing over of schemes to Panchayats/Pani Samitis, user charges, sufficient financing specially to cover expenses on account of energy bills, skilling, and deployment of local persons for O&M and water quality surveillance activities, is being put in place by States/UTs. However, as reported, only 12 States/UTs have notified O&M policies for sustainability of rural water infrastructure. States which are lagging behind, have attributed i) Lack of institutional capacity, ii) Financial Constraints and iii) Coordination Challenges, as factors adversely affecting timely formulation and functionality of O&M policies. The Committee fails to comprehend the reasons for such dismal efforts shown by the States in notification of their O&M policies. The Committee expresses concern over the approach shown by the Department, whereby all responsibilities for O&M were shifted to the States, despite being aware that an effective O&M policy is essential for long term sustainability of JJM. **The Committee also expresses concern over lack of a comprehensive O&M policy even though JJM is in its fifth year of implementation having achieved the milestone of providing tap water connections to about 78.74% rural households in the country. The Committee also took a note of the situation that Financial constraints is a significant concern for many States proving to be a hurdle in notifying their O&M policy despite all the available arrangements provisioned under JJM by the Government of India. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the Department take pro-active measures and provide all necessary assistance to the States/UTs in notifying their O&M policy at the earliest and its successful implementation at ground level. The Committee may be apprised of the measures taken in this regard.**

(Recommendation SI.No.7)

Water quality Testing Laboratories & NABL Accreditation

2.17 The Committee notes that 1,571 out of total 2,160 Water Quality Testing Laboratories in rural areas are NABL (National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories) accredited. Getting accreditation from NABL would not only endorse the testing results provided by these Laboratories but will also impact credibility to the efforts of the Department in ensuring the supply of quality water to the rural areas. Also, keeping in view the number of villages i.e. 5,86,655 in the Country, the number of Water Quality Testing Laboratories are insufficient and would not be able to achieve their objective. The Committee, in their successive Reports has

stressed the need for having more water testing laboratories to provide quality potable water to the rural populace. **The Committee, therefore, recommends that the Department prepare time-bound Plan for all such Laboratories for getting accreditation by NABL at the earliest and impress upon the States/UTs to enhance number of Water Quality Testing Laboratories in rural areas.**

(Recommendation SI.No.8)

Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance

2.18 The Committee note that as per operational guidelines for implementation of mission, every State/ UT has to identify and train 5 persons preferably women in each village viz. ASHA workers, health workers, VWSC members, teachers, etc. to conduct water quality testing using Field Testing Kits (FTKs)/bacteriological vials at village level. States/ UTs have been advised to take requisite measures for making available adequate number of FTKs/ bacteriological vials at village level. As reported by States/ UTs, so far, as on 23.10.2024, 24.72 lakh women from 5.07 lakh villages have been trained for water quality testing using FTKs. Further, under JJM, up to 2% of the allocation to States/ UTs can be utilized for Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance (WQM&S) activities, including for procurement of FTKs /H2S vials. The States have been advised to enable the public to get their water samples tested at laboratories at nominal rates which is recommended as Rs.600/- for 16 different parameters.

2.19 The Committee while appreciating the fact that, about 5.07 lakh villages have trained 24.72 lakh women for water quality testing using FTKs, has desired to know the ground reality of the progress made and whether any assessment has been made to ascertain the veracity of information uploaded by the States/UTs on JJM-Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) in this regard. The Committee are of the view that although 2% of the allocation to States/UTs can be utilized for WQM&S activities including procurement of FTKs/H2S vials, it is not a mandatory requirement and may not be used for the designated purpose by any State/UT. In such a scenario, the Committee apprehend the efficacy of WQM&S activities and water quality testing using FTKs and recommend the Department to revise operational guidelines of JJM suitable for ensuring the earmarked 2% allocation be mandatorily used, only for the designated purpose.

(Recommendation SI.No.9)

Performance Audit of JJM

2.20 Jal Jeevan Mission is in the fifth year of its launch and nearing the target date for its envisaged goals (as per data available on JJM, IMIS, around 15.06 Crore i.e. 77.97% out of around 19.32 Crore rural households have access to potable tap water supply as on date). To assess the functionality of tap water connection provided under the mission, Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation undertakes annual assessment through an independent third-party agency, based on standard sampling. The last comparable functionality assessment was conducted in 2022 and Functionality Assessment-2024 is still in progress. The Committee note that there was no annual assessment in 2023 and the present data on functionality of tap water connection is not updated.

2.21 Since, annual assessment of functionality is essential for ensuring long term source and system sustainability and also for carrying out corrective measures based on its findings by States/UTs to maintain system continuity, the Committee recommend that the department should make sincere efforts to expedite Functionality Assessment 2024 and share its findings with States/UTs at the earliest.

2.22 Further, as the JJM is in its fifth year of launch and nearing the target date for its envisaged goals, the Committee also recommends that in order to ascertain its effective implementation, the Department may carry out performance audit of achievements made.

(Recommendation Sl.Nos.10 & 11)

Pending statutory and other Clearances

2.23 The Committee note that various statutory and other clearances are required to be obtained by the State Governments and its implementing agencies (State PHED) for the implementation of JJM projects. The department has nominated a dedicated Deputy Secretary level nodal officer to coordinate with various Central Ministries and respective State Departments for facilitating various clearances required during the implementation of JJM.

2.24 As on 23.10.2024, against 2,888 clearances, 2,264 have been accorded so far by various agencies and 624 clearances are pending across various States out of which 12 clearances are pending at Government of India level. **The Committee while taking a note of the pending clearances recommend that the Department should make concerted efforts**

in close coordination with Central Ministries and respective State Departments and implementing agencies to expedite the pending clearances in a time bound manner in order to facilitate timely execution of JJM projects.

(Recommendation SI.No.12)

Physical performance of SBM(G)-II

2.25 Having achieved the outcomes of Open Defecation Free, in order to focus on ODF Plus activities i.e. ODF Sustainability and to cover all villages with Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM), Phase II of SBM (G) was approved in February, 2020 to be implemented from 2020-21 to 2024-25 .

The major components of the SBM (Grameen)-II are:-

- Construction of Individual household latrines (IHHLs)
- Construction of Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs)
- Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM)
- Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and Capacity Building

However, the Department has conceded that the performance of States under SBM(G)-II during the initial years of implementation was not as planned in the Annual Implementation Plans due to various reasons such as prevalence of Covid-19 pandemic, lack of technical knowhow, State specific issues such as remote areas, difficult terrain, hydro geological conditions etc. However, the Committee is very concerned to observe that Targets viz-a-via Achievements made under the Mission during the last four years in respect of SLWM are much below to their planned targets (only 34.60 targets achieved in SWM and 57% targets achieved in LWM during the last five years 2020-21 till 2023-24)whereas target achieved in respect of ODF Plus (Model) villages during the last five years is only 56%. Further, targets viz-a-viz achievements made in respect of Individual Household Latrines and Community Sanitary Complexes during the last five years are also much below their expected goals in so far as only 31% and 8% targets are achieved during 2024-25 as on October,2024 under both the components respectively.

2.26 The Committee while expressing concern over the said underperformance leading to slow progress of the Mission, recommends that the department make concerted efforts in coordination with all States/UTs to identify and address all the impeding issues

in order to fast track the implementation of the Mission Goals and objectives within the targeted time-line.

(Recommendation SI.No.13)

Financial performance

2.27 The Committee noticed the trend of continuous underutilization of allocated funds during the last three years despite reduction at RE Stage, although it was on marginal scale during the last two financial years. However, Rs. 1,411.46 crore have been utilized out of total allocation of Rs.7,192.00 crore in the current financial year as on 23.10.2024.

2.28 The Committee has further noticed that a substantial portion of the budgetary allocation ranging from 9.15% to 17.21% had been spent on payment of interest on Extra Budgetary Resources during the last five years. During the current Financial year, Rs. 1,033.30 (14% of budgetary allocation) has been earmarked for payment of interest on EBR thereby reducing the availability of funds for effective utilization.

2.29 The Committee express concern over the slow pace of utilization of the funds, so far which is only 19.61% of the allocated budget and includes 36% expenditure on payment of interest on EBR and recommend the Department to make concerted efforts in close coordination with States and implementing agencies, so as to fully utilize the allocated budget in a time-bound manner and also prepare a road map for prudent utilization/release of fund in a more evenly manner during the current financial year, so as to avoid parking of large unused funds with the Single Nodal Account of State Treasury towards the end of the Financial year.

2.30 The Committee further urge the department to avoid raising funds through EBR as the same leads to payment of substantial interest and instead seek more budgetary Grants for the Mission.

(Recommendation SI.No.14 & 15)

The Number of IHHLs and CSCs and incentives for IHHLs

2.31 The Committee observed that there is a reduction in the number of Individual Household Latrines(IHHLs) and Community Sanitary Complexes(CSCs) constructed during FY 2021-22 to

FY 2023-24 in comparison to the year FY 2020-21. The reasons for construction of substantial number of IHHLs in FY 2020-21 is attributed to the fact that majority of the left out households were identified post achievement of ODF status on the basis of base-line survey carried out in 2020-21. The department has been constantly asking the States/UTs to continue the Sanitation campaign so that no one is left behind and newly emerging households get IHHLs. However, the Committee feels that as the deadlines of the Mission are fast approaching, there is an urgent need for a renewed base-line survey in order to identify the left out households in order to avoid any gap in the implementation of the Mission.

2.32 Further, the Committee vide its earlier recommendations, having noted that an incentive of Rs.12,000/- for construction of one unit of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) is being provisioned under SBM(G) to BPL and identified above poverty line households, have opined on the department the need to review and revise the per unit assistance appropriately in rural areas. **Keeping in view the fact that the incentive amount of Rs. 12000/- per unit of IHHL was based on assessment of 2014, the Committee, therefore, reiterates its stand and recommend that the department consider revision of the incentive for IHHLs based on the present rate of inflation.**

(Recommendation SI.No.16)

Functional Assessment of key ODF plus parameters

2.33 The Committee lauds the achievements made under SBM(G)-II wherein 5,57,468 villages out of 5,87,529 villages have declared themselves ODF Plus as on date, under different categories. The Committee notes that the number of villages covered with Solid Waste Management and Liquid Waste Management as on 24.10.2024 are 3,68,274 while 3,987 blocks out of total 7,155 blocks are covered with Plastic Waste Management Units/urban MRF and 5,30,440 vehicles are available in rural areas for SWM.

2.34 The Committee observed that the department has carried out Swachh Survekshan Grammen (SSG)-2023, a yearly exercise, through a third-party survey agency, to assess and verify results claimed by the States and Districts on various households sanitation parameters. The Survey covered 17,304 villages in 729 Districts across India and 85,901 public places namely schools, anganwadis, public health centres, haat/bazaars/religious places etc. in these 17,304 villages. Around 2,60,059 Households were interviewed for their feedback on SBM(G) related issues.

2.35 The Committee feels that the scale of the survey is not adequate to map the functionality of key ODF plus parameters and will give an incomplete projection/report. The Committee, also expresses reservation on the credibility of the third party survey agency, their selection procedures and methodology for survey, veracity of their findings and recommend that the Department devise a more comprehensive and dynamic monitoring mechanism/system for functionality assessment of the key ODF Plus parameters.

(Recommendation SI.No.17)

Solid Waste Management and Plastic Waste Management in Rural areas

2.36 The Committee note that Plastic Waste Management is one of the key component envisaged under SBM(G)-II for managing of non-biodegradable waste at Block level to ensure visual cleanness of the Villages. A funding of Rs.16 Lakhs per block has been provisioned for establishing Plastic Waste Management Unit under SBM(G)-II. In regard to SWM, the Committee note that 4,23,456 villages out of 5,86,655 villages have provision for SWM arrangements with the help of 5,30,440 Sanitation vehicles. The Committee expressed apprehension on the number of Sanitation vehicles and desires to know their categories.

2.37 Further, the Committee while being satisfied with the achievements made by the majority of States/UTs towards SWM Saturation, however, express concern over the availability of insufficient vehicles for Sanitation services in States/UTs specially in those States who have either achieved cent percent SWM targets such as Sikkim, or in those States where the gap towards SWM saturation is 25% or below viz. Karnataka (2%), Uttararakhand (3%), Madhya Pradesh (10%), Mizoram(13%) and Himachal Pradesh(25%).

2.38 Further, the Committee express concern over those States/UTs who are lagging behind in achieving SWM saturation viz Manipur, Meghalaya, Jharkhand, Punjab and Nagaland and the number of blocks covered with Plastic Waste Management Units/ urban MRF which is only 56% to the total Blocks (7155 Blocks) and the functional Plastic Waste Management Units which is only 43% to the total number of Plastic Waste Management Units(3987 PWMU/urban MRF).

2.39 The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Department intensify their efforts on issues/challenges withholding the execution of works/activities in States/UTs lagging

behind and pursue more vigorously with the agencies concerned and State Government for accomplishment of goals within the targeted period.

2.40 The Committee also recommend the department take proactive measures in coordination with the States UTs to augment various activities under SWM and PWM viz. arrangements of sufficient number of Sanitation Vehicles for collection and transportation of solid waste; development of forward linkage for plastic waste management; and arrangements for higher number of functional Plastic Waste Management Units in order to achieve goals of SBM(G)-II.

(Recommendation SI.No.18 & 19)

NEW DELHI
06 February, 2025
17 Magha,1946 (Saka)

RAJIV PRATAP RUDY,
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Water Resources

Targets and Achievements under Individual Household latrines during last 5 years and current year

| State/UT | 2019-20 | | 2020-21 | | 2021-22 | | 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | | 2024-25 | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Target | Ach | Target | Ach | Target | Ach | Target | Ach | Target | Ach | Target | Ach |
| A & N Islands | 2500 | 1926 | 500 | 1704 | 333 | 340 | 242 | 219 | 572 | 141 | 368 | 115 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 150000 | 252585 | 1,90,594 | 84186 | 74891 | 4121 | 30000 | 2804 | 819676 | 119319 | 573685 | 7586 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 0 | 2489 | 12,712 | 11186 | 3307 | 3520 | 3256 | 3190 | 2000 | 3113 | 3100 | 603 |
| Assam | 421518 | 303349 | 5,36,244 | 422561 | 280000 | 82150 | 255929 | 115305 | 300000 | 30339 | 300000 | 1252 |
| Bihar | 850000 | 1323550 | 15,23,000 | 385430 | 1000000 | 16397 | 984000 | 841372 | 300000 | 830399 | 665000 | 342294 |
| Chhattisgarh | 24916 | 112293 | 1,23,604 | 34860 | 154418 | 59644 | 135956 | 54153 | 66318 | 61389 | 117626 | 25265 |
| D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu | 3484 | 0 | 3,578 | 714 | 5199 | 1447 | 1216 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 150 | 0 |
| Goa | 0 | 0 | 3,000 | 0 | 3000 | 0 | 1200 | 0 | 0 | 1853 | 0 | 0 |
| Gujarat | 55253 | 540574 | 4,75,018 | 327053 | 116939 | 109090 | 111639 | 30504 | 24615 | 85385 | 46914 | 22643 |
| Haryana | 250000 | 12332 | 32,815 | 4604 | 17130 | 11128 | 25221 | 11072 | 9380 | 17955 | 6502 | 3926 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 92160 | 146 | 4,426 | 93 | 25719 | 21284 | 14816 | 15247 | 9267 | 10808 | 12363 | 2166 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 0 | 40963 | 1,50,998 | 87223 | 60000 | 15210 | 98000 | 53286 | 51000 | 37893 | 36000 | 36354 |
| Jharkhand | 0 | 191413 | 7,33,114 | 512920 | 193749 | 25339 | 152442 | 25151 | 211093 | 29882 | 399693 | 19999 |
| Karnataka | 575129 | 195942 | 2,23,358 | 209182 | 110465 | 88229 | 113940 | 15703 | 200000 | 65172 | 210000 | 53967 |
| Kerala | 74074 | 636 | 18,800 | 9298 | 16022 | 5104 | 31000 | 4794 | 21412 | 2669 | 23812 | 1931 |
| Ladakh | 0 | 1798 | 0 | 0 | 2000 | 971 | 4873 | 1082 | 2617 | 1962 | 468 | 79 |
| Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 200 | 0 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 960000 | 332141 | 5,54,013 | 173654 | 270000 | 235287 | 190909 | 194284 | 200000 | 215203 | 200000 | 90713 |
| Maharashtra | 836494 | 728988 | 3,25,383 | 251744 | 219699 | 123888 | 191973 | 125729 | 165321 | 121562 | 69153 | 43296 |
| Manipur | 10300 | 11989 | 11,904 | 4070 | 0 | 3980 | 7612 | 6362 | 4500 | 2451 | 5024 | 257 |
| Meghalaya | 0 | 9519 | 54,924 | 30475 | 61893 | 29385 | 43313 | 19577 | 88858 | 5252 | 110240 | 1574 |
| Mizoram | 0 | 673 | 9,718 | 2370 | 5482 | 6347 | 9399 | 0 | 4000 | 2286 | 6600 | 54 |
| Nagaland | 38027 | 1201 | 24,276 | 3592 | 7745 | 9326 | 5005 | 3632 | 4322 | 1984 | 3515 | 4 |
| Odisha | 2061857 | 1314714 | 4,08,441 | 249167 | 240450 | 132824 | 301441 | 127457 | 281585 | 81132 | 400000 | 55712 |
| Puducherry | 7520 | 269 | 2,500 | 667 | 1100 | 650 | 600 | 158 | 600 | 254 | 600 | 41 |
| Punjab | 332801 | 113225 | 1,20,000 | 72245 | 30000 | 15275 | 50000 | 18513 | 30000 | 23873 | 22327 | 3865 |
| Rajasthan | 296000 | 688808 | 5,98,827 | 306587 | 227069 | 145372 | 233569 | 168280 | 132016 | 119242 | 82205 | 50778 |
| Sikkim | 0 | 622 | 2,080 | 1729 | 5200 | 3488 | 2974 | 3809 | 4596 | 3476 | 6510 | 2010 |
| Tamil Nadu | 198568 | 153604 | 2,17,439 | 88122 | 107979 | 100646 | 156012 | 46932 | 70331 | 64930 | 220627 | 87190 |
| Telangana | 336795 | 239319 | 2,56,418 | 112864 | 133236 | 9085 | 121849 | 153 | 302520 | 0 | 303845 | 121 |
| Tripura | 81887 | 79912 | 83,909 | 53601 | 54251 | 12146 | 52759 | 13088 | 41896 | 13734 | 34262 | 6389 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 2733334 | 3746747 | 14,29,347 | 940929 | 942119 | 748386 | 515473 | 364924 | 712029 | 1723864 | 1500000 | 748881 |
| Uttarakhand | 22451 | 19663 | 11,914 | 3927 | 14772 | 11992 | 12326 | 9027 | 8260 | 9254 | 20146 | 11237 |
| West Bengal | 51803 | 670232 | 10,38,627 | 507860 | 721367 | 213333 | 650000 | 456465 | 317816 | 214366 | 101512 | 101380 |
| | 10486871 | 11091622 | 91,81,481 | 4894617 | 5105534 | 2245384 | 4508954 | 2732315 | 4386720 | 3901142 | 5482447 | 1721682 |

Targets and Achievements under Community Sanitation Complexes (CSCs) during last 5 years and current year

| State/UT | 2019-20 | | 2020-21 | | 2021-22 | | 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | | 2024-25 | |
|------------------------------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|------|
| | Target | Ach | Target | Ach | Target | Ach | Target | Ach | Target | Ach | Target | Ach |
| A & N Islands | 89 | 171 | 40 | 85 | 0 | 31 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 17658 | 3800 | 12900 | 318 | 11470 | 43 | 17755 | 334 | 5925 | 2112 | 21508 | 93 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 738 | 300 | 1092 | 974 | 300 | 182 | 100 | 62 | 300 | 72 | 522 | 3 |
| Assam | 649 | 337 | 3728 | 1364 | 6000 | 796 | 4000 | 273 | 1273 | 127 | 800 | 20 |
| Bihar | 2000 | 1 | 16500 | 7599 | 8000 | 1202 | 5303 | 337 | 1066 | 62 | 1030 | 15 |
| Chhattisgarh | 2868 | 2350 | 5043 | 1023 | 6031 | 3863 | 4125 | 2820 | 2506 | 2567 | 2893 | 312 |
| D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu | 20 | 9 | 25 | 0 | 15 | 44 | 5 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Goa | 10 | 521 | 24 | 27 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 37 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Gujarat | 0 | 5116 | 6000 | 1059 | 2232 | 755 | 924 | 214 | 646 | 256 | 528 | 271 |
| Haryana | 5000 | 4082 | 2632 | 544 | 1836 | 495 | 419 | 280 | 0 | 56 | 0 | 9 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 2958 | 385 | 3193 | 219 | 10845 | 615 | 4895 | 782 | 486 | 1321 | 500 | 802 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 2462 | 424 | 5290 | 929 | 1000 | 496 | 2930 | 859 | 2500 | 887 | 1000 | 110 |
| Jharkhand | 5783 | 41 | 6000 | 897 | 100 | 37 | 100 | 51 | 72 | 46 | 234 | 25 |
| Karnataka | 2400 | 165 | 1000 | 409 | 200 | 549 | 665 | 615 | 100 | 452 | 100 | 14 |
| Kerala | 1000 | 227 | 750 | 180 | 500 | 449 | 600 | 176 | 344 | 252 | 690 | 115 |
| Ladakh | 888 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 193 | 16 | 69 | 44 | 63 | 107 | 62 | 0 |
| Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 20 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 1000 | 455 | 10000 | 9612 | 9500 | 5717 | 4141 | 1506 | 2000 | 1078 | 1500 | 201 |
| Maharashtra | 5783 | 12955 | 5942 | 2111 | 11127 | 2904 | 8793 | 3183 | 8094 | 3120 | 12599 | 1331 |
| Manipur | 2000 | 15 | 1101 | 462 | 82 | 269 | 573 | 128 | 500 | 33 | 90 | 67 |
| Meghalaya | 5264 | 59 | 5579 | 60 | 5353 | 106 | 420 | 109 | 275 | 87 | 570 | 150 |
| Mizoram | 1200 | 407 | 67 | 70 | 148 | 1 | 30 | 0 | 30 | 31 | 30 | 0 |
| Nagaland | 770 | 135 | 200 | 324 | 110 | 26 | 240 | 58 | 370 | 137 | 366 | 98 |
| Odisha | 6000 | 32 | 314 | 900 | 1776 | 496 | 2000 | 494 | 500 | 523 | 1587 | 163 |
| Puducherry | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 20 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Punjab | 90 | 4901 | 800 | 1 | 1000 | 275 | 1500 | 518 | 2500 | 424 | 560 | 98 |
| Rajasthan | 7194 | 3177 | 8486 | 9117 | 10163 | 4049 | 7451 | 5070 | 5126 | 1694 | 3000 | 593 |
| Sikkim | 185 | 85 | 185 | 75 | 403 | 135 | 185 | 34 | 182 | 78 | 206 | 44 |
| Tamil Nadu | 1200 | 1583 | 3429 | 1287 | 1028 | 2853 | 2020 | 648 | 3388 | 201 | 4435 | 355 |
| Telangana | 2046 | 5130 | 11741 | 100 | 160 | 528 | 540 | 14 | 1080 | 9 | 540 | 1 |
| Tripura | 200 | 31 | 250 | 35 | 100 | 27 | 100 | 49 | 300 | 86 | 661 | 27 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 6000 | 4 | 11754 | 54775 | 9839 | 4770 | 1460 | 1527 | 0 | 284 | 0 | 172 |
| Uttarakhand | 1022 | 210 | 4225 | 203 | 1136 | 951 | 1148 | 325 | 251 | 361 | 655 | 367 |
| West Bengal | 3500 | 827 | 3472 | 986 | 2469 | 1675 | 3200 | 1195 | 2280 | 1089 | 16390 | 377 |
| | 87977 | 47971 | 131782 | 95745 | 103136 | 34366 | 75713 | 21779 | 42162 | 17558 | 73071 | 5833 |

**MINUTES OF THE THIRD SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER
RESOURCES (2024-25) HELD ON TUESDAY, 29 OCTOBER, 2024**

The Committee sat from 1100 hours to 1400 hours in Committee Room 'C', Ground Floor, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy – Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Narayandas Ahirwar 1
3. Shri Joyanta Basumatary
4. Shri Sher Singh Ghubaya
5. Shri Bapi Halder
6. Md. Rakibul Hussain
7. Smt. Sanjna Jatav
8. Shri Sagar Eshwar Khandre
9. Shri Rodmal Nagar
10. Shri Vishaldada Prakashbapu Patil
11. Shri Dilip Saikia
12. Shri Pratap Chandra Sarangi
13. Shri Dushyant Singh
14. Thiru. Tamilselvan Thanga

RAJYA SABHA

15. Smt. Dharmshila Gupta
16. Shri Balyogi Umeshnath
17. Shri Sanjay Kumar Jha
18. Smt. Seema Dwivedi

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri Chander Mohan - Joint Secretary
2. Shri Ajay Kumar Sood - Director
3. Shri P. Ashok - Deputy Secretary

WITNESSES

Ministry of Jal Shakti-Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------------|--|
| 1. | Ms. Vini Mahajan | Secretary |
| 2. | Shri Ashok K.K. Meena | Officer on Special Duty |
| 3. | Dr. Chandra Bhushan Kumar | Addl. Secretary & Mission Director (JJM) |
| 4. | Ms. Richa Mishra | JS & FA |
| 5. | Shri Samir Kumar | Economic Adviser |
| 6. | Ms. Swati Meena Naik | JS |
| 7. | Shri Jitender Srivastava | Director (SBM) |
| 8. | Shri Karanjit singh | Director (SBM) |
| 9. | Shri Sanjay Kumar Sinha | Director (SBM) |
| 10. | Ms. Swapna Devireddy | Director (SBM) |
| 11. | Shri Rajeev Jauhari | Director (SBM) |
| 12. | Shri Pradeep Singh | Director (SBM) |

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee convened to have oral evidence of the Ministry of Jal Shakti - Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation in connection with the examination of the Demands for Grants (2024-25).

[The representatives of the Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation were, then, ushered in]

3. After welcoming the representatives of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, the Chairperson drew their attention to Direction 55(1) of the Directions by the Speaker regarding confidentiality of the proceedings of the Committee. The Chairman then asked the representatives to make a brief presentation / submission on the budgetary allocation to the Department for the fiscal year 2024-25. Thereafter, the representative of the Department highlighted the salient features of the flagship scheme, i.e., Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) being implemented by the Department with reference to the Demands for Grants (2024-25) through a Power Point presentation.

4. The Committee while examining Demand for Grants for the year 2024-25 of Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation agreed that since Jal Jeevan Mission involves length discussion as subject is vast, hence, the examination of Swachh Bharat Mission

(Grameen) would be taken up separately. After the presentation by the representative of the Department Members sought clarifications on following issues:-

- (i) Measures proposed to be taken for utilization of budgetary allocation for the year 2024-25.
- (ii) Water availability / sustainability of water sources.
- (iii) Recharge of ground water, restoration of water bodies, development of watershed areas and promoting rain-water harvesting
- (iv) Issue pertaining to implementation of effective O&M policy
- (v) Performance audit of various activities under JJM
- (vi) Issue of contaminated ground water and health hazards due to non-availability of potable water in rural areas.
- (vii) Provision of coverage to States/UTs lagging behind in achieving their targets under JJM.
- (viii) Provision of drinking water in water stressed areas, aspirational and quality affected rural habitations and hill areas on priority basis.
- (ix) Water Quality related issues and need for strengthening water Quality Testing Laboratories.
- (x) Issue of Arsenic & Fluoride affected habitations in rural areas.
- (xi) Training of grass root workers at Gram Panchayat level for maintenance, management and operation of rural infrastructure under JJM.
- (xii) Strengthening of Monitoring mechanism.
- (xiii) Information and increased participation of MPs in various activities under JJM.

5. The Chairperson, thereafter, thanked the representatives of the Department of Drinking Water for the presentation made by them and for replying to the queries raised by the Members. The Chairperson asked the Secretary, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation to furnish written replies to those queries raised by the Members which could not be readily replied and on which detailed statistical replies are required, to the Secretariat at the earliest.

[The witnesses, then, withdrew]

6. A copy of the verbatim record of the proceedings of the sitting of the Committee has been kept.

The Committee, then adjourned.

**MINUTES OF THE FOURTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER
RESOURCES (2024-25) HELD ON THURSDAY, 14 NOVEMBER, 2024**

The Committee sat from 1500 hours to 1720 hours in Committee Room '1' Extension-Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy – Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Narayandas Ahirwar
3. Shri Joyanta Basumatary
4. Shri Sher Singh Ghubaya
5. Shri Bapi Halder
6. Md. Rakibul Hussain
7. Shri Sagar Eshwar Khandre
8. Shri Pratap Chandra Sarangi
9. Shri Dushyant Singh
10. Thiru. Tamilselvan Thanga

RAJYA SABHA

11. Dr. Faiyaz Ahmad
12. Smt. Jebi Mather Hisham
13. Smt. Dharmshila Gupta
14. Shri Sanjay Kumar Jha

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri Ajay Kumar Sood - Director
2. Shri P. Ashok - Deputy Secretary

WITNESS

Ministry of Jal Shakti-Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation

| | | |
|----|---------------------------|--|
| 1. | Shri Ashok K.K. Meena | Secretary |
| 2. | Dr. Chandra Bhushan Kumar | Addl. Secretary & Mission Director (JJM) |
| 3. | Shri Jitender Srivastava | Joint Secretary & Mission Director |
| 4. | Shri Samir Kumar | Economic Adviser |
| 5. | Shri Karanjit Singh | Director (SBM) |
| 6. | Ms. Swapna Devi Reddy | Director (SBM) |
| 7. | Shri Yogendra K. Singh | Director |

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee convened to have oral evidence of the Ministry of Jal Shakti- Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation for examination of the Demands for Grants (2024-25) in connection with the 'Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)-Phase-II'.

[The Representatives of the Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation were, then ushered in]

3. After welcoming the representatives of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, the Chairperson drew their attention to Direction 55(1) of the Directions by the Speaker regarding confidentiality of the proceedings of the Committee. The Chairman then asked the representatives to make a brief presentation / submission on the budgetary allocation to the Department for the fiscal year 2024-25. Thereafter, the representative of the Department highlighted the salient features of the flagship scheme, i.e., 'Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)-Phase II' being implemented by the Department with reference to the Demands for Grants (2024-25) through a Power Point presentation.

4. After presentation by the representative of the Department, Members sought clarifications on various issues as mentioned below:-

- (i) Measures proposed to be taken for utilization of budgetary allocation for the year 2024-25
- (ii) Effective O&M policy for better management of asset(s) created under SBM(G)
- (iii) Performance audit of various activities under SBM(G)

- (iv) Issue of behavioral changes in rural masses –challenges and remedies for sustainable sanitations in rural areas and need for effective IEC at Gram Panchayat level under SBM(G)
- (v) Provision of coverage to States/UTs lagging behind in achieving their targets under SBM(G)
- (vi) Issue of insufficient incentives under SBM(G) for constructions of IHHLs to eligible rural households
- (vii) Need for a comprehensive and dynamic Monitoring mechanism.
- (viii) Capacity building of Gram Panchayat for effective utilization of funds available under various schemes for rural sanitation through convergence.

5. The Chairperson, thereafter, thanked the representatives of the Department of Drinking Water for the presentation made by them and for replying to the queries raised by the Members. The Chairperson asked the Secretary, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation to furnish written replies to those queries raised by the Members which could not be readily replied and on which detailed statistical replies are required, to the Secretariat at the earliest.

6. The evidence was concluded.

[The witnesses, then, withdrew]

7. Verbatim record of the proceedings of the sitting of the Committee has been kept.

The Committee, then adjourned.
