

03

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

EIGHTEENTH LOK SABHA

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

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2025-26)

THIRD REPORT



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

March, 2025 / Phalguna, 1946 (Saka)

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STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES
(2024-25)

(EIGHTEENTH LOK SABHA)

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI
DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(2025-26)

Presented to Lok Sabha on 11.03.2025
Laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 11.03.2025



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

March, 2025 / Phalguna, 1946 (Saka)

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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 P. Ashok - Deputy Secretary
4. Shri Gaurav Jain - Assistant Committee Officer

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 Third Report on Demands for Grants (2025-26) 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 25.02.2025.
4. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their sitting held on 10.03.2025.
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
10 March, 2025
19 Phalgun, 1946 (Saka)

RAJIV PRATAP RUDY,
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Water Resources

ABBREVIATIONS

AAP	:	Annual Action Plan
AES	:	Acute Encephalities Syndrome
AIP	:	Annual Implementation Plan
APL	:	Above Poverty Line
BE	:	Budget Estimate
BPL	:	Below Poverty Line
CSCs	:	Community Sanitary Complexes
CSR	:	Corporate Social Responsibility
CWPPs	:	Community Water Purification Plants
DDWS	:	Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation
DEWATS	:	Decentralized. Wastewater Treatment Systems
D MDF	:	District Mineral Development Fund
DPMUs	:	District Programme Management Units
DPRs	:	Detailed Project Reports
DWSM	:	District Water and Sanitation Mission
EBR	:	Extra Budget Resource
EFC	:	Expenditure Finance Committee
FHTC	:	Functional Household Tap Connection
FTKs	:	Field Test Kits
GBS	:	Gross Budgetary Support
GOBARdhan	:	Galvanizing Organic Bio-Agro Resources - DHAN
GP	:	Gram Panchayat
GPDP	:	Gram Panchayat Development Plan
GWM	:	Grey Water Management
IEC	:	Information, Education and Communication
IHHLs	:	Individual Household Latrines
IMIS	:	Integrated Management Information System
ISA	:	Implementation Support Agencies
JE	:	Japanese Encephalities
JJM	:	Jal Jeevan Mission
LWM	:	Liquid Waste Management
MTs	:	Master Trainers
MGNREGS	:	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MoEF&CC	:	Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change
MoRTH	:	Ministry of Road, Transport and Highways
MPLAD/MLALAD	:	Members of Parliament Local Area Development/ Members of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development
MVS	:	Multi Village System
NABL	:	National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories
NCEF	:	National Clean Energy Fund
NGO	:	Non Government Organisation
NHAI	:	National Highways Authority of India
NJJM	:	National Jal Jeevan Mission
NITI	:	National Institution for Transforming India

NRDWP	:	National Rural Drinking Water Programme
NWEs	:	National WASH Experts
NWQSM	:	National Water Quality Sub Mission
ODF	:	Open Defecation Free
O&M	:	Operation & Maintenance
PFMS	:	Public Financial Management System
PRIs	:	Panchayati Raj Institutions
PWMU	:	Plastic Waste Management Unit
PWS	:	Piped Water Supply
RE	:	Revised Estimate
RLBs	:	Rural Local Bodies
SAGY	:	Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana
SBM(G)	:	Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen)
SFC	:	Source Finding Committee
SLSSC	:	State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee
SLWM	:	Solid and Liquid Waste Management
SNA	:	Single Nodal Agency
SPCBs	:	State Pollution Control Boards
SPMUs	:	State Programme Management Units
SVS	:	Single Village Scheme
SWM	:	Solid Waste Management
SWSM	:	State Water and Sanitation Mission
VWSC	:	Village Water Sanitation Committee
WASH	:	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WQM&S	:	Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance

REPORT

PART - I

NARRATION ANALYSIS

I. Introductory

The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation is the nodal Department for overall policy, planning, funding and coordination of two flagship programmes 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 sanitation programmes, 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 This Report aims at examining the Demands for Grants (No. 63) for the financial year 2025-26, raised by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation which was tabled in the House on 11 February, 2025.

II. Analysis of Demands for Grants

1.4 Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation is presently running two Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) and Swachh Bharat Mission-Grameen (SBM-G). Ministry of Finance (MoF), Deptt. of Economic Affairs has allocated a total Budget of Rs. 74226.02 crores to this Department for Financial Year 2025-26. The break-up of ceilings of the Budget for both the Schemes and Establishment of the Deptt. for the FY 2025-26 is as under:

(Rupees in crores)

S. No.	Scheme Name	Budget Estimates (BE) 2025-26
1.	Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)	67000.00
2.	Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen)	7192.00
3.	Establishment Expenditure	34.02
	Total	74226.02

1.5 Regarding the budgetary allocations and expenditure of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation for the last few years, the Department submitted the following information:

DDWS - Allocation and Expenditure

(Rs. in crore)

Year	BE	RE	Actual
2020-21	21518.10	17023.50	15967.44
2021-22	60030.45	51036.90	43251.68
2022-23	67221.12	60029.12	59790.44
2023-24	77223.00	77032.65	76826.75
2024-25	77390.68	29916.68	24360.52*
2025-26	74226.02	-	-

* As on 24.01.2025

III. Jal Jeevan Mission

1.6 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. The erstwhile National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) has been subsumed under JJM.

1.7 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.

(i) **Financial Allocation under JJM**

1.8 The Details viz. BE, RE and actual expenditures under 'JJM' for last few years is given as under:

(Rs in Crore)

	JJM		
Year	BE	RE	Actual Exp*
2020-21	11500.00	11000.00	10999.94
2021-22	50011.00	45011.00	40125.64
2022-23	60000.00	55000.00	54839.79
2023-24	70000.00	70000.00	69992.37
2024-25*	70162.90	22694.00#	21979.99
2025-26	67000.00	-	-

* As on 12.02.2025 #restricted to approved central outlay of Rs. 2,08,652 Crore

1.9 On being asked about the reasons for huge reduction under the 'JJM' allocation for FY 2024-25 at RE stage, the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation replied as under:

"...Hon'ble Finance Minister during her budget speech 2025-26 has announced extension of Jal Jeevan Mission till 2028 with an enhanced total outlay. For expeditious implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission in 2025-26, an amount of Rs. 67,000 Crore has now been proposed by Ministry of Finance (MoF) at BE stage".

1.10 When further enquired regarding the major items of expenditure anticipated during the FY 2025-26, the Department submitted as under:

"The Mission's focus will be on the quality of infrastructure and O&M of rural piped water supply schemes through "Jan Bhagidhari". MoUs will be signed with States/UTs, to ensure sustainability and citizen-centric water service delivery. The Department is finalizing the proposal, inter alia including financial requirements, aiming at Structural Reforms for transforming the rural water supply sector from "Department based approach" to "service delivery approach" with a citizen centric approach".

(ii) **Physical Progress under JJM**

(Nos. in Crore)

Physical Progress under JJM		
Year	Cumulative Achievements	%
15 th Aug., 2019	3.23	16.68
2019-20	4.06	20.97
2020-21	7.29	37.65
2021-22	9.37	48.40
2022-23	11.64	60.12
2023-24	14.62	75.52
2024-25*	15.45	79.81

*As on 12.02.2025

1.11 At the time of announcement of JJM on 15th August 2019, 3.23 Crore rural households (17%) of the country had tap water connections. Since then, around 12.19 Crore families living in rural areas have been provided with tap water connections in their homes. Now, out of more than 19.36 Crore rural households, around 15.45 Crore (79.81%) rural families of the country have assured potable tap water supply in their homes, improving their quality of life and enhancing 'ease of living'.

1.12 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, 2026	Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh, Lakshadweep, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand (15 States/ UTs)
March, 2027	Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha (5 States)
August, 2027	Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal (3 States)

(iii) State/ UT-wise Details of rural households provided with tap connection and yet to be provided with tap connection

1.13 The details of rural households provided with tap connection and yet to be provided with tap connection is given as under:

State/ UT-wise details of rural households provided with tap connection and yet to be provided with tap connection

(As on 12.02.2025)

(No. in lakh)

S. No.	State	Total Rural HHs	HHs with tap connection		HHs yet to be provided
			In No.	%	
1	West Bengal	175.57	95.70	54.51	79.86
2	Rajasthan	107.77	59.70	55.39	48.07
3	Madhya Pradesh	111.89	75.29	67.29	36.60
4	Uttar Pradesh	267.24	234.26	87.66	32.98
5	Kerala	70.80	38.41	54.25	32.39
6	Jharkhand	62.56	34.19	54.66	28.37
7	Andhra Pradesh	95.53	70.47	73.77	25.06
8	Odisha	88.70	67.78	76.42	20.91
9	Maharashtra	146.81	129.65	88.31	17.15
10	Karnataka	101.32	84.39	83.29	16.93
11	Tamil Nadu	125.28	110.71	88.37	14.57
12	Assam	72.25	58.76	81.32	13.49
13	Chhattisgarh	50.04	40.21	80.36	9.83
14	Bihar	167.55	160.36	95.71	7.19
15	Jammu & Kashmir	19.24	15.56	80.88	3.68
16	Meghalaya	6.51	5.32	81.76	1.19
17	Tripura	7.51	6.38	84.95	1.13
18	Manipur	4.52	3.59	79.59	0.92
19	Uttarakhand	14.51	14.11	97.25	0.40
20	Nagaland	3.64	3.37	92.69	0.27
21	Sikkim	1.33	1.21	90.83	0.12
22	Ladakh	0.41	0.39	96.06	0.02
23	Lakshadweep	0.13	0.12	91.41	0.01
24	A & N Islands	0.62	0.62	100.00	-
25	Arunachal Pradesh	2.29	2.29	100.00	-
26	DNH & DD	0.85	0.85	100.00	-
27	Goa	2.64	2.64	100.00	-
28	Gujarat	91.18	91.18	100.00	-
29	Haryana	30.41	30.41	100.00	-
30	Himachal Pradesh	17.09	17.09	100.00	-
31	Mizoram	1.33	1.33	100.00	-

32	Puducherry	1.15	1.15	100.00	-
33	Punjab	34.27	34.27	100.00	-
34	Telangana	53.98	53.98	100.00	-
	Total	19,36.88	15,45.74	79.81	3,91.14

Source: JJM-IMIS

1.14 On being asked about the major constraints/problems hampering the implementation of JJM in the States which have maximum number of remaining households to be provided Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC), the DDWS furnished as follows:

“As reported, out of 3.91 Crore households yet to be provided with tap water connections are spread across 23 States/ UTs and out of these 3.91 Crore households, more than 99.55% households are spread across 17 States/ UTs.

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.

Regular review meetings at highest level inter alia including Union Ministers, Chief Ministers of the States, Cabinet Secretary, Chief Secretaries, Secretary and Secretary in charge in respective States/ UTs including conferences, workshops, video conferences, are being held as well as field visits are taken up wherein States are advised to plan and expedite the implementation of the mission to meet envisaged objectives”.

(iv) Contamination of Drinking Water

1.15 When enquired by the Committee regarding the Status of districts having quality affected habitations including iron, salinity, nitrate and heavy metals where short-term measures not provided, the Department in its written reply furnished as under:

“As on 12.02.2025, 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”.

Status of Districts having Quality Affected habitations including Iron, Salinity, Nitrate, & Heavy Metals where short-term measures not provided

S. No	State	District	No of Quality Affected Habitations (Iron, Salinity, Nitrate, & Heavy Metals) *	PWS planned	PWS yet to be planned
1	Assam	Bajali	28	28	0
2	Assam	Barpeta	9	9	0
3	Assam	Biswanath	329	319	10
4	Assam	Bongaigaon	25	25	0
5	Assam	Charaideo	113	105	8
6	Assam	Chirang	43	43	0
7	Assam	Darrang	437	437	0
8	Assam	Dhemaji	236	208	28
9	Assam	Dhubri	11	10	1
10	Assam	Dibrugarh	16	11	5
11	Assam	Goalpara	1	1	0
12	Assam	Golaghat	226	213	13
13	Assam	Hojai	3	3	0
14	Assam	Jorhat	44	44	0
15	Assam	Kamrup	39	39	0
16	Assam	KarbiAnglong	26	23	3
17	Assam	Kokrajhar	48	47	1
18	Assam	Lakhimpur	12	12	0
19	Assam	Marigaon	1	1	0
20	Assam	Nagaon	104	104	0
21	Assam	Nalbari	1	1	0
22	Assam	Sivasagar	25	25	0
23	Assam	Sonitpur	171	161	10
24	Assam	Tamulpur	10	10	0
25	Assam	Tinsukia	248	243	5
26	Assam	Udalguri	78	78	0
27	Bihar	Saharsa	51	50	1
28	Kerala	Alappuzha	12	12	0
29	Kerala	Idukki	3	3	0
30	Kerala	Kannur	21	21	0
31	Kerala	Kasaragod	2	2	0
32	Kerala	Kozhikode	15	15	0
33	Kerala	Malappuram	8	8	0
34	Kerala	Palakkad	2	2	0
35	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	1	1	0
36	Kerala	Thrissur	2	2	0
37	Kerala	Wayanad	8	8	0
38	Odisha	Gajapati	48	46	2
39	Odisha	Ganjam	6	6	0
40	Odisha	Jagatsinghapur	41	40	1
41	Odisha	Jharsuguda	1	1	0

S. No	State	District	No of Quality Affected Habitations (Iron, Salinity, Nitrate, & Heavy Metals) *	PWS planned	PWS yet to be planned
42	Odisha	Kalahandi	3	3	0
43	Odisha	Kandhamal	102	92	10
44	Odisha	Khordha	1	1	0
45	Odisha	Koraput	288	288	0
46	Odisha	Malkangiri	196	196	0
47	Odisha	Nabarangpur	15	14	1
48	Odisha	Nayagarh	11	11	0
49	Odisha	Puri	39	39	0
50	Odisha	Rayagada	48	48	0
51	Odisha	Sonepur	1	1	0
52	Odisha	Sundargarh	2	2	0
53	Punjab	Fatehgarh Sahib	1	1	0
54	Punjab	Fazilka	6	6	0
55	Punjab	Ferozepur	2	2	0
56	Punjab	Moga	1	1	0
57	Punjab	Patiala	2	2	0
58	Punjab	Rupnagar	7	7	0
59	Rajasthan	Alwar	9	9	0
60	Rajasthan	Balotra	1143	945	198
61	Rajasthan	Banswara	3	3	0
62	Rajasthan	Baran	2	0	2
63	Rajasthan	Barmer	5767	4366	1401
64	Rajasthan	Beawar	6	6	0
65	Rajasthan	Bharatpur	56	56	0
66	Rajasthan	Bhilwara	6	6	0
67	Rajasthan	Bikaner	83	83	0
68	Rajasthan	Bundi	50	26	24
69	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	68	68	0
70	Rajasthan	Dausa	18	18	0
71	Rajasthan	Deeg	281	281	0
72	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	12	12	0
73	Rajasthan	Gangapurcity	12	12	0
74	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	1	1	0
75	Rajasthan	Jaipur (Gramin)	2	2	0
76	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	18	18	0
77	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu	5	5	0
78	Rajasthan	Jodhpur (Gramin)	4	4	0
79	Rajasthan	Karauli	4	4	0
80	Rajasthan	Kota	23	15	8
81	Rajasthan	Kotputli-Behror	2	2	0
82	Rajasthan	Pali	4	4	0
83	Rajasthan	Phalodi	438	438	0
84	Rajasthan	Pratapgarh	94	94	0

S. No	State	District	No of Quality Affected Habitations (Iron, Salinity, Nitrate, & Heavy Metals) *	PWS planned	PWS yet to be planned
85	Rajasthan	Rajsamand	10	10	0
86	Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur	2	2	0
87	Rajasthan	Shahpura	2	2	0
88	Rajasthan	Sikar	9	9	0
89	Rajasthan	Udaipur	37	37	0
90	Tripura	Dhalai	28	28	0
91	Tripura	Gomati	17	17	0
92	Tripura	Khowai	13	13	0
93	Tripura	Sepahijala	3	3	0
94	Tripura	South Tripura	46	46	0
95	Tripura	Unakoti	24	24	0
96	Tripura	West Tripura	10	10	0
Grand Total			11,348	9,612	1,736

*All Arsenic and Fluoride affected habitations covered with Community water purification plants (CWPPs)

Source: JJM-IMIS

(v) Water quality contamination due to radioactive elements

1.16 In response to a query regarding the States/UTs affected by water contamination due to radioactive elements and the measures taken to address this menace, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

“As reported by States, 32 habitations in 9 districts of Punjab are affected by uranium contamination. Out of these, 22 habitations have already been provided with short-term measures viz. community water purification plants (CWPP) and individual household purifiers (IHP). Further, coverage of tap water supply under JJM is being prioritized in all the remaining water quality affected habitations”.

1.17 On being further asked as to whether any standard has been fixed with regard to permissible limit of presence of radioactive element in drinking water in India, the DDWS stated as follows:

“Jal Jeevan Mission envisages tap water supply meeting the prescribed quality i.e. BIS 10500:2012 which specifies the maximum permissible limits for radioactive residues, with alpha and beta emitters limited at 0.1 Bq/l and 1.0 Bq/l respectively. The standard encompasses all radioactive elements, including uranium. Additionally, in its 3rd amendment (FAD 14) published in February 2021, BIS has included Uranium concentration in drinking water specification, setting the maximum acceptable limit at 0.03 mg/l”.

1.18 When asked regarding the specific adverse health effects of consuming drinking water contaminated with radioactive elements, especially uranium, the DDWS stated as follows:

“As per WHO study and scientific research published in various journals, it is observed that Uranium can accumulate and be retained in various organs and tissues, such as the kidneys, liver, and bones, for durations ranging from days to years. Exceeding these values makes the water unsuitable for consumption”.

(vi) Water Quality Testing laboratories & National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) Accreditation

1.19 When asked to furnish State/UT-wise details of total number of Water Quality Testing Laboratories accredited by NABL and any time-bound action being prepared for making remaining water testing labs NABL accredited, the Department in its written reply stated as follows:

“Out of 2,180 laboratories, 1,580 laboratories have been NABL accredited. The department is continuously involved with State to get all labs NABL accredited for both chemical and bacteriological parameters at the earliest. Further, States through 3rd Chief Secretaries Conference held in December 2023 have been advised to have at least 1 NABL accredited laboratory by March, 2025”.

Details of Water Quality Testing Laboratories accredited by NABL

(As on 12.02.2025)

S.No.	State	Total Labs	Total accredited/ NABL recognition
1	A & N Islands	11	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	112	81
3	Arunachal Pradesh	38	0
4	Assam	83	81
5	Bihar	123	13
6	Chhattisgarh	76	47
7	DNH & DD	2	1
8	Goa	15	15
9	Gujarat	80	76

10	Haryana	44	42
11	Himachal Pradesh	76	60
12	Jammu & Kashmir	98	42
13	Jharkhand	31	31
14	Karnataka	84	75
15	Kerala	89	83
16	Ladakh	9	2
17	Lakshadweep	9	0
18	Madhya Pradesh	155	155
19	Maharashtra	178	177
20	Manipur	13	13
21	Meghalaya	30	7
22	Mizoram	27	2
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	141	77
33	Uttarakhand	27	27
34	West Bengal	239	216
Total		2180	1580

Source: JJM-IMIS

1.20 The Department has also furnished that under JJM, up to 2% of the allocation to States/ UTs can be utilized for Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance (WQM&S) activities, including setting up, upgradation, improving the functioning and strengthening of drinking water quality testing laboratories, procurement of FTKs /H2S vials etc.

(vii) Safe drinking water supply in all Schools, Anganwadi centres and Ashramshalas

1.21 The Department has stated that Children are more susceptible to water-borne diseases and prolonged consumption of contaminated water, which may affect their overall wellbeing and development. In the wake of CoVid-19 pandemic, a need was felt

to have assured tap water supply in schools, anganwadi centres and ashramshalas (tribal residential schools). Similarly, hand-washing facilities and tap water in toilets was expected to help in maintaining proper hygiene and improved sanitation. Thus, giving priority to children's health and wellbeing, a special campaign was launched on 2nd October, 2020 to bring awareness and make concerted efforts for making provision of tap water supply in these institutions for purposes of drinking, cooking mid-day meals, hand washing and use in toilets. Further, emphasis is also given on rain water harvesting and grey water management in these centres of learning, so that the children will learn different aspects of water management and imbibe the same. As reported by States/ UTs, so far, in around 9.32 lakh (89%) schools and 9.69 lakh (85%) anganwadi centres (AWCs) provisions of potable tap water supply have been made.

1.22 Further, the status of tap water connections in Schools and Anganwadis is given as under:

Status of tap water connection in Schools

(As on 12.02.2025)

S. No	State/ UT	No. of Schools	No. of Schools with tap water supply	In %
1.	A & N Islands	368	368	100.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	41,228	41,228	100.00
3.	D&NH and D&D	411	411	100.00
4.	Goa	1,090	1,090	100.00
5.	Lakshadweep	33	33	100.00
6.	Mizoram	2,371	2,371	100.00
7.	Sikkim	1,027	1,027	100.00
8.	Uttarakhand	19,123	19,109	99.93
9.	Kerala	10,877	10,865	99.89
10.	Tamil Nadu	38,855	38,814	99.89
11.	Gujarat	29,754	29,686	99.77
12.	Uttar Pradesh	1,16,524	1,16,237	99.75
13.	Punjab	22,389	22,314	99.67
14.	Karnataka	42,072	41,919	99.64
15.	Haryana	12,818	12,752	99.49
16.	Maharashtra	77,725	76,809	98.82
17.	Telangana	22,845	22,520	98.58
18.	Ladakh	891	876	98.32
19.	Bihar	71,323	70,083	98.26

20.	Himachal Pradesh	17,251	16,916	98.06
21.	Tripura	4,512	4,347	96.34
22.	Jammu & Kashmir	22,422	21,539	96.06
23.	Assam	44,252	42,149	95.25
24.	Chhattisgarh	46,280	43,926	94.91
25.	Manipur	3,456	3,279	94.88
26.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,915	2,722	93.38
27.	Jharkhand	41,408	37,338	90.17
28.	Puducherry	390	349	89.49
29.	Nagaland	1,932	1,717	88.87
30.	Madhya Pradesh	93,419	75,874	81.22
31.	Meghalaya	13,821	10,504	76.00
32.	West Bengal	72,755	54,604	75.05
33.	Odisha	53,997	39,698	73.52
34.	Rajasthan	1,12,973	68,966	61.05
	Total	10,43,507	9,32,440	89.36

Source: JJM-IMIS

Status of tap water connection in AWCs

(As on 12.02.2025)

S. No	State/ UT	No. of AWCs	No. of AWCs with tap water supply	In %
1.	A & N Islands	558	558	100.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	42,221	42,221	100.00
3.	D&NH and D&D	369	369	100.00
4.	Goa	529	529	100.00
5.	Lakshadweep	53	53	100.00
6.	Sikkim	1,216	1,216	100.00
7.	Uttarakhand	16,439	16,437	99.99
8.	Tamil Nadu	40,242	40,182	99.85
9.	Gujarat	42,279	42,051	99.46
10.	Haryana	21,406	21,280	99.41
11.	Mizoram	1,567	1,556	99.3
12.	Punjab	22,120	21,963	99.29
13.	Uttar Pradesh	1,56,304	1,54,760	99.01
14.	Karnataka	53,700	53,161	99.00
15.	Kerala	26,783	26,464	98.81
16.	Himachal Pradesh	17,679	17,407	98.46
17.	Maharashtra	90,661	89,148	98.33
18.	Telangana	27,257	26,782	98.26

S.	State/ UT	No. of AWCs	No. of AWCs with tap water supply	In %
19.	Bihar	96,979	94,888	97.84
20.	Ladakh	964	941	97.61
21.	Tripura	8,777	8,434	96.09
22.	Jammu & Kashmir	23,926	22,901	95.72
23.	Manipur	7,972	7,593	95.25
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	5,725	5,320	92.93
25.	Chhattisgarh	45,731	41,665	91.11
26.	Assam	37,445	33,968	90.71
27.	Puducherry	413	370	89.59
28.	Jharkhand	38,432	31,618	82.27
29.	Meghalaya	4,760	3,701	77.75
30.	Nagaland	3,980	3,071	77.16
31.	Madhya Pradesh	66,896	43,842	65.54
32.	Odisha	53,823	33,922	63.03
33.	Rajasthan	69,639	39,342	56.49
34.	West Bengal	1,11,074	41,866	37.69
Total		11,37,919	9,69,579	85.21

Source: JJM-IMIS

(viii) Village Action Plans (VAPs)

1.23 The Department has apprised the Committee that the soul of the Jal Jeevan Mission is 'community participation' commencing from the planning of the water supply scheme to regular operation and maintenance for assured service delivery. Village Action Plan (VAP) dovetails resources available at village level under various programmes like 15th Finance Commission tied grant for water & sanitation to RLBs/ PRIs, JJM, SBM(G), MGNREGS, MP/ MLA - Local Area Development Funds, District Mineral Development Fund (DMDF), CSR Fund, community contributions, etc. for ensuring sustainability and smooth operation & maintenance of rural water supply schemes during their design period. So far, out of 5.85 lakh villages, 5.29 lakh (>90%) VWSCs have been constituted and 5.20 VAPs (>88%) have been prepared. Out of the remaining villages, majority of the villages are from the States of Bihar and Telangana which are not availing central grants under JJMs since 2021-22. However, the State of Telangana has been reported as Har Ghar Jal state and Bihar has reported coverage of 95.71% households with tap water supply.

Details of VWSC/ Pani Samiti/ Village Council constituted and VAPs prepared in States/ UTs

S. No.	State	Total Villages	No. of VWSC/ Pani Samiti/ Village Council constituted	No. of VAP prepared
1	A & N Islands	265	265	265
2	Andhra Pradesh	15,999	15,915	15,879
3	Arunachal Pradesh	5,133	5,116	5,123
4	Assam	24,487	19,510	17,956
5	Bihar	37,308	2,263	700
6	Chhattisgarh	19,656	19,626	19,645
7	DNH & DD	96	96	0
8	Goa	373	373	366
9	Gujarat	18,024	17,743	17,801
10	Haryana	6,600	6,481	6,498
11	Himachal Pradesh	17,633	17,245	17,255
12	Jammu & Kashmir	6,154	5,511	5,169
13	Jharkhand	29,398	28,735	29,174
14	Karnataka	26,592	25,553	26,093
15	Kerala	1,435	1,409	1,410
16	Ladakh	240	235	235
17	Lakshadweep	10	10	10
18	Madhya Pradesh	51,154	44,182	44,173
19	Maharashtra	40,297	40,174	40,193
20	Manipur	2,556	2,549	2,549
21	Meghalaya	6,457	6,443	6,445
22	Mizoram	637	636	636
23	Nagaland	1,425	1,402	1,412
24	Odisha	46,531	45,585	44,940
25	Puducherry	91	90	90
26	Punjab	11,977	11,830	11,877
27	Rajasthan	42,327	41,896	41,886
28	Sikkim	400	391	394
29	Tamil Nadu	11,792	11,558	11,558
30	Telangana	9,693	6,614	0
31	Tripura	765	727	727
32	Uttar Pradesh	97,073	96,162	96,688
33	Uttarakhand	14,985	14,866	14,863
34	West Bengal	38,268	38,125	37,993
Total		5,85,831	5,29,316 (90.35%)	5,20,003 (88.76%)

Source: JJM-IMIS

1.24 The Committee have been further informed by the Department that 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:

- i. strengthening of local drinking water sources;
- ii. in-village water supply infrastructure to provide tap water connections;
- iii. grey-water treatment and reuse; and
- iv. 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.

(ix) Road repair works after laying of pipelines under JJM

1.25 It has come to the notice that in several States after laying water pipelines, the damaged roads are not rehabilitated or properly repaired. Further, the damaged roads are often filled with soil or kept open instead of bringing them back to their original form. This not only gives shabby look but also lead to obstacles/hassles to the commuters.

1.26 When asked to furnish the States where this issue is more prominent and the steps taken to address this problem, the DDWS submitted as follows:

“...National WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) experts have also been deployed to assist the States/ UTs to provide technical assistance at field level and carry ground truthing of JJM works in the villages. During the 11,900 visits in 7,116 villages across 23 States in the Country, in 87.22% cases pipe were reported to be laid properly/ laying was being done with adequate support and earth cover and for others the States have been advised to take requisite corrective actions. State/ UT-wise details are at Annex-11(JJM).

Further, 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”.

**State/ UT-wise details of status of laying of water supply pipes as reported by
NWEs**

(As on 12.02.2025)

S.No.	State/UT	Laid properly	Deficiencies reported in Pipe laying	% of pipes laid properly
1	Himachal Pradesh	9	0	100.00%
2	Tripura	32	0	100.00%
3	Haryana	69	1	98.57%
4	Ladakh	51	1	98.08%
5	Karnataka	631	23	96.48%
6	Gujarat	50	4	92.59%
7	Kerala	247	20	92.51%
8	Chhattisgarh	738	60	92.48%
9	Uttarakhand	102	10	91.07%
10	Uttar Pradesh	1487	149	90.89%
11	West Bengal	654	79	89.22%
12	Meghalaya	123	15	89.13%
13	Rajasthan	1020	131	88.62%
14	Assam	718	96	88.21%
15	Andhra Pradesh	476	65	87.99%
16	Odisha	780	112	87.44%
17	Madhya Pradesh	1141	175	86.70%
18	Tamil Nadu	573	101	85.01%
19	Maharashtra	703	136	83.79%
20	Jharkhand	508	153	76.85%
21	Punjab	245	101	70.81%
22	Sikkim	22	17	56.41%
23	Arunachal Pradesh	0	72	0.00%
	Total	10379	1521	87.22%

Source: JJM-IMIS

(x) Streamlining the process of pending clearances for Rural Water Supply Projects

1.27 The Department has furnished that in order to assist the States to get various Statutory and other clearances (NHAI, railways, GAIL, Defence etc), a nodal officer has

been assigned the task of coordinating with States and respective Central Ministry/ Agency since 2022-23. A separate link has been created in JJM IMIS for receiving and monitoring of schemes seeking various clearances. Special orientation sessions have been carried out to the State Officers on NHAI, Railways and Forest Clearances.

Status of pending Clearances for Rural Water Supply Projects

(As on 12.02.2025)

Nodal Agency		Forests		NHAI		Railways		GAIL		Others		Total	
S. No.	State	Applied	Pending	Applied	Pending	Applied	Pending	Applied	Pending	Applied	Pending	Applied	Pending
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
2	Assam	0	0	3	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	14	1
3	Chhattisgarh	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
4	Jharkhand	42	7	28	1	51	1	0	0	95	4	216	13
5	Karnataka	8	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	11	0
6	Kerala	97	33	67	29	93	13	0	0	66	14	323	89
7	Madhya Pradesh	108	83	3	0	25	9	3	0	1	0	140	92
8	Maharashtra	597	40	268	0	285	0	0	0	477	0	1,627	40
9	Odisha	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
10	Punjab	20	0	4	0	14	0	0	0	5	0	43	0
11	Rajasthan	5	4	4	3	2	0	0	0	2	2	13	9
12	Sikkim	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
13	Tamil Nadu	10	0	68	0	180	0	0	0	47	0	305	0
14	Uttar Pradesh	31	4	65	16	210	61	0	0	29	3	335	84
15	West Bengal	6	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	11	1
	Total	927	171	515	51	876	84	3	0	724	23	3,045	329

Source: JJM-IMIS

IV Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen)

1.28 The Department has apprised the Committee that 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.

1.29 Under SBM(G), for construction of individual household latrine (IHHL), incentive of Rs.12000/- (including the State share) is provided to all the BPL households and identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (SC/ST, Small and Marginal Farmers, Landless Labourers with Homestead, Physically Handicapped Women headed households). States have the flexibility to provide additional share from State funds. Besides, financial assistance is also provided for construction of community sanitary complexes and for making Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) arrangements in villages. Under the SBM(G), the focus has been on behavior change. Community based collective behavior change has been the preferred approach, although the States are free to choose the approach best suited to them.

1.30 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. The programme has been extended upto 2025-26.

1.31 *Components of the SBM (Grameen):* The major components of the SBM (Grameen) are:-

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

1.32 *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) Sanitation Coverage

1.33 As per the information furnished by the Department, Sanitation Coverage as on 2.10.2014 was 38.7%. As per the data reported by the States/UTs on the online Integrated Management Information System of SBM(G), about 11.80 crore Individual Household Latrines (HHLs) have been constructed upto 22.1.2025 under the programme and as a result the sanitation coverage has increased to 100%.

(ii) Financial performance under SBM(G)II

1.34 The Budget Estimates, Revised Estimate and Actual expenditure under Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) during the last few years are given below.

Budgetary Allocation and Expenditure under SBM (G)

(Rs. in crore)

Financial Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Utilization
2020-21	9994.10	6000.00	4947.92
2021-22	9994.10	6000.00	3111.37
2022-23	7192.00	5000.00	4925.14
2023-24	7192.00	7000.00	6802.58
2024-25	7192.00	7192.00	2354.60*
2025-26	7192.00	-	-

* As on 24.01.2025

1.35 In response to a query regarding underutilization of the budgetary allocations in the Financial Year 2024-25, the Department furnished as under:

“SBM(G) Phase II has been designed as a novel model of convergence between the programmes due to which the implementation of the programme was slow in the initial phase. The implementation was also slow due to lack of technical know-how in respect of SLWM interventions. Further, the prevalent conditions of Covid-19 pandemic has also contributed to the underutilization of funds by the States. In the current FY, MoF has introduced a new system (integrated with e-kuber of RBI) for ‘just-in-time’ release of funds, in which funds are to be released on daily basis based on the payment files received from the States. Funds are to be released to the States through this new system only. So far, 26 States have been selected for onboarding the new system, out of which only 13 States have onboarded the module so far and only 7 States have started expenditure in the new system. Due to pending onboarding of the States in the new system, funds could not be released to the States as per instructions of MoF. This resulted in low utilization of budget in the current financial year”.

1.36 When further asked as to why the BE allocation for SBM(G) II for the financial year of 2025-26 has been kept at same level of BE of 2024-25 while only 33 per cent (appx.) of the RE allocation is stated to be utilised, the Department submitted as under:

“As per the Cabinet approval, SBM(G) Ph-II was approved till 2024-25 which has now been extended till 2025-26. In the Annual Implementation Plan 2024-25, the States/UTs have projected a total Centre share requirement of Rs. 16,088 crores. In 2024-25, 26 States have been selected for onboarding SNA-SPARSH, a new system introduced by Department of Expenditure (DoE), Ministry of Finance (MoF) for just-in-time release. In the new system, the State Finance Department has to develop a State Finance Management System and provide training to all the IAs for processing payment files in the new system. As per the instructions issued by DoE, MoF, funds could not be released to these States as per the existing procedure in their SNA a/c. Till December, 2024, only 6 States had on boarded SNA SPARSH which have increased to 13 as on 12.02.2025. Remaining States were not been able to onboard SNA SPARSH due to non-preparedness by the States to onboard the new system. Though many of the States become eligible for release under the programme, funds could not be released to the States as they could not onboard SNA-SPARSH. Even the States which have onboarded SNA-SPARSH, expenditure was very low for the States except Rajasthan and Odisha due to the new systems. This has resulted in low utilization of BE

allocation in 2024-25. Since, 2025-26 is the last year of SBM Ph-II, the States will require funds to complete their works as per their AIP for 2025-26. It is also expected that by the next financial year, the States will be able to onboard SNA-SPARSH and start expenditure in the new system. Hence, utilization in the next financial year is expected to be expedited”.

1.37 On the issue of payment under Extra Budgetary Resources (EBR), the representative of the Department stated as follows”

“Sir, the EBR payments pertain to the funding that was taken in the phase one. We had taken extra budgetary resources funding and in the Cabinet note itself, it was specified that the interest payments for these that comes to roughly Rs.1031 crore per year. We have to pay this till 2030. This will come out from the SBM funds only.

1.38 During the examination of DFG (2025-26) of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, the Committee have been apprised that the total estimated outlay for SBM (G) –II, is Rs. 1.40 lakh crore. The budgetary support under SBM (G) is Rs. 52,500 crore [Centre Rs. 36,600 crore + State Rs. 17,900 crore].Further, the source of funding for this outlay is as follows:

Source of Funding	Outlay (Rs. In Crore)
SBM (G)	52,497.00
15 th Finance Commission Grants	51,057.00
MGNREGS	24,823.00
Business Models	6,336.00
Other	6,168.00
Total funds	1,40,881.00

The programme has been extended upto 2025-26.

1.39 In response to a query regarding utilization of total outlay of Rs. 1.40 crore for SBM (G) – II, which is being funded from different sources, the representative of the DDWS stated as follows:

“सर,15वें फाइनेंस कमीशन की एक अलग प्रक्रिया है कि किस हिसाब से पैसा जाएगा। उसका एक प्रावधान बनाया गया है कि पॉपुलेशन के बेसिस पर और स्टेट्स को डिफ्रेंट लेवल पर रख कर, स्टेट का एक पैरामीटर फिक्स होता है। उस पैरामीटर में स्टेट के अंदर 100 परसेंट जो डिवाॅल्यूशन है, वह डिवाॅल्यूशन फिर डिवाइड होता है कि वे जिला परिषद्

को कितना देंगे, पंचायत समिति को कितना देंगे और ग्राम पंचायत को कितना देंगे। उसमें भारत सरकार का डॉयरेक्शन था कि मिनिमम 75 परसेंट ग्राम पंचायत के पास जाएगा। उस पैसे के लिए हम लोगों ने एक गाइडलाइन निकलवाया है, चूंकि हम लोगों को कंवर्जन्स करना था, एसबीएम ग्रामीण में पैसा खर्च करवाना है तो उसमें यह कहा गया कि 30 per cent of money going to the gram panchayat, zila parishad and panchayat samiti would be tied only for sanitation purposes and उस सैनिटेशन परपसेज में वैरियस कंपोनेंट बता दिए गए और कहा गया कि इस पैसे को उसके लिए यूज कर सकते हैं। यह पैसा हर साल उनके पास जाता है। उसमें भी प्रक्रिया यह है कि जब वे पिछले साल का यूटिलाइजेशन बताते हैं, स्टेट ग्रांट ट्रांसफर सर्टिफिकेट जारी कर देता है कि ग्राम पंचायत को पैसा चला गया है, उसके बाद ग्राम पंचायत पंचायती राज का जो एक पोर्टल ई-एफजीएस है, जब उसमें आ जाता है कि ग्राम पंचायत ने वह पैसा खर्च कर दिया है, तब उसको दूसरे साल का पैसा मिलता है। There is a well-defined laid out procedure for Finance Commission grant कि इस तरह से जाएगी। यह फाइनेंस का हो गया। इसी के साथ मनरेगा का है। मनरेगा में भी रूरल डेवलपमेंट डिपार्टमेंट उसको मॉनिटर करता है। उन्होंने यह डिफाइन किया हुआ है कि कौन-कौन सी एक्टिविटीज में मनरेगा का पैसा खर्च कर सकते हैं। हम लोगों ने रूरल डेवलपमेंट डिपार्टमेंट से कहा कि आप हमारी कुछ एक्टिविटीज, जैसे स्वच्छता को भी इन्क्लूड कर लीजिए। कुछ एक्टिविटीज इन्क्लूड की गई हैं। जैसे इंडिविजुअल हाउसहोल्ड लैट्रिन बनाना है तो वह काम भी अगर आप चाहें तो मनरेगा के माध्यम से कर सकते हैं। अगर इंडिविजुअल कंपोस्ट पिट बनाना चाहते हैं तो वह भी मनरेगा से बनवा सकते हैं। मनरेगा में भी इस तरह की व्यवस्था की गई है। वे उसकी मॉनिटरिंग करके हमें बताते हैं कि इतना पैसा मनरेगा से स्वच्छता के लिए खर्च हुआ है। इस के अलावा हमारा पैसा जो डॉयरेक्ट जाता है, जब हम पैसा देते हैं तो वह 60:40 के हिसाब से जाता है। जब हम उनको एनुअल एक्शन प्लान के अगेंस्ट में जो पैसा देंगे, उसमें 40 परसेंट स्टेट गवर्नमेंट मिलाएंगे और फिर वह 100 परसेंट पैसा डिवाॅल्व होकर लोएस्ट लेवल पर जो विभिन्न कंपोनेंट्स हैं, उसके ऊपर खर्च किया जाएगा। इस प्रकार से व्यवस्था बनाई गई है। हालांकि, मैं आपके प्वाइंट ऑफ व्यू से एग्री करता हूं कि यह थोड़ा कॉम्प्लेक्स है। हम उसको मॉनिटर करते रहते हैं। लेकिन, उसमें और भी इम्प्रूवमेंट की जरूरत है”।

1.40 On this issue, he further apprised the Committee as under:

“महोदय, मैं आपसे पूरी तरह सहमत हूं। अगर हम जिला स्तर पर इसकी मॉनीटरिंग नहीं करेंगे, तो कंवर्जन कराना मुश्किल होगा। सभापति जी ने डीडब्ल्यूएसएम की चिट्ठी के बारे में कहा है कि ‘मेय बी इन्वाइटेड’ से उसको रिव्यू कर लीजिए। हम उसका रिव्यू करते हैं। जिला स्तर पर ही यह सही तरीके से लागू हो सकता है। उसी स्तर पर कंवर्जन करवाना पड़ेगा। मैं आपसे पूरी तरह सहमत हूं”।

(iii) **Monitoring of the Scheme**

1.41 On the issue of monitoring of flagship programmes of the JJM and SBM (G), the representative of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation during the oral

evidence held on 25.2.2025 in connection with the examination of the DFG (2025-26) of the DDWS stated as under:

“सर, पिछली बैठक में आपने कहा था कि आप माननीय सदस्यों को भी इससे अवगत कराते रहिए। आपको यह स्मरण होगा कि हमने पिछली बार भी यह प्रतिवेदित किया था कि हम लोगों की जिला के स्तर पर एक ‘डिस्ट्रिक्ट वॉटर एण्ड सैनिटेशन मिशन है। वहां हम लोगों ने फॉर्मली यह फोरम रखा है कि ‘दिशा मीटिंग के साथ साथ महीने में एक बार वहां पर माननीय संसद सदस्यों को, माननीय विधायकों को आप अपने जिले के वॉटर एण्ड सैनिटेशन के बारे में पूरी जानकारी देंगे और उनकी राय लेंगे।”

1.42 In this regard, he further apprised the Committee which is as follows:

“सर, आपने पिछली बार कहा था कि माननीय मंत्री जी की तरफ से सभी माननीय सांसदों को पत्र भिजवाएं तो हमारे यहां से 7 फरवरी को एक पत्र भी निर्गत किया गया है, जिसमें माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने स्वयं सभी माननीय सांसदों से आग्रह किया है कि आप लोग अपने जिले में इस समिति की बैठक में जरूर शिरकत करें और वहां पर अपने बहुमूल्य सुझाव उपलब्ध कराएं।”

1.42 (a) During the examination of the DFG (2025-26) of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, it has come to the notice of the Committee that Members’ of Parliament Road Safety Committee to has been constituted through a gazetted notification by the Ministry of Road, Transport and Highways (Please see ‘Annexure’ 1).

(iv) Open Defecation Free (ODF) Status

1.43 As per the data reported by the States/UTs on the online IMIS, all the villages have declared themselves Open Defecation Free (ODF) as on 2.10.2019.

(v) Open Defecation Free (ODF) Plus declared villages

1.44 The goal under Phase-II of SBM(G) is to convert all the villages from ODF to ODF Plus (Model). No. of villages that have declared themselves ODF Plus upto **22nd January, 2025** is as under: -

Total Village	ODF Plus Villages			Total ODF Plus villages
	Aspiring	Rising	Model	
5,86,611	1,31,692	9,773	4,21,021	5,62,486

1.45 The Department has further furnished the following information in respect of ODF Plus Model declared villages:

State/UT-wise and year-wise ODF Plus Model declared villages as on 10-02-2025

S.N.	State/UT Name	Total No. of villages	No. of ODF Plus Model villages			Total ODF Plus Model villages	% ODF Plus Model villages
			2022-23	2023-24	2024-25		
1	A & N Islands	265	0	0	21	195	73.58
2	Andhra Pradesh	15,994	35	497	2,254	3,081	19.26
3	Arunachal Pradesh	5,133	38	504	308	851	16.58
4	Assam	25,368	4	1,591	17,578	19,174	75.58
5	Bihar	36,903	1,008	8,713	22,179	31,900	86.44
6	Chhattisgarh	19,643	614	4,182	11,885	17,011	86.60
7	D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu	98	92	0	0	94	95.92
8	Goa	373	24	114	155	293	78.55
9	Gujarat	17,971	424	9,426	3,273	13,144	73.14
10	Haryana	6,618	443	438	1,731	2,957	44.68
11	Himachal Pradesh	17,630	395	846	12,637	14,082	79.88
12	Jammu & Kashmir	6,216	29	5,674	210	5,913	95.13
13	Jharkhand	29,322	72	752	6,039	7,036	24.00
14	Karnataka	26,484	89	2,288	2,718	5,142	19.42
15	Kerala	1,433	114	827	26	1,369	95.53
16	Ladakh	240	15	49	139	203	84.58
17	Lakshadweep	10	9	1	0	10	100.00
18	Madhya Pradesh	51,043	14,625	19,590	13,397	50,098	98.15
19	Maharashtra	40,247	3,432	9,255	15,511	28,813	71.59
20	Manipur	2,549	14	5	1	26	1.02
21	Meghalaya	6,465	75	111	96	426	6.59
22	Mizoram	637	159	353	99	617	96.86
23	Nagaland	1,425	159	164	114	437	30.67
24	Odisha	46,823	10,308	5,764	23,920	43,545	93.00
25	Puducherry	91	1	35	1	37	40.66
26	Punjab	11,977	19	90	1,504	1,643	13.72
27	Rajasthan	43,451	623	6,466	34,061	41,374	95.22
28	Sikkim	400	77	243	4	400	100.00
29	Tamil Nadu	11,739	8	2,868	5,794	8,681	73.95
30	Telangana	9,871	1,504	4,456	12	8,391	85.01
31	Tripura	765	2	383	312	697	91.11
32	Uttar Pradesh	96,174	165	26,951	56,447	83,563	86.89
33	Uttarakhand	14,968	361	4,511	8,601	14,838	99.13
34	West Bengal	38,285	16	6,523	22,723	29,273	76.46
	Total:-	5,86,611	34,953	1,23,670	2,63,750	4,35,314	74.21

1.46 On being asked by the Committee regarding the challenges faced by the Department in implementation of the Swachh Bharat Mission-Grameen [SBM(G)] and the steps taken to overcome these challenges, the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation replied as under:

“Since SBM(G) Phase-II involves various new interventions under SLWM activities, this phase is complex in nature in comparison to Phase-I. Following major challenges/constraints have been faced while implementing SBM(G) Phase-II:

- i. Capacity building of the implementing agencies and functionaries at various levels with respect to planning and implementation of SLWM activities*
- ii. Technology solutions for various interventions considering India’s vast changing geographic and climatic conditions*
- iii. Coordination between different departments/organisation for convergence of resources e.g. Rural Local Bodies, Urban Local Bodies, Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, etc.*

DDWS has taken following steps to help the States tackle the above challenges for smooth implementation of the programme:

- i. 3% of the programme funds have been allocated for IEC and capacity building. The States have been advised to hire Programme Management Units having expertise on specific areas by using IEC and capacity building funds.*
- ii. Joint advisories have been issued by DDWS Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs from time to time for effective convergence at ground levels.*
- iii. Technical manuals/brochures/templates pertaining to key components of ODF plus viz. Bio-degradable Waste Management, Plastic Waste Management, Grey Water Management, Faecal Sludge Management, and IEC were prepared and disseminated to States to serve as ready reckoner for officials at various levels.*
- iv. Recognizing the need to create a pool of competent human resources at the State and district levels to cater to Capacity Building, technical and managerial support needs of GPs, DDWS has started an initiative for creation of Master Trainers (MTs). The MTs further train Sarpanch/Swachhagrahi/Panchayat Secretaries on ODF plus and handhold GPs and villages to prepare their ODF plus village sanitation*

plans and implementing them. Till date a pool of 3,328 Master Trainers (MTs) has been created in 28 States.

- v. DDWS is regularly updating and refreshing the knowledge of State level officials dealing with the programme through orientation programmes. Training programmes on different verticals have also been organised. Dr. Syama Prasad Mukherjee National Institute of Water & Sanitation (SPMNIWAS) has been established at Kolkata as an apex Centre for imparting training to all the stakeholders of National Jal Jeevan Mission (NJJM) and Swachh Bharat Mission-Grameen (SBM-G). SPMNIWAS has imparted 14 trainings on various verticals of SBM-G during which 558 officials have participated. This includes 5 Refresher Courses for the existing Master Trainers.

DDWS has issued manual for utilization of 15th Finance Commission tied grants for water and sanitation. With the regular follow up with the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, dedicated provision has been made for entering the plan for sanitation as part of Gram Panchayat Development Plan in e-GramSwaraj portal and trainings have been imparted to PRIs regarding entering the sanitation plan in e-GramSwaraj”.

(vi) Progress under Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM):

1.47 Under Phase-II of SBM(G), SLWM progress is being captured through a Mobile App developed by NIC, DDWS for the purpose. Status of progress reported upto **22nd January, 2025** is as under: -

No. of villages covered with Solid Waste Managements	No. of villages covered with Liquid Waste Management
4,87,956	5,17,600

State/UT-wise, Targets and Achievements under villages covered with Solid Waste Management(SWM) during last 5 years

S.N.	States/Uts	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	A & N Islands	0	0	18	174	0	0	0	0	55	27
2	Andhra Pradesh	6232	618	4402	444	4250	3126	11995	11525	4912	229
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1092	0	1073	51	2000	120	2972	2650	1077	514
4	Assam	2550	3	22953	69	22353	313	25000	7668	4051	13083
5	Bihar	7636	0	7636	11	11082	2567	17672	10741	18891	19774
6	Chhattisgarh	3526	88	4853	2484	8185	971	10507	3648	8588	10232
7	D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu	52	0	52	17	0	77	0	0	0	0
8	Goa	191	0	191	0	158	318	100	39	65	13
9	Gujarat	2200	5	3607	1385	5372	3754	10863	9886	2742	1938
10	Haryana	2733	196	3146	423	3300	1368	3285	1642	3034	974
11	Himachal Pradesh	2640	7	5338	4258	4905	7515	6000	369	3643	2867
12	Jammu & Kashmir	1000	0	1000	0	3017	960	5979	4761	1871	226
13	Jharkhand	5040	0	6165	418	9752	446	26686	2560	19725	5414
14	Karnataka	11211	1	7411	4322	14291	20324	690	936	0	793
15	Kerala	500	0	500	535	700	98	779	748	637	0
16	Ladakh		0	228	0	230	22	185	53	160	129
17	Lakshadweep		0		0	9	9	10	1	10	0
18	Madhya Pradesh	5561	1	22060	5198	15890	16569	30175	18691	7159	9882
19	Maharashtra	6218	0	22173	1429	27345	4098	34478	10461	26916	14465
20	Manipur	876	5	1536	1	1185	14	1637	8	2516	1
21	Meghalaya	5163	0	4776	598	2390	125	4415	39	3588	81
22	Mizoram	309	0	259	155	300	105	359	294	678	70
23	Nagaland	152	0	175	15	349	379	710	66	625	95
24	Odisha	9357	0	14036	4251	23392	10405	16362	8195	17443	21113

25	Puducherry	108	0	108	57	108	6	108	27	0	0
26	Punjab	3406	8	2355	186	2028	68	8682	2245	7021	1163
27	Rajasthan	8653	2	17306	626	11376	4552	22032	13488	27842	23627
28	Sikkim	221	11	271	105	245	129	160	151	403	4
29	Tamil Nadu		0	0	10933	4718	105	7031	188	5242	171
30	Telangana	12769	18	2128	8939	0	33	0	0	0	3
31	Tripura	247	0	350	4	500	68	890	517	569	151
32	Uttar Pradesh	22710	0	41443	3050	4723	6484	43242	27419	45443	48104
33	Uttarakhand	2551	31	1896	2605	3468	753	8815	7634	6790	3863
34	West Bengal	5610	2	8500	121	14400	865	28352	14128	19994	17216
	Total:-	130514	996	207945	52864	202021	86746	330171	160778	241690	196222

State/UT-wise, Targets and Achievements under villages covered with Liquid Waste Management(LWM) during last 5 years

S.N.	States/Uts	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	A & N Islands	186	0	0	174	0	0	0	0	0	27
2	Andhra Pradesh	6679	618	7997	191	3500	270	3900	687	11070	2010
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1092	0	1073	41	2000	142	2997	3331	1077	252
4	Assam	2550	0	33	12	10000	95	8432	23305	25437	1444
5	Bihar	7636	0	7636	35	11082	9719	17672	16386	6891	8557
6	Chhattisgarh	4130	107	4853	3217	8076	3427	10337	11544	1874	408
7	D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu	0	0	52	15	73	79	0	0	0	0
8	Goa	45	0	191	0	158	24	241	194	165	89
9	Gujarat	2050	13	3607	995	5333	4319	10882	9592	2194	1998

10	Haryana	2087	196	2671	352	1650	968	1675	2944	2284	791
11	Himachal Pradesh	2640	7	5338	4050	4906	7483	6000	2338	1743	2038
12	Jammu & Kashmir	1180	0	1000	0	2937	3349	3009	2375	1073	230
13	Jharkhand	5040	0	6165	478	9752	3137	26775	20328	14705	2482
14	Karnataka	6982	1	3776	136	13050	332	14784	3198	14784	2233
15	Kerala	500	0	500	523	500	93	928	740	460	20
16	Ladakh		0	50	0	239	63	109	175	0	2
17	Lakshadweep		0		0	1	9	10	1	10	0
18	Madhya Pradesh	5195	199	22061	5090	15890	25181	19954	16708	1827	3382
19	Maharashtra	6275	29	22173	1435	27672	5542	34862	24547	25917	5654
20	Manipur	1273	5	1531	2	1183	19	1494	51	2222	35
21	Meghalaya	5163	0	4776	505	2390	130	3479	4688	0	62
22	Mizoram	309	0	259	130	250	93	391	306	678	94
23	Nagaland	152	0	175	13	678	352	710	170	625	250
24	Odisha	18714	0	14036	4944	23392	10645	16362	22712	1385	6591
25	Puducherry	36	0	21	2	59	1	45	34	48	0
26	Punjab	3406	8	2355	463	2946	186	6585	8989	2818	297
27	Rajasthan	8653	10	17306	1947	11733	11546	31679	28191	2565	1021
28	Sikkim	221	11	271	105	245	113	172	167	403	4
29	Tamil Nadu	2622	0	1622	202	4718	19	4723	6160	5242	3009
30	Telangana	2800	18	455	3125	6560	1448	4935	3855	762	10
31	Tripura	247	0	350	0	500	75	1021	655	38	24
32	Uttar Pradesh	22710	0	41443	3180	4723	58517	43242	31652	45443	846
33	Uttarakhand	2551	32	1896	2358	3468	1416	8815	7542	6790	3503
34	West Bengal	8257	0	6845	33	14400	2412	24994	26815	8100	5934
	Total:-	131381	1254	182517	33753	194064	151204	311214	280380	188630	53297

(vii) Plastic Waste Management in Rural areas

1.48 The Department has apprised the Committee that the Plastic Waste Management Facilities are developed at Block level. For setting up Plastic Waste Management Units (PWMUs), funding support of Rs. 16 lakhs per block is provided under the programme. Additional funds can be provided from 15th Finance Commission grants to RLBs for these activities and other plastic waste management related activities.

<u>Block coverage and PWMU functionality</u>						
S.No.	Name of State	Total no. of blocks	No. of rural PWMUs	No. of rural PWMUs functional	% rural PWMUs functional	Qty. of plastic handled (In Kgs)
1	A & N Islands	9	7	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	659	258	139	54	62292
3	Arunachal Pradesh	114	4	0	0	0
4	Assam	240	107	0	0	0
5	Bihar	534	129	102	79	671041
6	Chhattisgarh	146	63	12	19	15351
7	D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu	3	3	0	0	0
8	Goa	12	7	0	0	0
9	Gujarat	248	69	1	1	150
10	Haryana	143	8	0	0	0
11	Himachal Pradesh	88	37	29	78	19920
12	Jammu & Kashmir	285	90	51	57	10822
13	Jharkhand	263	35	7	20	2292
14	Karnataka	234	20	9	45	1219113
15	Kerala	152	91	48	53	3228960
16	Ladakh	31	21	1	5	150
17	Lakshadweep	10	0	0	0	0
18	Madhya Pradesh	313	16	8	50	27967
19	Maharashtra	351	56	29	52	57113

20	Manipur	44	24	0	0	0
21	Meghalaya	48	10	3	30	350
22	Mizoram	26	8	4	50	4900
23	Nagaland	74	27	15	56	121
24	Odisha	314	20	20	100	60182
25	Puducherry	3	2	2	100	212353
26	Punjab	153	23	10	43	2656
27	Rajasthan	369	1	0	0	0
28	Sikkim	34	18	10	56	4832
29	Tamil Nadu	388	340	332	98	1426698
30	Telangana	542	34	29	85	57842
31	Tripura	58	1	0	0	0
32	Uttar Pradesh	826	98	72	73	160106
33	Uttarakhand	95	77	52	68	49603
34	West Bengal	345	83	66	80	250087
Total		7154	1787	1051	59	7544901

1.49 When asked by the Committee as to whether any plastic waste management survey being carried out by the Department, the representative of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation replied as follows:

“Sir, to answer you very briefly, there is a concept known as a waste quantification survey which ideally should be conducted at the national level, at the State level and at the district level to identify what is the type of waste that is being generated and it works out in per capita amounts. Unfortunately, till date, no national survey of waste quantification has happened in India so far either by the Government or by any private agency. So, we have understood the severity of this issue and we are in the process of doing it. अर्बन एरिया में फिर भी कुछ हुआ है”।

“So, what we have already done is we are in touch with IIM Bangalore. They have given us a detailed structure as to how we can do our waste quantification survey and we are trying to get because this has not been done before and across the country, the study of this magnitude requires some expertise. So, we are in touch with IIM Bangalore. We are in the process and hopefully, we should be coming out with the waste quantification survey as soon as possible. That will be the basic policy input, scientific input, evidence-based input, which will guide our further policies. That is point number one which I would like to humbly submit before you.

The second point which I would like to just bring to the knowledge of the hon. Member is that the regulatory framework for solid waste management, for liquid waste management, for plastic waste management vests with the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate change. This mandate does not vest with the Department of drinking water and sanitation. We are a developmental agency designed to provide technical and financial support to the States to manage waste but the legal framework to enforce regulations, to enforce rules and processes, that is MOFCC at the national level, we have the Central Pollution Control Board at the national level, we have State Pollution Control Board at the State levels. So, this is the regulatory framework. But in spite of that Sir, there is a to-let hand, it is known as *EPR – Extended Producer Responsibility*. So, what the guidelines mandate is every producer of plastic is mandated to buy back a certain proportion of what they produce. So, since this has been promulgated, all the producing agencies, अगर हमने 100 किलो प्लास्टिक प्रोड्यूस किया, and if my *EPR* is 80 per cent, I have to mandatorily to do this”.

“What we have suggested in the draft plastic waste management rules which have been circulated is that so far I would say it is a system which is evolving but what we have now suggested is that all these producers, they should get their *EPR* certificates, certified by the rural local bodies and by the municipal corporations. Till date, these *EPR* certificates वे सबमिट कर देते हैं and they are taken at face value or they must be having some random check mechanism, I am sure about process but we feel that there was a lacuna in the submission of these certificates. So, what we have suggested to the Ministry of Forests is this”.

(viii) Community Sanitary Complex (CSC)

1.50 The Department has apprised that the Community Sanitary Complex (CSC) are to be constructed under the programme on need basis to cater to the sanitation needs of households who do not have individual toilets due to lack of space or for floating/ migrant population, or at places where large congregation of people usually takes place, so that ODF status of villages can be sustained. For the construction of CSC, priority will be given to the locations with predominant SC / ST habitations, poorest of the poor in the village and/or those visited by migrant labourers / floating population etc.

1.51 On the issue of usage of Community Sanitary Complexes, the representatives of the Committee stated below:

“सर, आप बिल्कुल जेनुएन पाइंट बोल रहे हैं, करीब 30 परसेंट कम्युनिटी कम्प्लेक्सेज में समस्याएं हैं। हम लोग कहते हैं कि पंचायतों के पास अपने साधन स्रोत हैं, सारे कम्युनिटी कम्प्लेक्सेज सेंटर पंचायतों को हैंडैड ओवर हैं, अपने साधन स्रोत से इसकी सफाई कराएं या फिर संसाधित रूप से 15 वें वित्त आयोग का जो पैसा है, वह आप इन सब चीजों पर खर्च कर सकते हैं। पंचायतें खर्च कर सकती हैं।”

State/UT-wise, Targets and Achievements of Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs) during last 5 years

S.N.	States/UTs	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	A & N Islands	40	85	0	31	17	0	0	2		0
2	Andhra Pradesh	12900	320	11470	43	17755	342	5925	2122	21508	529
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1092	974	300	182	100	62	300	72	522	17
4	Assam	3728	1364	6000	796	4000	273	1273	127	800	722
5	Bihar	16500	7609	8000	1207	5303	336	1066	63	1030	68
6	Chhattisgarh	5043	1025	6031	3871	4125	2820	2506	2574	2893	604
7	D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu	25	0	15	44	5	16	0	0	0	0
8	Goa	24	27	0	1	0	37	0	2	0	0
9	Gujarat	6000	1059	2232	755	924	214	646	256	528	336
10	Haryana	2632	545	1836	496	419	281	0	56	0	101
11	Himachal Pradesh	3193	219	10845	627	4895	792	486	1343	500	1329
12	Jammu & Kashmir	5290	929	1000	496	2930	861	2500	888	1000	468
13	Jharkhand	6000	910	100	37	100	52	72	46	234	72
14	Karnataka	1000	410	200	549	665	616	100	453	100	171
15	Kerala	750	180	500	450	600	176	344	252	690	186

16	Ladakh		0	193	16	69	44	63	107	62	14
17	Lakshadweep		0		0	1	20	0	2	10	0
18	Madhya Pradesh	10000	9626	9500	5794	4141	1559	2000	1131	1500	439
19	Maharashtra	5942	2114	11127	2970	8793	3197	8094	3121	12599	2202
20	Manipur	1101	462	82	269	573	128	500	33	90	97
21	Meghalaya	5579	60	5353	106	420	109	275	87	570	235
22	Mizoram	67	70	148	1	30	0	30	31	30	2
23	Nagaland	200	324	110	26	240	58	370	137	366	115
24	Odisha	314	902	1776	496	2000	494	500	523	1587	528
25	Puducherry	20	0	20	10	4	1	5	0	5	0
26	Punjab	800	2	1000	276	1500	518	2500	424	560	408
27	Rajasthan	8486	9142	10163	4088	7451	5157	5126	1708	3000	1111
28	Sikkim	185	75	403	135	185	34	182	78	206	71
29	Tamil Nadu	3429	1289	1028	2853	2020	656	3388	201	4435	1394
30	Telangana	11741	101	160	530	540	14	1080	9	540	301
31	Tripura	250	37	100	27	100	49	300	87	661	137
32	Uttar Pradesh	11754	54780	9839	4771	1460	1527	0	284	0	464
33	Uttarakhand	4225	203	1136	954	1148	331	251	370	655	551
34	West Bengal	3472	986	2469	1676	3200	1203	2280	1093	16390	1792
	Total:-	131782	95829	103136	34583	75713	21977	42162	17682	73071	14464

(ix) Galvanizing Organic Bio-Agro Resources Dhan (GOBAR-DHAN)

1.52 On the issue of Galvanizing Organic Bio-Agro Resources Dhan (GOBARdhan), the Department submitted as follows:

“Galvanizing Organic Bio-Agro Resources Dhan (GOBARdhan) was launched under Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) Scheme to ensure cleanliness in villages by converting bio-degradable waste like cattle waste, kitchen leftovers etc. into Biogas and organic manure. Under Phase-II of SBM-G, financial assistance of up to Rs.50.00 lakh per District is available under GOBARdhan for the complete programme period from 2020-21 to 2025-26 for setting up of Community level biogas plant. Community level biogas plants can be constructed at village/block/district levels under SBM(G) Phase-II.DDWS is also coordinating the implementation of GOBARdhan initiative of Govt. of India for generating wealth and energy by converting cattle dung, agri residue and other organic waste into Compressed Biogas (CBG) and organic manure. Various Ministries/Departments (GoI) are working together in a “Whole of Government” approach for implementation of this initiative. DDWS has developed a Unified Registration Portal for GOBARdhan to facilitate the registration of biogas and CBG plants across the country (<https://gobardhan.sbm.gov.in/>)”.

1.53 Details of Functional GOBARdhan plants under SBM(G), as reported by the States/UTs on the online portal as on 13.02.2025 are as follows:

S.No	States	No of Functional Community Biogas Plants
1.	Assam	20
2.	Bihar	14
3.	Chhattisgarh	281
4.	Gujarat	33
5.	Haryana	8
6.	Himachal Pradesh	7
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	11
8.	Jharkhand	32
9.	Karnataka	64
10.	Kerala	24
11.	Madhya Pradesh	115
12.	Maharashtra	8
13.	Puducherry	2
14.	Punjab	20
15.	Rajasthan	11
16.	Tamil Nadu	78
17.	Tripura	16
18.	Uttar Pradesh	110
19.	Uttarakhand	19
20.	West Bengal	9
	Total	882

816 villages have community GOBARdhan plants supported under SBM(G)-II.

1.54 On being asked by the Committee regarding the challenges faced in execution of GOBARdhan Scheme, the Department stated as under:

“Major issues for implementation of GOBARdhan are as under:

- (i) Lack of awareness about benefits*
- (ii) Non-availability of adequate feedstock*
- (iii) Limited financial support*
- (iv) Operation and maintenance*
- (v) Non-feasibility in all states*
- (vi) Off-take of FoM (bio-slurry)”*

(x) Retrofit to Twin-Pit Toilets

1.55 In response to a query regarding retrofitting to twin-pit toilets, the Department in its written submission stated as under:

“Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) Phase II promotes twin-pits toilets to ensure in-situ treatment requiring no mechanized emptying, transportation, or treatment. Twin-pit toilets convert the faecal sludge into manure which can be directly reused in agriculture. In addition, under SBM(G) Phase II, the provisions of retrofitting of toilets into twin pit toilets have been supplemented to reduce the need for faecal sludge management in rural areas.

In view of the above, under “Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav” (AKAM) initiative of Government of India to celebrate and commemorate 75 years of independence and the glorious history of its people, culture and achievements, the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS) launched a Mission mode campaign ‘Retrofit to Twin Pit’ Abhiyan on 2nd October 2022 till 30th June 2023 for onsite and safe treatment of faecal sludge with following key objectives.

- Promotion of Twin pit-based toilets where feasible and conversion of single pits to twin pits along with Y junction.*
- States and Districts shall undertake necessary IEC and BCC interventions to motivate households to retrofit their toilets, wherever needed.*
- Resources under 15th FC and in convergence with MGNREGS upto Rs 5000/- for retrofitting of toilets as per the SBMG guidelines.*

States and UTs were directed to observe the Execution Phase of the Campaign to promote Construction of only Twin Pits in the new IHHL as per the guidelines of SBMG Phase II, Retrofit the existing Single Pits to Twin Pit, retrofit existing Septic tanks with Soak pits and Generate awareness about safe disposal of faecal sludge in rural households. The achievements under this Phase have been reported by the States/UTs in the IMIS. The compiled details report 8,58,296 single pits as retrofitted into twin pits were reported retrofitted under the campaign.

The retrofitting of single pits to twin pit is an ongoing activity as all States and UTs have been ensured funds under MGNREGS, FFC in convergence with SBMG funds as per the respective requirements as proposed under Annual Implementation Plans of States and UTs”.

(xi) Physical Progress of Retrofitting of Toilets

1.56 The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation has apprised the Committee that in a brilliant accomplishment, as many as 10,31,592 single pits were retrofitted to twin pits as per the IMIS of Swachh Bharat Mission Grameen till March 2024. The progress of the retrofitted Single pits to Twin pits as reported till 31st December 2024 as updated by States/UTs in Annual Implementation Plan 2025-26 is 7,12,251. In retrofitting single pit toilets into twin pit toilets, the top-performing States were Maharashtra with 5,33,471 Andhra Pradesh with 3,55,402, and Kerala with 3,25,933 retrofitted single pit toilets.

1.57 States would need to prioritize retrofitting single pits where feasible. Single pits which are not yet filled/emptied should ensure BCC (behaviour change communication/IEC (information education communication) for retrofitting and/or construction of an additional pit before the first one fills up. All villages having septic tanks would need to prioritize FSM planning with urban-rural convergence ensuring mapping of existing or under construction STP/FSTP and tagging of villages for co-treatment at STP/disposal at the existing FSTPs. Further, they should undertake mapping of existing STP/FSTP for linkage; assessment of spare capacity at STP/FSTP; mapping of villages requiring new FSTP; and mapping/registration of desludging operators to ensure mechanized desludging.

Physical Progress of Retrofitting Single Pits (Oct 2022 to Dec 2024)				
S.No	States/UTs	Progress of Retrofitting Single Pits to Twin Pits in Oct 2022 to March 2024	Progress of Retrofitting Single Pits to Twin Pits in FY 2024-25 (till 31st December 2024)	Total Single Pits Retrofitted to Twin Pits
1	Maharashtra	270494	262977	533471
2	Andhra Pradesh	355402	0	355402
3	Kerala	7252	318681	325933
4	Madhya Pradesh	107364	10000	117364

5	West Bengal	75797	18523	94320
6	Tamil Nadu	29248	37686	66934
7	Telangana	51715	0	51715
8	Chhattisgarh	36231	3100	39331
9	Rajasthan	19762	18150	37912
10	Bihar	19905	16225	36130
11	Tripura	16885	16885	33770
12	Gujarat	18633	25	18658
13	Sikkim	1033	7597	8630
14	Uttar Pradesh	8061	0	8061
15	Odisha	6081	0	6081
16	Haryana	2990	1596	4586
17	Karnataka	3455	0	3455
18	Mizoram	0	745	745
19	Manipur	359	0	359
20	Punjab	231	0	231
21	Jharkhand	217	0	217
22	Uttarakhand	211	0	211
23	Jammu & Kashmir	204	0	204
24	Himachal Pradesh	61	61	122
25	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	1
26	A & N Islands	0	0	0
27	Assam	0	0	0
28	D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu	0	0	0
29	Goa	0	0	0
30	Ladakh	0	0	0
31	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
32	Meghalaya	0	0	0
33	Nagaland	0	0	0
34	Puducherry	0	0	0
Total		10,31,592	7,12,251	17,43,843

(xii) Unspent balances with the Implementing Agencies

1.58 On being asked by the Committee to furnish the State/UT wise details of unspent balances under JJM and SBM (G) for the last three years along with the reasons therefor, the Department in its written submission stated as follows:

**State/ UT-wise details of unspent balances under JJM for last three years and
current financial year i.e. 2024-25 (as on 12.02.2025)**

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

S. No.	State/ UT	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1.	A&N Islands	0.63	2.19	4.97	4.97
2.	Andhra Pradesh	712.13	407.42	339.88	47.43
3.	Arunachal	450.59	310.77	25.01	112.81
4.	Assam	1,819.23	2,447.48	780.58	398.33
5.	Bihar	54.95	54.95	54.95	54.95
6.	Chhattisgarh	147.09	274.37	521.03	428.65
7.	Goa	11.95	0.91	0.41	1.05
8.	Gujarat	583.39	1,088.66	947.97	196.32
9.	Haryana	158.71	101.94	38.86	20.37
10.	Himachal	818.89	548.18	90.56	74.13
11.	Jammu &	605.71	903.83	660.7	248.36
12.	Jharkhand	199.52	528.81	263.46	146.82
13.	Karnataka	1,264.11	1,182.31	882.20	749.58
14.	Kerala	436.07	900.69	106.46	117.68
15.	Ladakh	262.24	280.67	65	193.32
16.	Lakshadweep	-	9.25	29.07	29.44
17.	Madhya Pradesh	1,766.42	1,060.06	91.39	116.00
18.	Maharashtra	1,557.65	2,363.74	1,599.47	1,187.44
19.	Manipur	142.03	164.42	44.93	16.6
20.	Meghalaya	420.52	369.04	295.53	127.96
21.	Mizoram	80.08	121.26	7.85	3.1
22.	Nagaland	16.99	19.57	39.76	6.13
23.	Odisha	1,214.54	817.27	484.23	321.31
24.	Puducherry	6.34	5.40	0.01	0.82
25.	Punjab	264.77	(0.02)	15.97	62.51
26.	Rajasthan	1,288.78	3,432.89	784.35	278.52
27.	Sikkim	112.9	79.29	11.92	28.45
28.	Tamil Nadu	534.3	813.55	813.16	269.49
29.	Telangana	37.45	26.05	26.06	26.06
30.	Tripura	175.78	227.02	111.1	88.97
31.	Uttar Pradesh	3,160.84	3,007.31	851.83	181.44
32.	Uttarakhand	590.76	284.20	232.15	444.15
33.	West Bengal	614.67	1,751.06	953.19	490.45
	Total	19,510.03	23,584.56	11,174.01	6,473.61

State/UT wise details of unspent balance under SBM(G) for the last 3 years

S.N.	State/UT	FY 2022-23			FY 2023-24			FY 2024-25		
		Centre	State	Total	Centre	State	Total	Centre	State	Total
1	A&N Island	0.50	-	0.50	0.30	-	0.30	1.85	0.00	1.85
2	Andhra Pradesh	199.80	35.20	235.00	74.20	49.50	123.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Arunachal Pradesh	8.20	12.00	20.20	2.30	0.30	2.60	3.70	2.60	6.30
4	Assam	172.70	0.60	173.40	105.10	11.70	116.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Bihar	601.70	360.50	962.20	549.00	366.00	915.10	47.57	31.71	79.28
6	Chhattisgarh	102.60	77.60	180.20	91.60	61.00	152.60	4.16	2.78	6.94
7	DNH & DD	0.80	-	0.80	0.10	-	0.10	1.34	0.00	1.34
8	Goa	13.00	3.00	16.00	10.60	7.10	17.70	1.15	0.76	1.91
9	Gujarat	89.70	52.30	142.00	36.30	24.20	60.40	19.33	12.88	32.21
10	Haryana	49.50	10.10	59.60	15.10	10.00	25.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Himachal Pradesh	58.10	4.80	62.90	25.30	11.20	28.10	4.33	0.48	4.81
12	Jammu & Kashmir	67.40	7.40	74.80	49.80	5.50	55.30	49.50	5.50	55.00
13	Jharkhand	192.10	229.70	421.80	39.20	26.20	65.40	0.86	0.58	1.44
14	Karnataka	241.50	179.10	420.70	SPARSH			0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Kerala	67.80	39.40	107.20	32.90	21.90	54.90	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Ladakh	1.40	-	1.40	2.00	-	2.00	3.09	0.00	3.09
17	Lakshadweep	1.90	-	1.90	1.50	-	1.50	1.28	0.00	1.28
18	Madhya Pradesh	150.00	31.50	181.50	46.50	31.00	77.50	29.01	19.34	48.35
19	Maharashtra	279.50	249.50	529.10	43.60	29.00	72.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Manipur	13.00	4.10	17.10	13.70	1.50	15.20	7.97	0.89	8.86
21	Meghalaya	31.80	7.00	38.80	6.10	0.70	6.70	16.91	1.88	18.79
22	Mizoram	5.90	0.00	5.90	1.30	0.10	1.50	0.93	0.10	1.03
23	Nagaland	9.90	0.20	10.10	7.80	0.90	8.70	7.20	0.80	8.00
24	Odisha	525.90	288.10	814.00	SPARSH			0.00	0.00	0.00
25	Puducherry	21.80	-	21.80	9.00	-	9.00	8.71	0.00	8.71
26	Punjab	68.00	14.70	82.70	46.60	31.10	77.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	Rajasthan	182.10	120.90	303.00	SPARSH			0.00	0.00	0.00
28	Sikkim	4.00	1.60	5.60	3.30	0.40	3.70	4.19	0.47	4.66
29	Tamil Nadu	121.80	78.70	200.50	137.80	91.90	229.70	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Telangana	6.20	16.80	23.00	SPARSH			0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Tripura	35.70	5.20	40.90	24.90	2.80	27.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Uttar Pradesh	379.10	160.70	539.80	860.40	573.60	1434.00	130.94	87.29	218.23
33	Uttarakhand	27.90	3.10	31.00	36.30	16.10	40.30	4.37	0.49	4.86
34	West Bengal	244.40	161.80	406.10	370.80	247.20	618.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		3976.00	2155.60	6131.60	2643.20	1620.90	4243.60	348.39	168.55	516.94

1.59 When further enquired about the difficulties being faced by these States under both the schemes to utilize the funds, the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation replied as under:

“Swachh Bharat Mission-Grameen [SBM(G)]

SBM(G) guidelines provide for convergence with 15th FC grants to Rural Local Bodies for certain Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) activities and Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs) under SBM(G). Hence, non-availability 15th FC grants in time impacted implementation and utilization of SBM(G) funds in many States. For this, joint meetings have been held by DDWS and MoPR with all the States for timely release of 15th FC grants to the Panchayats so that the implementation of the programme does not get hindered.

MoF has introduced a new module named SNA-SPARSH for just-in-time release of funds under CSS. SBM(G) has been selected as a pilot scheme under the new module. So far, 26 States have been selected for onboarding SNA SPARSH under SBM(G). Due to lack of preparedness of the implementing agencies in new system, the expenditure in this new system is getting slow.

Jal Jeevan Mission [JJM]

State governments, during implementation of the programme, have inter-alia indicated bottlenecks like uneven geographical terrain, scattered rural habitations, depletion of groundwater, adverse climatic conditions, delay in obtaining statutory/other clearances, etc., thereby delaying the implementation and fund utilization under the programme”.

(xiii) Implementation of schemes in Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) villages

1.60 Sansad Adarash Gram Yojana (SAGY) was launched in 2014 with the aim to create Adarash Grams by making holistic development of villages/ GPs by Ministry of Rural Development. Hence, it is important to ensure that SAGY villages may be prioritized for providing tap water supply under JJM along with other schemes to make them ‘Adarsh Grams’ in true sense.

1.61 The Department has apprised the Committee that as reported by the States/ UTs, 3,268 Panchayats have been identified as SAGY Panchayats, out of which 1,755 have already been reported to have 100% households with tap connection and the remaining are in various stages of completion of works.

1.62 The details regarding implementation of JJM and SBM in SAGY villages are provided as under:

Details of Coverage of tap water connections in SAGY Panchayats

S. No.	State	Total panchayats	Total SAGY panchayats	Number of SAGY panchayats having FHTC				
				100%	>=75% &< 100%	>=50% &< 75%	>=25% &< 50%	>=0% &< 25%
1	A & N Islands	75	7	7	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pr.	11,109	177	38	70	42	21	6
3	Arunachal Pr.	1,922	13	13	0	0	0	0
4	Assam	2,723	48	0	36	8	2	2
5	Bihar	8,199	182	142	32	6	1	1
6	Chhattisgarh	11,658	116	21	65	22	6	2
7	DNH & DD	25	8	8	0	0	0	0
8	Goa	191	15	15	0	0	0	0
9	Gujarat	13,805	222	222	0	0	0	0
10	Haryana	5,976	86	86	0	0	0	0
11	Himachal Pr.	3,536	43	43	0	0	0	0
12	J & K	3,912	28	11	11	6	0	0
13	Jharkhand	4,296	117	7	44	22	17	27
14	Karnataka	5,992	133	29	73	18	11	2
15	Kerala	941	167	23	25	33	35	51
16	Ladakh	178	4	4	0	0	0	0
17	Lakshadweep	10	2	2	0	0	0	0
18	Madhya Pr.	22,840	137	73	36	12	7	9
19	Maharashtra	27,852	259	127	91	25	11	5
20	Manipur	2,245	27	6	13	6	1	1
21	Meghalaya	6,425	19	13	4	1	0	1
22	Mizoram	634	8	8	0	0	0	0
23	Nagaland	1,414	4	4	0	0	0	0
24	Odisha	6,800	108	22	43	31	8	4
25	Puducherry	108	10	10	0	0	0	0
26	Punjab	12,401	70	70	0	0	0	0
27	Rajasthan	11,236	188	33	51	38	26	40
28	Sikkim	195	14	10	3	0	0	1
29	Tamil Nadu	12,523	367	236	74	26	17	14
30	Telangana	11,634	85	85	0	0	0	0
31	Tripura	1,176	14	4	6	3	1	0
32	Uttar Pr.	58,234	543	353	126	23	13	28
33	Uttarakhand	7,780	37	30	6	1	0	0
34	West Bengal	3,327	10	0	5	3	1	1
Total		2,61,372	3,268	1,755	814	326	178	195

Source: JJM-IMIS

State/UT-wise, ODF Plus declared villages in SAGY GPs as on 13.2.2025

S.N.	State/UT Name	Total villages	ODF Plus Villages			Total ODF Plus Villages
			Aspiring	Rising	Model	
1	A & N Islands	34	0	0	23	23
2	Andhra Pradesh	306	241	3	62	306
3	Arunachal Pradesh	25	8	8	11	25
4	Assam	396	21	0	375	396
5	Bihar	747	44	8	647	699
6	Chhattisgarh	156	6	0	150	156
7	D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu	7	0	0	7	7
8	Goa	41	3	0	38	41
9	Gujarat	287	31	11	243	285
10	Haryana	88	47	3	36	86
11	Himachal Pradesh	196	2	0	185	187
12	Jammu & Kashmir	42	4	2	40	40
13	Jharkhand	725	457	10	151	618
14	Karnataka	631	503	9	119	631
15	Kerala	249	0	1	235	236
16	Ladakh	5	5	0	0	5
17	Lakshadweep	2	0	0	2	2
18	Madhya Pradesh	238	0	0	238	238
19	Maharashtra	403	68	2	294	364
20	Manipur	56	1	0	1	2
21	Meghalaya	16	9	0	7	16
22	Mizoram	2	0	0	2	2
23	Odisha	755	15	0	696	711
24	Puducherry	10	7	0	3	10
25	Punjab	70	52	1	14	66
26	Rajasthan	633	14	3	613	630
27	Sikkim	31	0	0	31	31
28	Tamil Nadu	369	66	25	281	355
29	Telangana	81	6	0	68	74
30	Tripura	14	2	0	13	13
31	Uttar Pradesh	741	28	4	702	734
32	Uttarakhand	70	0	0	70	70
33	West Bengal	105	27	0	76	103
	Total:-	7,531	1,667	90	5,433	7,162

PART II

OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

Budget Analysis of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation

2.1 The Committee note that since 'Drinking Water Supply' and 'Sanitation' are State subjects, the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS) of the Ministry of Jal Shakti has been primarily tasked with supporting the State Governments' efforts to enhance rural drinking water supply and sanitation. The Department is providing technical and financial support through the Centrally sponsored schemes of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) and Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM(G)]. They note that a total Budget of Rs. 74226.02 crores has been allocated to DDWS for Financial Year 2025-26. The Committee note that the Department has continued to increase allocations at BE stage which has been subsequently revised downwards at RE stage. For FY 2021-22, BE was Rs. 60030.45 crore which was reduced to Rs. 51036.90 at RE stage. Similarly, the BE of Rs. 67221.12 for FY 2022-23 was reduced to Rs. 60,029.12 crore at RE stage. Even FY 2024-25 has witnessed a drastic reduction of 61% (appx.) of budgetary allocations of Rs. 77390.68 crore which at RE stage stood at Rs. 29916.68 crore. However, for FY 2025-26 as mentioned above, the BE of Rs. 74226.02 crores has been provided to the Department which is 148% (appx.) higher of RE allocation for FY 2024-25. The Committee observe that frequent drastic reduction of budgetary provisions of the Department at RE stage and subsequently enhancing the BE for next Financial Year indicates lack of proper planning for budgetary requirements by the Department. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Department undertake their pre-budget exercise with much more care and prudence for making more pragmatic and conservative budgetary estimates.

(Recommendation No. 1)

Analysis of Budgetary allocations under 'Jal Jeevan Mission' (JJM)

2.2 The Committee are pleased to note that Hon'ble Finance Minister during the budget speech 2025-26 has already announced extension of Jal Jeevan Mission till 2028 with an enhanced total outlay for achieving milestone of SDG-6.1 well before 2030, the proposal has been firmed up aiming at Structural Reforms for

transforming the rural water supply sector from “Department based approach” to “service delivery approach” with a citizen centric approach through MoU with State Level Implementing Agencies. The Committee note that Rs. 67,000 crore has been solely assigned for ‘Jal Jeevan Mission’ which is 90% (appx.) of the entire budget of the Department which is Rs. 74226.02 crores. However, the Committee note that BE allocation of JJM has witnessed drastic reduction of 67% (appx.) at RE level for FY 2024-25. The Committee would like to be apprised of the specific reasons for such a huge reduction at RE stage for FY 2024-25 and its impact on execution of this ambitious Programme. In view of the fact that JJM has been extended till 2028, the Committee urge upon the Department to make concerted efforts to utilize the budgetary allocations optimally in order to obviate the possibility of huge reduction at RE stage which has been witnessed in current Financial Year (2024-25).

(Recommendation No. 2)

Physical Progress under Jal Jeevan Mission

2.3 The Committee note that at the time of announcement of JJM on 15th August 2019, 3.23 Crore rural households (17%) of the country had tap water connections. Since then, around 12.19 Crore families living in rural areas have been provided with tap water connections in their homes. Now, out of more than 19.36 Crore rural households, around 15.45 Crore (79.81%) rural families of the country have assured potable tap water supply in their homes, improving their quality of life and enhancing 'ease of living'. The Committee are pleased to note that 11 States/ Union Territories, namely Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Mizoram, Punjab, Telangana, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra Nagar Haveli & Daman Diu (DNH & DD), and Puducherry, have achieved 100% coverage of rural households and have attained the 'Har Ghar Jal (HGJ)' status.

However, the Committee note that still a major part of the work remains to be completed in West Bengal, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala and Jharkhand which have so far achieved coverage of only 54.51%, 55.39%, 67.29%, 54.25% and 54.66% respectively. The Committee take cognizance of the fact 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 of the programme in these States. Being of the view that active participation of the States is essential to make the Programme a success, the Committee urge upon the Department to look into the particular problems of each of the lagging States hampering timely completion of the Projects and take remedial measures for faster implementation of the Projects in these States.

(Recommendation SI. No. 3)

Contamination of Drinking Water

2.4 The Committee note that all Arsenic and Fluoride affected habitations have been covered by community water purification plants (CWPP) as an interim measure. However, they further observe that there are 11,348 no. of quality affected habitations (Iron, Salinity, Nitrate, and Heavy metals) spread over 96 districts of 07 States where short-terms measures have not been provided. Since these contaminants can also cause health hazard, the Committee feel that these areas too need to be covered by temporary measures to provide immediate relief to the population living in quality affected habitations. The Committee, therefore urge the Department to emphasize to the States the necessity of implementing measures that can offer an immediate solution such as installing small water purification dispensers or sending out mobile water vans or tankers that carry safe and clean drinking water, until all of these residents have access to piped drinking water from a high-quality source. The Committee would also like to be apprised of the details of progress in coverage of quality affected habitations with permanent good quality functional tap water supply as on date.

(Recommendation SI. No. 4)

Water quality contamination due to radioactive elements

2.5 The Committee take cognizance of the fact that 32 habitations in 9 districts of Punjab are affected by uranium contamination. Out of these, 22 habitations have already been provided with short-term measures viz. community water purification plants (CWPP) and individual household purifiers (IHP). In this regard,

the Committee would further like to be apprised as to which other States/regions of the country, apart from Punjab, are facing contamination of water due to radioactive elements. Further, taking into account that so far only 22 out of 32 habitations in the State of Punjab have been covered with short-term measures, the Committee urge upon the Department to take urgent steps to provide safe drinking water to remaining 10 habitations. Further, being aware of the fact that radioactive elements like Uranium can accumulate and be retained in various organs and tissues, such as the kidneys, liver, and bones, for durations ranging from days to years and cause serious health hazards, the Committee recommend that the Department prioritize long term measures for providing safe water to the regions affected by such contamination. The Committee would like to be informed of the specific steps taken by the Department in this regard within 3 months from presentation of this Report.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 5)

Water Quality Testing laboratories & National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) Accreditation

2.6 The Committee note that accreditation/recognition of drinking water quality testing laboratories at least for parameters of basic water quality has been emphasized under JJM. In this regard, States through the 3rd Chief Secretaries Conference held in December 2023 have been advised to have at least 1 NABL accredited laboratory in each State by March, 2025. They further observe that there are 2180 drinking water quality testing laboratories at State, out of which 1,580 laboratories have been NABL accredited. However, in States like Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and UT of Lakshadweep, no laboratory is NABL accredited. Further, despite the fact that under JJM, up to 2% of the allocation to States/ UTs can be utilized for Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance (WQM&S) activities, including setting up, upgradation, improving functioning and strengthening of drinking water quality testing laboratories, there are very few NABL accredited or recognized water quality testing laboratories in the States of Bihar, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Odisha and Telangana. Recognizing the importance of NABL accredited laboratories in ensuring safe drinking water to the common man, the Committee recommend that the Department make concerted efforts in coordination with the

lagging States in order to expand the network of water quality testing laboratories throughout the country.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 6)

Safe drinking water supply in all Schools, Anganwadi centres and Ashramshalas

2.7 The Committee note that giving priority to children's health and wellbeing, a special campaign was launched on 2nd October, 2020 to bring awareness and make concerted efforts for making provision of tap water supply in these institutions for purposes of drinking, cooking mid-day meals, hand washing and use in toilets. Further, emphasis is also given on rain water harvesting and grey water management in these centres of learning, so that the children will learn different aspects of water management and imbibe the same. The Committee are happy to note that Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, Goa, Lakshadweep and Sikkim have achieved 100% coverage in providing tap water connections both in Schools and Anganwadi centres. Other States have also done remarkably well in this regard. However, much more work needs to be done in the States of Rajasthan, Odisha, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and Meghalaya as these States are lagging behind in providing tap water connections to Schools and Anganwadi Centres. In fact in Rajasthan, only 61.05% schools have been covered with tap water connections. Similarly, in West Bengal, only 41,866 Anganwadis out of 1,11,074 have water tap connections which comes to just 37.69%. The Committee take cognizance of the fact that the provision of tap water connections in institutions such as schools, Anganwadi centres, Ashramshalas, etc. is one of the prominent aspects of Jal Jeevan Mission which have profound impact on the health, capacity to learn and well-being of the children. Being of the view that children are more susceptible to water-borne diseases and spend a lot of their time in schools, Anganwadi centres and Ashramshalas, the Committee recommend that the Department make intense efforts and work in close coordination with those State Governments which are falling behind in providing water tap connections to Schools, Anganwadi centres and Ashramshalas. The Committee would like to be apprised of the steps taken by the Department in this regard within 3 months from presentation of this Report.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 7)

Need to prepare Village Action Plans (VAPs)

2.8 The Committee observe that out of 5,85,831 villages, 529316 Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC)/Pani Samiti/Village Councils have been constituted. Similarly, 5,20,003 Village Action Plans have also been prepared. However, the Committee note that some States like Bihar and Telangana are far behind both in constitution of VWSC and preparation of VAPs. *In Bihar, out of total 37308 villages, only 2263 VWSCs have been constituted while only 700 VAPs have been prepared. Similarly, in Telangana, out of 9693 villages, only 6614 VWSCs have been constituted and no VAP has been prepared. In this regard, the Committee note the submission of the Department which explains that States of Bihar and Telangana are not availing central grants under JJMs since 2021-22. However, the State of Telangana has been reported as Har Ghar Jal state and Bihar has reported coverage of 95.71% households with tap water supply. In this connection, the Committee would like to be apprised of the reasons for not availing central grants by these two States.*

Further, the Committee take cognizance of the significance of VAPs which is 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 that every household gets an assured supply of potable water on a regular and long-term basis. Nevertheless the fact that the States of Bihar and Telangana are not availing the central grant under JJM, keeping in view the importance of VAPs, the Committee recommend that the Department persuade these States to take necessary steps for constitution of VWSCs and VAPs.

(Recommendation SI. No. 8)

Non-completion of road repair works after laying of pipelines under JJM

2.9 The Committee examined the submission of the Department which has furnished information with regard to laying of water supply pipes only in respect of 23 States/UTs. The Committee would like to be apprised of this information in respect of other States/UTs as well. Further, the Committee note that while some States like Himachal Pradesh and Tripura are reported to have achieved 100% milestone in properly laying the water supply pipes. However, there are some

States like Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh which are far behind in this aspect. In Sikkim, only 56.41% of the pipes have been properly laid, while in case of Arunachal Pradesh, no water pipeline has been properly laid and percentage is 'Nil'. The Committee are of the view that improperly laid water supply pipes not only cause regular leakage of precious water, but also damage infrastructure such roads/highways resulting in high risk of accidents. The Committee, therefore, urge upon the Department to examine this matter earnestly and advise the State Governments to fix accountability in this regard so as to ensure that the water pipes are laid properly in order to mitigate the sufferings of the villagers.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 9)

Streamlining the process of pending clearances for Rural Water Supply Projects

2.10 The Committee observe that total 3045 proposals have been submitted by the 15 states namely Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal with different agencies like Forests, National Highways Authority of India, Railways, GAIL and others for clearances of rural water supply projects. In this regard, the Committee are pleased to note that in order to assist the States to get various Statutory and other clearances (NHAI, railways, GAIL, Defence etc), a nodal officer has been assigned the task of coordinating with States and respective Central Ministry/ Agency since 2022-23. A separate link has been created in JJM IMIS for receiving and monitoring of schemes seeking various clearances. Special orientation sessions have been carried out to the State Officers on NHAI, Railways and Forest Clearances. However, still 329 projects are pending with different agencies. Further, in case of Madhya Pradesh which have applied 108 proposals to the Forest Department, 83 projects are pending. Similarly, in case of Kerala, out of 67 proposals submitted with National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), 29 are pending. The Committee in view of the objective of the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) of providing assured potable tap water in adequate quantity on a regular and long-term basis to every rural household urge the Department to make necessary endeavours to expedite the clearance of the pending projects of rural water supply within a reasonable timeframe.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 10)

Financial performance under Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM(G)-II]

2.11 The Committee observe that this Scheme has witnessed gross underutilization of the budgetary allocations in Financial Year 2024-25, while RE was of Rs. 7192 crore in FY 2024-25, the actual expenditure as on 24.01.2025 was of Rs. 2354.60 crore which is just 33% (appx.) of the RE allocations. In this regard, the Committee note the written submission of the Department which states that in Financial Year 2024-25, 26 States have been selected for onboarding SNA-SPARSH, a new system introduced by Department of Expenditure (DoE), Ministry of Finance (MoF) for just-in-time release. In the new system, the State Finance Department has to develop a State Finance Management System and provide training to all the Implementing Agencies (IAs) for processing payment files in the new system. As per the instructions issued by DoE, MoF, funds could not be released to these States as per the existing procedure in their SNA a/c. Till December, 2024, only 6 States had onboarded SNA SPARSH which have increased to 13 as on 12.02.2025. Remaining States were not able to onboard SNA SPARSH due to non-preparedness by the States to onboard the new system. Though many of the States become eligible for release under the programme, funds could not be released to the States as they could not onboard SNA-SPARSH. Even the States which have onboarded SNA-SPARSH, expenditure was very low for the States except Rajasthan and Odisha due to the new systems. This has resulted in low utilization of BE allocation in 2024-25.

The Committee taking cognizance of the above fact recommend that the Department persuade the States to take all requisite steps on urgent basis to get themselves ready in order to adopt the new system introduced by the Ministry of Finance. Meanwhile, pending such steps by the States, the Committee urge upon the Department to approach the Ministry of Finance and inform them the practical difficulties in implementing the new system under SNASPARSH, and hence seek exemption for the time being so that the budgetary resources may be optimally utilized and implementation of the Programme is not adversely affected. The Committee would like to be categorically apprised of the steps taken in this regard within three months of presentation of this Report.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 11)

2.12 Further, the Committee observe that the budgetary allocation of the Department is Rs. 7192 crore. However, around Rs. 1031 crore per year, is paid in the form of interest payment which will continue till 2030 leaving little amount left for execution of this ambitious programme. In view of this, the Committee believe that budgetary allocations for SBM (G) need to be augmented so that sufficient allocations may be available for proper and timely implementation of SBM (G).

(Recommendation Sl. No. 12)

Need to enhance the role of Elected Representatives

2.13 The total estimated outlay of SBM(G) Phase-II for five years is approx. Rs.1.40 lakh crores, which is to be dovetailed through convergence between different verticals of financing [e.g. Rs.52,500 crore (Central share Rs.36,600 crore and State share Rs.17,900 crore) is to be allocated through the budgetary provisions for SBM(G) from Centre and State Governments; about Rs.51057 crore from 15th Finance Commission grants, Rs. 24,823 crore from MGNREGS, Rs. 6,336 crore from Business Models and Rs. 6168 crore from other sources. However, the Committee observe that there are multiple Ministries/Departments involved resulting in lack of coordination among them causing underutilization of finances. The representative of the Department during the oral evidence has also admitted that it is a complex process and needs improvement and better monitoring especially at district level.

In this regard, the Committee take note of the fact that there is District Water and Sanitation Mission (DWSM) where Hon'ble Members of Parliament may be requested to attend the DWSM meetings as 'Special Invitees'. However, as the Hon'ble Members of Parliament work at the ground level and have a firsthand knowledge of the challenges being encountered in execution of the various development schemes including the flagship programmes of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) and Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) (SBM) (G), the Committee recommend the Department to make earnest endeavours to reconstitute the DWSM to include Member of Parliament and Member of the Legislative Assembly from the district in order to ensure effective participation of the elected representatives for better

formulation, implementation and monitoring of JJM and SBM at ground level. The Committee would like to be apprised of the specific steps taken by the Department in this regard within three months from presentation of this Report.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 13)

Open Defecation Free (ODF) Plus declared villages

2.14 The Committee take note of the fact that the goal under Phase-II of SBM(G) is to convert all the villages from ODF to ODF Plus (Model). Further, the Committee observe that as on 10.02.2025, there are 4,35,314 ODF Plus Model villages out of total 5,86,611 villages. The 10 lowest performing States/UTs in terms of percentage of total ODF Plus Model villages are Manipur, Meghalaya, Punjab, Arunachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Jharkhand, Nagaland, Puducherry and Haryana. In this regard, the Department has cited number of challenges such as remote areas, difficult terrain, hydro-geological conditions, lack of technical knowhow, capacity building of the implementing agencies and functionaries at various levels with respect to planning and implementation of Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities, coordination between different Departments/Organization for convergence of resources in proper implementation of this Scheme. While taking view of the fact that as mentioned above, the goal of SBM (G)-II is to convert all the villages from ODF to ODF Plus (Model) and the programme has also been extended upto 2025-26, the Committee urge upon the Department to work with these lowest performing States/UTs and devise suitable remedial measures to quell the aforesaid hindrances so that the stated objective of the Programme may be realized within the given timeframe.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 14)

Status of Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) facilities

2.15 The Committee note that as on 22 January, 2025, there were 4,87,956 number of villages covered with Solid Waste Management (SWM) facilities while 5,17,600 number of villages covered with Liquid Waste Management (LWM) facilities. They further note that several Big States such as Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Punjab and Tamil Nadu have seen very slow pace in creation of SWM facilities during the year 2024-25 as against the targets fixed. Even in case of Kerala, against the target of 637 SWM facilities, no facility has

been created in the year 2024-25. Similarly, the work relating to creation of LWM facilities has been going at sluggish rate in the States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Kerala, Maharashtra, Puducherry, Punjab, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh in the year 2024-25. Further, the Committee also notice that in case of Dadra Nagar Haveli & Daman Diu (DNH & DD) no target has been fixed for the year 2024-25 with regard to both SWM and LWM facilities. Similarly, as far as UT of Puducherry is concerned, in the year 2024-25, no target for SWM has been fixed and in case of LWM facility, no such facility has been developed against the target of 48 facilities. The Committee would like to be apprised of the specific reasons for not fixing any targets as mentioned above for SWM and LWM facilities in certain States/UTs. Further, having taken note of the fact that Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) is one of the major components of the SBM - II (Grameen), the Committee desire that the Department examine the causes for slow progress in creation of SLWM facilities in lagging States and work in close collaboration with them in order to mitigate the challenges faced by these States in execution of the programme.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 15)

Plastic Waste Management in Rural areas

2.16 The Committee note that the Plastic Waste Management Facilities are developed at Block level. For setting up Plastic Waste Management Units (PWMUs), funding support of Rs. 16 lakhs per block is provided under the programme. Additional funds can be provided from 15th Finance Commission grants to Rural Local Bodies (RLBs) for these activities and other plastic waste management related activities. They further notice that there are 1787 number of PWMUs in 7154 number of Blocks spread over 34 States/UTs. However, there are only 1051 functional PWMUs out of total 1787. In this regard, the Committee further take note that there are very few PWMUs exist in number of States/UTs and even where these Units are available, most of them are non-functional. For example, there are only 8 PWMUs as against 143 blocks in the State of Haryana and not even a single PWMU out of these 8 is functional. Almost the same situation prevails in Assam, Goa, Ladakh, Rajasthan, Tripura, Manipur, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Andaman & Nicobar Islands. It is the State of Tamil Nadu which has done remarkable job in the field of PWMU coverage and functionality.

The Committee in view of the above urge upon the Department to make concerted efforts and render all possible assistance to the States to expand the coverage of PWMU facilities and also ensure their proper functioning.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 16)

Need to conduct 'Waste Quantification Survey'

2.17 The Committee take into account the submission of the representative of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation that 'Waste Quantification Survey' to identify type of waste that is being generated and its per capita amount, has so far not been conducted by either by the Government or by any private agency. They further note that the Department is taking the help of IIM Bangalore in this regard which has given a detailed structure as to how this kind of survey may be carried out. The Committee further note that regulatory framework for solid, liquid and plastic waste management vests with the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate change. Besides, there are guidelines which prescribe EPR – Extended Producer Responsibility which prescribes that every producer of plastic is mandated to buy back a certain proportion of what they produce. However, at present, there is a lacuna in submission of the EPR certificates which are taken at face value. The Department therefore suggest to the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change that these Certificates should be certified by the Municipal Corporations and Rural Local Bodies. Taking cognizance of the above submissions of the Department, the Committee recommend that the Department take urgent steps to carry out 'Waste Quantification Survey' on priority basis. They further urge them to work in close coordination with the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change to enforce strict ratification of EPR Certificates by the concerned Agencies. The Committee would like to be apprised of the steps taken by the Department within three months from presentation of this Report.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 17)

Community Sanitary Complex (CSC)

2.18 The Committee note that the Community Sanitary Complex (CSC) are constructed under the programme on need basis to cater to the sanitation needs

of households who do not have individual toilets due to lack of space or for floating/ migrant population, or at places where large congregation of people usually takes place, so that ODF status of villages can be sustained. For the construction of CSC, priority will be given to the locations with predominant SC / ST habitations, poorest of the poor in the village and/or those visited by migrant labourers / floating population etc. In this regard, the Committee note that during the year 2024-25, States of Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Manipur and Uttar Pradesh have made remarkable progress in the construction of Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs). However, on the other hand, the pace is very slow in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Kerala, Ladakh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and West Bengal where fewer number of CSCs have been constructed as against the targets fixed. Keeping in view the importance of the Community Sanitary Complex (CSC) for fostering the cognitive development of healthy sanitation practices in the community, the Committee desire that the Department may in collaboration with the States, evolve a strategy for construction of CSCs within a given timeline and also motivate the Gram Panchayats (GPs) for their proper upkeep and maintenance.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 18)

Need to encourage the Self Help Groups (SHGs)

2.19 The Committee are of the view that Self Help Groups (SHGs) can play a significant role in the holistic development of sanitation in the villages, especially in setting up Community toilets. For this, they may be extended assistance by Financial Institutions like Banks which will help in enhancing the financial sustainability of the assets created under SBM as well as boosting economic activities. The Committee therefore desire that the Department may explore ways of involving SHGs with the SBM (G) on such line.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 19)

Galvanizing Organic Bio-Agro Resources Dhan (GOBAR-DHAN)

2.20 The Committee note that Galvanizing Organic Bio-Agro Resources Dhan (GOBARdhan) was launched under Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) Scheme to ensure cleanliness in villages by converting bio-degradable waste like cattle waste, kitchen leftovers etc. into Biogas and organic manure. Under Phase-II of SBM-G, financial assistance of up to Rs.50.00 lakh per District is available under GOBARdhan for the complete programme period from 2020-21 to 2025-26 for setting up of Community level biogas plant. Community level biogas plants can be constructed at village/block/district levels under SBM(G) Phase-II. The Committee find that 816 villages have community GOBARdhan plants supported under SBM(G)-II. Further, the Committee observe that as on 13.02.2025, there are total 882 Functional Community Biogas Plants under SBM (G) spread over 20 States/UTs, the highest number i.e. 281 in the State of Chhattisgarh while only minuscule number of Functional Plants i.e. 8, 7, 8, 2 and 9 exist in the States of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Puducherry and West Bengal respectively. The Committee in this regard would like to be apprised of the status of Functional Community Biogas Plants in other States as well. Further, the Committee take note of the submission of the Department which cite number of reasons such as lack of awareness about benefits, non-availability of adequate feedstock, limited financial support, operation and maintenance, non-feasibility in all states and Off-take of FoM (bio-slurry) which are hampering the implementation of the GOBARdhan Scheme. Taking into account objective of this important initiative which is to generate wealth and energy by converting cattle dung, agri-residue and other organic waste into Biogas/Compressed Biogas and organic manure, the Committee urge upon the Department to take necessary steps to popularize this programme by making people aware of the benefits of this Programme as well as devise a strategy that may incentivize the communities for adopting this Programme.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 20)

Retrofit to Twin-Pit Toilets

2.21 The Committee observe that Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) Phase II promotes twin-pits toilets to ensure in-situ treatment requiring no mechanized emptying, transportation, or treatment. Further, under SBM(G) Phase II, the

provisions of retrofitting of toilets into twin pit toilets have been supplemented to reduce the need for faecal sludge management in rural areas. In this connection, the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS) launched a Mission mode campaign 'Retrofit to Twin Pit' Abhiyan on 2nd October 2022 till 30th June 2023 for onsite and safe treatment of faecal sludge. The States and UTs were directed to observe the Execution Phase of the Campaign to promote Construction of only Twin Pits in the new IHHL as per the guidelines of SBMG Phase II, Retrofit the existing Single Pits to Twin Pit, retrofit existing Septic tanks with Soak pits and Generate awareness about safe disposal of faecal sludge in rural households. The Committee further note that in retrofitting single pit toilets into twin pit toilets, the top-performing States were Maharashtra with 5,33,471 Andhra Pradesh with 3,55,402, and Kerala with 3,25,933 retrofitted single pit toilets. However, most of the States have not seen much of the progress on this indicator especially during FY 2024-25 (till 31st December 2024). Taking cognizance of the significance of switching to Twin-pit toilets for converting the faecal sludge into manure which can be directly reused in agriculture, the Committee urge the Department to examine the reasons as to why only three States as mentioned above have done remarkably well in retrofitting of single pit toilets into twin pit toilets despite launching an exclusive campaign for this purpose. Further, the Department should actively collaborate with the States which are falling behind so as to prioritize retrofitting single pits where feasible.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 21)

Unspent balances with the Implementing Agencies

2.22 The Committee find that there was huge amount of unspent balance (Rs. 23,584.56 crore) under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in the Financial Year 2022-23 which has been substantially reduced to Rs. 11,174.01 crore in FY 2023-24. In FY 2024-25, as on 12.02.2025, it has further come down to Rs. 6473.61 crore. The Committee are pleased that year after year, there has been trend of reduction in the amount of unspent balances. However, the Committee notice that in case of Chhattisgarh, there is a reverse trend where the unspent balance under JJM was Rs. 274.37 crore in FY 2022-23 which has risen to Rs. 428.65 crore in FY 2024-25. The same situation prevails in the State of Uttarakhand as well. The Committee would like to be apprised of the reasons for such a reverse trend. Further, SBM

(G), like JJM has also witnessed substantial decrease in the amount of unspent balance which stood at Rs. 6131.60 crore towards the end of FY 2022-23 that has come down to Rs. 516.94 crore in FY 2024-25. However, in case of Jammu & Kashmir, there is no so much decrease in unspent balance which was Rs. 55.30 crore in FY 2023-24 and Rs. 55.00 crore in FY 2024-25. The Committee hope that in future as well, the amount of unspent balance under both JJM and SBM will be kept to the minimum level. Further, the Committee desire that the States/UTs where the problem of unspent balance is still prominent should be assisted by the Department for exhaustive utilization of budgetary allocations.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 22)

Implementation of schemes in Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) villages

2.23 The Committee note that the Sansad Adarash Gram Yojana (SAGY) was launched in 2014 with the aim to create Adarash Grams by making holistic development of villages/ GPs by Ministry of Rural Development. The Committee find that as per the information furnished by the Department, there are 261372 Panchayats spread over 34 States/UTs, however only 3,268 Panchayats have been identified as SAGY, out of which 1,755 have already been reported to have 100% households with tap connection. However, some of the States like Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Odisha and Rajasthan are lagging behind in terms of tap water connections in SAGY Panchayats. Further, as on 13.2.2025, there are total 7531 villages in SAGY Gram Panchayats, out of which 5433 are ODF Plus (Model) Villages. However, the number of ODF Plus Model villages is quite low in States like Andhra Pradesh (62 out of 306 villages), Jharkhand (151 out of 725), Karnataka (119 out of 631) and Punjab (14 out of 70). Taking cognizance of this fact, the Committee urge upon the Department to take all required steps for proper implementation of both the flagship schemes of the Department in the SAGY villages on priority basis and also extend all assistance to the States in this regard. The action taken in this regard may be apprised within three months of the presentation of the Report.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 23)

Setting up of Desalination Plants

2.24 The Standing Committee on Water Resources during its recent study visit to Puducherry, Mahabalipuram and Rajahmundry from 8 to 11 January, 2025 have

found that no Desalination plant has been installed in U.T. of Puducherry. However, Govt. of Puducherry has proposed to setup two desalination plants each with a capacity of 50 MLD to provide drinking water to urban areas of Puducherry. Taking cognizance of the fact that establishing the 'Desalination' Plants would help in reducing the load on groundwater pumping and would also help to push the saline water interface seaward side, the Committee urge the Department to render all the assistance to the UT of Puducherry for setting up of these proposed Plants on priority basis.

(Recommendation 24)

Need to expedite implementation of JJM and SBM in Aspirational Districts and Aspirational Blocks

2.25 The Committee takes cognizance of the fact that on 15th August 2019, when Jal Jeevan Mission was announced, only 21.16 lakh (7.69%) households in 112 Aspirational Districts had tap water supply in their homes. As on 22.01.2025, tap water supply has been provided to over 2.15 crore (78.30%) households in Aspirational Districts. Further, the Committee note that in another initiative of NITI Aayog, the Aspirational Blocks Programme (ABP) was launched on January 7, 2023. ABP focuses on improving governance to enhance the quality of life of citizens in the most difficult and relatively underdeveloped Blocks of India. 500 Blocks from 329 Districts across 27 States and 4 Union Territories of India are part of the programme. Further, as on 31st December, 2024, out of 1.42 crores rural households in 500 Aspirational Blocks, tap water supply has been provided to over 1.05 crores (74.14%) rural households. While welcoming the initiatives taken by the Government, the Committee urge upon the Department to expedite the remaining work of the flagship programmes of the SBM and JJM in the Aspirational Districts and Aspirational Blocks. The Committee would like to be further apprised of the specific steps taken by the Department within three months from the presentation of this Report.

(Recommendation 25)

NEW DELHI
10 March, 2025
19 Phalguna, 1946 (Saka)

RAJIV PRATAP RUDY,
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Water Resources

रजिस्ट्रार ऑफ़ दिस एक्टो-13004/99

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सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 19 दिसम्बर, 2019

सं. आरटी-25043/03/2017-आरएस.—पूर्व अधिसूचनाओं का अधिक्रमण करते हुए, एतद्वारा सड़क प्रयोजनों के बीच जागरूकता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए देश के प्रत्येक जिले में जिले से माननीय संसद सदस्य (लोकसभा) की अध्यक्षता में संसद सदस्य सड़क सुरक्षा समिति का गठन किया गया है। यदि जिले में एक से अधिक संसद सदस्य (मांसद) हैं, तो सबसे वरिष्ठ संसद सदस्य समिति का अध्यक्ष होगा। जिले में निर्वाचन करने वाले माननीय संसद सदस्य (राज्य सभा) विशेष आमंत्रित सदस्य होंगे। समिति में निम्नलिखित सदस्य शामिल होंगे:-

- i. जिला कलेक्टर - सदस्य सचिव
- ii. पुलिस अधीक्षक
- iii. मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी, जिला परिषद
- iv. नगर निगम या विकास प्राधिकरण के मेयर/अध्यक्ष
- v. जिले के सभी विधान सभा सदस्य (एमएलए)
- vi. जिलों के सभी सद्विचिजनक मजिस्ट्रेट
- vii. अध्यक्ष द्वारा नामित 3 गैर सरकारी संगठन (एनजीओ)
- viii. स्टैंक होल्डर विभागों, संस्थानों और ऑटोमोबाइल डीलरों के जिला स्तरीय अधिकारी (डीएलओ)
- ix. ट्रेड एसोसिएशन का प्रतिनिधि
- x. जिला सिविल सर्जन
- xi. जिला शिक्षा अधिकारी
- xii. जिले में लोक निर्माण विभाग (पीडब्ल्यूडी) के वरिष्ठ अधिकारी

- xiii. जिले के लिए पीडब्ल्यूडी का राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग डिवीजन का प्रभारी अधिकारी
- xiv. जिले के लिए एनएचएआई का प्रभारी अधिकारी
- xv. जिला मुख्यालय से परिवहन विभाग से क्षेत्रीय परिवहन अधिकारी (आरटीओ)/सहायक क्षेत्रीय परिवहन अधिकारी (एआरटीओ)
2. जिला सड़क सुरक्षा समिति के विचारार्थ मुद्दे निम्नानुसार होंगे:-
- (i) जिले में सड़क सुरक्षा क्रिया-कलापों की निगरानी
 - (ii) सड़क दुर्घटनाओं के आंकड़ों की निगरानी
 - (iii) सड़क दुर्घटना के कारणों को पहचानना और उसका अध्ययन
 - (iv) राष्ट्रीय/राज्यों सड़क सुरक्षा परिषद को मुझाव प्रदान करना
 - (v) प्रोटोकॉल के अनुसार ब्लैक स्पॉटों की पहचान तथा सुधार से संबंधित कार्य की समीक्षा और निगरानी तथा सभी सड़क इंजीनियरिंग उपाय
 - (vi) सड़क सुरक्षा मानकों का कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित करना
 - (vii) दुर्घटना/घातकता में कमी लाने के लिए विशिष्ट लक्ष्यों के साथ जिले के लिए सड़क सुरक्षा कार्य योजना तैयार करना तथा उसका क्रियान्वयन करना
 - (viii) 4-ई के कार्य अर्थात् शिक्षा, प्रवर्तन, आपातकालीन देखभाल और इंजीनियरिंग के क्रियान्वयन पर चर्चा करना और उन्हें कारगर बनाना
 - (ix) गति सीमा और यातायात को सुचारू बनाने के उपायों की समीक्षा करना
 - (x) जिले में नेक व्यक्तियों को प्रेरित करने के लिए कार्य-नीतियां बनाना
 - (xi) नगर/शहर तथा जिले में ग्राम पंचायत में यातायात पार्क-सह-प्रशिक्षण केंद्र की स्थापना
 - (xii) जिले में सड़क सुरक्षा अभियान को बढ़ावा देना
 - (xiii) सड़क सुरक्षा से संबंधित किसी अन्य मुद्दे पर चर्चा करना

3. समिति एक तिमाही में कम-से-कम एक बैठक या ऐसी आवृत्ति पर बैठक करेगी जैसा कि वह तय कर सकती है। पिछले बैठकों के निर्णयों पर की गई कार्रवाई के साथ बैठक का कार्यवृत्त पुलिस महानिदेशक और राज्य के परिवहन आयुक्त को भेजा जाएगा। इसे सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय की वेबसाइट पर भी अपलोड किया जाएगा।

4. इसे माननीय सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री ने अनुमोदित कर दिया है।

अभय दामले, संयुक्त सचिव (परिवहन)

नोट: पूर्ववर्ती अधिसूचनाएं (i) आरटी-25043/03/2017-आरएम दिनांकित 28 सितंबर, 2017

(ii) आरटी-25043/03/2017-आरएम दिनांकित 30 अगस्त, 2019

MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 19th December, 2019

No. RT-25043/03/2017-RS — In supersession of earlier notifications, Member of Parliaments' Road Safety Committee is hereby constituted in each district of the country to promote awareness amongst road users under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) from the district. If the district has more than one Member of Parliament (M.P.), then the senior most M.P. would be the Chairman of the Committee. The Hon'ble Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha), residing in the district, shall be special invitee. The Committee shall comprise of following members -

- i. District Collector - Member Secretary
 - ii. Superintendent of Police
 - iii. Chief Executive Officer, Zila Parishad
 - iv. Mayor/Chairman of the Municipal Corporation or Development Authority
 - v. All Members of Legislative Assembly (MLA) of District
 - vi. All Sub Divisional Magistrate of Districts
 - vii. 3 Non-Government Organization (NGO) as nominated by Chairman
 - viii. District Level Officer (DLO) of Stake Holder Departments, Institutions and Automobile Dealers
 - ix. Representative of Trade Association
 - x. District Civil Surgeon
 - xi. District Education Officer
 - xii. Senior most officer of Public Works Department (PWD) in the district
 - xiii. Officer-in-Charge of National Highways Division of PWD for the district
 - xiv. Officer-in-Charge of NHAI for the District
 - xv. Regional Transport Officer (RTO)/Assistant Regional Transport Officer (ARTO) from the Transport Department from district Head Quarter
2. The terms of reference of the District Road Safety Committee shall be as under:
- (i) Monitoring of road safety activities in the district
 - (ii) Monitoring of road accidents data
 - (iii) Identification and study of causes of road accidents
 - (iv) To provide suggestions to the National/States Road Safety Council
 - (v) Reviewing and monitoring of the work relating to identification & rectification of black spots as per protocol and all road engineering measures
 - (vi) Ensuring implementation of road safety standards
 - (vii) Create and implement road safety action plan for the district with specific targets for accident/fatality reduction
 - (viii) To discuss and strengthen the implementation of 4 E's Programme i.e. Education, Enforcement, Emergency care and Engineering
 - (ix) Reviewing of the speed limits and traffic calming measures
 - (x) Formulation of strategies to motivate Good Samaritans in the district
 - (xi) Establishment of traffic park-cum-training centre at town/city and Gram Panchayat in a district
 - (xii) Promoting road safety campaign in the District
 - (xiii) To discuss any other issue related to road safety
3. The Committee will meet at least once in a quarter or at such frequency as it may decide. Minutes of the meeting along with action taken on the decisions of the previous meetings shall be sent to the Director

General of Police and Transport Commissioner of the State. The same shall also be uploaded on the website of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.

4. This issues with the approval of Hon'ble Minister of Road Transport and Highways.

ABHAY DAMLE, Jt. Secy. (Transport)

Note: Earlier Notifications (i) RT-25043/03/2017-RS dated 28th September, 2017
(ii) RT-25043/03/2017-RS dated 30th August, 2019