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**STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES
(2025-26)**

EIGHTEENTH LOK SABHA

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

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2026-27)

TENTH REPORT



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

March, 2026 / Phalguna, 1947 (Saka)

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(2026-27)

Presented to Lok Sabha on 17.03.2026

Laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 17.03.2026



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

March, 2026 / Phalguna, 1947 (Saka)

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**COMPOSITON OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES
(2025-26)**

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
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21. Vacant

RAJYA SABHA

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29. Shri K. Vanlalvena
30. Shri Sanjay Kumar Jha
31. Vacant

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri Chander Mohan - Additional Secretary
2. Shri Ajay Kumar Sood - Director
3. Shri Umesh Bist - Under Secretary
4. Shri Gaurav Jain - Assistant Committee Officer

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson, Standing Committee on Water Resources (2025-26) having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present the Tenth Report on Demands for Grants (2026-27) 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 19.02.2026.

4. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their sitting held on 16.03.2026.

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
16 March, 2026
25 Phalguna, 1947 (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 2026-27, raised by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation which was tabled in the House on 10 February, 2026.

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), Department of Economic Affairs has allocated a total Budget of Rs. 74894.86 crores to this Department for Financial Year 2026-27. The break-up of ceilings of the Budget for both the Schemes and Establishment of the Department for the FY 2026-27 is as under:

(Rupees in crores)

S. No.	Scheme Name	Budget Estimates (BE) 2026-27
1.	Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)	67670.00
2.	Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen)	7192.00
3.	Establishment Expenditure	32.86
	Total	74894.86

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
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	23031.08	2557.76*
2026-27	74,894.86	-	-

* As on 08.01.2026

1.6 The Department has been allocated Rs. 74894.86 crore for the year 2026-27. This is an increase of Rs. 668.84 crore [1% (appx.)] over the Budget Estimate of 2025-26 and an increase of Rs. 51863.78 crore (225 %) (appx.) over the Revised Estimate of 2025-26.

III. Jal Jeevan Mission

1.7 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. 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. Under JJM, the focus is on 'service delivery' rather than mere water supply 'infrastructure creation'. Ensuring long-term functionality of water supply systems and assured and regular water supply to households, has been one of the important focused areas of the mission. With this, water supply in adequate quantity (55 litres per person per day) of prescribed quality (as per Bureau of Indian Standards 10500) on long-term basis is being ensured.

1.8 Further, the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation apprised the Committee as under:

“The Hon’ble Finance Minister, in her Budget Speech for 2025–26, announced the extension of the JJM till 2028 with an enhanced overall outlay. Accordingly, a proposal for continuation of JJM, with a focus on sustainable and long-term operation and maintenance (O&M) of rural piped water supply schemes through citizen-centric service delivery and strengthened “Jan Bhagidhari”, is under active consideration. The proposed framework aims to further improve the ‘ease of living’ for rural communities. The proposal has been appraised by the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) and is expected to be placed before the Cabinet for consideration soon”.

1.9 The total estimated outlay for the Mission was of Rs. 3.60 lakh Crore out of which central share was Rs. 2.08 lakh Crore. Year-wise details of budgetary support and corresponding utilization is as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Cabinet Approval in 2019			Actual Budgetary Support & its Utilization		
	Central Share	State Share	Total Approved	Budgetary allocation (Central)	Fund utilized (Central)	Expenditure (Central + State)
2019-20	20,798.00	15,202.00	36,000.00	10,000.66	10,000.44	10,074.28
2020-21	34,753.00	25,247.00	60,000.00	11,000.00	10,999.94	20,449.96
2021-22	58,011.00	41,989.00	100,000.00	45,011.00	40,125.64	43,551.85
2022-23	48,708.00	35,292.00	84,000.00	55,000.00	54,839.79	92,339.73
2023-24	46,382.00	33,618.00	80,000.00	70,000.00	69,992.34	155,979.20
Total	2,08,652.00	1,51,348.00	3,60,000.00	1,91,011.66	1,85,958.15	3,22,395.02
2024-25	-	-	-	22,694.00	22,638.44	92,600.89
2025-26#	-	-	-	17,000.00^	25.50	21,250.79
Grand Total	2,08,652.00	1,51,348.00	3,60,000.00	2,30,705.66^	2,08,622.09	4,36,246.70

#As on 31.12.2025

Source: JJM-IMIS/ PFMS

^Fund budgeted but not allowed to utilize except Rs. 55.56 Crore, remaining for utilization against already approved central outlay of Rs. 2,08,652 Crore.

(i). **Financial Allocation under JJM**

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

(Rs in Crore)

Year	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure
2019-20	10,000.66	10,000.66	10,000.44
2020-21	11500	11,000	10,999.94
2021-22	50,011	45,011	40,125.64
2022-23	60,000	55,000	54,839.79
2023-24	70,000	70,000	69,992.34
2024-25	70,162.90	22,694^	22,638.44
2025-26	67,000.00	17,000.00^	36.24*
2026-27	67,670.00	-	-

* As on 11.02.2026

^ Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation had utilized Rs.1,85,958 Crore till 2023-24. In 2024-25, available budget was restricted to Rs. 22,694 Crore in line with approved central outlay of Rs. 2,08,652 Crore. **Further, in 2025-26, budgeted fund has not been allowed for utilization except leftover fund of Rs. 55.56 Crore.**

1.11 In response to a query regarding the BE provisions remaining almost the same for FY 2026-27 as it was in FY 2025-26, the representative of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation during the sitting held on 19.02.2026 in connection with the examination of Demands for Grants (2026-27) apprised the Committee as follows:

“The first phase of the Mission is over. The fresh outlay in giving the Central share is yet to be formally approved by the Cabinet. The point here is that if you do not have a BE for next year, and we to assume that a Cabinet approval would come, say in a month or two, then there would be no BE figure. Therefore, you see that the BE figure of 2025-2026 and 2026-2027 is more or less the same the assumption being, as he was just saying, that we can spend about Rs. 70,000 crore in a year. That Rs. 67,000 crore that you see on the screen allocated last year is just a notional figure that has been provided”.

“...There is a formal Budget announcement in last year's Budget by the hon. FM that the Jal Jeevan Mission is extended up to 31st of December, 2028. So, it is not a question of a new scheme or it is not a question of a new instrument of service. It is just a question that the money is not authorized to spend in terms of a formal Cabinet approval for the next phase. That is the only limited point that is there. Once the formal Cabinet approval comes in, they very well have the capacity to spend that much of money that is being allocated to them in the next phase”.

1.12 When asked about the reasons for gross underutilization of Budgetary Provisions under JJM in FY 2025-26, the representative of the Department of

Drinking Water and Sanitation during the aforesaid sitting apprised the Committee as follows:

“सर, मैं एक पर्सपेक्टिव दे देता हूँ। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्यों और समिति को ज्ञात है कि पेय जल की व्यवस्था करना स्टेट का सब्जेक्ट रहा है और 73 वें अमेंडमेंट के बाद से उसको ग्राम पंचायत के माध्यम से करना था। वर्ष 2019 में भारत सरकार ने निर्णय लिया कि इसमें हमें काम को अपनी तरफ से करना पड़ेगा। उसके बाद एक सेंट्रली स्पांसर्ड स्कीम की गई, जिसमें हम स्टेट्स को कुछ सहायता देंगे। यह काम केवल टाइम बाउंड मैनर में करने के लिए व्यवस्था बनाई गई कि वर्ष 2024 तक इसको कंप्लीट करना है। उसके बियांड मिशन अप्रूव होगा या नहीं होगा, ऐसी कोई बात नहीं की गई। एक राशि की भी व्यवस्था की कि 3.6 लाख करोड़ रुपये में इसको कंप्लीट कर लीजिएगा। लेकिन, उतना नहीं हुआ। सैचुरेशन करना था। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने भी कहा था और यह निर्णय पूरे देश ने लिया था। पॉलिटिकल व्यवस्था ने भी कहा कि सैचुरेशन सभी जगह करना है। उसके बाद स्टेट्स ने अपनी स्कीम्स बनानी शुरू की और सैचुरेशन के हिसाब से स्कीम्स को स्टेट लेवल सैंक्शनिंग कमेटी में अप्रूव करना शुरू किया, जिसमें चीफ सेक्रेटरी/प्रिंसिपल सेक्रेटरी/ सेक्रेटरी अध्यक्षता करते हैं। हमारे डिपार्टमेंट से हमारा एक रिप्रेजेंटेटिव उस कमेटी में गया था। इस तरह से व्यवस्था होकर उन्होंने प्रोजेक्ट्स को अप्रूव करना शुरू किया और उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन करना भी शुरू किया। जब फर्स्ट फेज कंप्लीट हुआ, तब हमने देखा कि जो 3.6 लाख करोड़ की राशि थी, वह कंप्लीट नहीं हुई। उसको हमने दिसम्बर, 2024 तक एक्सटेंड कर दिया था। हमने दिसम्बर, 2024 तक ही उसका पैसा जारी किया था। 3.6 लाख करोड़ रुपये का जो आउटले था, उसके इक्यूवैलेंट पैसा ऑलरेडी खर्च हो चुका था। किन्तु एक चीज यह देखी गई कि जो अप्रूव्ड स्कीम है, वह 8.07 लाख करोड़ रुपये की है। *That means scheme approval was more than the outlay envisaged.* उसके बाद, यह प्रश्न आया कि स्कीम खत्म हो गई, हमने स्टेट्स दिया कि अभी इतनी स्कीम्स स्टेट ने शुरू कर दी है, उसमें कार्य चल रहा है, उसको कंप्लीट करना है या नहीं करना है, यह निर्णय भारत सरकार को लेना पड़ेगा। तब यह बात आई कि यह काम ही ठीक नहीं हुआ है। उसके बाद सीएनओज को भेजा गया है। ईएफसी में मीटिंग हुई और उसमें कॉस्ट एस्केलेशन भी देखी गई कि जो कास्टिंग है, वह भी ज्यादा बढ़कर आ गया है। उस कॉस्ट को कंट्रोल करने की आवश्यकता थी। सीएनओ रिपोर्ट आने के बाद हमने स्टेट्स को लिखा है कि आप कॉस्ट को देखिए। उसमें दुविधा यह आ रही है कि स्टेट्स ने अपने विवेक से ज्यादा बड़ी स्कीमें बना ली हैं। उसके ऊपर जो खर्च करना पड़ेगा, उसके लिए भारत सरकार को निर्णय लेना है कि उस पर 50-50 परसेंट के हिसाब खर्च करना है या 90-10 परसेंट के हिसाब से खर्च करना है। अथवा आने वाले समय में कुछ प्रायोराइजेशन करके कुछ पैसा शुरू में दिया जायगा। अभी इस बारे में निर्णय नहीं हुआ है, लेकिन यह अंडर कंसीड्रेशन है कि जो स्कीम शुरू हो चुकी हैं, केवल उसी के लिए पैसा दिया जाएगा। नई स्कीम्स को कोई अप्रूवल नहीं दिया जाएगा। अगर पीवीटीजी गुप्स के गांव छूट गए हैं तो उनके लिए नया स्कीम लिया जा सकता है। बाकी, जितने पुराने स्कीम हैं, उन्हीं को पहले कंप्लीट किया जाएगा। उसकी फ्रेगमेंटेड तरीके से जहां स्कीम रखी हुई हैं, उन सबको जोड़कर सोर्स से टैप तक स्कीम को दिखा दिया जाए, जिससे व्यवस्था ऐसी बन जाए कि

पानी आना शुरू हो जाए। जब हम अपने डैशबोर्ड को देखते हैं तो पाते हैं कि 81 परसेंट घरों में नल लगे हुए हैं, लेकिन जब हम थर्ड पार्टी एजेंसी से फंक्शनलिटी एसेस कराते हैं तो पाते हैं कि 14 से 16 परसेंट घरों में पानी नहीं आ रहा है। उनमें फंक्शनलिटी के इश्युज हैं।”

1.13 On being asked as to whether delay in obtaining the approval for financial allocations has adversely affected the performance of the States, the Department replied as under:

“At the time of the launch of Jal Jeevan Mission, the Government also approved support for the States and UTs with a central outlay of Rs. 2,08,652 Crore. The approved Central outlay has almost been utilized till 2024-25. Water being a State subject, States have been advised to continue the implementation of ongoing works from their own resources”.

1.14 When asked as to whether any provisions being made for the State of Bihar under JJM, the representative of Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation during the sitting held on 19.02.2026 informed the Committee as follows:

“सर, बिहार ने अपने संसाधनों से काम को पूरा किया था और पाइप वाटर सप्लाई के मामले में बिहार पायनियरिंग स्टेट था। लेकिन जब 'जल जीवन मिशन' चालू हुआ तो उसके बाद बिहार कुछ समय तक 'जल जीवन मिशन का हिस्सा रहा'। वर्ष 2021 में माननीय मंत्री जी ने वहां से पत्र भेजा कि अब हमें 'जल जीवन मिशन' से किसी प्रकार के सपोर्ट की आवश्यकता नहीं है। वर्ष 2021 के बाद से कोई सपोर्ट नहीं दिया गया। आपकी बात सही है।”

He further stated:

“.....जो 27 तारीख को बैठक हुई थी, उसमें बिहार राज्य के दोनों माननीय मंत्री जी आए थे। देश के विभिन्न राज्यों के पंचायती राज और पीएचई के भी मंत्री आए थे। माननीय केंद्रीय पंचायती राज मंत्री जी की अध्यक्षता में बैठक हुई थी।

सर, कुछ दायित्वों का निर्वहन करने के लिए हम लोग बार-बार राज्य सरकार से अनुरोध कर रहे हैं, जो हमारे लिए आवश्यक है। उसको बाकी राज्यों ने भी किया हुआ है और वे कर रहे हैं। मैंने कल ही प्रिंसिपल सेक्रेटरी, पीएचई को एक पत्र भेजा है और उसकी कॉपी चीफ सेक्रेटरी को भी भेजी है कि हमारी कुछ आवश्यकता है, जिसको आपको पूरा करने की आवश्यकता है।

सर, उदाहरण के लिए बताना चाहूंगा कि मैं बार-बार उनसे मांग रहा हूं कि आप बताइए कि जन-मन के जो गांव हैं, जो पीवीटीजी के पांपुलेशन हैं, हम चाहते हैं कि हम उसको दें। हम चाहते हैं कि उस पांपुलेशन को पानी मिल जाए।”

(ii). Findings of Central Nodal Officers (CNOs)

1.15 The Committee have been apprised by the Department that in 2025, to assess the implementation of schemes at ground level and technically examine the high cost schemes, the Central Nodal Officers (CNOs) of the level of JS/ Director/ DS appointed by the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) were deputed along with Technical officers (TOs) for on ground inspection of selected JJM schemes across 33 States/ UTs.

1.16 On being asked to furnish the findings of CNOs, the Department in its written reply has furnished as under:

“The key findings of the assessment of the reports submitted by CNOs indicated that State-specific policies or practices are leading to technically inconsistent and economically inefficient designs. Deviations from Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organization (CPHEEO) design norms, inclusion of urban water demand, have also resulted in unreasonably high project costs. Further, limited involvement of Gram Panchayats (GPs) in planning, implementing and management of in-village infrastructure, lack of clear directives delineating the technical support responsibilities of the Public Health Engineering Departments (PHEDs) towards GPs has also been observed to be adversely impacting the sense of ownership of rural community and Jan Bhagidari. Moreover, it has also been noted that functionality related challenges were primarily attributable to delays in scheme commissioning, ongoing works, insufficient preventive maintenance practices, and the lack of adequately trained personnel to ensure effective operational management of the schemes.

The aforementioned findings have been shared with the States/UTs for addressing the identified gaps. Further, in the wake of technical inconsistencies, NJJM has also advised States/ UTs to undertake a comprehensive review of all schemes at the Apex Committee level, chaired by the respective Chief Secretaries. Further, to provide a framework for Jan Bhagidari a comprehensive guide for Gram Panchayats, VWSCs, SHGs, and community leaders on the commissioning and handing-over protocols for rural water supply schemes viz. “Handbook on Community-Managed Piped Water Systems” has also been shared with States/ UTs. In addition to above, the following steps have also been undertaken for strengthening the existing monitoring mechanisms:

- *Fragmented schemes to be mapped into Sujalam Bharat module reflecting end to end mapping of schemes, from source to house tap connection thus strengthening transparency and accountability.*
- *Launch of interactive dashboards at District and GP level to actively involve them in monitoring the implementation of the programme and have been integrated with Meri Panchayat platform for citizen feedback and grievance redressal.*

- States have been advised to bring the Third-Party Inspection Agency (TPIA) tasks under DWSM oversight with strict adherence to quality protocols.
- Revamping of the National Wash Experts (NWEs) site inspections by digitizing inspection checklist and corresponding action taken reports (ATRs) from States/UTs.
- Standardized Commissioning and handing over protocols through Jal Arpan with mandatory 15 days trial run involving GPs and VWSC members.

Jal Seva Ankalan has been initiated as a digital tool for Village Gram Sabha to record the responses in service delivery for assessing the functionality in HGJ villages. The service delivery gaps identified during the field level assessment will be addressed through service improvement plans by DWSM and SWSM”.

1.17 Further, on elaborating the findings of the CNOs, the representative of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation during the sitting held on 19.02.2026 apprised the Committee as follows:

“सर, समिति की जो पिछली बैठक हुई थी, उसमें भी सीएनओ की रिपोर्ट के संबंध में एक महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा था। उसमें हमने पूरा विवरण दिया था। आज भी हम सीएनओ की रिपोर्ट के बारे में यह बताएंगे कि हमने इस अवधि में क्या कार्रवाई की है। इसमें हम सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात यह बताना चाहेंगे कि जो सीएनओ की रिपोर्ट है, उसका एनालिसिस किया है और उसमें जो कमियां पाई गई हैं, उसके बारे में सारे राज्यों को आवश्यक कार्रवाई करने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया है।

सर, इसमें कौन-कौन सी चीजें हैं, उनके बारे में भी हम बताना चाहेंगे। मणिपुर और गुजरात दो ऐसे राज्य हैं, जहां पर जब सीएनओ की टीम गई तो वहां पर योजना ही नहीं मिली। वहां पर वह योजना, जो यहां पर दस्तावेज में थी, वह योजना भौतिक रूप से उपलब्ध नहीं थी। उसमें आगे की कार्रवाई की जा रही है। उसमें सस्पेंशन भी हुआ है और उसमें प्राथमिकी दर्ज करने के लिए भी आगे कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

सर, मुख्यतः सीएनओ की विजिट में जो बिन्दु निकलकर आए, उनमें बहुत सारी जगहों पर क्वालिटी के इश्यूज़ निकलकर आए हैं। जहां पर उन्होंने हमें बताया है कि हमने काम पूरा कर लिया है, लेकिन वहां पर काम पूरा नहीं हुआ है। हर बैठक में माननीय सदस्यों की भी चिंता रही है। कहीं-कहीं पर ओवर डिजाइनिंग निकला है। ओवर डिजाइनिंग से मतलब है कि भारत सरकार ने जो जल जीवन मिशन लॉन्च किया है, उसमें हमने 55 एलपीसीडी का प्लान किया हुआ है और कई राज्यों ने 55 एलपीसीडी से ज्यादा पानी देने के लिए डिजाइन बनाये हैं।

उदाहरण के लिए केरल ने 100 एलपीसीडी का प्लान किया है। ओडिशा ने 70 एलपीसीडी का प्लान किया है। हमने यह कहा है कि 55 से अधिक की जो अतिरिक्त राशि की आवश्यकता है, उसे राज्य सरकार वहन करे, क्योंकि भारत सरकार द्वारा सभी राज्यों को यह सुविधा देनी है। अगर किसी एक राज्य में ज्यादा राशि जाएगी तो वह ठीक नहीं होगा। कुछ राज्यों में यह भी निकलकर आया है कि जितने बड़े डिजाइन की आवश्यकता नहीं है, उतने बड़े डिजाइन भी बनाए गए हैं। बिजली में पीक लोड फैक्टर होता है कि किस टाइम में बिजली पर सबसे ज्यादा लोड पड़ेगा। उसी प्रकार से पानी की आवश्यकता को भी वैसे ही नापा जाता है। अगर आठ से दस बजे के बीच में हमको पूरे शहर को या गांव को पानी पहुंचाना है तो जितने पानी की आवश्यकता होगी, वह पीक फैक्टर कहलाता है। उतने पानी की आवश्यकता एक समय में होती है। हमारी जो टेक्निकल सपोर्ट एजेंसी है, वह सीपीएचईईओ है। इसके मानको के हिसाब से पीक फैक्टर तीन होना चाहिए। कुछ राज्यों ने इसे तीन की जगह छह किया हुआ है, जिससे टंकी का साइज बढ़ गया है। साथ ही सप्लाय के लिए जो पाइप लाइन बनी है, उसका भी साइज बढ़ गया है, जिसकी आवश्यकता की हम बात करें तो वह उस पापुलेशन को अगले 25 से 30 साल पानी देने के लिए आवश्यक नहीं है। ये भी चीजें निकलकर आई है।

(iii). Third Party Evaluation Mechanism

1.18 In response to a query raised by the Committee regarding the deficiency in evaluation of the Schemes by the Third Party, the representative of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation during the examination of DFG (2026-27) informed the Committee as follows:

“सर, सीएनओ की रिपोर्ट में एक महत्वपूर्ण बिन्दु सामने आया था कि जो थर्ड पार्टी एजेंसी होती है, जो कि इंजीनियरिंग वर्क को मॉनिटर करती है, वह सही तरीके से मॉनिटर नहीं कर रही है। इसके कारण क्वालिटी की इश्यूज़ आते रहते हैं। कई जगहों पर यह पाया गया कि जो टीपीआई हैं, उन्होंने बगैर क्वालिटी को देखे ही साइन कर दिया और कॉन्ट्रैक्टर्स को पेमेंट हो गया। टीपीआई के बारे में भी यहां से एक एडवाइजरी इश्यू की गयी है, जिसमें उनको क्या-क्या काम करना है, वह सब निर्धारित किया गया है।

सर, जो जल सेवा आकलन है, सर लगातार बैठकों में हम लोगों ने जो आपके समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया, उसमें यही बात आती रही कि जो हम थर्ड पार्टी का जो असेसमेंट करवाते हैं और जो एक्चुअल ज़मीन की सच्चाई है उसमें अंतर होता है। हमने जल सेवा आकलन ग्राम सभा के माध्यम से करवाने के लिए तय किया है सर कि पंचायतें ग्राम सभा के माध्यम से जल आकलन करवाएंगी। उसमें जो भी कमियाँ हैं उसके बारे में चिन्हित किया जाएगा, वो डेटाबेस में एंट्री होगा और उसके बाद फिर वो डेटा रिफ्लेक्ट होगा डिस्ट्रिक्ट कलेक्टर को, राज्य सरकार को और हमको, ताकि हमें पता रहे कि ग्राम सभा में जो चर्चा हुई है, पानी के

संबंध में जो जानकारी आई है, गुणवत्ता के संबंध में या आपूर्ति के संबंध में वो जानकारी मिले तो हम उसमें आगे कार्रवाई कर सकें। सर, अभी यह शुरुआत है, इसमें आगे हम काम करेंगे। सर, आगे हम काम करेंगे”।

(iv). Amendment in Tendering Process of JJM

1.19 On being asked to furnish the amendments which were carried out in the tendering process under JJM in the year 2022 and the reasons for doing so, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

“Considering the requests from various States seeking central support for meeting additional cost of raw materials increased due to CoVID 19 pandemic and Russia Ukraine crisis, requisite amendments were made in operational guidelines of the Mission with effect from 21.06.2022 for sustaining the pace of implementation during the Mission Period and were operational during the approved Mission Period”.

1.20 When further asked as to whether any subsequent increase in the costs has been noticed since amendment of this tendering process post 2022 as it has lifted check on expenditures in provisioning of potable water under JJM and halting of payment by the Centre of their share towards tender premium, the Department furnished as under”

“No such instance of lifting of checks on expenditure has been brought to the notice of this Department”. The aforementioned amendments were applicable on the works awarded on or after 21.06.2022 and during the approved Mission Period only”.

(v). Physical Progress under JJM

(Nos. in Crore)

Year	Physical achievements in terms of No. of households provided with tap water connection
2019-20	82.62 lakh
2020-21	322.61 lakh
2021-22	201.34 lakh
2022-23	232.75 lakh
2023-24	299.26 lakh
2024-25	94.41 lakh
2025-26	20.65 lakh [^]

[^]as on 31.12.2025 Source: IMIS, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation

1.21 At the time of announcement of Jal Jeevan Mission in August 2019, 3.23 Crore (17%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections. So far, as reported by States/UTs as on 11.02.2026, additional 12.57 Crore rural households have been provided with tap water connections in last six years under JJM. Thus, as on 11.02.2026, out of around 19.36 Crore rural households in the country, more than 15.80 Crore (81.62%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes and the remaining 3.56 Crore households are likely to be covered by December, 2028 in line with the announcement of Hon'ble Finance Minister during her budget speech for FY 2025-26.

1.22 On the question of completion of the Schemes and inclusion of new Schemes, the representative of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation during the sitting held on 19.02.2026 in connection with the examination of Demands for Grants (2026-27) apprised the Committee as follows , apprised the Committee as follows:

“Sir, the EFC has specifically mentioned कि कोई नई स्कीम नहीं ली जाएगी, जो मिशन पीरियड में सैक्शंड स्कीम हैं, जिसके आउटले हैं, उन्हीं स्कीम को पूरा करना है। एक्सपेक्ट कि ये जो जन-मन के गांव हैं, उनको पूरा करना है। So, you rightly said कि जो स्कीम अभी चल रही है।

सर, एज ऑफ नाउ, टोटल सैक्शंड स्कीम में 52 पर्सेंट कम्प्लीशन है। It means around 50 per cent schemes are still going on and incomplete. So, the resources available will be used for completion of those schemes which are ongoing. So, no new scheme is going to be sanctioned as per the permission of the Finance”.

1.23 The Department has apprised the Committee that 8 States i.e. Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Telangana, Haryana, Gujarat, Mizoram, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh and 3 Union Territories i.e. A&N Islands, Dadra Nagar Haveli & Daman Diu (DNH & DD) and Puducherry have become 'Har Ghar Jal' States/ UT i.e. 100% households are having tap water supply.

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

(As on 11.02.2026)

(No. in lakh)

S. No.	State	Total Rural HHs	HHs with tap connection		HHs yet to be provided
			In No.	%	
1	West Bengal	175.52	99.37	56.62	76.15
2	Rajasthan	107.72	62.80	58.30	44.92
3	Madhya Pradesh	70.77	38.83	54.86	31.95
4	Uttar Pradesh	111.35	81.92	73.56	29.44
5	Kerala	62.53	34.50	55.16	28.04
6	Jharkhand	95.53	71.58	74.92	23.96
7	Andhra Pradesh	267.20	243.45	91.11	23.75
8	Odisha	88.65	68.47	77.23	20.18
9	Maharashtra	146.78	132.68	90.40	14.10
10	Karnataka	101.31	87.75	86.61	13.56
11	Tamil Nadu	72.24	59.02	81.69	13.22
12	Assam	125.26	112.13	89.52	13.13
13	Chhattisgarh	49.97	41.07	82.19	8.90
14	Bihar	167.55	160.36	95.71	7.19
15	Jammu & Kashmir	19.26	15.64	81.23	3.61
16	Meghalaya	6.51	5.43	83.44	1.08
17	Tripura	7.51	6.48	86.31	1.03
18	Manipur	4.52	3.59	79.60	0.92
19	Uttarakhand	14.48	14.18	97.93	0.30
20	Nagaland	3.64	3.43	94.24	0.21
21	Sikkim	1.33	1.22	92.09	0.11
22	Ladakh	0.13	0.12	91.45	0.01
23	Lakshadweep	0.41	0.40	97.95	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	19,35.98	15,80.23	81.62	3,55.75

Source: JJM-IMIS

1.24 The Department has stated that out of 34 States/ UTs implementing Jal Jeevan Mission, 11 States/ UTs are reported to have tap water connection to 100% rural

households, 8 States/ UTs have reported tap water connections in more than 90% rural households, 7 States/ UTs have reported tap water connections to more than 80% rural households and the remaining 8 States have coverage ranging from 54% - 80%.

1.25 On being asked about as to how much work is yet to be completed under 'JJM' throughout the country and for that purpose, how much expenditure is estimated, the Department submitted as under:

“As per information reported by States, around 3.56 Crore rural households are still to be provided with tap water connection across the country. Further, States have reported that 6.83 lakh schemes costing Rs. 8.07 lakh Crore have been taken up under JJM. An expenditure of Rs. 4.11 lakh Crore has so far been reported at JJM-IMIS against the works taken up under JJM”.

1.26 On being further asked as to whether any yardstick like 'National Average' has been accepted with regard to providing water tap connections to the States, the Department in its written reply furnished as under:

“Under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), no formal yardstick termed “National Average” has been prescribed as an evaluative benchmark for State/UT performance. However, the Mission closely tracks overall national progress through the JJM IMIS Dashboard, where the rural household tap water coverage stands at approximately 81.62% at national level. The 9 States/ UT viz. J&K, Manipur, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Jharkhand and Kerala are still behind the national average”.

Status of tap water connection in Schools

(As on 11.02.2026)

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.	Haryana	12,818	12,818	100.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	17,251	17,251	100.00
7.	Kerala	10,877	10,877	100.00
8.	Lakshadweep	33	33	100.00
9.	Mizoram	2,371	2,371	100.00
10.	Puducherry	390	390	100.00
11.	Sikkim	1,027	1,027	100.00
12.	Uttarakhand	19,123	19,123	100.00

13.	Tamil Nadu	38,855	38,852	99.99
14.	Karnataka	42,072	42,014	99.86
15.	Gujarat	29,754	29,708	99.85
16.	Uttar Pradesh	1,16,524	1,16,340	99.84
17.	Ladakh	891	889	99.78
18.	Punjab	22,389	22,315	99.67
19.	Telangana	22,845	22,712	99.42
20.	Bihar	71,323	70,544	98.91
21.	Maharashtra	77,725	76,816	98.83
22.	Jammu & Kashmir	22,422	22,079	98.47
23.	Tripura	4,512	4,402	97.56
24.	Assam	44,252	42,161	95.27
25.	Chhattisgarh	46,280	43,973	95.02
26.	Manipur	3,456	3,283	94.99
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,915	2,728	93.58
28.	Jharkhand	41,408	37,364	90.23
29.	Nagaland	1,932	1,722	89.13
30.	Madhya Pradesh	93,419	75,931	81.28
31.	Meghalaya	13,821	10,513	76.07
32.	West Bengal	72,755	54,622	75.08
33.	Odisha	53,997	39,741	73.60
34.	Rajasthan	99,737	57,601	57.75
	Total	10,30,271	9,23,297	89.62

Source: JJM-IMIS

Status of tap water connection in AWCs

(As on 11.02.2026)

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.	Haryana	21,406	21,406	100.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	17,679	17,679	100.00
7.	Kerala	26,783	26,783	100.00
8.	Lakshadweep	53	53	100.00
9.	Mizoram	1,567	1,567	100.00
10.	Puducherry	413	413	100.00
11.	Sikkim	1,216	1,216	100.00
12.	Tamil Nadu	40,242	40,242	100.00
13.	Uttarakhand	16,439	16,439	100.00

S. No	State/ UT	No. of AWCs	No. of AWCs with tap water supply	In %
14.	Ladakh	964	961	99.69
15.	Karnataka	53,700	53,491	99.61
16.	Gujarat	42,279	42,074	99.52
17.	Punjab	22,120	21,970	99.32
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1,56,304	1,55,136	99.25
19.	Telangana	27,257	27,031	99.17
20.	Bihar	96,979	95,751	98.73
21.	Jammu & Kashmir	23,926	23,596	98.62
22.	Maharashtra	90,661	89,164	98.35
23.	Tripura	8,777	8,550	97.41
24.	Manipur	7,972	7,597	95.30
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	5,725	5,328	93.07
26.	Chhattisgarh	45,731	41,720	91.23
27.	Assam	37,445	33,982	90.75
28.	Jharkhand	38,432	31,637	82.32
29.	Meghalaya	4,760	3,704	77.82
30.	Nagaland	3,980	3,074	77.24
31.	Madhya Pradesh	66,896	43,875	65.59
32.	Odisha	53,823	33,969	63.11
33.	Rajasthan	61,288	32,896	53.67
34.	West Bengal	1,11,074	41,895	37.72
Total		11,29,568	9,66,876	85.60

Source: JJM-IMIS

(vi). Challenges being faced in implementation of JJM

1.27 The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation has apprised the Committee regarding the challenges being faced in implementation of JJM which are as follows:

“States have informed that lack of dependable drinking water sources in water stressed, drought prone and desert areas, presence of geo genic contaminants in ground water, uneven geographical terrain, scattered rural habitations, delay in release of the matching State share in some States, lack of technical capacity with implementing agencies, Gram Panchayats and local communities to plan, manage, operate & maintain the water supply schemes, delay in obtaining statutory/ other clearances, etc. are few of problems being faced in the implementation of the mission. No specific challenges have been reported by States/ UTs in implementation of JJM in aspirational districts”.

(vii). Source Sustainability

1.28 With regard to the issue of source sustainability, the representative of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation during the sitting held on 19.02.2026 in connection with the examination of DFG (2026-27) of the Ministry of Jal Shakti – Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation apprised the Committee as follows:

“.....हमने डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन नेटवर्क बनाया और ट्रांसमिशन नेटवर्क भी बनाया है। हमने ट्रांसमिशन नेटवर्क का काम नहीं किया है और डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन नेटवर्क का काम पूरा कर लिया है। इसका अर्थ यह है कि हमने वहां नल लगा दिए, लेकिन जहां से पानी आना है, वह संसाधन हमने बनाए ही नहीं। इसलिए हमारा पैसा व्यय होने के बावजूद हमारा उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं हो पा रहा है, क्योंकि जहां से पानी आना है, वह व्यवस्था ही नहीं है और नल लगा दिया गया है। यह छोटी स्कीमों के साथ-साथ बड़ी स्कीमों में भी है। अगर यह व्यय हुआ है, तो यह बुद्धिमत्तापूर्ण व्यय नहीं है। क्योंकि, जब तक मुझे पूरा पानी नहीं मिलेगा और योजना के हिसाब से तो अगले 25-30 वर्षों तक के लिए पानी की व्यवस्था कर दी गयी है, लेकिन हमारा उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं हुआ है। कुछ राज्यों में सोर्स का अभाव अभी से ही मिलने लगा है। इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर हम बना रहे हैं। कहीं-कहीं पर कंप्लीट हो गया है। कुछ जगहों पर पानी का सोर्स एक या दो वर्ष में ही खत्म हो जा रहा है। दो-तीन वर्ष के बाद यह स्थिति रहेगी कि हमारा इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर रहेगा, लेकिन पानी नहीं रहेगा।

1.29 On being asked by the Committee as to the steps being taken by the Department to address the prevailing gaps, the representative further stated:

“इस बीच में हमने भी कई चीजों को समझा है कि कैसे इनको ठीक किया जा सकता है, उसमें सबसे पहला सुझाव भारत प्लेटफॉर्म है। हमेशा से इस बात की चिंता आप लोगों ने भी व्यक्त की है कि स्कीम पूरी नहीं होती है। उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए हमने यह तय किया कि पहले एक स्कीम बनाया जाए, क्योंकि पानी की टंकी कोई स्कीम नहीं है और न पाइपलाइन कोई स्कीम है। हमने यह बनाया है कि सोर्स से लेकर टैप तक जो व्यवस्था बनेगी, वह स्कीम कहलायेगी। राज्यों को इसके बारे में पिछले 7-8 महीनों से ट्रेनिंग और जानकारी दी गयी है। इस प्लेटफॉर्म में हम इस स्कीम को लेकर आ रहे हैं, ताकि प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को मालूम रहे कि उसके गांव की क्या स्कीम है। उसे मालूम हो कि पानी का सोर्स कहां है, पानी की टंकी कहां है और पाइपलाइन कौन-सी है? यह जो जानकारी है, वह हम गतिशक्ति प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से भी पंचायत और इकाई तक उपलब्ध करायेंगे। उस दिशा में हम आगे भी बढ़ रहे हैं।

इसके बाद पेमेंट का मामला है। पहले राज्यों को lum-sump पेमेंट दिया जाता था और यह पता नहीं चलता था कि कौन-सी योजना में पैसा गया है और कौन-सी योजनाएं पूरी हुई हैं। इस समय एसएनएस कोष के माध्यम से योजनावार राशि उपलब्ध कराने का प्रावधान किया जा रहा है, ताकि यहां से पता रहे कि जिस योजना में पैसा दिया जा रहा है, वह सही तरीके से सही समय पर पूरा हो जाए”।

1.30 He further stated as follows:

“सर, अभी भी नहीं दे पाएंगे। क्यों नहीं दे पाएंगे, वह मैं आपको बता रहा हूँ। हम जितना भी कार्य स्टेट से कराने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, उसमें अभी कंडीशन डालने की कोशिश हो रही है। ये कंडीशन्स जो स्टेट फुलफिल करेगा, उन्हीं को पैसा मिलेगा। अगर ओएनएम पॉलिसी आपने नहीं बनाई है, सोर्स से टैप तक की स्कीम आप दिखा नहीं पा रहे हैं, अगर स्कीम नहीं दिखाइएगा तो पैसे नहीं मिलेंगे। 67 हजार करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने के लिए भी काफी मशक्कत स्टेट्स को करनी पड़ेगी और उनको इसके साथ आना पड़ेगा कि इस गांव में इस सोर्स से इतने घरों में पानी दिया है, तभी उस स्कीम के अगेंस्ट पैसा मिलेगा। It is an implementation issue. We want to sort it out to actually, ensure households get water. 20 पर्सेंट में जहां जितनी भी कमी दिखाई दे रही है, वह कमी एड्रेस होनी चाहिए”।

1.31 Further, on the measures being taken by the Department to bring about reforms in strengthening the source sustainability mechanism, the representative of the Department during the above-mentioned sitting furnished as under:

“सर, कुछ और चीजों पर हम रिफॉर्म की दिशा में आगे बढ़े हैं सर, जैसे डिजीजन सपोर्ट सिस्टम है। सर, अभी तक जो जानकारी हमारे पास थी सर पानी के संबंध में, वह जानकारी हमारे पास थी, वह फील्ड फंक्शनरीज़ के पास नहीं थी। सर, जो सीजीडब्ल्यूबी (CGWB) है, आईएमडी (IMD) है और कृषि विभाग है, ये सबका डेटा लेकर हम एक प्लेटफॉर्म तैयार कर रहे हैं सर, बिसाग (BISAG) के साथ मिलके, गतिशक्ति के माध्यम से ताकि ज़िलाधिकारी को उनके ज़िले में पानी का सतह दिख सके कि कौन सा उनका प्रखंड जो है क्रिटिकल है, कौन सा सेमी-क्रिटिकल है और कौन सा नॉर्मल है, ताकि वो प्लान कर सकें कि मुझे कौन से क्षेत्र में सबसे ज़्यादा पानी पर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। इस दिशा में भी हम लोग आगे बढ़ रहे हैं ताकि इसमें काम कर सकें”।

1.32 When asked as to whether any segregation of the Schemes has been carried out in order to assess which Schemes are ‘Implementable’ and which others are not, the representative of the Department during the sitting held on 19.02.2026 stated as under:

“महोदय, हमने इसमें स्टेट्स के साथ डिस्कशन के बाद दो प्लेटफॉर्म बनाए हैं। पहले हमने उनके साथ फाइनेंशियल रीकंसिलेशन किया। We have got 6.83 lakh sanctioned schemes. The total sanctioned schemes by the State entered on the JJM are 6.86 lakh valued Rs. 8.07 lakh crore.

“महोदय, हमने स्क्रीन किया है। इसके दो कंपोनेंट हैं। पहला कंपोनेंट है कि हमने फाइनेंशियल रीकंसिलेशन किया है। महोदय, एक आईएमएस डेटा होता है, जो हमारे पोर्टल पर आता है और दूसरा पीएफएमएस पोर्टल का डेटा होता है, जो कि खर्च हुआ है। दोनों को मैच करते

हुए हमने कहा कि आप यह बताइए कि आपने किस स्कीम में कितना खर्च किया है। स्टेट को यह भी मालूम नहीं था कि किस स्कीम में कितना खर्च हुआ है। जब हमने यह काम शुरू किया तब स्टेट की यह पोजिशन थी कि उनका डेटा एंट्री ऑपरेटर एंट्री कर रहा था और स्टेट की अथॉरिटीज़ को मालूम नहीं था। महोदय, इस व्यवस्था के समय से हमने शुरू किया है। आज सवा पाँच लाख स्कीम्स को उन्होंने रीकन्साइल करके इन्टैक्ट कर दिया है।

1.33 On being asked how many out of these 5,25,000 Schemes are ‘Sources to Tap’, the representative of the Department during the aforesaid sitting stated as under:

“महोदय, अभी यह एंट्री स्टेट्स से नहीं मिली है”।

(viii). Operation & Maintenance (O&M)

1.34 For long term sustainability, a comprehensive O&M policy including features such as, handing over of schemes to Panchayats/ Paani Samitis, user charges, sufficient financing specially to cover expenses on account of energy bills, skilling, and deployment of local persons for O&M and water quality surveillance activities, should be put in place by States/UTs. So far, 23 States/ UTs (*viz. A&N Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, DNH&DD, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand*) have notified their O&M Policies and the remaining States are being repeatedly advised to notify the respective O&M Policies at the earliest.

1.35 On being asked to furnish the factors which have led to delay in timely formulation and sustained functionality of O&M policies, the Department has stated below:

“States have reported challenges such as lack of institutional capacity, financial constraints and coordination challenges in preparation & notification of their O&M Policy”.

1.36 On the issue of empowering *Panchayati Raj Institutions* in order to have a viable O&M Policy for sustaining the large infrastructure created, the representative of the Department during the sitting held on 19.02.2026 apprised the Committee as follows:

“एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय, जिसके बारे में माननीय सदस्य भी जानकारी चाह रहे थे। इसके संबंध में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि कितनी भी राशि खर्च करे लें, लेकिन अगर उसके लिए टिकाऊ व्यवस्था नहीं करेंगे, तो यह योजनाएं चल नहीं पायेंगी। हमारा एक औसत अनुमान है कि अगर हम 10 लाख करोड़ रुपए की योजना में खर्च कर रहे हैं, तो प्रति वर्ष इसमें एक अच्छी राशि की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। राज्य को इसमें ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। इसी को ध्यान में रख कर 27 जनवरी को माननीय पंचायती राज मंत्री, भारत सरकार और माननीय जल शक्ति मंत्री, भारत सरकार दोनों

की अध्यक्षता में सभी राज्यों के ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री, पेयजल स्वच्छता मंत्री और पंचायती राज मंत्री के साथ बैठक हुई थी और इस प्रायोरिटी को निर्धारित करने के लिए उनसे अनुरोध किया गया है।

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

(As on 11.02.2026)

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	24,486	19,484	17,956
5	Bihar	37,307	2,507	701
6	Chhattisgarh	19,656	19,626	19,645
7	DNH & DD	96	96	-
8	Goa	373	373	366
9	Gujarat	18,023	17,742	17,800
10	Haryana	6,600	6,481	6,498
11	Himachal Pradesh	17,627	17,245	17,250
12	Jammu & Kashmir	6,251	5,548	5,223
13	Jharkhand	29,404	28,735	29,174
14	Karnataka	26,591	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	51,175	47,142	46,955
19	Maharashtra	40,297	40,175	40,193
20	Manipur	2,556	2,549	2,549
21	Meghalaya	6,456	6,443	6,444
22	Mizoram	637	636	636
23	Nagaland	1,425	1,402	1,412
24	Odisha	46,531	45,589	44,947
25	Puducherry	91	90	90
26	Punjab	11,977	11,857	11,960
27	Rajasthan	42,327	41,896	41,886
28	Sikkim	400	391	394
29	Tamil Nadu	11,792	11,601	11,591
30	Telangana	9,693	6,612	-
31	Tripura	765	727	727
32	Uttar Pradesh	97,070	96,674	96,816
33	Uttarakhand	14,979	14,860	14,857
34	West Bengal	38,268	38,130	38,094
Total		5,85,935	5,33,114 (90.99%)	5,23,179 (89.29%)

Source: JJM-IMIS

1.37 Regarding, the O&M cost, the Department through its written submission apprised the Committee as follows:

“O&M cost is inadmissible component under JJM. States/UTs have been advised to meet O&M cost any sustainability of rural water supply infrastructure through collection of user charges and community contribution, Finance Commission grants and funding from States/UTs”.

(ix). ‘Jan Bhagidari’

1.38 Since its launch, Jal Jeevan Mission is being implemented as a decentralized, demand-driven and community-managed programme, wherein the Gram Panchayat and/ or its sub-committee/ user group i.e. Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWSC)/ Pani Samiti are being empowered to plan, implement, manage, operate and maintain in-village water supply system to provide regular and assured tap water supply in rural households. Under JJM, NGOs/ Community Based Organizations (CBOs)/ Self Help Groups (SHGs)/ Voluntary Organizations (VOs), etc. are also being empaneled as Implementation Support Agencies (ISAs) to handhold and train VWSCs/ Pani Samitis in planning, mobilizing and engaging communities, disseminating information and encouraging women participation for ensuring long-term maintenance of the water supply infrastructure. Moreover, for enabling the local village community to play their role in planning, implementation and to shoulder the responsibility of operation and maintenance, Nal Jal Mitra Programme (NJMP) has been launched in collaboration with Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship to equip them with a comprehensive set of skills & develop “Nal Jal Mitras”, so that they can function as scheme operators and are able to carry out minor repairs and maintenance, including preventive maintenance, of the piped water supply scheme(s) in their village as skilled masons, plumbers, fitters, electricians, motor mechanics, pump operators, etc.

1.39 To enhance transparency and promote Jan Bhagidari for sustainable and continuous service delivery, standardized “Handbook on Community-Managed Piped Water Systems” under Jal Arpan mandating a 15-day trial run involving GPs and VWSC members to ensure smooth handover and sustainable operations; district and Gram Panchayat dashboards have been launched and integrated with the Meri Panchayat platform for citizen feedback and grievance redressal and Jal Seva Ankalan has been initiated as a Gram Panchayat-led digital drinking water service functionality assessment

tool. Further, under JJM, States have been advised for source recharging, augmentation of local drinking water source(s), grey-water treatment & reuse; aquifer recharge, rain water harvesting, etc., in convergence with other schemes such as VB-G RAM G, Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), Finance Commission tied grants to Rural Local Bodies/ Panchayati Raj Institutes, State schemes, etc.

1.40 Elaborating the steps taken by the Department to encourage people participation and strengthening the Gram Panchayats, the representative of the Department during the sitting held on 19.02.2026 stated as follows:

“सर, जल अर्पण हम लोगों ने प्रारंभ किया है। सर, पहले 'हर घर जल' जो घोषित होता था उसमें जो सरपंच होते थे वो हस्ताक्षर कर देते थे ग्राम सभा की बैठक में और ये भी पता नहीं चलता था कि कितने लोग बैठक में उपस्थित हुए, उनकी सहमति है कि नहीं है। सर, इसके माध्यम से हमने एक नया प्रोटोकॉल जारी किया है जिसमें एक 15 दिन का ट्रायल रन कंपलसरी है। अगर कोई पंचायत को योजना पूरी करके हैंडओवर किया जा रहा है तो 15 दिन तक उसको ट्रायल किए बिना वह हैंडओवर नहीं होगा। गाँव वाले उसको देखें, समझें, कमियों को तुरंत चिन्हित करें और कोई कमी पाई जाती है तो इंजीनियरिंग डिपार्टमेंट पूरा करेगा, उसके बिना हैंडओवर नहीं लें। यह हमने सभी क्षेत्र में सूचित किया है और जहाँ जानकारी मिलेगी, हम लोग उस हिसाब से आगे बढ़ेंगे। मैं स्वयं दो पंचायतों में गया हूँ जल अर्पण के कार्यक्रम के लिए और इसमें जन सहभागिता को हम लोग बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं।”

“सर, इसमें हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी ने भी सभी माननीय मुख्यमंत्रियों को और माननीय सांसदों को भी अनुरोध किया है कि जब वे अपने क्षेत्र में जाएँ तो इस बिंदु को देखें और कोई भी फीडबैक हो तो हमें बताएँ। हम लोगों ने सभी राज्यों से विशेष अनुरोध किया है कि जल अर्पण के कार्यक्रम में माननीय सांसदों को अनिवार्य रूप से आमंत्रित किया जाए। हम लोगों ने, हमारे मंत्री जी ने स्पेसिफिक सभी को डीओ (DO) लेटर भेजा हुआ है। इस दिशा में हम लोग आगे बढ़ रहे हैं।”

1.41 On being asked about the usage of solar pumps for drinking water purposes, the representative of the Department during the sitting held on 19.02.2026 stated as follows:

“Sir, Uttar Pradesh has planned all their big schemes also through this. Almost 80 per cent of their schemes are there”.

(x). **Inclusion of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Components in NCERT Curriculum**

1.42 The representative of the Department during the sitting held on 19.02.2026 in connection with the examination of DFG (2026-27) of Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation on the issue of inclusion of WASH components into the School Curriculum to foster healthy behaviour apprised the Committee as follows:

“सर, एनसीईआरटी (NCERT) में यह अभी तक करिकुलम का पार्ट नहीं था। शिक्षा मंत्रालय के साथ हम लोगों ने संपर्क स्थापित करके कक्षा एक से आठ तक इसको एनसीईआरटी में जुड़वाया है। अभी 27 जनवरी को जो बैठक हुई सर, हमने सभी राज्यों से अनुरोध किया है कि जो उनकी एससीईआरटी (SCERT) है, जो राज्य बोर्ड है, उसके भी करिकुलम में वाँश कॉम्पोनेंट को जोड़ा जाए ताकि बच्चों को प्रारंभिक स्तर से इसकी जानकारी प्राप्त हो सके। इसमें समय लगेगा सर, लेकिन प्रयास आज से चालू करेंगे तो हम आगे बढ़ पाएँगे”।

The representative further stated:

“सर, जल सेवा अध्ययन भी हम लोगों ने चालू किया है। हमारे इंजीनियरिंग के स्टूडेंट्स हैं, उनको भी अब हम लोगों ने अलग-अलग राज्यों से अलग-अलग गाँव में भेजना चालू किया है ताकि वे गाँव में जाकर देख सकें कि जो इंजीनियरिंग डिज़ाइन के साथ जो चीज़ें बनाई गई हैं वे सही तरीके से काम कर रही हैं और उसमें आगे कैसे सुधार की गुंजाइश है। इसका दूसरा भी तरीका हम लोग कर रहे हैं कि जो इंजीनियरिंग के स्टूडेंट्स गाँव से सीख के आएँगे, उनके यूनिवर्सिटीज़ और कॉलेजों में हम इलेक्ट्रिक भी करने के लिए अनुरोध कर रहे हैं ताकि जो बच्चे आएँ तो एक कोर्स भी तैयार हो जाए इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज में पेयजल के संबंध में और स्वच्छता के संबंध में ताकि इंजीनियरिंग के स्टूडेंट्स को भी इसके बारे में जानकारी रहे”।

(xi). Contamination of Drinking Water

1.43 The State/UT-wise details of villages and habitations affected by **chemical contamination** as reported by States on JJM-IMIS are furnished below:

S. No.	State	Districts	Total Villages	No. of villages containing affected habitations	% of affected Village	Total Habitations	No. of affected Habitations	% of affected Habitations
1	Assam	35	5,384	1,350	5.32%	88,417	2,181	2.47%
2	Bihar	38	37,918	27	0.07%	1,07,346	51	0.05%
3	Kerala	14	1,435	38	2.65%	15,966	74	0.46%
4	Odisha	30	47,042	611	1.30%	1,57,785	777	0.49%
5	Punjab	23	12,053	401	3.33%	15,251	427	2.80%
6	Rajasthan	41	43,494	2,368	5.44%	1,20,753	7,775	6.44%
7	Tripura	8	765	84	10.98%	8,708	117	1.34%
8	West Bengal	22	38,350	70	0.18%	1,05,624	92	0.09%

District-wise details of contamination and the number of affected habitations

S. No	State	District	Contamination	No of Habitation
1	Assam	Bajali	Iron	28
2	Assam	Barpeta	Iron	9
3	Assam	Biswanath	Iron	317
4	Assam	Bongaigaon	Iron	25
5	Assam	Charaideo	Iron	111
6	Assam	Chirang	Iron	37
7	Assam	Darrang	Iron	427
8	Assam	Dhemaji	Iron	222
9	Assam	Dhubri	Iron	11
10	Assam	Dibrugarh	Iron	16
11	Assam	Goalpara	Iron	1
12	Assam	Golaghat	Iron	222
13	Assam	Hojai	Iron	3
14	Assam	Jorhat	Iron	44
15	Assam	Kamrup	Iron	37
16	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Iron	24
17	Assam	Kokrajhar	Iron	42
18	Assam	Lakhimpur	Iron	12
19	Assam	Marigaon	Iron	1
20	Assam	Nagaon	Iron	97
21	Assam	Nalbari	Iron	1
22	Assam	Sivasagar	Iron	25
23	Assam	Sonitpur	Iron	149

S. No	State	District	Contamination	No of Habitation
24	Assam	Tamulpur	Iron	10
25	Assam	Tinsukia	Iron	234
26	Assam	Udalguri	Iron	76
27	Bihar	Saharsa	Iron	51
28	Kerala	Alappuzha	Salinity	12
29	Kerala	Idukki	Iron	3
30	Kerala	Kannur	Iron	20
31	Kerala	Kannur	Nitrate	1
32	Kerala	Kasaragod	Iron	2
33	Kerala	Kozhikode	Iron	12
34	Kerala	Kozhikode	Nitrate	1
35	Kerala	Kozhikode	Salinity	2
36	Kerala	Malappuram	Iron	4
37	Kerala	Malappuram	Nitrate	3
38	Kerala	Malappuram	Salinity	1
39	Kerala	Palakkad	Iron	2
40	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Iron	1
41	Kerala	Thrissur	Iron	2
42	Kerala	Wayanad	Iron	6
43	Kerala	Wayanad	Nitrate	2
44	Odisha	Gajapati	Iron	47
45	Odisha	Ganjam	Iron	3
46	Odisha	Ganjam	Salinity	2
47	Odisha	Jagatsinghapur	Iron	39
48	Odisha	Jharsuguda	Iron	1
49	Odisha	Kalahandi	Iron	2
50	Odisha	Kalahandi	Nitrate	1
51	Odisha	Kandhamal	Iron	95
52	Odisha	Khordha	Iron	1
53	Odisha	Koraput	Iron	271
54	Odisha	Malkangiri	Iron	194
55	Odisha	Malkangiri	Nitrate	2
56	Odisha	Nabarangpur	Iron	15
57	Odisha	Nayagarh	Iron	9
58	Odisha	Nayagarh	Nitrate	2
59	Odisha	Puri	Iron	33
60	Odisha	Puri	Salinity	5
61	Odisha	Rayagada	Iron	38
62	Odisha	Sonepur	Iron	1
63	Odisha	Sundargarh	Iron	2
64	Punjab	Fatehgarh Sahib	Nitrate	1
65	Punjab	Fazilka	Heavy metals: Mercury	1
66	Punjab	Fazilka	Heavy metals: Uranium	5
67	Punjab	Ferozepur	Heavy metals: Uranium	2
68	Punjab	Moga	Heavy metals: Selenium, Uranium	1

S. No	State	District	Contamination	No of Habitation
69	Punjab	Patiala	Heavy metals: Cadmium, Uranium	1
70	Punjab	Patiala	Heavy metals: Selenium	1
71	Punjab	Rupnagar	Nitrate	1
72	Rajasthan	Alwar	Salinity	9
73	Rajasthan	Balotra	Nitrate	1
74	Rajasthan	Balotra	Salinity	1014
75	Rajasthan	Banswara	Nitrate	3
76	Rajasthan	Baran	Salinity	2
77	Rajasthan	Barmer	Nitrate	1
78	Rajasthan	Barmer	Salinity	5473
79	Rajasthan	Beawar	Nitrate	3
80	Rajasthan	Bharatpur	Salinity	45
81	Rajasthan	Bhilwara	Nitrate	2
82	Rajasthan	Bhilwara	Salinity	3
83	Rajasthan	Bikaner	Nitrate	70
84	Rajasthan	Bikaner	Salinity	11
85	Rajasthan	Bundi	Nitrate	15
86	Rajasthan	Bundi	Salinity	34
87	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	Iron	1
88	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	Nitrate	32
89	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	Salinity	34
90	Rajasthan	Dausa	Nitrate	13
91	Rajasthan	Dausa	Salinity	5
92	Rajasthan	Deeg	Nitrate	3
93	Rajasthan	Deeg	Salinity	266
94	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	Nitrate	10
95	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	Salinity	1
96	Rajasthan	Gangapurcity	Nitrate	1
97	Rajasthan	Gangapurcity	Salinity	11
98	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	Salinity	1
99	Rajasthan	Jaipur (Gramin)	Salinity	2
100	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	Iron	1
101	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	Nitrate	15
102	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	Salinity	2
103	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu	Nitrate	3
104	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu	Salinity	2
105	Rajasthan	Jodhpur (Gramin)	Salinity	4
106	Rajasthan	Karauli	Nitrate	2
107	Rajasthan	Karauli	Salinity	2
108	Rajasthan	Kota	Iron	2
109	Rajasthan	Kota	Nitrate	9
110	Rajasthan	Kota	Salinity	12
111	Rajasthan	Kotputli-Behror	Nitrate	1
112	Rajasthan	Kotputli-Behror	Salinity	1
113	Rajasthan	Pali	Nitrate	2
114	Rajasthan	Pali	Salinity	1

S. No	State	District	Contamination	No of Habitation
115	Rajasthan	Phalodi	Nitrate	55
116	Rajasthan	Phalodi	Salinity	364
117	Rajasthan	Pratapgarh	Nitrate	94
118	Rajasthan	Rajsamand	Nitrate	8
119	Rajasthan	Rajsamand	Salinity	2
120	Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur	Nitrate	1
121	Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur	Salinity	1
122	Rajasthan	Sikar	Nitrate	5
123	Rajasthan	Sikar	Salinity	1
124	Rajasthan	Udaipur	Nitrate	9
125	Rajasthan	Udaipur	Salinity	28
126	Tripura	Dhalai	Iron	25
127	Tripura	Gomati	Iron	10
128	Tripura	Khowai	Iron	10
129	Tripura	Sepahijala	Iron	3
130	Tripura	South Tripura	Iron	37
131	Tripura	Unakoti	Iron	22
132	Tripura	West Tripura	Iron	10
Total				10,892

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

1.44 During the examination of Action Taken Report on Demands for Grants (2025-26), it came to the notice that under JJM, all States/ UTs have been advised that all district must have district level laboratory. In bigger States, at the regional level, district level lab should be upgraded into State level lab in different regions of the State. Further, as on 29.05.2025, there were 2,183 drinking water quality testing laboratories at different levels viz. State, regional/ district, sub-division, block level, mobile level laboratories in the country. Out of these, 1,620 laboratories (74%) had been accredited/ recognized. Further, the States were advised to get all the remaining district level laboratories accredited/ recognized on or before 30.06.2025.

State/ UTs-wise details of drinking water quality testing laboratories and accredited/ recognized laboratories

S. No.	State Name	Total no. of labs	Total Accredited/ / Recognised
1	A & N Islands	11	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	134	81
3	Arunachal Pradesh	38	0
4	Assam	86	81
5	Bihar	123	38
6	Chhattisgarh	78	47

7	D & NH And D & D	2	1
8	Goa	24	15
9	Gujarat	409	76
10	Haryana	44	43
11	Himachal Pradesh	85	70
12	Jammu & Kashmir	98	42
13	Jharkhand	39	31
14	Karnataka	107	80
15	Kerala	97	85
16	Ladakh	9	4
17	Lakshadweep	9	0
18	Madhya Pradesh	187	155
19	Maharashtra	230	178
20	Manipur	14	13
21	Meghalaya	65	8
22	Mizoram	28	3
23	Nagaland	12	12
24	Odisha	160	48
25	Puducherry	2	1
26	Punjab	33	31
27	Rajasthan	80	33
28	Sikkim	2	2
29	Tamil Nadu	113	113
30	Telangana	116	32
31	Tripura	21	21
32	Uttar Pradesh	145	118
33	Uttarakhand	28	27
34	West Bengal	241	217
Total		2,870	1,707

1.45 On being asked as to how many District Level Labs at the regional level in bigger States have been upgraded into State Level Labs, the Department submitted as under:

“A total of 24 regional laboratories is operational across States such as Assam(1), Karnataka(1), Maharashtra(6), Punjab(6), Rajasthan(6), Sikkim(1) and Uttar Pradesh(3). These regional laboratories are also mapped and designated as district-level laboratories for water quality testing purposes”.

1.46 In response to a query regarding the challenges in monitoring the quality of water sources and steps taken to address each of the challenges, the Department furnished as below:

“Key challenges include timely sample collection and transportation from remote and scattered habitations, ensuring adherence to prescribed testing frequency, and availability of trained manpower for field surveillance and laboratory operations. These are being addressed

through advocating the States/ UTs for deployment of mobile laboratories, decentralized testing arrangements, provision of Field Test Kits (FTKs) for community-level surveillance, regular capacity building of personnel, and strengthened digital reporting systems. Such measures may facilitate regular monitoring, early detection of contamination, and timely remedial action to ensure safe drinking water”.

1.47 Drinking Water Quality Monitoring and Services Framework states that there is a need for decoupling the functions of water service delivery and water quality testing to develop trust, transparency and accountability. A drinking water committee commissionerate is to be constituted to decouple the function.

1.48 On being asked regarding the present arrangements to decouple the water service delivery and water quality testing and whether both the functions viz. service delivery and water quality testing has been separated in all the States/UTs, the Department in its written reply has stated as follows:

“As per drinking water quality monitoring & surveillance framework, States/ UTs have been advised to constitute a Drinking Water Quality Commissionerate, with Chief Chemist of the State/ UT as its nodal officer, for decoupling of the functions of water supply and water quality monitoring, as well as functionaries and make water quality monitoring and surveillance an independent function with required autonomy. The State Rural Water Supply / Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) are responsible for implementing all Drinking Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance (WQM&S) activities, including testing, monitoring, and timely corrective actions in accordance with the prescribed framework and protocols”.

1.49 The Department has also furnished that Drinking water is a state subject; therefore, under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), the responsibility for planning, approval, implementation, operation, and maintenance of drinking water supply schemes rests with the States/UTs. The Government of India supports these efforts through technical and financial assistance. Up to 2% of the State/UT allocation may be utilized for Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance (WQM&S) activities, including strengthening and upgrading water quality laboratories, procurement of equipment, chemicals, reagents, consumables, Human resources and Field Test Kits (FTKs), and accreditation/recognition of laboratories. Ensuring potable drinking water remains a key priority under JJM to reduce water- borne diseases and improve public health. States/UTs have been encouraged to upgrade laboratories and open them to the public for testing water samples at nominal rates. Further, through inter-ministerial collaboration

with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, near real-time outbreak data is now integrated into the SWSM and DWSM dashboards, enabling States to monitor district-level incidences, their duration and take timely remedial action.

(xiii) Integration of Important online ICT initiatives

1.50 The Jal Jeevan Mission strives to ensure that every rural household has access to a reliable and long-term supply of drinking water in adequate quantity and prescribed quality, at affordable service delivery costs, thereby enhancing the living standards of rural communities. For this purpose various key ICT initiatives have been taken such as development of JJM IMIS, JJM Dashboard, JJM WQMIS, Progress Web App etc.

1.51 On being asked as to whether there is any proposal to integrate all these APPs and Dashboard on a single platform in order to make information available to the stakeholders through single window in a seamless manner, the Department replied as under:

“The data captured through various Apps is stored in JJM IMIS and displayed on the JJM dashboards at all four levels (Panchayat Dashboard, DWSM, SWSM and NJJM Dashboards). Further, interactive dashboards at District and GP level have been integrated with Meri Panchayat platform for citizen feedback and grievance redressal”.

1.52 In response to a query regarding the steps taken to ensure the authenticity of the data uploaded on the JJM portal in sync with the ground factual position, the Department has apprised the Committee as follows:

“To ensure the authenticity of data on the single platform JJM- IMIS portal, the Department has implemented a multi-layered verification mechanism. This includes mandatory Aadhaar seeding of beneficiaries, Geo-tagging of assets through Sujalam Bharat App., Uploading of pipelines on PM-GatiShakti Portal. Furthermore, the Department undertakes rigorous ground truthing exercises which involves:

- *Functionality Assessment: Annual independent sample surveys to verify the quantity, quality, and regularity of water supply.*
- *National Level Monitors (NLMs): Regular field visits by National Wash Experts, Central Nodal Officers, NJJM and NPMU members. NLMs to cross-verify reported progress against ground realities.*
- *Digital Verification: Use of IoT-based sensors in select villages for real-time monitoring”.*

1.53 On the issue of disconnection between some of the verticles of the Ministry as far as water data is concerned, the representative of the Department informed the Committee as under:

“You correctly observed that this kind of integrated mechanism does not exist”.

(xiv). Rashtriya Jal Jeevan Kosh (RJJK)

1.54 Several individuals/ institutions/ corporates/ foreign donors/ philanthropists, etc., have a desire to give back to the society. Recognizing this and in accordance with the vision of the Prime Minister to build a ‘Jan Andolan’ for potable tap water supply to every rural household and village institution, the ‘Rashtriya Jal Jeevan Kosh’ (RJJK) has been set up under the DDWS to facilitate such contributions for creation of safe drinking water supply in villages of their choice.

1.55 As on 09.02.2026, a sum of Rs.7,32,165.84 /- has been received as contribution in the account of RJJK, of which approx. Rs.5.25 lakh has been received in current financial year. No fund has been allocated or utilized from RJJK so far.

IV. Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen)

1.56 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.

1.57 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.

1.58 Having achieved the ODF status, Phase-II of SBM(G) has been launched with effect from 1st April, 2020, with the focus on ODF sustainability and Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) in villages i.e. to convert the villages from ODF to ODF Plus (Model) by 2024-25. It is also to be ensured that no one is left behind in having access to toilets and that any left out or new household are also covered under the programme. The programme has been extended upto FY 2026-27 within the initially approved outlay.

1.59 SBM(G) Phase-II has been designed as a novel model of convergence between different verticals of financing and various schemes of Central and State governments to saturate the sanitation facilities for achieving ODF Plus villages. Apart from budgetary allocations from DDWS and the corresponding State share, the remaining funds are to be dovetailed from the 15th Finance Commission grants to Rural Local Bodies, MGNREGS and revenue generation models, etc., particularly for SLWM.

1.60 Considering the importance of drinking water supply and sanitation, 15th Finance Commission recommended 60% the total grants to Rural Local Bodies for the period from 2021-22 to 2025-26, as tied grants for (a) sanitation and maintenance of ODF status and (b) sustainable supply of drinking water, rain water harvesting and water recycling amounting to Rs.1,42,084 crore (Rs.71,042 crore each for water and sanitation). However, if any RLB has fully saturated the needs of one category it can utilize the funds for the other category.

Various components and their funding norms under SBM(G) phase II

Components		Financial assistances		
Incentive for construction of IHHLs to the newly emerging households		Rs. 12,000/- as per existing norms		
SLWM activities	Village level SLWM activities	Village size	Financial support	
		Upto 5000 population	Solid Waste Management: Upto Rs.60 per capita. Greywater Management: Upto Rs.280 per capita	
		Above 5000 population	Solid Waste Management: Upto Rs.45 per capita Greywater Management: Upto Rs.660 per capita	
	Note-			
	1. 30% of this amount will be borne by the GPs from their 15th Finance Commission grants.			
	2. However, each village can utilize minimum of total Rs. 1 lakh based on their requirements.			
	3. The savings under Solid Waste Management component, if any, in a village can be used for Grey Water Management in the same village and similarly savings under Grey Water Management component, if any, in a village can be used for Solid Waste Management in the same village.			
District level SLWM activities	Plastic Waste Management Unit (one in each Block)	Upto Rs.16 lakh per unit		
	Faecal Sludge Management (FSM)	Upto Rs.230 per capita		
	GOBAR-Dhan Projects	Upto Rs.50 lakh per District		
Community Sanitary Complexes (CSC)	Rs. 3 Lakh	70% will be borne under SBM(G) Phase II 30% will be borne by GPs from 15 th FC		
IEC and Capacity Building	5% of the total funding for programmatic components. (upto 3% to be used at State/District levels and upto 2% at Central level)			
Admin Expenses	1% of the total funding for programmatic components			

Notes:

- a. For villages level community activities viz. SLWM and CSCs, 30% of the above prescribed funding norms will be mandatorily borne by the Gram Panchayats through convergence with their 15th Finance Commission Grants.
- b. The savings under Solid Waste Management component, if any, in a village can be used for Grey Water Management in the same village and similarly savings under Grey Water Management component, if any, in a village can be used for Solid Waste Management in the same village.
- c. The savings, if any, with respect to the prescribed funding norms for a block for setting up of PWMU can be used in another block, if required. Also, based on

requirement, PWMUs can be set up in cluster mode for more than one block within the overall fund availability of such blocks

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

(i). Financial performance under SBM(G)II

1.61 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)

SBM (G)			
Year	BE	RE	Actual Exp
2021-22	9994.10	6000.00	3098.57
2022-23	7192.00	5000.00	4925.10
2023-24	7192.00	7000.00	6802.58
2024-25	7192.00	7192.00	2354.60
2025-26	7192.00	6000.00	2501.01*
2026-27	7192.00	-	-

* As on 08.01.2026

1.62 On being asked about the reasons for meagre utilization of actual expenditure even against reduced RE for FY 2024-25 and 2025-26 respectively, the Department replied as under:

“It is submitted that the figure for utilization for FY 2024-25 was Rs. 3622.00 crores. Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) Phase-II, being a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and a demand-driven scheme, is implemented by the State and UT Governments within their respective jurisdictions. Funds are allocated to the States and UTs at the beginning of the financial year based on their Annual Implementation Plan (AIP) proposals and the availability of funds with the Department as per budget provisions. The Department of Expenditure had introduced a Just-in time fund release mechanism called SNA-SPARSH

(Single Nodal Account- Samyochit Pranali Ekikrit Shighra Hastantaran) module in FY 2023-24 on pilot basis and later for all States and UTs with Legislature in 2024-25. During 2024-25, DoE had stated that from 01.11.2024 onwards, funds will be released through SNA-SPARSH platform only. Though many of the States became eligible for release of funds under the programme, funds could not be released to the States in FY 2024-25 as they could not onboard SNA-SPARSH. Even the States which have onboarded SNA-SPARSH, expenditure was very low for most States due to the new systems. This has resulted in low utilization of BE allocation in 2024-25. In FY 2025-26, as reported, due to the various technical issues faced by the States/UTs while onboarding on SNA-SPARSH, it was only in October, 2025 that all 30 State/UTs which have been listed by Ministry of Finance (MoF) for onboarding SNA-SPARSH have been able to successfully onboard the module. States/UTs also reported delay in release in State shares as a probable cause of slow pace of implementation. State/UT specific issues like natural calamities have also slowed the implementation. Due to these the pace of utilization of funds by the States/UTs in FY 2025-26 has been impacted. DDWS reviews the pace of implementation at regular intervals and States/UTs are continuously advised to duly expedite the implementation of the programme to ensure that the objectives of SBM(G) are realised”.

1.63 When asked about the development of necessary mechanism for smooth functioning of SNA SPARSH system, the Department stated as under:

“As per the directions of the Department of Expenditure (DoE), Ministry of Finance (MoF), 30 States and UTs except the UTs without Legislature were required to onboard the SNA-SPARSH. All 30 States and UTs with Legislature were successfully onboarded on SNA-SPARSH in October 2025. However, as reported, States and UTs continue to face technical challenges, including issues related to new module development, while adapting to the new mechanism. These technical issues are affecting the pace of expenditure and implementation of the programme at grassroot level in the States and UTs”.

State/UT-wise allocation and funds drawn by the States/UTs under SBM(G)
Phase II during the last 4 years

(Rs in Crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26*	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	A & N Islands	1.4	0.3	1	0.8	6.4	1.60	5.58	0.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	676.8	147	0	0	270.2	75.52	158.69	86.44
3	Arunachal Pradesh	29.4	14.7	15.8	15.8	14.8	7.41	10.00	0.18
4	Assam	495.7	214.5	417.8	389.8	356.2	105.21	255.70	91.96
5	Bihar	1544.9	711.5	700	700	475.7	166.51	550.25	179.59
6	Chhattisgarh	355.1	177.5	84	84	182.1	0.00	82.00	32.96
7	DNH & DD	1.6	0	0	0	0.7	0.00	2.27	0.00

8	Goa	34.4	25.2	19.6	19.6	14.3	9.70	2.50	2.39
9	Gujarat	284.7	53.6	109.6	109.6	200	151.40	235.00	157.80
10	Haryana	202.8	0	0	0	100	25.11	52.00	6.09
11	Himachal Pradesh	198.1	38.3	42	42	44.2	28.65	47.00	31.89
12	Jammu & Kashmir	494.2	116.8	251	241.3	245	185.00	195.22	64.85
13	Jharkhand	300.6	70	50	50	107.9	0.00	90.00	15.32
14	Karnataka	665.3	155.8	46	42.3	200	95.27	117.36	59.38
15	Kerala	308	74	0	0	50	11.67	28.00	14.20
16	Ladakh	17.3	1.3	8	5.8	10.2	2.55	8.39	6.29
17	Lakshadweep	7.7	1.9	1	0	2.7	0.00	3.32	0.00
18	Madhya Pradesh	411.1	184.6	113.4	113.4	242.1	121.05	130.00	26.26
19	Maharashtra	1740.1	0	110.5	110.5	463.3	189.14	511.02	268.97
20	Manipur	51.5	12.9	5.1	0	2	0.00	13.00	0.00
21	Meghalaya	92.1	16.6	41.5	20.8	107.6	0.00	96.49	6.73
22	Mizoram	19.7	9.8	5	5	17.7	8.83	11.50	4.54
23	Nagaland	39.4	19.7	31.1	31.1	27.6	20.69	30.00	17.50
24	Odisha	0	0	47	46.5	200	111.26	122.51	81.42
25	Puducherry	37.8	0	0	0	5	0.00	4.78	2.31
26	Punjab	168.2	42	54.8	54.8	92.5	41.30	32.17	22.07
27	Rajasthan	624.9	288.8	70	69.4	230	98.18	115.51	88.85
28	Sikkim	23.2	5.8	8.9	6.7	14.8	7.61	15.00	4.77
29	Tamil Nadu	421.1	78.5	239.7	239.7	300	99.56	250.00	201.70
30	Telangana	542.9	0	25	14.2	164.1	9.56	47.81	5.09
31	Tripura	128.3	28.3	71.6	35.8	75.2	21.78	65.00	24.84
32	Uttar Pradesh	1529.4	910.2	2519.6	2506.7	1309.4	785.64	1000.00	305.40
33	Uttarakhand	92.6	37.3	63.8	63.8	48.7	8.89	24.10	14.06
34	West Bengal	848.2	406	720	720	475.5	150.47	552.00	394.08
	Total	12388.5	3843	5872.7	5739.2	6055.7	2539.55	4864.17	2217.93

*As on 06.02.2026

(ii). Funding pattern under SBM(G)

1.64 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.

(iii). SBM(G) Phase-II – Overall Outlay

1.65 SBM(G) Phase-II has been designed as a novel model of convergence between different verticals of financing and various schemes of Central and State governments to saturate the sanitation facilities for achieving ODF Plus villages. Apart from budgetary

allocations from DDWS and the corresponding State share, the remaining funds are to be dovetailed from the 15th Finance Commission grants to Rural Local Bodies, MGNREGS and revenue generation models, etc., particularly for SLWM.

1.66 Considering the importance of drinking water supply and sanitation, 15th Finance Commission recommended 60% the total grants to Rural Local Bodies for the period from 2021-22 to 2025-26, as tied grants for (a) sanitation and maintenance of ODF status and (b) sustainable supply of drinking water, rain water harvesting and water recycling amounting to Rs.1,42,084 crore (Rs.71,042 crore each for water and sanitation). However, if any RLB has fully saturated the needs of one category it can utilize the funds for the other category.

1.67 Further regarding SBM (G) Phase II – Overall Outlay, the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, the Department has furnished the following information:

“FY 2020-21 to FY 2026-27*

- *Overall estimated outlay Rs. 1.40 lakh crore*
- *Budgetary support under SBM (G) Phase II: Rs. 52,497 crore*
- ❖ *Central Share: Rs. 34,591 crore*
- ❖ *State Share: Rs. 17,906 crore*
- *Convergence with 15th FC, MGNREGS, other funding sources*

**The programme was initially upto FY 2024-25; it was extended till FY 2025-26 and has further been extended till 31st March 2027 within the overall approved outlay”.*

1.68 On the issue of tied grants, the representative of the Department during the sitting held on 19.02.2026 in connection with the examination of DFG (2026-27) of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation apprised the Committee as follows:

“15वीं फाइनेंस कमीशन में टाइड फंड है। अगर किसी ग्राम पंचायत को कुल 100 रुपए जाते हैं, तो 60 रुपए वाटर और सैनिटेशन के उसको रखने पड़ते हैं। 60 में से 30 रुपए सैनिटेशन पर और 30 रुपए वाटर पर खर्च होते हैं।

सर, 15वां वित्त आयोग 31 मार्च को खत्म हो जाएगा। उसके बाद 16वें वित्त आयोग की रिपोर्ट अभी पार्लियामेंट में प्रस्तुत की गयी थी, वह शुरू हो जाएगा। 16वें वित्त आयोग में जो उनका रेकोमेंडेशन है, वह यह है कि अगर 100 रुपए किसी ग्राम पंचायत को जाएंगे तो उसमें से 80 प्रतिशत उन्हें बेसिक ग्रांट की तरह मिलेगा और बाकी 20 प्रतिशत परफॉर्मेंस के आधार पर मिलेगा। जो 80 प्रतिशत है, उसमें से 50 प्रतिशत को टाइड फंड कहा गया है

एंड दैट 50 पर्सेंट वूड बी वन रुपी का 40 पर्सेंट हो गया, बाकी बचे 40 प्रतिशत को वाटर, सैनिटेशन और वाटर मैनेजमेंट के ऊपर खर्च कर सकते हैं। इसके लिए हमने पंचायती राज मंत्रालय के साथ मिलकर एक वर्किंग ग्रुप बनाया है, जिसमें को-चेयरमैन कमल जी हैं और उनकी तरफ से एडिशनल सेक्रेटरी हैं। वे दोनों मिलकर गाइडलाइन्स बनायेंगे। आप जिस बारे में कह रहे थे, वे इंस्ट्रक्शन्स इश्यू किए जायेंगे”।

1.69 On the issue of mechanism for convergence of various resources with SBM Funds, the representative of the Department during the sitting held on 19.02.2026 stated as follows:

“सर, ऑलमोस्ट एराउंड 90 हजार करोड़ रुपये हम कन्वर्जन्स से लेकर आ रहे हैं, जो कि फाइनेंस कमीशन ग्रांट से आएगा, एमजीएनआरईजीएस से आएगा”।

1.70 Further, in response to a query regarding the challenges being faced in convergence, the representative stated as follows:

“सर, आपने बिल्कुल ठीक पॉइंट आउट किया कि जहां पर ग्राम पंचायत अवेयर हैं, वहां पर तो गाइडलाइन लगाकर, जैसे साउथ इंडिया में एमजीएनआरईजीएस और फिफ्टीथ फाइनेंस कमीशन को यूज करके कुछ कर देते हैं। नार्थ-इंडिया में उदाहरण के लिए कई ग्राम पंचायत में एमजीएनआरईजीएस का पैसा किसी और चीज पर खर्च करना चाहते हैं, वे *convergence* नहीं करते हैं, तो उनको दिक्कत इसी वजह से आ रही है, क्योंकि वह *convergence* का पैसा ला नहीं रहे हैं”।

“एट दी लेवल ऑफ ग्राम पंचायत, ये सारी चीजें इंप्लीमेंट हो रही हैं। सरपंच के पास जब सारा पैसा जाएगा, मतलब चैनल से जा रहा है, कलेक्टर के थ्रू जाएगा, वैसे जाएगा, सरपंच के पास तीन सोर्सेज से पैसा आया। पहला उसमें स्वच्छ भारत मिशन ग्रामीण का पैसा है”।

1.71 In this regard, the representative of the Department further stated as follows:

“The effective convergence at State/UT level of different resources available, which we have also recommended. This is also at times seen to be a drawback. 15th FC funds where they are available and not yet availed and then rationale is given that it was a lack of funds. So, this can be more effectively converged”.

(iv). Physical Performance under [SBM (G)]

1.72 The main components under SBM(G) has been construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) and Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs) in order to

achieve and sustain ODF status in rural areas of the country. Year-wise nos. of IHHLs and CSCs constructed under SBM (G) from 2021-22 to 2025-26 (Upto 31.01.2026) are given below:-

Year	Individual Household Latrines constructed	Community Sanitary Complexes constructed
2021-22	22,46,556	34,962
2022-23	27,35,049	22,397
2023-24	39,01,290	17,862
2024-25	31,56,333	17,025
2025-26 (Upto 31.01.2026)	20,06,591	13,539

[As reported by States/UTs on SBM (G) IMIS]

Criteria for different categories of ODF Plus Villages

ODF Plus – Aspiring	ODF Plus – Rising	ODF Plus – Model
(i) All Households in the village have access to a functional toilet facility (ii) All Schools/ Anganwadi Centres/ Panchayat Ghar in the village have access to a functional toilet, with separate toilets for male and female (iii) The village has arrangements for SWM OR LWM	(i) All Households in the village have access to a functional toilet facility (ii) All Schools/ Anganwadi Centres/ Panchayat Ghar in the village have access to a functional toilet, with separate toilets for male and female (iii) The village has arrangements for SWM (iv) The village has arrangements for LWM	(i) All Households in the village have access to a functional toilet facility (ii) All Schools/Anganwadi Centres/ Panchayat Ghar in the village have access to a functional toilet, with separate toilets for male and female (iii) All public places in the village are observed to have minimal litter, minimal stagnant wastewater, and no plastic waste dump in public places (iv) Village has arrangements for solid waste management (v) Village has arrangements for liquid waste management (vi) The village should prominently display ODF plus IEC messages through wall paintings/billboards etc.

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

1.73 The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation has apprised the Committee that the goal under Phase-II of SBM(G) is to convert all the villages from ODF to ODF Plus (Model). Further, 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 06-2-2026)

S.N.	State/UT Name	Total No. of villages	No. of ODF Plus (Model) villages			Total ODF Plus (Model) villages	% ODF Plus (Model) villages
			2023-24	2024-25	2025-26		
1	D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu	98	0	0	4	98	100.00
2	Lakshadweep	10	0	0	0	10	100.00
3	Sikkim	400	4	4	0	400	100.00
4	Tripura	765	342	342	8	763	99.74
5	Uttarakhand	14,967	8,602	8,602	54	14,893	99.51
6	Jammu & Kashmir	6,216	245	245	237	6,185	99.50
7	Madhya Pradesh	51,043	13,693	13,693	294	50,688	99.30
8	Ladakh	240	139	139	35	238	99.17
9	Tamil Nadu	11,739	6,029	6,029	2,688	11,604	98.85
10	Uttar Pradesh	96,174	61,784	61,784	5,250	94,149	97.89
11	Rajasthan	43,463	34,788	34,788	414	42,515	97.82
12	Telangana	9,773	12	12	1,237	9,547	97.69
13	Mizoram	646	99	99	2	619	95.82
14	Odisha	46,928	24,112	24,112	1,206	44,943	95.77
15	Kerala	1,435	26	26	3	1,372	95.61
16	Chhattisgarh	19,643	12,133	12,133	1,261	18,520	94.28
17	Bihar	37,138	22,878	22,878	2,374	34,975	94.18
18	Assam	25,368	17,811	17,811	4,269	23,676	93.33
19	West Bengal	38,343	24,220	24,220	3,700	34,470	89.90
20	Haryana	6,618	1,984	1,984	2,657	5,867	88.65
21	Goa	373	166	166	21	325	87.13
22	Maharashtra	40,247	17,678	17,678	3,723	34,703	86.23
23	A & N Islands	265	21	21	29	224	84.53
24	Himachal Pradesh	17,618	12,736	12,736	361	14,536	82.51
25	Gujarat	17,973	3,362	3,362	721	13,954	77.64
26	Andhra Pradesh	15,995	3,461	3,461	7,290	11,578	72.39
27	Nagaland	1,425	153	153	196	672	47.16
28	Karnataka	26,484	3,200	3,200	6,771	12,395	46.80
29	Puducherry	91	1	1	5	42	46.15

30	Jharkhand	29,322	6,133	6,133	924	8,054	27.47
31	Arunachal Pradesh	5,134	404	404	133	1,080	21.04
32	Punjab	11,977	1,623	1,623	531	2,293	19.15
33	Meghalaya	6,466	113	113	46	489	7.56
34	Manipur	2,567	1	1	0	26	1.01
	Total:-	5,86,944	2,77,953	2,77,953	46,444	4,95,903	84.49

[Reported by States/UTs on IMIS of SBM(G)]

1.74 When asked by the Committee to state the difficulties being faced in implementation of SBM, the Department in its written submission furnished as follows:

“Following major challenges/constraints have been faced while implementing SBM(G) Phase-II:

- i. Capacity building by States/UTs of their implementing agencies and functionaries at various levels with respect to planning, implementation and O&M of various interventions and sanitation / SLWM assets under the programme.*
- ii. Lack of coordination between different departments/organisation at States/UTs level for convergence of resources e.g. Rural Local Bodies, Urban Local Bodies, Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, etc.*
- iii. Technical issues reported to have been faced by States/UTs regarding SNA-SPARSH.*
- iv. Delay in timely release of State share which slows the pace of implementation at grassroot level.*
- v. Availability of dedicated, technically skilled manpower at grassroot level.*
- vi. State-specific issues such as remote areas, difficult terrain, hydrogeological conditions, natural calamities etc. also pose a challenge”.*

1.75 On further stating the issues being faced in implementation of SBM (G), the representative of the Department during the sitting held in connection with the examination of Demands For Grants (2026-27) of Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation apprised the Committee as follows:

“One of the issues brought to our notice relates to the SNA-SPARSH platform introduced as a pilot in 2023. It continued in 2024, and by October 2025, all States have successfully onboarded onto the platform. However, when we have our review meetings, within State issues related to SNA SPARSH are cited verbally as one of the reasons why the pace of implementation is slow. Again, reviews are happening. The Department of Expenditure also takes periodic reviews with the States. I have not heard them being mentioned, but within State issues are mentioned as one of the reasons. Delay in release of State share is mentioned as a factor that impedes the pace of implementation of the program. We have also given a detailed reply in the LoP points. One of the issues that the States mention is land availability. Suppose the

bigger projects, they take it and put it in their annual implementation plan that I will make a FSTP, etc. And at the end of the year, when we are asking where is it, so it is like the land was not available. So, land issues are cited. As regards terrain, natural calamities are a valid reason why pace has been slow in many of the States which have been affected by it like Uttarakhand and Himachal. But some of these States have actually picked up, and during the winter season also they have done well”.

The representative further stated:

“As regards the O&M policies, now the infrastructure has been made. कम्प्युनिटी एसेट बन चुका है, लेकिन उसको कौन चलायेगा? जैसा कि सेक्रेटरी साहब ने कहा था कि पंचायतों का रोल इसमें बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हो जाता है, तो एक ओएंडएम पॉलिसी नोटिफाईड हो और ड्यूली इंप्लीमेंट भी हो। उसमें यह निहित हो कि हम ग्रासरूट लेवल पर इंस्टीट्यूशन्स को एमपावर करें। VWSCs and DWSCs should be empowered, and Panchayats should be empowered to take their own decision on how to run. And there are beautiful examples of this actually happening. But policies to be notified and implemented should be a priority. One of the hon. Members had raised about user charges. We are saying not user charges for providing the toilet, but sanitation service delivery because the model needs to be financially viable also. So, if it is door-to-door waste collection, then probably we are saying the States should see provisioning for user charges so that the model is financially viable”.

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

1.76 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 **16th February, 2026** is as under: -

No. of villages covered with Solid Waste Managements	No. of villages covered with Liquid Waste Management
5,29,351	5,46,825

Source: - As reported in SBM (G) IMIS Portal on February 16,2026.

Cumulative Progress – Villages covered with Liquid Waste Management Arrangements

S. No.	State / UT	Total Villages	Villages with LWM arrangements	% of Villages Covered
1	Manipur	2567	122	4.75%
2	Puducherry	91	43	48.35%
3	Karnataka	26484	13387	51.90%
4	Andhra Pradesh	15995	11880	74.50%
5	Arunachal Pradesh	5134	3836	74.72%
6	Nagaland	1425	1180	82.95%
7	Meghalaya	6466	5405	83.59%
8	Punjab	11977	10023	83.69%
9	A & N Islands	265	234	88.30%
10	Himachal Pradesh	17618	15965	90.62%
11	Jharkhand	29322	26681	91.03%
12	Goa	373	343	91.96%
13	Gujarat	17973	17045	94.90%
14	Chhattisgarh	19643	18739	95.40%
15	Maharashtra	40247	38401	95.42%
16	West Bengal	38343	36667	95.64%
17	Bihar	37138	35536	95.70%
18	Kerala	1435	1377	95.96%
19	Odisha	46928	45283	96.50%
20	Mizoram	646	624	96.59%
21	Haryana	6618	6406	96.81%
22	Telangana	9773	9571	97.93%
23	Uttar Pradesh	96174	94715	98.48%
24	Rajasthan	43463	42820	98.52%
25	Tamil Nadu	11739	11609	98.89%

26	Assam	25368	25109	98.98%
27	Jammu & Kashmir	6216	6185	99.50%
28	Madhya Pradesh	51043	50788	99.51%
29	Uttarakhand	14967	14899	99.55%
30	D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu	98	98	100.00%
31	Ladakh	240	240	100.00%
32	Lakshadweep	10	10	100.00%
33	Sikkim	400	400	100.00%
34	Tripura	765	765	100.00%
Total		5,86,944	5,46,825	93.16%

As reported in SBM(G) IMIS Portal on February 16, 2026

Cumulative Progress – Villages covered with Solid Waste Management Arrangements

S. No	State / UT	Total Villages	Villages with SWM Arrangements	% of Villages Covered
1	Manipur	2,567	29	1.1%
2	Meghalaya	6,466	847	13.1%
3	Jharkhand	29,322	9,999	34.1%
4	Punjab	11,977	4,318	36.1%
5	Nagaland	1,425	888	62.3%
6	Arunachal Pradesh	5,134	3,472	67.6%
7	Himachal Pradesh	17,618	15,201	86.3%
8	A & N Islands	265	234	88.3%
9	Maharashtra	40,247	35,671	88.6%
10	Haryana	6,618	6,128	92.6%
11	West Bengal	38,343	35,707	93.1%
12	Chhattisgarh	19,643	18,571	94.5%
13	Bihar	37,138	35,342	95.2%

14	Gujarat	17,973	17,159	95.5%
15	Assam	25,368	24,249	95.6%
16	Odisha	46,928	45,100	96.1%
17	Kerala	1,435	1,381	96.2%
18	Mizoram	646	624	96.6%
19	Uttar Pradesh	96,174	94,279	98.0%
20	Telangana	9,773	9,588	98.1%
21	Rajasthan	43,463	42,713	98.3%
22	Puducherry	91	90	98.9%
23	Tamil Nadu	11,739	11,620	99.0%
24	Ladakh	240	238	99.2%
25	Madhya Pradesh	51,043	50,766	99.5%
26	Goa	373	371	99.5%
27	Jammu & Kashmir	6,216	6,185	99.5%
28	Karnataka	26,484	26,405	99.7%
29	Uttarakhand	14,967	14,933	99.8%
30	Andhra Pradesh	15,995	15,971	99.8%
31	Tripura	765	764	99.9%
32	D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu	98	98	100.0%
33	Lakshadweep	10	10	100.0%
34	Sikkim	400	400	100.0%
Total		5,86,944	5,29,351	90%

As reported in SBM(G) IMIS Portal on February 16, 2026

1.77 In response to a query regarding geo-tagging all solid and liquid waste management facilities across India, the representative of the Department during the sitting held on 19.02.2026 apprised the Committee as follows:

“महोदय, इसमें काम शुरू हो गया है। हम इसे पीएम गति शक्ति के माध्यम से करा रहे हैं। हमारे पास जो पहले से जियो टैग का रेफरेंस उपलब्ध था, उसमें लगभग पाँच प्रतिशत एरियाज़ में कुछ गलतियाँ पाई गई हैं। उन्हें ठीक करने के लिए काम किया जा रहा है।”

(vii). Plastic Waste Management

1.78 Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) Phase-II, being a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, is implemented by the State and UT Governments within their respective jurisdictions. Under SBM(G) Phase II, provision of Rs 16 lakh per block is there for setting up of PWMU. The savings, if any, with respect to the prescribed funding norms for a block for setting up of PWMU can be used in another block, if required. Also, based on requirement, PWMUs can be set up in cluster mode for more than one block within the overall funds availability of such blocks.

Block coverage and PWMU functionality					
<i>(As on 06.02.2026)</i>					
S.No.	Name of State	Total no. of blocks	No. of rural PWMUs	No. of rural PWMUs functional	% rural PWMUs functional
1	A & N Islands	9	7	3	43%
2	Andhra Pradesh	659	259	257	99%
3	Arunachal Pradesh	114	7	2	29%
4	Assam	240	153	24	16%
5	Bihar	534	132	128	97%
6	Chhattisgarh	146	103	85	83%
7	D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu	3	3	1	33%
8	Goa	12	7	0	0%
9	Gujarat	248	83	13	16%
10	Haryana	143	11	4	36%
11	Himachal Pradesh	88	58	54	93%
12	Jammu & Kashmir	285	129	93	72%
13	Jharkhand	263	40	14	35%
14	Karnataka	234	106	92	87%
15	Kerala	152	125	123	98%
16	Ladakh	31	29	29	100%
17	Lakshadweep	10	0	0	0%
18	Madhya Pradesh	313	6	6	100%
19	Maharashtra	351	175	108	62%
20	Manipur	44	24	0	0%
21	Meghalaya	48	15	6	40%
22	Mizoram	26	9	4	44%
23	Nagaland	74	31	15	48%
24	Odisha	314	21	21	100%
25	Puducherry	3	2	2	100%
26	Punjab	154	29	27	93%
27	Rajasthan	353	1	1	100%
28	Sikkim	34	19	14	74%
29	Tamil Nadu	388	367	363	99%

30	Telangana	536	35	30	86%
31	Tripura	58	10	9	90%
32	Uttar Pradesh	826	118	104	88%
33	Uttarakhand	95	87	81	93%
34	West Bengal	345	127	115	91%
Total:-		7133	2328	1828	78%

[Reported by States/UTs on IMIS of SBM(G)]

(viii). Waste Quantification Survey

1.79 During the examination of Demands For Grants (2025-26) of the Ministry of Jal Shakti – Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, the Committee took note of the fact that Department was in the process of initiating comprehensive waste quantification studies across rural and peri-urban areas of India. The insights derived from this study will play a critical role in informing the strategic direction of the next phase of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen), enabling data-driven planning and targeted interventions to strengthen waste management systems at the grassroots level and transform them into self-sustaining models with long-term socio-economic and environmental value.

1.80 On being asked regarding the progress made in this regard, the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation stated as under:

“Department is working in this direction”.

1.81 When asked by the Committee regarding the specific problems faced in implementation of Waste Management Plan, as stipulated by Operational Guidelines of SBM(G) II, the Department in its written reply stated as follows:

“Under the Solid Waste Management and Plastic Waste Management component, various assets are being developed in the states/UTs at community as well as individual household level. These include, composting pits, segregation sheds, garbage collection vehicles, dustbins and Plastic Waste Management Units. The waste at village level is to be collected through the vehicles engaged for same and brought to the segregation shed where it is further segregated into bio-degradable and non-biodegradable waste. The biodegradable waste is treated in the community compost pits and the non-biodegradable waste is sent to the Plastic Waste Management Units developed at block/cluster of blocks level for further processing. Besides State / UT specific issues like difficult terrain, connectivity issues, natural calamities etc. other problems faced by GPs in solid waste management include issues faced in forward / market linkages for segregated waste including for PWMUs, land availability for community

SWM assets especially in hilly and NE regions, absence of O&M policies for SWM at grassroot level, convergence issues at State / UT level for ensuring adequate finances for the GPs for SWM, lack of dedicated, skilled manpower to run SWM operations at the village level and to handhold the GPs / VWSCs on technical aspects, behavioural challenges regarding source segregation etc. In order to address the problems, following initiatives/ activities can be undertaken:

(a) States / UTs should formulate and implement O&M policies for management of their SWM assets. Provision of user charges and innovative financing may be explored to ensure financial viability of community assets.

(b) States / UTs are advised to explore convergence of funds through 15th Finance Commission grants to Rural Local Bodies, MGNREGS and also explore other revenue generation models, innovative financing etc. for the programme including for SWM.

(c) Behavioural aspects like source segregation of waste need to be focussed on through IEC campaigns.

(d) States / UTs are advised to ensure availability of land while planning for setting up of community SWM structures including PWMUs so that implementation is not stalled due to non-availability of land

(e) States/UTs need to create an enabling environment and effective market / forward linkages for safe disposal and further use of processed /treated waste as applicable. For the manure generated from composting of bio-degradable waste, forward linkages in agriculture, horticulture & forest departments in the State/UT for utilization of same may be explored.

(f) States/UTs are to ensure availability of dedicated, skilled manpower for technical handholding for SWM at the GP level”.

1.82 In response to a query as to how much percentage of rural households are using septic tanks and also the details as to how many (in percentage terms) rural households are connected to treatment plants, the Department replied as under:

“Percentage of rural households using septic tanks is 20%. As on 06.02.2026, as reported by the States/UTs on SBM-G IMIS, 1,61,246 villages i.e. around 27% of the villages are FSM compliant i.e., villages having 100% twin pit toilet or linked to urban or rural treatment plants. Percentage of rural households connected to treatment plants is reported to be around 9%”.

(ix). Swachh Iconic Places

(A) Swachhata Green Leaf Rating

1.83 In 2023, the Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation (DDWS), in collaboration with the Ministry of Tourism (MoT) rolled out a Framework for 'Swachhata Green Leaf Rating System' (SGLR) for the hospitality facilities. The framework of SGLR focuses on Sanitation and mechanism for Solid and Liquid Waste Management in hospitality facilities. The hospitality entities (resorts, hotels, homestays, dharmshalas, restaurants etc.) participating in the self-rating sanitation protocol are expected to adopt and adhere to the SBM(G) parameters related to faecal sludge management, solid waste management and greywater management by way of creating essential infrastructure, ensuring desirable practices and creating awareness.

Three Phase Approach under 'Swachhata Green Leaf Rating' (SGLR) System:

(a) Steps for Orientation Phase:

- States/UTs are advised to compile a comprehensive list of hospitality facilities (hotels, resorts, homestays, dharmshalas).
- In the Orientation Phase, States/ UTs are instructed to conduct workshops to orient stakeholders on sanitation concepts and compliance requirements.

(b) Steps for Voluntary Declaration Phase:

- The hospitality facility conducts internal audit and take necessary steps to become 'safely managed sanitation' compliant
- It is suggested that the hospitality entities evaluate their sanitation status and communicate the voluntary rating to the district committee with supporting evidence.

(c) Steps for Verification Phase:

- The process begins with the review of the rating submitted by the hospitality entity, which is evaluated using a standardized assessment tool or matrix provided in the SGLR framework.
- The District Committee reviews the assessment findings to determine the outcome and issues an official Rating Certificate accordingly. The entity may then display the certificate at its premises and use it for branding or promotional purposes.
- The Three Tier Recognition System assigns as 1-Leaf, 3-Leaf, or 5-Leaf rating based on their overall score in Faecal Sludge Management (FSM), Solid Waste Management (SWM), Greywater Management (GWM) with higher leaf levels indicating stronger, more sustainable sanitation performance of hospitality facilities.

As reported by States/UTs, 2646 hospitality facilities have been given SGLR rating.

State/UT-wise, Number of Hospitality Facilities given SGLR Rating

S.N.	State/UT	1 Leaf Rating	3 Leaf Rating	5 Leaf Rating	Total
1	A & N Islands	22	9	3	34
2	Andhra Pradesh	1	5	5	11
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
4	Assam	77	18	9	104
5	Bihar	0	0	1	1
6	Chhattisgarh	0	5	8	13
7	D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0
8	Goa	0	0	0	0
9	Gujarat	0	0	0	0
10	Haryana	0	0	0	0
11	Himachal Pradesh	246	226	54	526
12	Jammu & Kashmir	29	8	4	41
13	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0
14	Karnataka	0	61	74	135
15	Kerala	177	190	67	434
16	Ladakh	0	0	0	0
17	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
18	Madhya Pradesh	50	78	93	221
19	Maharashtra	48	244	25	317
20	Manipur	0	0	0	0
21	Meghalaya	34	35	2	71
22	Mizoram	62	62	11	135
23	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
24	Odisha	0	0	0	0
25	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
26	Punjab	0	0	0	0
27	Rajasthan	10	21	8	39
28	Sikkim	0	0	1	1
29	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0
30	Telangana	0	0	0	0
31	Tripura	15	2	1	18
32	Uttar Pradesh	0	5	0	5
33	Uttarakhand	41	34	4	79
34	West Bengal	285	167	9	461
Total		1097	1170	379	2646

[Reported by States/UTs on IMIS of SBM(G)]

(B) Swachh Iconic Places (SIP) : Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen), the Swachh Iconic Places (SIP) initiative was launched in 2016 as a multi-stakeholder effort

to enhance cleanliness at 100 locations across India that are considered iconic owing to their historical, heritage, religious or cultural significance, and which attract high visitor footfall. To achieve and maintain elevated standards of sanitation and cleanliness at these sites, additional financial resources are required along with convergence of funds from ongoing Government programmes such as AMRUT, HRIDAY, PRASAD, etc.

For this purpose, the DDWS consulted various Ministries including Petroleum & Natural Gas, Mines, Power and Coal to facilitate CSR support from Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) for the selected iconic sites. Out of the 100 identified Iconic Places, 39 sites have been selected in four phases for focused interventions to achieve a higher level of sanitation and cleanliness. Of these 39 sites, 29 have been mapped with different PSUs for CSR support through various activities.

(x). **Role of Corporates in bringing about behavioural change to ensure ODF Sustainability**

1.84 On being asked about the details of funds spent by corporates in construction of toilets/sanitation facilities, their maintenance, launching behavioural Change Communication programmes, participation in activities under various components of SBM(G) II, etc. and impact of corporate spending on progress of SBM(G) II both in quantitative and qualitative terms, the Department stated as follows:

“The Department of Expenditure (DoE) under the Ministry of Finance (MoF) established the Swachh Bharat Kosh Trust (SBKT) to facilitate and streamline corporate contributions to mobilize resources for improving sanitation facilities. This trust serves as a dedicated mechanism to channel philanthropic donations and CSR funds towards the mission’s sanitation goals in a transparent and accountable manner. The Swachh Bharat Kosh is administered by a Governing Council chaired by Secretary, DoE, and assisted by a Division set upon the Department of Expenditure which serves as the Secretariat. The other permanent members of the Swachh Bharat Kosh Trust are, Secretary (Planning), Secretary (Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation), Secretary (Housing and Urban Affairs), Secretary (Rural Development), Secretary (Panchayati Raj) and Secretary (School Education and Literacy). During SBM(G) Phase II, SBKT supported the deployment of innovative technologies for solid and liquid waste management, addressing the evolving challenges of rural sanitation and environmental sustainability.

In the total outlay of SBM(G) Phase II, it is envisaged that funds through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) will also be used for sanitation

activities. As per the SBM(G) Phase II operational guidelines, Corporates / PSUs may take up the issues of sanitation through IEC, capacity strengthening or through direct targeted interventions at all levels in collaboration with the local administration at the appropriate level, such as establishing demonstration fields / rural sanitation parks for exposure of various technology options available under SBM to the rural populace; organising exhibitions / sanitation melas; providing necessary exposure to the children in schools about proper sanitation and hygiene; providing community sanitary complexes, as may be the need; providing assistance in effective SLWM technology and resources; providing trained manpower for maintenance of sanitation facilities and / or SLWM assets etc.

States/UT-wise, details of funds allocated under SBKT

State/UT	Approved Activity	Fund Released (Rs in crore)
A&N Islands	Heavy gully pit de-sludging/emptier vehicles	2.51
Bihar	1. Absolute vermi filter TM/ Bio Filtration	3.67
	2. Tiger Bio Filtration	
Chhattisgarh	1. Mobile Treatment Unit (MTU)	1.84
	2. Absolute Vermi-Filter TM (Vermi-Filtration or Bio-Filtration Technology for Sewage Treatment)	
Jammu & Kashmir	1. JOHKASOU technology (advanced anaerobic-aerobic technology)	3.78
	2. Mobile Treatment Unit (MTU)	
Karnataka	1. FBTEC	14.11
	2. Absolute Vermi-Filter TM (Vermi-Filtration or Bio-Filtration Technology for Sewage)	
	3. JOHKASOU technology (advanced anaerobic-aerobic technology)	
	4. Tiger Bio filter for Faecal Sludge & Septage Treatment)	
	5. Mobile Treatment Unit	
Kerala	Biodigester	1.45
	Mobile Treatment Unit	

Manipur	1. Soil Scape Filter	5.24
	2. Absolute Vermi-Filter TM (Vermi-Filtration or Bio-Filtration Technology for Sewage)	
	3. Tiger Bio filter	
	4. Mobile Treatment Unit	
Mizoram	Incinerator at Block level	0.54
Nagaland	Incinerators	0.89
Rajasthan	1. Soil Scape Filter	36
	2. JOHKASOU technology (advanced anaerobic-aerobic technology)	
	3. Tiger Bio filter for Faecal Sludge & Septage	
	4. Mobile Treatment Unit	
	5. Sanitary Napkin Vending Machine	
	6. Sanitary Napkin Incinerators	
Sikkim	1. Mobile Treatment Unit	8.32
	2. Soil Scape filters	
	3. Motorised Resource Recovery Vehicles (MRRV)	
	4. Drain end point treatments	
Telangana	1. Soil Scape Filter	14.42
	2. FB Tec.	
	3. JOHKASOU technology (advanced anaerobic-aerobic technology)	
	4. Mobile Treatment Unit (MTU)	
	5. Sanitary Napkin Incinerators	
Tamil Nadu	1. Water Less Urinals (URIMAT)	3.6
	2. ECOSAN Toilets	
	3. Absolute Vermi-Filter TM (Vermi-Filtration or Bio-Filtration Technology for Sewage)	
	4. Mobile Treatment Unit	
	5. Sanitary Napkin Incinerators	
	6. Home Composting	
	7. Soil Bio-Technology (SBT) (IIT Bombay)	
West Bengal	1. Tiger Bio filter for Faecal Sludge & Septage	3.63
	2. Absolute Vermi-Filter TM (Vermi-Filtration or Bio-Filtration Technology for Sewage)	
Total		100

1.85 The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation has further apprised the Committee that under SBM(G) Phase-II, there is no provision for DDWS for getting funds

directly from the corporates under CSR. States/UTs have the flexibility to generate additional funding for the scheme components from other sources including CSR funds. Under the Swachh Bharat Kosh Trust (SBKT), Department of Expenditure (DoE) released Rs 100 crore to 14 States/UTs as per the demand received from the States/UTs and approved by the Governing Council. This has been sanctioned for the deployment of innovative technologies for solid and liquid waste management, addressing the evolving challenges of rural sanitation and environmental sustainability.

1.86 In response to a query regarding the CSR contribution to both the Schemes i.e. JJM and SBM, the representative of the Department stated as follows:

“Sir, it is almost negligible”.

1.87 In response to a query by the Committee regarding the Performance Audit of SBM (G), the Department stated as under:

“Performance Audit of SBM(G) has not been conducted. Sanitation is a State subject and SBM(G) is being implemented by States/UTs at grassroot level. Performance Audit of SBM(G) is conducted by C & AG. DDWS is conducting the Swachh Survekshan Grameen (SSG) 2025 through an independent, third-party survey agency which proposes to cover 21,000 villages, 761 districts across 34 States/UTs, to provide rankings of States/UTs and Districts based on sanitation parameters. The Department also monitors the implementation of SBM(G) through the IMIS portal”.

(xi). Implementation of JJM and SBM in Aspirational Districts

1.88 An *Aspirational District* is a district identified by NITI Aayog under the Aspirational Districts Programme (ADP) for focused development, based on relatively low performance across key socio-economic indicators. The programme aims to rapidly improve outcomes through convergence of schemes, collaboration of stakeholders, and competition among districts, with progress monitored across five sectors such as health & nutrition, education, agriculture & water resources, financial inclusion & skill development, and basic infrastructure. There are 112 Aspirational districts across 27 States/UTs of India.

State/ UT-wise details of Har Ghar Jal (HGJ) villages in Aspirational Districts

S. No.	State	No. of districts	No. of villages	HGJ reported villages
1	Andhra Pradesh	3	4,356	1,233
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	161	161
3	Assam	7	4,092	1,086
4	Bihar	13	14,601	13,112
5	Chhattisgarh	10	6,296	1,398
6	Gujarat	2	1,255	1,255
7	Haryana	1	414	414
8	Himachal Pradesh	1	1,114	1,114
9	Jammu & Kashmir	2	877	185
10	Jharkhand	19	23,211	3,863
11	Karnataka	2	1,279	422
12	Kerala	1	46	-
13	Madhya Pradesh	8	8,795	3,833
14	Maharashtra	4	3,809	2,082
15	Manipur	1	265	37
16	Meghalaya	1	581	491
17	Mizoram	1	82	82
18	Nagaland	1	109	109
19	Odisha	10	15,221	3,750
20	Punjab	2	971	971
21	Rajasthan	5	3,810	387
22	Sikkim	1	48	42
23	Tamil Nadu	2	714	280
24	Telangana	3	891	891
25	Tripura	1	122	7
26	Uttar Pradesh	8	10,071	3,591
27	Uttarakhand	2	1,078	699
Total		112	1,04,269	41,495

Source: JJM IMIS

Status of Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs) in Aspirational districts

S. No.	State	District	Total Households	House connection as on 15.08.2019	House connection as on 09.02.2026	FHTC coverage %
1	Andhra Pradesh	Alluri Sitharama Raju	2,90,745	23,470	1,80,613	62.12
2	Andhra Pradesh	Parvathipuram Manyam	2,22,444	2,847	1,65,068	74.21
3	Andhra Pradesh	Y.S.R.	3,29,890	1,91,571	3,29,890	100
4	Arunachal Pradesh	Namsai	16,549	549	16,549	100
5	Assam	BAKSA	1,45,583	862	1,20,885	83.04

S. No.	State	District	Total Households	House connection as on 15.08.2019	House connection as on 09.02.2026	FHTC coverage %
6	Assam	Barpeta	2,94,939	293	2,58,382	87.61
7	Assam	Darrang	2,27,710	1,994	1,92,075	84.35
8	Assam	Dhubri	3,13,811	401	2,37,657	75.73
9	Assam	Goalpara	2,51,907	991	2,13,764	84.86
10	Assam	Hailakandi	1,84,100	1,819	1,48,447	80.63
11	Assam	Udalguri	2,10,555	741	1,76,580	83.86
12	Bihar	Araria	5,66,348	34,583	5,59,731	98.83
13	Bihar	Aurangabad	3,93,965	1,014	3,81,571	96.85
14	Bihar	Banka	3,25,875	6,649	3,25,310	99.83
15	Bihar	Begusarai	4,95,953	1,666	4,79,812	96.75
16	Bihar	Gaya	5,94,001	10,121	5,76,659	97.08
17	Bihar	Jamui	2,38,038	4,522	2,34,818	98.65
18	Bihar	Katihar	5,28,501	42,190	5,22,302	98.83
19	Bihar	Khagaria	2,62,675	1,950	2,62,675	100
20	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	7,70,017	2,585	7,36,719	95.68
21	Bihar	Nawada	3,07,851	6,434	3,04,535	98.92
22	Bihar	Purnia	5,29,037	13,321	5,11,431	96.67
23	Bihar	Sheikhpura	1,06,129	22	1,06,129	100
24	Bihar	Sitamarhi	5,23,375	8,299	5,03,216	96.15
25	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	1,71,885	11,926	1,43,952	83.75
26	Chhattisgarh	Bijapur	56,204	1,019	33,048	58.8
27	Chhattisgarh	Dakshin Bastar Dantewada	50,731	440	40,840	80.5
28	Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon	1,26,576	2,923	1,03,868	82.06
29	Chhattisgarh	Korba	2,07,076	8,090	1,48,190	71.56
30	Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund	2,40,716	6,924	2,03,759	84.65
31	Chhattisgarh	Narayanpur	33,009	3,322	22,256	67.42
32	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	1,56,789	28,425	1,42,789	91.07
33	Chhattisgarh	Sukma	66,128	2,634	46,989	71.06
34	Chhattisgarh	Uttar Bastar Kanker	1,51,157	8,335	1,14,094	75.48
35	Gujarat	Dahod	3,20,768	1,04,011	3,20,768	100
36	Gujarat	Narmada	1,50,861	1,03,689	1,50,861	100
37	Haryana	Nuh	1,57,547	22,920	1,57,547	100
38	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	1,21,658	25,413	1,21,658	100
39	Jammu & Kashmir	Baramulla	1,46,181	66,454	1,29,475	88.57
40	Jammu & Kashmir	Kupwara	1,56,823	58,796	1,29,664	82.68
41	Jharkhand	Bokaro	3,16,589	21,148	1,58,732	50.14
42	Jharkhand	Chatra	2,21,981	6,438	1,43,892	64.82
43	Jharkhand	Dumka	2,96,445	12,302	1,49,051	50.28
44	Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	3,55,580	21,418	1,45,949	41.05

S. No.	State	District	Total Households	House connection as on 15.08.2019	House connection as on 09.02.2026	FHTC coverage %
45	Jharkhand	Garhwa	3,12,225	4,079	1,99,828	64
46	Jharkhand	Giridih	4,99,601	43,047	3,63,772	72.81
47	Jharkhand	Godda	3,03,458	18,761	58,666	19.33
48	Jharkhand	Gumla	2,14,703	4,074	1,45,320	67.68
49	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	3,48,902	7,939	2,07,848	59.57
50	Jharkhand	Khunti	1,20,199	6,450	75,053	62.44
51	Jharkhand	Latehar	1,86,116	2,835	1,36,614	73.4
52	Jharkhand	Lohardaga	92,807	10,141	71,557	77.1
53	Jharkhand	Pakur	2,30,394	1,000	29,518	12.81
54	Jharkhand	Palamu	3,67,458	10,118	1,93,351	52.62
55	Jharkhand	Ramgarh	1,43,842	10,367	1,01,356	70.46
56	Jharkhand	Ranchi	4,51,243	98,119	2,91,069	64.5
57	Jharkhand	Sahebganj	2,81,821	13,324	1,30,172	46.19
58	Jharkhand	Simdega	1,30,131	7,529	1,20,932	92.93
59	Jharkhand	West Singhbhum	3,30,028	10,325	2,14,852	65.1
60	Karnataka	Raichur	3,62,190	82,259	3,36,525	92.91
61	Karnataka	Yadgir	2,32,530	28,336	2,10,258	90.42
62	Kerala	Wayanad	1,91,308	41,925	72,916	38.11
63	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	2,14,815	31,934	1,46,374	68.14
64	Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur	2,47,229	14,844	1,05,134	42.52
65	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	2,18,842	16,460	1,65,091	75.44
66	Madhya Pradesh	Guna	1,74,046	13,270	1,01,931	58.57
67	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa (East Nimar)	2,34,729	41,915	2,02,666	86.34
68	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	2,40,356	30,777	2,06,379	85.86
69	Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	1,60,730	2,015	62,218	38.71
70	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	2,29,793	23,013	1,51,328	65.85
71	Maharashtra	Dharashiv	2,88,559	1,17,555	2,61,684	90.69
72	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	2,42,119	21,384	2,24,477	92.71
73	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	3,62,721	52,664	2,47,557	68.25
74	Maharashtra	Washim	2,20,115	49,962	2,00,571	91.12
75	Manipur	Chandel	19,523	405	15,311	78.43
76	Meghalaya	Ri Bhoi	62,918	6	53,730	85.4
77	Mizoram	Mamit	18,184	1,032	18,184	100
78	Nagaland	Kiphire	14,991	172	14,991	100
79	Odisha	Balangir	3,88,880	929	2,22,849	57.31
80	Odisha	Dhenkanal	2,71,583	13,331	2,27,970	83.94
81	Odisha	Gajapati	1,32,318	6,502	81,270	61.42
82	Odisha	Kalahandi	3,97,891	3,511	3,28,076	82.45
83	Odisha	Kandhamal	1,63,713	3,343	1,26,346	77.18
84	Odisha	Koraput	3,26,081	7,471	2,23,537	68.55

S. No.	State	District	Total Households	House connection as on 15.08.2019	House connection as on 09.02.2026	FHTC coverage %
85	Odisha	Malkangiri	1,24,316	2,469	68,036	54.73
86	Odisha	Nabarangpur	3,09,326	2,757	2,37,165	76.67
87	Odisha	Nuapada	1,34,736	324	1,34,527	99.84
88	Odisha	Rayagada	2,35,606	3,251	2,11,153	89.62
89	Punjab	Ferozepur	1,27,014	37,913	1,27,014	100
90	Punjab	Moga	1,44,042	49,874	1,44,042	100
91	Rajasthan	Baran	2,37,642	14,149	89,098	37.49
92	Rajasthan	Dholpur	1,81,980	3,798	90,184	49.56
93	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	1,22,958	2,442	61,450	49.98
94	Rajasthan	Karauli	2,31,616	13,745	1,52,569	65.87
95	Rajasthan	Sirohi	1,87,110	38,080	1,09,122	58.32
96	Sikkim	SORENG	18,820	10,642	17,628	93.67
97	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	3,32,191	30,311	1,53,732	46.28
98	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	4,68,993	44,141	4,31,476	92
99	Telangana	Bhadradi Kothagudem	2,30,893	39,504	2,30,893	100
100	Telangana	Jayashankar Bhupalapally	1,00,565	42,154	1,00,565	100
101	Telangana	Kumuram Bheem Asifabad	1,13,341	3,747	1,13,341	100
102	Tripura	Dhalai	1,03,844	3,301	85,144	81.99
103	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	5,54,464	10,322	5,43,488	98.02
104	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	3,12,496	1,866	2,96,889	95.01
105	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	2,84,094	484	2,67,340	94.1
106	Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot	1,63,970	609	1,63,698	99.83
107	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	4,34,176	2,431	3,96,836	91.4
108	Uttar Pradesh	Shrawasti	1,86,084	542	1,82,433	98.04
109	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharthnagar	4,03,159	7,005	3,47,172	86.11
110	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	3,13,799	12,126	2,92,997	93.37
111	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	2,49,303	15,211	2,40,791	96.59
112	Uttarakhand	Udam Singh Nagar	1,97,905	75	1,94,788	98.43

Status of tap water connection in Schools and Anganwadis in Aspirational Districts

S. No.	State	District	% coverage in schools	% coverage in AWCs
1	Andhra Pradesh	Alluri Sitharama Raju	100	100
2	Andhra Pradesh	Parvathipuram Manyam	100	100
3	Andhra Pradesh	Y.S.R.	100	100
4	Arunachal Pradesh	Namsai	100	100
5	Assam	BAKSA	99.6	98.2
6	Assam	Barpeta	96.94	93.24

S. No.	State	District	% coverage in schools	% coverage in AWCs
7	Assam	Darrang	100	94.84
8	Assam	Dhubri	59.8	75.93
9	Assam	Goalpara	89.1	86.5
10	Assam	Hailakandi	98.47	95.97
11	Assam	Udalguri	100	99.15
12	Bihar	Araria	99.52	99.39
13	Bihar	Aurangabad	99.29	100
14	Bihar	Banka	98.78	96.87
15	Bihar	Begusarai	100	100
16	Bihar	Gaya	100	100
17	Bihar	Jamui	100	100
18	Bihar	Katihar	100	100
19	Bihar	Khagaria	100	100
20	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	100	100
21	Bihar	Nawada	99.81	99.86
22	Bihar	Purnia	95.36	95.49
23	Bihar	Sheikhpura	96.49	96.83
24	Bihar	Sitamarhi	99.09	99.74
25	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	97.31	93.5
26	Chhattisgarh	Bijapur	74.75	61.31
27	Chhattisgarh	Dakshin Bastar Dantewada	84.55	76.18
28	Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon	95.92	65.44
29	Chhattisgarh	Korba	100	100
30	Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund	100	100
31	Chhattisgarh	Narayanpur	61.06	50.85
32	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	95.58	99.84
33	Chhattisgarh	Sukma	66.29	57.01
34	Chhattisgarh	Uttar Bastar Kanker	100	96.86
35	Gujarat	Dahod	100	100
36	Gujarat	Narmada	100	100
37	Haryana	Nuh	100	100
38	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	100	100
39	Jammu & Kashmir	Baramulla	100	100
40	Jammu & Kashmir	Kupwara	100	99.73
41	Jharkhand	Bokaro	93.04	83.24
42	Jharkhand	Chatra	89.65	80.16
43	Jharkhand	Dumka	94.53	91.12
44	Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	89.04	87.46
45	Jharkhand	Garhwa	65.38	83.91
46	Jharkhand	Giridih	87.97	81.08
47	Jharkhand	Godda	96.37	97.99

S. No.	State	District	% coverage in schools	% coverage in AWCs
48	Jharkhand	Gumla	94.47	86.95
49	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	98.36	77.63
50	Jharkhand	Khunti	93.12	97.38
51	Jharkhand	Latehar	98.38	73.91
52	Jharkhand	Lohardaga	100	89.32
53	Jharkhand	Pakur	100	77.46
54	Jharkhand	Palamu	95.1	76.3
55	Jharkhand	Ramgarh	88.53	73.51
56	Jharkhand	Ranchi	72.48	70.13
57	Jharkhand	Sahebganj	70.26	75.12
58	Jharkhand	Simdega	100	93.26
59	Jharkhand	West Singhbhum	100	93.91
60	Karnataka	Raichur	100	99.76
61	Karnataka	Yadgir	100	99.57
62	Kerala	Wayanad	100	100
63	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	62.75	61.88
64	Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur	58.36	31.49
65	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	68.14	62.36
66	Madhya Pradesh	Guna	90.05	86.7
67	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa (East Nimar)	93.2	84.17
68	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	55.11	20.72
69	Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	95.04	63.28
70	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	62.56	37.84
71	Maharashtra	Dharashiv	100	99.16
72	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	91.45	89.17
73	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	83.56	76
74	Maharashtra	Washim	100	100
75	Manipur	Chandel	100	100
76	Meghalaya	Ri Bhoi	78.78	68.87
77	Mizoram	Mamit	100	100
78	Nagaland	Kiphire	96.26	90.2
79	Odisha	Balangir	100	99.85
80	Odisha	Dhenkanal	100	100
81	Odisha	Gajapati	89.32	67.98
82	Odisha	Kalahandi	36.96	74.95
83	Odisha	Kandhamal	52.6	42.59
84	Odisha	Koraput	67.08	44.63
85	Odisha	Malkangiri	64.29	54.96
86	Odisha	Nabarangpur	61.32	43.98
87	Odisha	Nuapada	91.05	100
88	Odisha	Rayagada	41.23	35.12
89	Punjab	Ferozepur	100	100
90	Punjab	Moga	100	100
91	Rajasthan	Baran	96.9	98.31

S. No.	State	District	% coverage in schools	% coverage in AWCs
92	Rajasthan	Dholpur	88.98	65.07
93	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	60.63	46.12
94	Rajasthan	Karauli	23.68	36.69
95	Rajasthan	Sirohi	67.45	67.17
96	Sikkim	SORENG	100	100
97	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	100	100
98	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	100	100
99	Telangana	Bhadradi Kothagudem	100	100
100	Telangana	Jayashankar Bhupalapally	100	100
101	Telangana	Kumuram Bheem Asifabad	100	100
102	Tripura	Dhalai	92.11	90.38
103	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	100	100
104	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	100	100
105	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	100	100
106	Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot	100	100
107	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	100	98.16
108	Uttar Pradesh	Shrawasti	100	100
109	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharthnagar	100	99.82
110	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	100	100
111	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	100	100
112	Uttarakhand	Udam Singh Nagar	100	100

Water Quality Testing Laboratories accredited by NABL in Aspirational districts

S. No	State	District	No. of total laboratories	No. of accredited labs
1	Andhra Pradesh	Alluri Sitharama Raju	6	4
2	Andhra Pradesh	Parvathipuram Manyam	4	2
3	Andhra Pradesh	Y.S.R.	6	3
4	Arunachal Pradesh	Namsai	2	0
5	Assam	Baksa	1	1
6	Assam	Barpeta	2	1
7	Assam	Darrang	2	2
8	Assam	Dhubri	2	2
9	Assam	Goalpara	1	1
10	Assam	Hailakandi	2	2
11	Assam	Udalguri	3	3
12	Bihar	Araria	3	1

S. No	State	District	No. of total laboratories	No. of accredited labs
13	Bihar	Aurangabad	3	1
14	Bihar	Banka	3	1
15	Bihar	Begusarai	3	1
16	Bihar	Gaya	3	1
17	Bihar	Jamui	3	1
18	Bihar	Katihar	3	1
19	Bihar	Khagaria	3	1
20	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	4	1
21	Bihar	Nawada	3	1
22	Bihar	Purnia	5	1
23	Bihar	Sheikhpura	3	1
24	Bihar	Sitamarhi	3	1
25	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	2	1
26	Chhattisgarh	Bijapur	3	2
27	Chhattisgarh	Dakshin Bastar Dantewada	2	1
28	Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon	3	2
29	Chhattisgarh	Korba	2	2
30	Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund	2	2
31	Chhattisgarh	Narayanpur	1	1
32	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	2	1
33	Chhattisgarh	Sukma	1	1
34	Chhattisgarh	Uttar Bastar Kanker	4	3
35	Gujarat	Dahod	2	2
36	Gujarat	Narmada	2	2
37	Haryana	Nuh	2	2
38	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	8	7
39	Jammu & Kashmir	Baramulla	9	6
40	Jammu & Kashmir	Kupwara	6	2
41	Jharkhand	Bokaro	1	1
42	Jharkhand	Chatra	1	1
43	Jharkhand	Dumka	1	1
44	Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	1	1
45	Jharkhand	Garhwa	2	2
46	Jharkhand	Giridih	1	1
47	Jharkhand	Godda	1	1
48	Jharkhand	Gumla	1	1
49	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	1	1
50	Jharkhand	Khunti	1	1
51	Jharkhand	Latehar	2	2
52	Jharkhand	Lohardaga	1	1

S. No	State	District	No. of total laboratories	No. of accredited labs
53	Jharkhand	Pakur	1	1
54	Jharkhand	Palamu	2	2
55	Jharkhand	Ramgarh	2	2
56	Jharkhand	Ranchi	2	2
57	Jharkhand	Sahebganj	2	2
58	Jharkhand	Simdega	1	1
59	Jharkhand	West Singhbhum	1	1
60	Karnataka	Raichur	4	3
61	Karnataka	Yadgir	2	2
62	Kerala	Wayanad	5	4
63	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	2	2
64	Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur	4	4
65	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	3	3
66	Madhya Pradesh	Guna	2	2
67	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa (East Nimar)	3	3
68	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	3	3
69	Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	2	2
70	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	3	3
71	Maharashtra	Dharashiv	4	4
72	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	5	5
73	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	5	5
74	Maharashtra	Washim	3	3
75	Manipur	Chandel	1	1
76	Meghalaya	Ri Bhoi	4	1
77	Mizoram	Mamit	3	0
78	Nagaland	Kiphire	1	1
79	Odisha	Balangir	3	0
80	Odisha	Dhenkanal	2	1
81	Odisha	Gajapati	2	1
82	Odisha	Kalahandi	2	2
83	Odisha	Kandhamal	3	1
84	Odisha	Koraput	3	2
85	Odisha	Malkangiri	2	1
86	Odisha	Nabarangpur	2	0
87	Odisha	Nuapada	2	2
88	Odisha	Rayagada	3	1
89	Punjab	Ferozepur	1	1
90	Punjab	Moga	1	1
91	Rajasthan	Baran	2	1
92	Rajasthan	Dholpur	1	1

S. No	State	District	No. of total laboratories	No. of accredited labs
93	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	2	1
94	Rajasthan	Karauli	1	1
95	Rajasthan	Sirohi	2	1
96	Sikkim	SORENG	0	0
97	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	3	3
98	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	4	4
99	Telangana	Bhadradi Kothagudem	4	1
100	Telangana	Jayashankar Bhupalapally	1	1
101	Telangana	Kumuram Bheem Asifabad	2	1
102	Tripura	Dhalai	4	4
103	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	1	1
104	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	1	1
105	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	1	1
106	Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot	4	3
107	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	1	1
108	Uttar Pradesh	Shrawasti	1	1
109	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharthnagar	1	1
110	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	12	8
111	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	1	1
112	Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar	1	1

Source: JJM-IMIS

Details of quality affected habitations in aspirational districts

S. No.	District	Contamination Wise Number of Habitations													
		Total		Fluoride		Arsenic		Iron		Salinity		Nitrate		Heavy Metal	
		Habs	Covered with CWPP / IHP	Habs	Covered with CWPP / IHP	Habs	Covered with CWPP / IHP	Habs	Covered with CWPP / IHP	Habs	Covered with CWPP / IHP	Habs	Covered with CWPP / IHP	Habs	Covered with CWPP / IHP
1	Barpeta	9	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Darrang	427	0	0	0	0	0	427	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Dhubri	11	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Goalpara	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Udalguri	76	0	0	0	0	0	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Wayanad	8	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
7	Balangir	8	8	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Gajapati	47	0	0	0	0	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Kalahandi	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
10	Kandhamal	95	0	0	0	0	0	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Koraput	271	0	0	0	0	0	271	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Malkangiri	200	4	4	4	0	0	194	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
13	Nabrangpur	15	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Rayagada	38	0	0	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Ferozepur	18	16	1	1	7	7	0	0	0	0	1	1	9	7
16	Moga	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1
17	Baran	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
18	Jaisalmer	41	23	23	23	0	0	1	0	2	0	15	0	0	0
19	Karuali	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	3	0	0	0
20	Dhalai	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: JJM-IMIS

State/UT-wise, No. of ODF (Plus) declared villages in Aspirational districts*(As on 06-02-2026)*

S.N.	State/UT	Total villages	No. of ODF (Plus) Model declared villages	% ODF Plus (Model) declared villages
1	Andhra Pradesh	4354	1768	40.61
2	Arunachal Pradesh	161	50	31.06
3	Assam	4419	4365	98.78
4	Bihar	14615	13744	94.04
5	Chhattisgarh	6126	5085	83.01
6	Gujarat	1255	1023	81.51
7	Haryana	414	401	96.86
8	Himachal Pradesh	1114	1012	90.84
9	Jammu & Kashmir	884	880	99.55
10	Jharkhand	23138	6176	26.69
11	Karnataka	1277	392	30.70
12	Kerala	46	45	97.83
13	Madhya Pradesh	8779	8731	99.45
14	Maharashtra	3807	3326	87.37
15	Manipur	269	1	0.37
16	Meghalaya	584	39	6.68
17	Mizoram	82	79	96.34
18	Nagaland	109	22	20.18
19	Odisha	15416	14609	94.77
20	Punjab	969	117	12.07
21	Rajasthan	3894	3844	98.72
22	Sikkim	48	48	100.00
23	Tamil Nadu	711	704	99.02
24	Telangana	897	872	97.21
25	Tripura	122	122	100.00
26	Uttar Pradesh	9966	9643	96.76
27	Uttarakhand	1072	1072	100.00
		104528	78170	74.78

State/UT-wise, Total no. of blocks and blocks having Plastic Waste Management Units(PWMU)/Material Recovery Facility (MRF) in Aspirational districts

S.N	State/UT Name	Total No. of blocks	No. of blocks having PWMUs/MRFs
1	Andhra Pradesh	72	35
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3	0
3	Assam	57	34
4	Bihar	173	173
5	Chhattisgarh	45	40
6	Gujarat	14	14
7	Haryana	7	0
8	Himachal Pradesh	7	4
9	Jammu & Kashmir	50	28
10	Jharkhand	222	42
11	Karnataka	13	7
12	Kerala	4	4
13	Madhya Pradesh	50	43
14	Maharashtra	32	23
15	Manipur	3	0
16	Meghalaya	4	0
17	Mizoram	3	1
18	Nagaland	5	2
19	Odisha	101	101
20	Punjab	11	11
21	Rajasthan	33	7
22	Sikkim	6	4
23	Tamil Nadu	22	22
24	Telangana	48	48
25	Tripura	8	8
26	Uttar Pradesh	79	79
27	Uttarakhand	13	13
Total		1,085	743

(Reported by States/UTs on IMIS of SBM(G))

State/UT-wise, No. of Individual household latrines (IHHLs) constructed during last 5 years in Aspirational Districts

S.N.	States/UTs	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	249	340	3305	36	7968
3	Arunachal Pradesh	64	194	203	198	20
4	Assam	16820	21495	4059	3758	9143
5	Bihar	441	270636	262093	219584	107960
6	Chhattisgarh	14083	11872	9026	3114	10569
7	D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0
8	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
9	Gujarat	16960	2758	21300	3533	15843
10	Haryana	0	576	888	80	238
11	Himachal Pradesh	50	1051	948	164	244
12	Jammu & Kashmir	621	10405	5149	2883	1804
13	Jharkhand	21391	19936	25108	21842	16865
14	Karnataka	9760	1004	2573	8170	3263
15	Kerala	54	369	1	0	89
16	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0
17	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
18	Madhya Pradesh	39322	23486	50912	31048	4511
19	Maharashtra	13465	15577	12026	6632	7346
20	Manipur	162	33	27	0	0
21	Meghalaya	4118	2327	543	498	0
22	Mizoram	413	0	77	0	0
23	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
24	Odisha	55533	44098	33307	40488	39291
25	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0
26	Punjab	1642	417	4722	853	203
27	Rajasthan	13986	18415	12302	10451	10301
28	Sikkim	655	812	658	626	196
29	Tamil Nadu	2664	2005	5954	10031	8303
30	Telangana	275	0	0	1	4103
31	Tripura	1675	1298	1489	5458	1069
32	Uttar Pradesh	70416	35879	159923	133681	66062
33	Uttarakhand	6502	4680	5564	8982	2341
34	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0
		291321	489663	622157	512111	317732

(Reported by States/UTs on IMIS of SBM(G))

State/UT-wise, No. of community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs) constructed during last 5 years in Aspirational Districts

S.N.	States/UTs	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	0	14	680	50	32
3	Arunachal Pradesh	14	0	0	0	0
4	Assam	149	105	42	277	124
5	Bihar	420	67	7	12	50
6	Chhattisgarh	1651	409	690	193	124
7	D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0
8	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
9	Gujarat	3	32	57	7	20
10	Haryana	3	68	0	32	1
11	Himachal Pradesh	14	37	16	223	6
12	Jammu & Kashmir	128	139	94	112	165
13	Jharkhand	57	66	45	49	32
14	Karnataka	2	81	0	13	3
15	Kerala	0	7	0	3	9
16	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0
17	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
18	Madhya Pradesh	1075	282	122	78	65
19	Maharashtra	570	214	475	243	403
20	Manipur	38	1	0	5	5
21	Meghalaya	9	12	15	4	0
22	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
23	Nagaland	0	17	8	12	3
24	Odisha	208	112	166	180	334
25	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0
26	Punjab	4	11	19	6	13
27	Rajasthan	548	542	194	191	224
28	Sikkim	9	6	5	11	0
29	Tamil Nadu	49	158	19	200	64
30	Telangana	35	0	6	2	9
31	Tripura	3	5	3	15	23
32	Uttar Pradesh	348	112	77	278	33
33	Uttarakhand	171	20	43	153	22
34	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0
Total		5508	2517	2783	2349	1764

[Reported by States/UTs on IMIS of SBM(G)]

State/UT-wise, No. of villages covered with Solid Waste Management(SWM) arrangement during last 5 years in Aspirational Districts

S.N.	States/UTs	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	72	117	4002	86	8
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	7	150	3	0
4	Assam	1	187	1427	1948	809
5	Bihar	32	1561	3664	8085	517
6	Chhattisgarh	1134	146	915	2545	342
7	D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0
8	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
9	Gujarat	242	16	538	345	54
10	Haryana	44	37	326	2	1
11	Himachal Pradesh	849	28	0	133	9
12	Jammu & Kashmir	0	16	821	44	49
13	Jharkhand	401	199	1963	4355	703
14	Karnataka	272	978	9	17	0
15	Kerala	24	21	0	0	0
16	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0
17	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
18	Madhya Pradesh	811	2501	3589	1844	5
19	Maharashtra	68	293	459	2244	303
20	Manipur	1	0	0	0	0
21	Meghalaya	43	11	2	0	0
22	Mizoram	24	9	46	0	0
23	Nagaland	0	32	1	4	0
24	Odisha	1805	2618	2183	7624	446
25	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0
26	Punjab	4	14	291	66	8
27	Rajasthan	26	359	1280	2177	4
28	Sikkim	14	18	13	0	0
29	Tamil Nadu	683	0	6	13	3
30	Telangana	690	1	0	0	186
31	Tripura	0	0	114	28	0
32	Uttar Pradesh	225	393	2846	5697	501
33	Uttarakhand	541	41	474	11	5
34	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0
Total		8007	9603	25119	37271	3953

[Reported by States/UTs on IMIS of SBM(G)]

State/UT-wise, No. of villages covered with Liquid Waste Management(LWM) arrangement during last 5 years in Aspirational Districts

S.N.	States/UTs	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	7	2	105	660	1019
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	7	7	54	0
4	Assam	1	120	3924	351	1
5	Bihar	134	4714	5919	3096	118
6	Chhattisgarh	1498	988	2557	154	15
7	D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0
8	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
9	Gujarat	152	47	997	24	0
10	Haryana	5	18	8	4	368
11	Himachal Pradesh	508	13	63	430	4
12	Jammu & Kashmir	0	744	125	36	24
13	Jharkhand	663	2832	15708	1572	103
14	Karnataka	0	0	62	40	318
15	Kerala	24	21	0	0	0
16	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0
17	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
18	Madhya Pradesh	832	4634	2500	727	13
19	Maharashtra	74	427	2506	686	46
20	Manipur	1	2	4	0	0
21	Meghalaya	43	11	423	12	0
22	Mizoram	24	9	46	0	0
23	Nagaland	0	25	1	35	21
24	Odisha	2026	2522	9100	1012	93
25	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0
26	Punjab	27	64	569	23	8
27	Rajasthan	242	1141	2288	183	0
28	Sikkim	14	13	18	0	0
29	Tamil Nadu	12	0	361	274	113
30	Telangana	132	222	259	0	263
31	Tripura	0	37	80	27	1
32	Uttar Pradesh	193	9195	344	13	31
33	Uttarakhand	539	31	485	11	6
34	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0
Total		7152	27839	48459	9424	2565

(Reported by States/UTs on IMIS of SBM(G))

(xii). Role of Elected Representatives

1.89 When asked by the Committee regarding the steps taken by the Department to ensure participation of Members of Parliament/Elected public representatives in formulation, implementation and sanctioning of various Schemes under JJM and SBM, the Department replied as under:

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

Hon'ble Members of Parliament are special invitees for meeting of District Water and Sanitation Mission (DWSM). In this regard, Hon'ble Minister of Jal Shakti has also written to Hon'ble MPs vide letter dated 7.2.2025 requesting for their participation in DWSM meetings for furthering the cause of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH).

As per the District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committees (DISHA) guidelines issued by MoRD, there is a provision of District level DISHA Committee under the Chairmanship of the Member of Parliament of the Lok Sabha Constituency of the district, for holistic planning, review and monitoring of implementation of non-statutory schemes of Government of India including SBM(G). In June 2025, Hon'ble Minister, Jal Shakti has written to all MPs requesting them to effectively monitor the implementation of SBM(G) on the ground through DISHA Committees.

Jal Jeevan Mission [JJM]

In January 2021, recognizing the key role Hon'ble Members of Parliament (MP)/ elected representatives can play in mobilizing the local community and empowering them to ensure assured piped water supply in rural homes, provisions have been made in the implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission to enable their participation to make Jal Jeevan Mission truly a people's movement, i.e. 'Jan Andolan'. In this regard, an advisory has been issued to all States/ UTs elaborating the roles of MPs wherein States/ UTs have been specifically requested to ensure that:

- i. Hon'ble MPs are consulted while preparing District Action Plans for water supply schemes and are also invited as 'special invitees' in all the DWSM meetings;*
- ii. convening of State/ District level DISHA meeting on regular intervals, for monitoring the progress of implementation of JJM; and*
- iii. invitation to various official functions organized for bhoomi puja, inauguration/ commissioning of schemes, etc. for which district/ divisional level officers to be sensitized.*

As such the provision for invitation of Hon'ble MPs in DWSM meetings as 'special invitees' exists under Jal Jeevan Mission since 2020-21.

Further, States have time and again are sensitized with regard to the aforesaid Advisory to ensure maximum participation of/ invitation to Hon'ble MPs in works related to Jal Jeevan Mission. Moreover, Hon'ble Minister (Jal Shakti) has also written to Hon'ble MPs in February 2025 wherein it was inter alia informed that the provisions have been made under JJM for invitation of Hon'ble MPs as special invitees in DWSSM meetings.

Furthermore, in line with the suggestions of Hon'ble Members of the Standing Committee, the States have been sensitized in the matter and have been asked to invariably share the minutes of the DWSSM meetings with respective Members of Parliament”.

(xiii). Role of Self Help Groups (SHGs) in various initiatives under SBM(G)-II

1.90 On being asked the role of Self Help Group in various initiatives under SBM(G)-II and the States/UTs having provision for utilizing the services of SHG, the Department replied as under:

“SBM(G) Phase II guidelines envisages that Community Based Organisations (CBOs) /Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) / Self Help Groups (SHGs) / other organizations can play a catalytic role in the implementation of SBM(G) Phase II. SHGs can provide the outreach and ground level connect which can be tapped in the program to achieve positive results. They can be actively involved in the IEC activities including in triggering leading to demand generation, in capacity building, assistance in construction and ensuring sustained use of sanitation facilities, and hygiene promotion. All the States and UTs are advised by the DDWS to involve the SHGs for operation and maintenance (O&M) of community sanitation assets”.

PART II

OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATION

Demands for Grants (2026-27) of the Ministry of Jal Shakti – Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation was tabled in the Lok Sabha vide Demand No. 63 on 10 February, 2026. The Standing Committee on Water Resources examined the above Demands for Grants and have reviewed the performance of the schemes *vis-a-vis* fund allocation/utilization during 2025-26. The observations/recommendations of the Committee are enumerated in the successive paragraphs.

Budgetary Analysis of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation

2.1 The Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation is the nodal agency responsible for policy planning, funding and coordination of programmes for safe drinking water and sanitation in rural areas of the country. 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 Ministry of Finance (MoF), Department of Economic Affairs has allocated Budget of Rs. 74,894.86 crores to this Department for Financial Year 2026-27. This is just an increase of Rs. 668.84 crore [1% (appx.)] over the Budget Estimate (BE) of 2025-26 which was Rs. 74,226.02 crore and an increase of Rs. 51,863.78 crore (225 %) (appx.) over the Revised Estimate of 2025-26 which was Rs. 23,031.08 crore. However, the actual utilization for FY 2025-26 was Rs. 2557.76 crore as on 08.01.2026 which is just 11% (appx.) of the RE for FY 2025-26 (Rs. 23,031.08 crore). The Committee opined that such a drastic reduction in the budgetary provisions for FY 2025-26 at RE stage and even that remains underutilized is a matter of concern and have a direct bearing on the implementation of the Centrally sponsored schemes of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) and Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM(G)].

The Committee further note that over the years, there is a tendency of scaling down Budgetary Estimates of the Department at RE stage and furthermore even then Department's actual utilization of funds has remained lower than RE allocation indicating that the projections of anticipated expenditure could not be realized on ground. However, the Department continues to increase allocation at

BE stage for the next Financial Year which has been subsequently revised downwards at RE stage and the actual releases were even lesser than that the anticipations. The Committee, therefore, are of the opinion that there is a need for more pragmatic analysis of future projections of activities to be undertaken and expenditures to be incurred based on States' ability to utilize the funds under the Missions. Besides, the underlying factors which have hampered the progress of implementation of the schemes so far, also need to be addressed to achieve the envisaged targets under the schemes expeditiously.

(Recommendation No. 1)

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

2.2 The Committee note with concern that no renewed budgetary provisions for actual expenditure have been made to JJM since March 2024 in-view of pending approval for fresh outlay for this Scheme by the Cabinet, although formal announcement for extending the JJM up to 31st of December, 2028 was made by Finance Minister in last year Budget speech. Nonetheless, BE provisions of Rs. 67,000 crore was made for FY 2025-26 which was reduced by Rs. 50,000 crore at RE stage making available only Rs. 17,000 crore at RE level. The Committee observe that for FY 2026-27, Rs. 67,670 crore has been allocated for 'Jal Jeevan Mission' (JJM) which is 90% (appx.) of the total budgetary provisions (Rs. 74,894.86 crore) of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation. In this regard, the Committee note that the total estimated outlay for the Mission was of Rs. 3.60 lakh Crore out of which central share was Rs. 2.08 lakh Crore. The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation had utilized Rs.1,85,958 Crore till 2023-24. In 2024-25, available budget was restricted to Rs. 22,694 Crore in line with approved central outlay of Rs. 2,08,652 Crore. Out of this restricted fund, an amount of Rs. 22,638.44 crore was utilized in FY 2024-25, thus leaving fund of Rs. 55.56 Crore for utilization in FY 2025-26, of which Rs. 36.24 crore was utilized as on 11.02.2026. Further, overall, till 31.12.2025, under JJM, Rs. 4,36,246.70 crore was utilized, out of which Centre's share was Rs. 2,08,622.09 crore while State's share was Rs. 2,27,624.61 crore.

In view of the fact that no renewed budgetary provisions for actual expenditure has been made to JJM since March 2024 and on the other hand States are reported to have taken up 6.83 lakh schemes costing Rs. 8.07 lakh crore under

JJM, the Committee express concern over the time taken by the Department in getting the approval for renewed budgetary outlay under JJM and urge upon the Department to make concerted endeavours to get the approval on urgent basis as implementation of such an important programme cannot be left entirely to the States, since most of them find it difficult to fund it on their own due to financial constraints. The Committee would like to be apprised of the steps taken in this regard within three months from presentation of this Report.

(Recommendation No. 2)

Findings of Central Nodal Officers (CNOs)

2.3 The Committee note that in 2025 to assess the implementation of schemes at ground level and technically examine the high cost schemes, the Central Nodal Officers (CNOs) of the level of JS/ Director/ DS appointed by the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) were deputed along with Technical officers (TOs) for on ground inspection of selected JJM schemes across 33 States/ UTs. The key findings of the assessment of the reports submitted by CNOs indicated that State-specific policies or practices are leading to technically inconsistent and economically inefficient designs. Deviations from Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organization (CPHEEO) design norms, inclusion of urban water demand, have also resulted in unreasonably high project costs. Further, limited involvement of Gram Panchayats (GPs) in planning, implementing and management of in-village infrastructure, lack of clear directives delineating the technical support responsibilities of the Public Health Engineering Departments (PHEDs) towards GPs has also been observed to be adversely impacting the sense of ownership of rural community and Jan Bhagidari. Moreover, it has also been noted that functionality related challenges were primarily attributable to delays in scheme commissioning, ongoing works, insufficient preventive maintenance practices, and the lack of adequately trained personnel to ensure effective operational management of the schemes. The Committee also take note of the submission of the representative of the Department that in the States of Manipur and Gujarat, even the Schemes and Water Supply assets were not found on ground although reported on paper.

The Committee are of the opinion that it is because of these serious findings of CNOs, the Department find it difficult to get the cabinet approval for expenditure under the extended phase of JJM and unless the gaps displayed by the teams of

CNOs in implementation of JJM are not plugged, obtaining the central approval will be a difficult proportion. The Committee therefore urge upon the Department to take all remedial measures and strengthen its monitoring mechanism including taking disciplinary action against the offenders so that the noble dream of taking drinking water tap to every household through the "Jal Jeevan Mission" (JJM) may become a reality. 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 No. 3)

Need to Strengthen Third Party Evaluation Mechanism

2.4 The Committee take note of the submission of the representative of the Department during the sitting held on 19.02.2026 in connection with the examination of DFG (2026-27) of Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation whereby it was admitted that the evaluation by third party agency has not been very effective for monitoring engineering work leading to quality issues. It has been found that in many cases third party evaluation has been carried out even without inspecting the work. It has resulted in huge difference amongst reporting by third party assessment and the actual situation on the ground, the fact which has been repeatedly taken up by the Committee itself during various sittings held with the Department. In view of the important role played by the Third Party in assessing and evaluating the work, the Committee are of the opinion that there is a need to revisit the mechanism not only for selecting the Third Party but also stringent norms need to be framed regarding the evaluations being carried out by Third Party.

(Recommendation No. 4)

Amendment in Tendering Process of JJM

2.5 Regarding the amendment in tendering process under JJM, the Committee note the written submission of the Department which state that considering the requests from various States seeking central support for meeting additional cost of raw materials increased due to CoVID 19 pandemic and Russia Ukraine crisis, requisite amendments were made in operational guidelines of the Mission with effect from 21.06.2022 for sustaining the pace of implementation during the Mission Period and were operational during the approved Mission Period.

However, the reply of the Department has remained silent on the specific amendments carried out in the tendering process and its impact on subsequent increase in the costs. The Committee thus would like to be apprised of this specific information within three months from presentation of this Report.

(Recommendation No. 5)

Physical Progress under Jal Jeevan Mission

2.6 The Committee take cognizance of the fact that at the time of announcement of Jal Jeevan Mission in August 2019, 3.23 Crore (17%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections. So far, as reported by States/UTs as on 11.02.2026, additional 12.57 Crore rural households have been provided with tap water connections in last six years under JJM. Thus, as on 11.02.2026, out of around 19.36 Crore rural households in the country, more than 15.80 Crore (81.62%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes and the remaining 3.56 Crore households are likely to be covered by December, 2028 in line with the announcement of Hon'ble Finance Minister during budget speech for FY 2025-26. The Committee further note that 8 States i.e. Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Telangana, Haryana, Gujarat, Mizoram, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh and 3 Union Territories i.e. A&N Islands, Dadra Nagar Haveli & Daman Diu (DNH & DD) and Puducherry have become 'Har Ghar Jal' States/ UTs i.e. 100% households are having tap water supply. However, in this regard, the Committee would like to note that there is no addition to this list of 'Har Ghar Jal' States/ UTs in FY 2025-26 as the same 8 States and 3 UTs were having 'Har Ghar Jal' status in FY 2024-25 as well. Further, the Committee note the submission of the representative of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation during the sitting held on 19.02.2026 whereby it has been apprised to the Committee that presently out of total sanctioned Schemes, only 52% are completed. Furthermore, the Committee find that States like West Bengal, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala are lagging behind where tap connection is yet to be provided to a large number of rural households.

The Committee observe that lack of dependable drinking water sources in water stressed, drought prone and desert areas, presence of geo genic contaminants in ground water, uneven geographical terrain, scattered rural habitations, delay in release of the matching State share in some States, lack of technical capacity with implementing agencies, Gram Panchayats and local

communities to plan, manage, operate & maintain the water supply schemes, delay in obtaining statutory/ other clearances, etc. are few of problems being faced in the implementation of the mission are some of the issues hampering JJM work in the States. In view of these challenges being encountered in execution of JJM in the States, the Committee exhort the Department to work in close coordination with the States especially lagging States in order to address the issues being faced by them for timely realization of the JJM objectives. The Committee are of the view that the State Government of Bihar did not include or participate in the initial phase of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) and planned to implement the Scheme from their own State resources. Subsequently, the Committee have come to know that the State Government of Bihar has expressed their intent to be included under JJM, especially in the backdrop of extended phase of the Scheme upto 2028. In view of the above fact, the Committee urges the Department to include the State of Bihar in the extended phase of JJM and allocate proportionate budget to the State Government of Bihar for completion of work in the remaining households under JJM.

(Recommendation No. 6)

Source Sustainability

2.7 The Committee take note of the submission of the representative of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation regarding the issue of sustainability of sources during the sitting held on 19.02.2026. The representative apprised the Committee that although taps have been installed but at many places there are issue of water availability due to shortage of sources. Further, it has also been observed that at some places, water sources are exhausting within a year or two. Thus, the objective of providing water for next 25-30 years under JJM will remain unfulfilled due to lack of source sustainability. It has been further added that earlier, States were given lump sum payments, leaving it unclear which schemes were funded and which were completed. Now, in order to address this shortcoming, a provision is being made to provide scheme-by-project funds through the SNS Fund, ensuring that the funded schemes are completed on time. The Committee further take note of the submission regarding the steps being taken by the Department to strengthen the sustainability of sources under which emphasis is being laid on 'Source to Tap' Scheme under which all the important factors like source of water, tank, pipeline and the taps have to be factored in a coordinated manner to make the Scheme a success. The Committee further take note of the submission that there are 6.83 lakh sanctioned schemes under JJM, of which around 5,25,000 Schemes have been financially reconciled. However, the

Committee note with concern that no information has been received from the States as to how many out of these 5,25,000 Schemes are 'Source to Tap'.

The Committee are of the view that in order to maintain long-term steady supply of safe drinking water, source sustainability is of paramount importance otherwise assets created under JJM will come to a naught after extinguishment of available sources. The Committee thus recommend the Department to make concerted efforts for protecting and replenishing water sources in order to sustain the JJM. The Committee further exhort the Department to ensure that the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Department should provide scheme-wise data indicating sources, supply system and the operations to supply water to household. The Committee further would like to be apprised of the number and details of the reconciled Schemes which are from 'Source to Tap'. Further, the Committee are of the view that there is a need to integrate various verticles of both the Departments of the Ministry of Jal Shakti which will help in dismantling the functional barriers among water resources, drinking water and sanitation to achieve holistic and sustainable water management. For this purpose, the Committee urge upon the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation to coordinate with the Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation to frame an integrated mechanism.

(Recommendation No. 7)

Usage of Solar Pumps

2.8 The Committee are of the view that extensive use of solar pumps can play an important role in ensuring sustainable drinking water access on regular basis at affordable cost. Thus, the Committee desire that the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation explore ways of increasing the usage of solar pumps for providing drinking water especially in difficult terrains like remote, hilly and tribal areas.

(Recommendation No. 8)

Operation & Maintenance (O&M)

2.9 The Committee take note of the fact that Hon'ble Finance Minister in her Union Budget 2025-26 speech announced extension of Jal Jeevan Mission till 2028. The Mission's focus will be on the quality of infrastructure and O&M of rural piped water supply schemes through "*Jan Bhagidhari*". Memorandum of

Understandings (MoUs) will be signed with States/UTs, to ensure sustainability and citizen-centric water service delivery. In this regard, the Committee observe that so far, 23 States/ UTs (viz. A&N Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, DNH&DD, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand) have notified their O&M Policies and the remaining States are being advised by the Department to notify the respective O&M Policies at the earliest. The Committee find that States have reported challenges such as lack of institutional capacity, financial constraints and coordination challenges in preparation & notification of their O&M Policy. Further, the Committee note the written submission of the Department which states that the O&M cost is inadmissible component under JJM and States/UTs have been advised to meet O&M cost any sustainability of rural water supply infrastructure through collection of user charges and community contribution, Finance Commission grants and funding from States/UTs. The Committee are of the view that in absence of viable O&M operations supported by required financial support, the infrastructure created under the Mission will not sustain long. The Committee thus urge upon the Department to explore ways of making O&M cost an admissible component under JJM and does not leave it to the States for long term sustainability of the Mission goals. The Committee would like to be apprised of the opinion of the Department in this regard within three months from presentation of this Report. The Committee also enjoins the Department to work in close coordination with the States which are facing challenges in preparation and notification of O&M Policy in order to address these issues.

(Recommendation No. 9)

Jan Bhagidari (People's Participation)

2.10 The Committee note that the Jal Jeevan Mission considers the involvement of the community as a fundamental aspect of its execution and long-term sustainability strategy. For this purpose, 'Jan Bhagidari' is a pivotal effort for management of water resources of the country in a sustainable manner. By placing a robust emphasis on community involvement, it not only addresses the pressing issue of water conservation but also enables the local communities to manage their own resources. The Committee are happy to learn that in order to

enhance transparency and promote 'Jan Bhagidari' for sustainable and continuous service delivery, standardized "Handbook on Community-Managed Piped Water Systems" under 'Jal Arpan' mandating a 15-day trial run involving Gram Panchayats(GPs) and Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC) members to ensure smooth handover and sustainable operations; district and Gram Panchayat dashboards have been launched and integrated with the Meri Panchayat platform for citizen feedback and grievance redressal and 'Jal Seva Ankalan' has been initiated as a Gram Panchayat-led digital drinking water service functionality assessment tool.

The Committee welcome the 15-day trial run involving GPs and VWSC members to ensure smooth handover and sustainable operations, however at the same time, they are of the view that it should encompass number of other steps as well such as extensive asset mapping and imparting appropriate training to VWSC members in technical, financial and other relevant aspects. The handover of the Project by the Department to the VWSC should not be a one-time event, rather it should be considered a perpetual process with continuous support. In view of the noble objectives of 'Jan Bhagidari', the VWSC should also perform their functions with required competence and accountability. The Committee in view of the above urge upon the Department to play a proactive role and include all the aforesaid steps in the handover process for effective water management and community participation.

(Recommendation No. 10)

Inclusion of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Components in NCERT Curriculum

2.11 The Committee are delighted to learn that WASH has been formally integrated into the NCERT curriculum and school framework. This initiative will help in promotion of safe and appropriate hygiene practices in schools and behaviour among children. The Committee also note that a technical assessment programme namely 'Jal Seva Adhyayan' has been launched by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation which engages engineering students to conduct technical audits of water supply schemes implemented under the Jal Jeevan Mission, primarily focused on assessing rural piped water systems. The Committee whole heartedly welcome this initiative and believe that it will help in bridging the gap between technical knowledge and ground-level implementation

for better water service delivery. The Committee are of the opinion that Universities, academia, researchers also have a very important role to play in evolving and developing transformative technology for successful implementation of WASH initiatives. The Committee while welcoming the aforesaid initiatives launched by the Department also urge upon the Department to take measures to expand the scope as far as WASH initiatives are concerned in order to include academia, researchers, and technology developers so that they may be effectively connected with it.

(Recommendation No. 11)

Contamination of Drinking Water

2.12 The Committee learn from the written submission of the Department that 4,949 villages across 8 States (Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura and West Bengal) have been affected by chemical contamination as reported by the States on JJM-IMIS. The Committee further note that there are 10,892 number of habitations spread over 7 States (Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Odisha, Rajasthan and Tripura) which have been affected by different contaminants such as Iron, Salinity, Nitrate, Heavy Metals etc. The issue of contamination is most pronounced in the State of Rajasthan where maximum number of districts are affected, while districts namely Fazilka, Ferozepur, Moga and Patiala in the State of Punjab are affected by heavy metals like mercury, uranium, selenium and cadmium. Since, health hazards of water contamination call for urgent consideration as consumption of unsafe and contaminated water causes severe immediate and long-term health issues, the Committee recommend the Department to take necessary remedial measures to ensure supply of safe drinking water to all affected habitations.

(Recommendation No. 12)

2.13 The Committee would like to recapitulate that the issues relating to safe and potable drinking water especially in the Bharatpur District of Rajasthan have been raised during various sittings of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources. The water challenges in Bharatpur district are primarily dominated by significant groundwater depletion, elevated salinity and contamination making water unsafe for drinking and causing health issues. In view of these challenges, the Committee recommend the Department to take remedial measures on urgent

basis to strengthen infrastructure and adhere to the notified testing frequency to enable early detection of contamination, prevent incidences, and take timely action to ensure safe and potable drinking water to the people of Bharatpur from other sources. Further, the Committee are of the opinion that until all residents have access to piped drinking water from a reliable source, the Department in order to provide immediate relief to the affected habitations may take instant measures such as setting up small water purification units or dispatching mobile water trucks or tankers with safe, clean drinking water on priority basis. The Committee would like to be apprised of the specific steps taken by the Department in this regard within three months from presentation of the Report.

(Recommendation No. 13)

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

2.14 The Committee take note of the fact that the percentage of NABL accredited/recognized laboratories is quite low as there are 2,870 water-quality testing laboratories located across various States/UTs, out of which, only 1,707 are presently NABL accredited with at least one such NABL lab in each State/ UT except Arunachal Pradesh and Lakshadweep. In this regard, the Committee would like to recapitulate that the Department, during the examination of Action Taken Report on Demands for Grants (2025-26) apprised the Committee that as on 29.05.2025, there were 2,183 drinking water quality testing laboratories at different levels viz. State, regional/ district, sub-division, block level, mobile level laboratories in the country. Out of these, 1,620 laboratories had been accredited/ recognized. Further, the States were advised to get all the remaining district level laboratories accredited/ recognized on or before 30.06.2025. The Committee feel that a lot of work needs to be done in this direction in order to protect public health and thus urge upon the Department to work in close coordination with the States to get all the remaining laboratories accredited.

(Recommendation No. 14)

Need to Decouple the Water Service Delivery and Water Quality Testing

2.15 The Committee note that Drinking Water Quality Monitoring and Services Framework states that there is a need for decoupling the functions of water service delivery and water quality testing to develop trust, transparency and

accountability. Accordingly, States/ UTs have been advised to constitute a Drinking Water Quality Commissionerate, with Chief Chemist of the State/ UT as its nodal officer, for decoupling of the functions of water supply and water quality monitoring, as well as functionaries and make water quality monitoring and surveillance an independent function with required autonomy. The State Rural Water Supply / Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) are responsible for implementing all Drinking Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance (WQM&S) activities, including testing, monitoring, and timely corrective actions in accordance with the prescribed framework and protocols. In this regard, the Committee take note of the submission of the Department regarding the key challenges which include timely sample collection and transportation from remote and scattered habitations, ensuring adherence to prescribed testing frequency, and availability of trained manpower for field surveillance and laboratory operations in monitoring the quality of water sources. The Committee are aware that various measures like deployment of mobile laboratories, decentralized testing arrangements, provision of Field Test Kits (FTKs) for community-level surveillance, regular capacity building of personnel, and strengthened digital reporting systems are being taken to address these challenges. Nevertheless, the Committee are of the view that a lot of more work needs to be done in this regard and one of the most important aspects for guaranteeing safe, potable drinking water is the decoupling of water supply services from water quality assessment job. In view of this, the Committee urge upon the Department to persuade the States to take necessary steps for decoupling of both the functions. The Committee would like to be apprised of the details of the steps and number of States which have carried out this job within three months from presentation of this Report.

(Recommendation No. 15)

Piped Water Supply to Schools and Anganwadis

2.16 The Committee note 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. In this regard, the Committee take note of the fact that as on 11.02.2026, provisions of potable tap water supply have been made in 9,23,297 (89.62%) schools and 9,66,876 (85.60%)

Anganwadi centres (AWCs). However, the Committee at the same time find that in some of the States especially Rajasthan, the work to provide tap connections to Schools needs to be expedited where only 57.75% Schools have been covered with tap water. Similarly, out of 1,11,074 Anganwadis in the State of West Bengal, only 41,895 (37.72%) have been provided with tap water connections, in Rajasthan too the coverage is only 53.67% as far as Anganwadis are concerned. In view of the low coverage of water tap connections in schools and Angandwadis in some of the States, the Committee urge upon the Department to work in coordination with the lagging States as children are particularly vulnerable to waterborne illness and spend a lot of their time in schools and Anganwadis.

(Recommendation No. 16)

Analysis of Budgetary allocations under Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM(G)-II]

2.17 The Committee observe that budgetary provision of Rs. 7,192 crore has been allocated under SBM(G)-II for FY 2026-27 which is same as BE provisions for FY 2025-26. However, the Committee find that in FY 2025-26, the budgetary allocation of Rs. 7,192 crore was reduced to Rs. 6000 crore at RE stage, but the actual utilization till 08.01.2026 was just Rs. 2,501 crore (appx.) which is just 42% of RE allocation for FY 2025-26. In this regard, the Committee take note of the submission of the Department which states that as per the directions of the Department of Expenditure (DoE), Ministry of Finance (MoF), 30 States and UTs except the UTs without Legislature were required to onboard the SNA-SPARSH. All 30 States and UTs with Legislature were successfully onboarded on SNA-SPARSH in October 2025. However, as reported, States and UTs continue to face technical challenges, including issues related to new module development, while adapting to the new mechanism. These technical issues are affecting the pace of expenditure and implementation of the programme at grassroot level in the States and UTs. However, the Committee find that the underutilization of budgetary provisions year after year under this Scheme is a chronic issue as they observe that based on the financial indicators/performance, the State/UTs like A&N Islands; Andhra Pradesh; Chhattisgarh; DNH & DD; Haryana; Himachal Pradesh; Jharkhand; Karnataka; Kerala, Ladakh, Lakshadweep; Maharashtra; Manipur; Meghalaya; Puducherry; Punjab; Sikkim; Telangana & Tripura availed less than

50% of their allocation in the last 3 years and in current Financial Year (as on 6.02.2026). Considering the importance of sanitation, the Committee recommend the Department to work with the States which all have onboarded on SNA-SPARSH in order to resolve all the technical issues which are impacting the pace of spending and execution of the Programme at the grassroots level.

(Recommendation No. 17)

Need to strengthen Convergence Mechanism of SBM (G) with other Schemes

2.18 The Committee note that being aware of the importance of drinking water supply and sanitation, 15th Finance Commission recommended 60% the total grants to Rural Local Bodies as tied grants for (a) sanitation and maintenance of ODF status and (b) sustainable supply of drinking water, rain water harvesting and water recycling. Further, the Committee find that the total estimated outlay of SBM(G) Phase-II from FY 2020-21 to FY 2026-27 is Rs. 1.40 lakh crore, of which Budgetary support is Rs. 52,497 crore (Central Share: Rs. 34,591 crore + State Share: Rs. 17,906 crore). The remaining funds are to be dovetailed from the 15th Finance Commission grants to Rural Local Bodies, MGNREGS and revenue generation models, etc., particularly for SLWM. However, the Committee observe that effective convergence of available different resources is not that much effective which was also agreed to by the representative of the Department during the sitting held on 19.02.2026 in connection with the examination of DFG (2026-27) of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation. The Committee are of the view that a potent apparatus for prudent convergence and utilization of different verticals of financing is essential and for this purpose role of Panchayati Raj institutions is very important which need to be empowered. For this purpose, the Gram Panchayats which are performing exceptional job should be adequately rewarded so as to incentivize others to deliver not only sanitation and drinking water services but also to enforce rules and guidelines in their proper spirit. The Committee thus urge the Department to work with the States in this direction which will assist in strengthening the grassroots institutions for better convergence and management of resources. Capacity building and IEC interventions of Panchayats Raj institution including Rural water and Sanitation committees will also be useful in effective realization of above goals.

(Recommendation No. 18)

Open Defecation Free (ODF) Plus declared villages

2.19 The Committee note that the goal under Phase-II of SBM(G) is to convert all the villages from ODF to ODF Plus (Model). An ODF Plus (Model) village is the one which is sustaining its ODF status and has arrangements for both Solid Waste Management and Liquid Waste Management; observes visual cleanliness, i.e., minimal litter, minimal stagnant wastewater, no plastic waste dump in public places; and displays ODF Plus Information, Education & Communication (IEC) messages. The Committee find that 4,95,903 villages (84.49%) have been declared as ODF Plus (Model) villages as on 06.02.2026. However, in this regard, the Committee find that still a major part of the work remains to be completed in the States/UTs of Manipur, Meghalaya, Punjab, Arunachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Puducherry, Karnataka and Nagaland which have achieved coverage of only 1.01%, 7.56%, 19.15%, 21.04%, 27.47%, 46.15%, 46.80% and 47.16% respectively. The Committee further take note of the written submission of the Department that percentage of rural households using septic tanks is 20%. As on 06.02.2026, as reported by the States/UTs on SBM-G IMIS, 1,61,246 villages i.e. around 27% of the villages are Faecal Sludge Management (FSM) compliant i.e., villages having 100% twin pit toilet or linked to urban or rural treatment plants. Percentage of rural households connected to treatment plants is reported to be around 9%.

The Committee also take cognizance of the various challenges cited by the Department in the implementation of SBM (G) which include capacity building by States/UTs of their implementing agencies and functionaries at various levels with respect to planning, implementation and O&M of various interventions and sanitation / SLWM assets under the programme, lack of coordination between different departments/organisations at States/UTs level for convergence of resources e.g. Rural Local Bodies, Urban Local Bodies, Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, etc., technical issues reported to have been faced by States/UTs regarding SNA-SPARSH, delay in timely release of State share which slows the pace of implementation at grassroot level, availability of dedicated, technically skilled manpower at grassroot level and State-specific issues such as remote areas, difficult terrain, hydrogeological conditions, natural calamities etc. also pose a challenge". Considering the low percentage of ODF Plus (Model) in a number of States as mentioned above and also the low coverage of FSM compliant villages (27%), the Committee recommend the Department to make concerted

efforts to remove the gaps noticed in implementation of SBM (G) especially in view of the fact that this Programme has been extended till 31st March 2027 which is not far away.

(Recommendation No. 19)

2.20 The Committee are aware that there is a Provision of incentive of Rs. 12,000/- under Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) for construction of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) for all BPL households and identified Above Poverty Line (APL) household (SC/ST households, households with physically disabled person, landless labourers with homestead, small and marginal farmers and women headed households). In this regard, the Committee would like to point out that it has in its earlier reports recommended for enhancing the ceiling of this incentive in view of the escalation in input cost. The Committee, once again urge upon the Department to consider revision of this incentive for IHHLs according to the present rate of inflation.

(Recommendation No. 20)

Progress under Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM)

2.21 The Committee note that Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) are the important components under SBM(G) Phase-II. The Committee find that as on 16.02.2026, 5,46,825 villages (93.16%) have been covered with Liquid Waste Management (LWM) Facilities while 5,29,351 villages (90%) are having Solid Waste Management (SWM) Facilities. However, the States/UTs of Manipur, Puducherry and Karnataka are lagging behind in terms of coverage of LWM where percentage is 4.75%, 48.35% and 51.90% respectively. Similarly, there is a very low percentage as far as SWM facilities are concerned in the States of Manipur (1.1%), Meghalaya (13.1%), Jharkhand (34.1%), Punjab (36.1%), Nagaland (62.3%) and Arunachal Pradesh (67.6%). In view of the above facts, the Committee urge the Department to take all necessary steps to increase the pace of work regarding the SWM and LWM in the States which are lagging behind. Further, the Committee recommend the Department to make endeavours to geotag all the Solid and Liquid Waste Management Facilities across the country in a timebound manner.

(Recommendation No. 21)

Plastic Waste Management

2.22 The Committee note that under SBM(G) Phase II, the Plastic Waste Management Facilities are developed at Block level or for cluster of blocks. The Committee find that as on 06.02.2026, there are 7,133 number of Blocks spreading across 34 States/UTs, of which 2,328 are rural Plastic Waste Management Units (PWMUs). However, the Committee find that the number of functional rural PWMUs as against the existing strength in number of States/UTs is quite low. The Committee note that as on 06.02.2026, there is a very low percentage of functional rural PWMUs in number of States/UTs such as Goa (0%), Manipur (0%), Lakshadweep (0%), Assam (16%), Gujarat (16%), Arunachal Pradesh (29%), D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu (33%) and Jharkhand (35%). More or less situation prevails in the States/UTs of Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, and A&N Islands. In view of this, the Committee exhort the Department to extend all the assistance to the States required to not only expand the reach of Plastic Waste Management Facilities but also make them functional as well. Further, the Committee would like to recapitulate that during the examination of Demands For Grants (2025-26) of the Ministry of Jal Shakti – Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, it took note of the fact that the Department was in the process of initiating comprehensive waste quantification studies across rural and peri-urban areas of India. However, the Committee find that the reply of the Department on the issue of progress on this front during the examination of DFG (2026-27) is generic in nature and in view of the fact that comprehensive waste quantification study would play an important role in strengthening the waste management system at the grassroot level, would like to be apprised of the specific steps being taken and timeline fixed for carrying out such a Survey within three months from presentation of this Report.

(Recommendation No. 22)

Swachh Iconic Places (SIP)

2.23 The Committee note that under Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen), the Swachh Iconic Places (SIP) initiative was launched in 2016 as a multi-stakeholder effort to enhance cleanliness at 100 locations across India that are considered iconic owing to their historical, heritage, religious or cultural significance, and which attract high visitor footfall. To achieve and maintain elevated standards of sanitation and cleanliness at these sites, additional financial resources are

required along with convergence of funds from ongoing Government programmes such as Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) and Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD), etc. For this purpose, the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS) consulted various Ministries including Petroleum & Natural Gas, Mines, Power and Coal to facilitate CSR support from Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) for the selected iconic sites. Out of the 100 identified Iconic Places, 39 sites have been selected in four phases for focused interventions to achieve a higher level of sanitation and cleanliness. Of these 39 sites, 29 have been mapped with different PSUs for CSR support through various activities. The Committee commend this initiative of DDWS and at the same time in view of the fact that out of 100 identified Iconic Places, only 39 sites have been selected for focussed intervention, the Committee urge the Department to take all required steps to cover the remaining identified iconic places and map them with the corporates for their support.

(Recommendation No. 23)

Swachhata Green Leaf Rating (SGLR)

2.24 The Committee whole heartedly welcome another initiative taken by the Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation (DDWS) in collaboration with the Ministry of Tourism (MoT) to roll out a Framework for 'Swachhata Green Leaf Rating System' (SGLR) for the hospitality facilities. The framework of SGLR focuses on Sanitation and mechanism for Solid and Liquid Waste Management in hospitality facilities. The hospitality entities (resorts, hotels, homestays, dharmshalas, restaurants etc.) participating in the self-rating sanitation protocol are expected to adopt and adhere to the SBM(G) parameters related to faecal sludge management, solid waste management and greywater management by way of creating essential infrastructure, ensuring desirable practices and creating awareness. Further, the Three Tier Recognition System assigns as 1-Leaf, 3-Leaf, or 5-Leaf rating based on their overall score in Faecal Sludge Management (FSM), Solid Waste Management (SWM), Greywater Management (GWM) with higher leaf levels indicating stronger, more sustainable sanitation performance of hospitality facilities. In this regard, the Committee note that as reported by States/UTs, 2646 hospitality facilities have been given SGLR rating. The States which *inter alia* have obtained maximum SLGR rating include Himachal Pradesh (526), West Bengal

(461), Kerala (434), Maharashtra (317) and Madhya Pradesh (221). However, the Committee observe that a number of States/UTs are lagging behind in getting SLGR rating which *inter alia* include Gujarat (0), Goa (0), Odisha (0), Punjab (0), Bihar (1) and Uttar Pradesh (5). In view of the dismal performance of number of States as far as SGLR rating is concerned, the Committee enjoined the Department to work with the States which are falling behind so as to improve the standard of hospitality facilities in their respective States/UTs.

(Recommendation No. 24)

Role of Corporates Social Responsibility (CSR)

2.25 The Committee observe the submission of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS) which states that under SBM(G) Phase-II, there is no provision for DDWS for getting funds directly from the corporates under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). The Committee further note that the Department of Expenditure (DoE) under the Ministry of Finance (MoF) established the Swachh Bharat Kosh Trust (SBKT) to facilitate and streamline corporate contributions to mobilize resources for improving sanitation facilities. This trust serves as a dedicated mechanism to channel philanthropic donations and CSR funds towards the mission's sanitation goals in a transparent and accountable manner. Under the Swachh Bharat Kosh Trust (SBKT), Department of Expenditure (DoE) released Rs. 100 crore to 14 States/UTs as per the demand received from the States/UTs and approved by the Governing Council. Further, the Committee note that the 'Rashtriya Jal Jeevan Kosh' (RJJJK) has been set up under the DDWS to facilitate contributions from individuals/ institutions/ corporates/ foreign donors/ philanthropists for creation of safe drinking water supply in villages of their choice. The Committee further note that as on 09.02.2026, a sum of Rs.7,32,165.84 /- has been received as contribution in the account of RJJJK, of which approx. Rs.5.25 lakh has been received in current financial year. No fund has been allocated or utilized from RJJJK so far. Even the representative of the Department during the sitting held on 19.02.2026 in connection with the examination of DFG (2026-27) of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation admitted that CSR contributions to the Schemes of JJM and SBM (G) is negligible.

The Committee take cognizance of the meagre contribution by corporates to both the Schemes especially the RJJJK and are also of the opinion that Corporate

Social Responsibility may play an important role in supplementing the government initiatives for SBM and JJM serving as a driving force for sustainability of sources, infrastructure development and bringing about behavioural change in ensuring ODF viability. In view of these facts, the Committee urge the Department to take up the issue of CSR funding with the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Corporate Affairs so that an appropriate policy may be framed or if required, necessary amendments may be carried out in the existing rules to incentivize the corporates including the startups to invite their contributions to both the Schemes.

(Recommendation No. 25)

Performance Audit of SBM (G)

2.26 The Committee learn from the submission of the Department that Performance Audit of SBM(G) has not been conducted. Performance Audit of SBM(G) is conducted by C & AG. DDWS is conducting the Swachh Survekshan Grameen (SSG) 2025 through an independent, third-party survey agency which proposes to cover 21,000 villages, 761 districts across 34 States/UTs, to provide rankings of States/UTs and Districts based on sanitation parameters. The Department also monitors the implementation of SBM(G) through the IMIS portal. However, the Committee in view of the fact that this Programme has been extended till 31st March 2027 which is not far away, urge upon the Department to request the C&AG to undertake performance audit of SBM (G) in order to have a clear understanding of the different deficiencies observed in the execution of the scheme at the State/District/Block/Village Level in order to frame remedial measures for sustaining the Scheme in the long run.

(Recommendation No. 26)

Implementation of JJM and SBM in Aspirational Districts

2.27 The Committee note that an Aspirational District is a district identified by NITI Aayog under the Aspirational Districts Programme (ADP) for focused development, based on relatively low performance across key socio-economic indicators. The Committee further find that as reported by States on JJM-IMIS, there are 1,04,269 villages in 112 Aspirational districts, of which 41,495 (40%) villages are reported as *Har Ghar Jal* (HGJ). Further, the Committee note that the percentage of Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs) in number of Aspirational Districts is very low such as 12.81% in Pakur, 19.33% in Godda and 41.05% in East Singhbhum Districts of Jharkhand; 37.49% in Baran, 49.56% in

Dholpur and 49.98% in Jaisalmer Districts of Rajasthan; 38.71% in Singrauli and 42.52% in Chhatarpur Districts of Madhya Pradesh. Similar situation in terms of coverage of tap water connections in Schools prevails in Karauli (23.68%) District in Rajasthan; and 36.96% in Kalahandi and 52.6% in Kandhamal Districts of Odisha.

In the case of SBM (G), the Committee find that as on 06.02.2026, out of 1,04,528 villages in Aspirational districts, 78,170 i.e. (75%) villages have been declared ODF Plus (Model). However, there are number of States where percentage of ODF Plus (Model) declared villages in Aspirational Districts is very low such as Manipur (0.37%), Meghalaya (6.68%), Punjab (12.07%), Nagaland (20.18%), Jharkhand (26.69%), Karnataka (30.70%), Arunachal Pradesh (31.06%) and Andhra Pradesh (40.61%). Further, the Committee note that as on 06.02.2026 there are 1,085 number of blocks in Aspirational Districts out of which 743 number of Blocks are having Plastic Waste Management Units (PWMU)/Material Recovery Facility (MRF). However, again, there are number of States which are falling behind in terms of blocks having PWMUs/MRFs as against total no. of blocks such as there are 7 against 33 in Rajasthan, 42 against 222 in Jharkhand and 35 against 72 in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The Committee also take cognizance of the fact that in FY 2025-26 there are very few villages *inter alia* in Aspirational Districts of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand which have been covered with Solid Waste Management (SWM) arrangements. Similarly, Aspirational Districts in the States of Rajasthan, Assam, Sikkim, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Tripura *inter alia* have witnessed negligible progress in FY 2025-26 as far as progress made with regard to Liquid Waste Management (LWM) arrangements are concerned.

Taking cognizance of the above facts, the Committee are of the view that emphasis should be laid on quicker implementation, improved coordination, and immediate monitoring especially in view of the fact that these districts experience infrastructure challenges and capacity gaps on socio-economic indicators. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Department to take pro-active steps on urgent basis in this regard.

(Recommendation No. 27)

Integration of Jal Jeevan Mission and Swachh Bharat Mission (G)

2.28 The Committee laud the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of JJM and SBM (G). The aim of JJM is to provide Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC) to every rural household while the objective of SBM (G) is to make rural areas of the country Open Defecation Free (ODF) which was achieved when all the villages/districts in the country declared themselves ODF on 2nd October, 2019. The SBM(G) Phase-II has been launched with effect from 1st April 2020 with focus on ODF sustainability and to cover all the villages with Solid and Liquid Waste Management arrangements with visual cleanliness. The Committee urge the Department to integrate both these Schemes in such a way to complement each other and to ensure availability of water to every rural household all the time. The Committee, further exhort the Department to take all the required steps to provide tap water connections alongwith tap facility for drinking and sanitation purposes with flushing facility to the rural households and Schools covered under the Missions.

(Recommendation No. 28)

Role of Elected Representatives

2.29 With regard to the role of elected representatives in formulation, implementation and sanctioning of various Schemes under JJM and SBM, the Committee take note of the written submission of the Department which states that provision for invitation of Hon'ble MPs in District Water and Sanitation Mission (DWSM) meetings as 'special invitees' exists under Jal Jeevan Mission since 2020-21. Moreover, Hon'ble Minister (Jal Shakti) has also written to Hon'ble MPs in February 2025 wherein it was inter alia informed that the provisions have been made under JJM for invitation of Hon'ble MPs as special invitees in DWSM meetings. Further, States have time and again are sensitized with regard to the aforesaid Advisory to ensure maximum participation of/ invitation to Hon'ble MPs in works related to Jal Jeevan Mission. Taking cognizance of the importance of water which is essential for sustaining human life, the availability and quality of which also has a direct bearing on agriculture, people's means of living and their overall standard of life, the Committee are of the opinion that a separate committee consisting of elected representatives of the people exclusively dealing with all water related issues should be constituted at district level whereby elected representatives by virtue of their experience of working on ground may contribute

immensely in providing valuable inputs in order to address various major challenges including severe water scarcity, pollution of water sources, mismanagement, climate change-induced droughts/floods, and unequal access to clean water causing widespread health issues. The Committee, therefore, urge the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation to make concerted endeavours in this regard. The Committee would like to be apprised of the specific steps taken by the Department within three months from presentation of this Report.

(Recommendation No. 29)

Role of Self Help Groups (SHGs)

2.30 The Committee are of the opinion that Self-Help Groups (SHGs) play a crucial role in improving rural drinking water and sanitation by promoting community-driven, sustainable behavioral changes. They are also of great help in promoting hygiene awareness, oversee community water treatment facilities, and enable women to take charge of sanitation infrastructure development. In view of the important role of SHGs in this whole scheme of things, the Committee reiterate its recommendation made in 3rd Report (18th Lok Sabha) on DFG (2025-26) of the Ministry of Jal Shakti – Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation and urge upon the Department to work with the Ministry of Finance in order to extend all possible financial assistance to SHGs which will in turn augment financial viability of the infrastructure created under JJM and SBM.

(Recommendation No. 30)

NEW DELHI
16 March, 2026
25 Phalguna, 1947 (Saka)

RAJIV PRATAP RUDY,
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Water Resources

MINUTES OF THE SIXTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES (2025-26) HELD ON THURSDAY, 19 FEBRUARY, 2026

The Committee sat on Thursday, the 19th February, 2026 from 1130 hours to 1530 hours in *Samanvay-3*, Parliament House, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy - Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Joyanta Basumatary
3. Shri Sher Singh Ghubaya
4. Shri Vishaldada Prakashbapu Patil
5. Shri Mohite Patil Dhairyasheel Rajsinh
6. Shri Pratap Chandra Sarangi
7. Shri Dushyant Singh

RAJYA SABHA

8. Shri Ashokrao Shankarrao Chavan
9. Ms. Sushmita Dev
10. Shri Sanjay Kumar Jha

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri Chander Mohan - Additional Secretary
2. Shri Ajay Kumar Sood - Director

WITNESSES

**MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI -
(DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION)**

S. No.	Name	Designation
1.	Shri Ashok Kumar K Meena	Secretary
2.	Shri Kamal Kishore Soan	Addl. Secretary & Mission Director, JJM
3.	Shri Gaurav Masaldan	Joint Secretary & Financial Adviser

4.	Ms. Aishvarya Singh	Joint Secretary & Mission Director, SBM
5.	Ms. Swati Meena Naik	Joint Secretary
6.	Shri Samir Kumar	Economic Advisor
7.	Sh. Hari Narayanan Murugan	Director (JJM)
8.	Shri Pradeep Singh	Director (JJM)
9.	Shri Y K Singh	Director (SBM & JJM)
10.	Shri Sanjay Kumar Sinha	Director (SBM)
11.	Ms. Swapna Devireddy	Director (SBM)
12.	Shri Shivaji Narasu Patil	Director (SBM)
13.	Shri Ananjay Kumar Tiwary	Director (JJM)

2. At the outset, Hon'ble Chairperson welcomed the Members of the Committee and representatives of the Ministry of Jal Shakti - Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation to the Sitting of the Committee which was convened to have oral evidence of the Ministry of Jal Shakti – Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation in connection with examination of the Demands for Grants (2026-27).

3. Hon'ble Chairperson drew the attention of the representatives of the Ministry to Direction 55(1) of the Directions by the Speaker, regarding the confidentiality of the proceedings of the Committee. He then asked the representatives of the Ministry to introduce themselves and make their submission/presentation on the above-mentioned subject.

4. After the power point presentation, Chairperson and Members of the Committee raised queries and sought clarifications on the following issues :-

- (i) Financial Allocation under JJM
- (ii) Findings of Central Nodal Officers (CNOs)
- (iii) Third Party Evaluation Mechanism.
- (iv) Amendment in Tendering Process of JJM.
- (v) Physical Progress under JJM
- (vi) Challenges being faced in implementation of JJM

- (vii) Source Sustainability.
- (viii) Operation & Maintenance (O&M).
- (ix) 'Jan Bhagidari'
- (x) Contamination of Drinking Water.
- (xi) Water Quality Testing laboratories & National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) Accreditation.

5. Thereafter, the Committee took a break for lunch.

6. The lunch was followed by a presentation made by the representatives of the Department on Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen). Thereafter, Chairperson and Members of the Committee raised queries and sought clarifications on the following issues :-

- (i) Financial performance under SBM(G)II.
- (ii) Need to strengthen Convergence Mechanism of SBM (G) with other Schemes
- (iii) Physical Performance under [SBM (G)]
- (iv) Open Defecation Free (ODF) Plus declared villages
- (v) Progress under Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM)
- (vi) Geo-tagging of Solid and Liquid Waste Management Facilities
- (vii) Plastic Waste Management
- (viii) Role of Corporates in bringing about behavioural change to ensure ODF Sustainability
- (ix) Role of Elected Representatives.
- (x) Role of Self Help Groups (SHGs) in various initiatives under SBM(G)-II

7. The Chairperson then thanked the representatives of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation for the presentation and also for replying to the queries raised by the Members. He further directed Secretary of the Department to furnish written replies

to those queries raised by the Members which could not be readily replied, to the Secretariat as soon as possible.

[The witnesses, then, withdrew]

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

The Committee, then, adjourned.

MINUTES OF THE SEVENTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES (2025-26) HELD ON MONDAY, 16 MARCH 2026

The Committee sat from 1000 hours to 1040 hours in Committee Room 'B',-Ground Floor, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy - Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Narayandas Ahirwar
3. Smt. Sanjna Jatav
4. Shri Rodmal Nagar
5. Shri Mohite Patil Dhairyasheel Rajsinh
6. Shri Dushyant Singh
7. Shri Sher Singh Ghubaya

RAJYA SABHA

8. Smt. Seema Dwivedi
9. Smt. Dharmshila Gupta
10. Smt. Jebi Mather Hisham
11. Shri Balyogi Umeshnath

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri Chander Mohan - Additional Secretary
2. Shri Ajay Kumar Sood - Director

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee. Thereafter, the Committee took up for consideration (i) Draft Report on Demands for Grants (2026-27) of the Ministry of Jal Shakti (Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation); and (ii) Draft Report on Demands for Grants (2026-27) of the Ministry of Jal Shakti (Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation). After due deliberations, the Committee adopted the aforesaid draft Reports, with some modifications.

3. The Committee then authorized the Chairperson to present the Reports on their behalf to both the Houses of Parliament in the current Budget Session.

The Committee then adjourned.
