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**COMMITTEE ON  
GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES  
(2015-2016)**

**SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA**

**THIRTY THIRD REPORT**

**REVIEW OF PENDING ASSURANCES  
PERTAINING TO THE MINISTRY OF  
DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION**

*(Presented to Lok Sabha on 10 May, 2016)*



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

***May, 2016/ Vaisakha, 1938 (Saka)***

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(2015-2016)

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COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES\*  
(2014-2015)

Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal “Nishank” — *Chairperson*

MEMBERS

2. Shri Rajendra Agrawal
3. Shri E. Ahamed
4. Shri Anto Antony
5. Prof. (Dr.) Sugata Bose
6. Shri Naranbhai Bhikhabhai Kachhadia
7. Shri Bahadur Singh Koli
8. Shri Prahlad Singh Patel
9. Shri A.T. Nana Patil
10. Shri C. R. Patil
11. Shri Sunil Kumar Singh
12. Shri Tasleem Uddin
13. Shri K.C. Venugopal
14. Shri S.R. Vijayakumar
15. Shri Tariq Anwar\*\*

SECRETARIAT

- |                         |   |                            |
|-------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Shri R.S. Kambo      | — | <i>Joint Secretary</i>     |
| 2. Shri U.B.S. Negi     | — | <i>Director</i>            |
| 3. Shri T.S. Rangarajan | — | <i>Additional Director</i> |

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\* The Committee was constituted *w.e.f.* 01 September, 2014 *vide* Para No. 633 of Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II dated 02 September, 2014.

\*\* Nominated to the Committee *vide* Para No. 1281 of Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II dated 05 February, 2015.

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| 1. Shri R.S. Kambo      | — | <i>Joint Secretary</i>     |
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| 3. Shri T.S. Rangarajan | — | <i>Additional Director</i> |
| 4. Shri S.L. Singh      | — | <i>Deputy Secretary</i>    |
| 5. Shri Rajesh Mohan    | — | <i>Committee Officer</i>   |

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\* The Committee was constituted w.e.f. 01 September, 2015 vide Para No. 2348 of Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II dated 31 August, 2015.

## INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson of the Committee on Government Assurances, having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Thirty-third Report of the Committee on Government Assurances.

2. The Committee (2014-2015) at their sitting held on 21 July, 2015 took oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation regarding pending Assurances from 10th Session of 15th Lok Sabha up to 3rd Session of 16th Lok Sabha.

3. At their sitting held on 05 May, 2016, the Committee (2015-2016) considered and adopted their Thirty-third Report.

4. The Minutes of the aforesaid sittings of the Committee form part of this Report.

5. For facility of reference and convenience, the Observations and Recommendations of the Committee have been printed in bold letters in the body of the Report.

NEW DELHI;  
09 May, 2016  

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19 Vaisakha, 1938 (*Saka*)

DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL “NISHANK”  
*Chairperson,*  
*Committee on Government Assurances.*

## **REPORT**

### **I. Introductory**

The Committee on Government Assurances scrutinize the Assurances, promises, undertakings etc. given by the Ministers from time to time on the floor of the House and report to the extent to which such Assurances, promises, undertakings etc. have been implemented. Once an Assurance has been given on the floor of the House, the same is required to be implemented within three months. The Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India are under obligation to seek extension of time, if they are unable to fulfill the Assurance within the prescribed periods of three months. Where a Ministry/Department are unable to implement an Assurance, that Ministry/Department are required to move the Committee for dropping it. The Committee consider such requests and approve dropping, if they are convinced that the grounds cited are justified. The Committee also examine whether the implementation of Assurances has taken place within the minimum time necessary for the purpose and the Committee also look into the extent to which the Assurances have been implemented.

2. The Committee on Government Assurances (2009-2010) took a policy decision to call the representatives of the various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India, in a phased manner, to review the pending Assurances, examine the reasons for pendency and analyze the operation of the system prescribed in the Ministries/Departments for dealing with Assurances. The Committee also decided to consider the quality of Assurances implemented by the Government.

3. The Committee on Government Assurances (2014-2015) decided to follow the well established and time tested procedure of calling the representatives of the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India, in a phased manner and review the pending Assurances. The Committee took a step further for expeditious implementation of pending Assurances and decided to call the representatives of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs also as all the Assurances are implemented through them.

4. In pursuance of the *ibid* decision, the Committee (2014-2015) called the representatives of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation and the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs to render clarification with respect to delay in implementation of the Assurances given during the period from 10th Session of 15th Lok Sabha to



3rd Session of 16th Lok Sabha. The Committee examined the following 07 pending Assurances at their sitting held on 21 July, 2015:—

Sl.No.	USQ No. & Date	Subject
1.	USQ No. 5530 dated 10.5.2012	World Bank project on Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (Appendix-I)
2.	Calling Attention dated 21.05.2012 (Shri Shish Ram Ola, M.P.)	Situation Arising due to lack of Drinking Water in Jhunjhunun and Churu Districts of Rajasthan (Appendix-II)
3.	USQ No. 3665 dated 13.02.2014	Bio-Toilets (Appendix-III)
4.	USQ No. 1000 dated 17.07.2014	Construction of Toilet (Appendix-IV)
5.	USQ No. 894 dated 27.11.2014	Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (Appendix-V)
6.	USQ No. 4174 dated 18.12.2014	Shortage of Drinking Water (Appendix-VI)
7.	USQ No. 4294 dated 18.12.2014	States under Swachh Bharat Mission (Appendix-VII)

5. The Extracts from Manual of Practice and Procedure in the Government of India, Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs laying guidelines on the definition of an Assurance, the time limit for its fulfillment, dropping/deletion and extension, the procedure for fulfillment etc., besides maintenance of Register of Assurances and periodical reviews to minimize delays in implementation of the Assurances are reproduced at Appendix-VIII.

6. During evidence the Committee desired to know as to whether the instructions contained in the Manual of Practice and Procedure in the Government of India, a publication brought out by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs on fulfillment of Assurances are being followed by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation besides undertaking weekly or fortnightly reviews of pending Assurances and the Minister being apprised of the progress made in the implementation of Assurances. In this regard, the Secretary of the Ministry of Drinking Water responded as follows:—

"All the programmes of our Ministry are in the States. If information does not come from the States, we cannot fulfill the Assurances. To expedite fulfillment of Assurances, we discuss with the States through video conferencing and exchange letters. Out of seven Assurances being taken up today, in my view, 3-4 Assurances are in completion stage. We want these Assurances to be treated

as fulfilled. In respect of one Assurance, we took extension of time from the Committee but the complete information has not yet come from the States. Many a time, obtaining information from the States becomes a problem."

7. On being specially pointed out that the Assurances should have been reviewed at every level including that of Under Secretary, the Secretary, Drinking Water and Sanitation submitted during evidence as under:—

"There is a system for this in the Ministry. Every Monday, a meeting of senior officers is held in which the priority for that week is fixed and once a month, we review references from VIPs, MPs and MLAs in such meetings. We can rectify the delay at our level through this but if the information is pending from another place, we continue to monitor to obtain the information."

8. Subsequently, the Assurances mentioned at Sl. Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 have since been implemented as detailed in Paragraph 15 of this Report.

#### **Observations/Recommendations**

**9. The Committee note that out of 7 pending Assurances pertaining to the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, 6 Assurances mentioned at Sl. Nos. 1 and 3 to 7 have since been fulfilled after a lapse of time ranging from more than 7 months to 3 years while the Assurance mentioned at Sl No. 2 is pending for nearly 4 years. Since most of their Assurances are not complicated matters, the Committee feel that there should not have been undue delay in fulfilling them. The Ministry claimed that fulfillment of Assurances depends on furnishing of the requisite information by the States which many a time becomes a problem and certain initiatives like video conferencing and exchange of letters have been taken to expedite the process. The Ministry also submitted that they have a system for weekly review of implementation of Assurances. In the considered view of the Committee, until and unless positive results are forthcoming from their meetings, the purpose would not be served and the Assurances would remain unfulfilled. Hence, there should be a system of informing the Committee about the agenda and activities of such meetings so as to ensure that the issues are taken up with due seriousness and the proceedings are made result oriented. For tackling the cases of non-furnishing of the requisite information in time by the States, the Chief Secretaries concerned should be told in no unequivocal terms that budgetary grants/financial allocations and other assistances may be withhold if they continue to remain default in furnishing the desired data/information. As the utility, relevance and sanctity of an Assurance is lost due to delay in their fulfillment, the Committee also recommend that the existing mechanism/system in the Ministry should be overhauled and streamlined with a view to avoiding delay in fulfillment of Assurances particularly the pending Assurances. The Committee further desire that the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation should adopt a proactive approach and scale up the level of coordination with the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and other Ministries/Departments concerned whenever situation so warrants for early/timely implementation of Assurances.**

## **II. Review of Pending Assurance pertaining to the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation**

10. In the succeeding paragraphs, the Committee have dealt with the pending Assurance pertaining to the Ministry.

### **A. Situation Arising due to lack of Drinking Water in Jhunjhunun and Churu Districts of Rajasthan. Calling Attention dated 21.05.2012 (Shri Shish Ram Ola, M.P.)**

11. While replying to the above Calling Attention (Appendix-II) it was stated that the meeting of the Water Ministers of all the States was being organized on 24 and 25 May, 2012. The, then, Hon'ble Union Minister of Drinking Water and Sanitation assured to raise the matter of Churu and Jhunjhunun particularly in that meeting the whatever information received in this regard would be forwarded to the Honourable Member.

12. In their Status Note the Ministry apprised the Position regarding fulfillment of the Assurance as under:—

"The required information for fulfillment of Assurance has been received from the State Government of Rajasthan on 07.07.2015. Accordingly, reply for fulfillment of Assurance is under process."

13. During the course of evidence, the Secretary, Drinking Water and Sanitation briefed the Committee about the Assurance, as under:—

"We don't have any information regarding whom the Hon'ble Minister discussed with and on what issues in the meeting held on 24 and 25 May, 2012. The meetings were held and this has fulfilled one part of the Assurance. In, so far, as the issue on Jhunjhunun and Churu raised by Shri Shish Ram Olaji is concerned, I would like to say that the work in Churu has been completed in 2005 in which 85 villages from the city and 84 Villages from Ratnagiri were covered as told by he himself. Infrastructure upgradation has also been started in 85 villages of East Churu which covers the villages mentioned by Shri Shish Ram Olaji. In respect of Drinking Water Scheme in Taranagar, Sikar, Jhunjhunun and Khetri, 173 Villages are yet to be covered. This work will be completed by August, 2016. Out of many other programmes, some will be completed by December, 2017. My submission before the Committee is that for Drinking Water Schemes, stations are long stretched, schemes are of long duration and hence the scheme has already been started and would be completed by August. All the points mentioned in the Assurance have been largely covered. I would request the Committee to please close the Assurance now because this scheme is such a scheme which takes time; the work has been started and the date of completion has been finalised."

### **Observations/Recommendations**

**14. The Committee are dismayed to note that an Assurance given while replying to Calling Attention dated 21.05.2012 regarding 'Situation Arising due to Lack of Drinking Water in Jhunjhunun and Churu Districts of Rajasthan' which simply**

involves reporting of certain information pertaining to a meeting of Water Ministers of all the States held on 24 and 25 May, 2012 is yet to be fulfilled even after a lapse of nearly 4 years. Ironically, the required information for fulfillment of Assurance could be received by the Ministry from the State Government of Rajasthan only on 07.07.2015 *i.e.* after more than 3 years. This is a glaring lapse on the part of the Ministry which exposes their lackadaisical attitude and irresponsible action as well as absence of any effective system to take care of Assurances given on the floor of the House. Worse, after receiving the information the Ministry failed to take timely action to proceed further and fulfill the Assurance resulting in this inordinate delay. The prevalence of such a system nullifies the high sounding claim of the Secretary, Drinking Water and Sanitation that they review the implementation of their Assurances on weekly basis. The Committee particularly take strong exception to the submission of the Secretary, Drinking Water and Sanitation that they have no information regarding whom the then Union Minister of Drinking Water and Sanitation discussed with and on what issues in the meeting held on 24 and 25 May, 2012 which was organized by the Ministry themselves and just 3 days after the Assurance was made. This is the worst form of dereliction of duty and worth heavy condemnation. Even if a major part of the work undertaken in this regard has been completed and the remaining part is expected to be completed soon, the Assurance cannot be dropped without fulfilling the required procedure of its fulfillment. The Committee, therefore, desire that the Ministry must take immediate measures for the fulfillment of the Assurance and lay the requisite Implementation Report on the Table of the House without further delay. The Committee would also like to have a report comprising details like inception and completion of various works relating to this Assurance and the number of villages likely to be benefitted after the fulfillment of the Assurance.

### III. Implementation Reports

15. As per the Statements of Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, Implementation Reports in respect of the Assurances given in replies to the following USQs have since been laid on the Table of the House on the dates as mentioned against each:

S.No. 1 USQ No. 5530 dated 10.05.2012	05.08.2015
S.No. 3 USQ No. 3665 dated 13.02.2014	05.08.2015
S.No. 4 USQ No. 1000 dated 17.07.2014	09.12.2015
S.No. 5 USQ No. 894 dated 27.11.2014	09.12.2015
S.No. 6 USQ No. 4174 dated 18.12.2014	05.08.2015
S.No. 7 USQ No. 4294 dated 18.12.2014	09.12.2015

NEW DELHI;  
09 May, 2016  
19 Vaisakha, 1938 (Saka)

DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL "NISHANK"  
*Chairperson,*  
*Committee on Government Assurances.*

## **APPENDIX I**

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER & SANITATION  
LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5530  
ANSWERED ON 10.05.2012

### **World Bank Project on Rural Water Supply and Sanitation**

5530. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

SHRI RAJAI AH SIRICILIA:

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION

be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sought assistance of Rs. 5,000 crore from the World Bank for its rural water supply and sanitation programme that aims at ensuring 24-hour piped water supply and integrated water supply with sanitation for village cleanliness;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status of the proposal?

### **ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) & (b) Yes Sir. A concept note for obtaining assistance of Rs. 5000 crores from the World Bank to support the rural water supply and sanitation programme in 8 States of the country namely Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal which are lagging in coverage of piped water supply in rural areas has been formulated.

(c) The proposal is at the examination stage in the Govt. of India.

## APPENDIX II

### ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव

#### राजस्थान के झुंझुनू और चुरू जिलों में पेयजल के अभाव से उत्पन्न स्थिति

श्री शीश राम ओला (झुंझुनू): अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं पेयजल और स्वच्छता मंत्री का ध्यान अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्न विषय की ओर दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस संबंध में वक्तव्य दें “देश में विशेषकर राजस्थान के झुंझुनू और चुरू जिलों में पेयजल के अभाव से उत्पन्न स्थिति तथा इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदम।”

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री तथा पेयजल और स्वच्छता मंत्री (श्री जयराम रमेश): महोदया, मेरा एक लंबा वक्तव्य है, जो मैंने सदन के पटल पर रख दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदया: शीश राम ओला जी, क्या आपने इसे पढ़ लिया है?

\*श्री जयराम रमेश:

महोदया,

माननीय संसद सदस्य ने करोड़ों लोगों के जीवन पर असर डालने वाला अहम मुद्दा उठाया है।

पेयजल की आपूर्ति जीवन की सबसे बड़ी जरूरत है। भारत में सिंचाई, बढ़ते औद्योगिकीकरण, शहरीकरण और जनसंख्या के कारण हर गुजरते साल के साथ जल संसाधनों पर विभिन्न मांगों का दबाव बढ़ता जा रहा है। यह दबाव तब और बढ़ जाता है, जब जलवायु में परिवर्तन के कारण वर्षा पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव से पानी की उपलब्धता कम हो जाती है।

हालांकि जल राज्य का विषय है, फिर भी भारत सरकार पेयजल उपलब्ध कराने के राज्यों के प्रयासों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए हर संभव वित्तीय और तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान कर रही है। गर्मी के महीनों में मानव आबादी और पशुओं को पर्याप्त पेयजल उपलब्ध कराने की चुनौती और बढ़ जाती है। इसके अलावा, 80. पेयजल आपूर्ति जमीन के नीचे से पानी निकालकर की जाती है। जमीन से नीचे का पानी का स्तर हर वर्ष गर्मी के महीनों में और नीचे चला जाता है। इस चुनौती का मुकाबला करने के लिए सरकार ने पुनर्भरण संरचनाओं के स्रोतों और खानों की पहचान करने के लिए भू-जल संभावना मानचित्र तैयार करने, भविष्य में पर्याप्त जल उपलब्ध कराने के लिए भूमिगत एक्विफरों की मैपिंग और देशभर में ग्राम जल सुरक्षा योजनाएं तैयार करने जैसे कई उपाय किये हैं। इन योजनाओं को तैयार करने का उद्देश्य आम लोगों को पानी की मांग और उपयोग की निगरानी और नियमन करके उपलब्ध जल के उपयोग की योजना बनाने और प्रबंधन करने के लिए प्रेरित करना है। राजस्थान, पंजाब, हरियाणा, गुजरात, उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, तमिलनाडु, आंध्र प्रदेश और कर्नाटक नामक 10 राज्यों में अति दोहित जल स्रोतों वाले 15 ब्लॉकों में प्रायोगिक योजनाएं शुरू की गई हैं।

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\*Laid on the Table.

1.4.2012 तक प्राप्त रिपोर्टों के अनुसार देशभर में 16.64 लाख ग्रामीण बसावटों में से 12.72 लाख बसावटों में प्रतिदिन प्रति व्यक्ति कम से कम 40 लीटर सुरक्षित पेयजल उपलब्ध कराया जा रहा है। लेकिन अब भी लगभग 2.92 लाख बसावटों में प्रतिदिन प्रति व्यक्ति 40 लीटर से कम पेयजल उपलब्ध कराया जा रहा है और लगभग 99,000 बसावटों में पेयजल स्रोत जल गुणवत्ता की समस्याओं से ग्रस्त हैं। देश के पश्चिमी और दक्षिणी भू-भाग अधिकतर रेगिस्तानी हैं और वहां सूखे की आशंका भी अधिक होती है, इसलिए ये क्षेत्र पेयजल की कमी से सबसे ज्यादा प्रभावित हैं।

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण पेयजल कार्यक्रम (एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी) के अंतर्गत राज्यों को वर्ष की शुरुआत में वार्षिक कार्य-योजनाएं तैयार करनी होती हैं, जिनमें कवर की जाने वाली उन बसावटों और क्षेत्रों की प्राथमिकता तय की जाती है, जहां जलापूर्ति अपर्याप्त है। सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित करने का प्रयास किया है कि राज्यों को दीर्घावधिक उपायों तथा आवश्यक अल्पकालिक उपायों एवं तात्कालिक कार्रवाई के लिए पर्याप्त संसाधन उपलब्ध हों।

भारत निर्माण के प्रारंभ होने से लेकर अब तक ग्रामीण पेयजल क्षेत्र के लिए किए गए आवंटन में काफी अधिक वृद्धि हुई है। इस क्षेत्र के लिए आवंटन 2004-05 में 2900 करोड़ ₹ से बढ़कर 2012-13 में 10,500 करोड़ ₹ हो गया है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जल आपूर्ति उपलब्ध कराने के लिए राज्यों को 11वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में 37,277 करोड़ ₹ रिलीज किए गए। इसी दौरान राज्य सरकारों ने भी अपने संसाधनों से लगभग समान राशि खर्च की। यह संभावना है कि 12वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में ग्रामीण पेयजल क्षेत्र के परिव्यय में और अधिक वृद्धि देखने को मिल सकती है। सरकार न केवल पेयजल आपूर्ति के लिए बल्कि मध्यम तथा दीर्घावधिक समाधानों की योजना बनाने के लिए राज्यों को तत्काल सहायता प्रदान कर रही है जिनमें स्पोर्ट स्कीम्स, एकल तथा बहु-ग्रामीण योजनाएं शुरू करना, जलशोधन संयंत्रों की स्थापना करना तथा जल संरक्षण उपाय शुरू करना शामिल है जिससे भू-जल का पुनर्भरण किया जा सकता है तथा वर्षा जल एकत्रीकरण जैसे जल एकत्रीकरण व्यवस्था शुरू की जा सकती है।

मैं, माननीय संसद सदस्य का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहूंगा कि एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी निधियों के आवंटन के मानदंड में मरुभूमि क्षेत्रों तथा सूखा-प्रवण क्षेत्रों पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाता है। इसके अलावा, एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी निधियों के आवंटन में मरुभूमि क्षेत्रों तथा सूखा-प्रवण क्षेत्रों आदि के तहत आने वाले क्षेत्रों को 40% वेटेज दी जाती है। 10% एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी निधियां 233 मरुभूमि विकास कार्यक्रम ब्लॉकों के लिए निर्धारित की गई हैं जिनमें से राजस्थान में 85 ब्लॉक हैं और इनमें से 8 ब्लॉक झुंझुनू में और 6 ब्लॉक चुरू जिले में हैं। राजस्थान को 2012-13 में एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी के अंतर्गत 1346 करोड़ ₹ का अंतिम आवंटन किया गया है जो कि राष्ट्रीय आवंटन का 12.82% है। मंत्रालय ने नागौर जिले में पेयजल आपूर्ति परियोजनाओं के लिए जापान इंटरनेशनल को-ऑपरेशन एजेंसी (जेआईसीए) ने सहायता की तथा भीलवाड़ा जिले में पेयजल आपूर्ति परियोजनाओं के लिए विश्व बैंक सहायता की सिफारिश भी की है।

माननीय सदस्य द्वारा राजस्थान के झुंझुनू और चुरू जिलों में स्थिति के संबंध में उठाए गए मामलों पर राजस्थान सरकार से जानकारी एकत्र की गई है।

झुंझुनू जिले में 12 शहर और 856 गांव हैं। हालांकि, सभी शहरों में पाइप के जरिए जल की आपूर्ति की जाती है लेकिन गांवों में आपूर्ति के अलग-अलग स्रोत हैं। खेतड़ी के अलावा, सभी शहरों में अब

प्रतिदिन जल की आपूर्ति की जा रही है। खेतड़ी शहर में प्रत्येक 48 घंटे में एक बार जल की आपूर्ति की जाती है। खेतड़ी में जल आपूर्ति को बेहतर बनाने के लिए 47 लाख रुपए की लागत वाली एक परियोजना मंजूर की गई है जिसके तहत नए ट्यूबवेल तथा ऊंचाई पर जलाशय बनाने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है। अब तक, जिले के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सभी आबाद गांवों में जल आपूर्ति की काम-चलाऊ व्यवस्था है और कहीं भी टैंकर के जरिए जल की आपूर्ति नहीं की जा रही है। झुंझुनु तहसील की अलसीशर पंचायत समिति में 14 गांव हैं, जहां जल गुणवत्ता की समस्या है, जिसके लिए चुरू-बिसाऊ नहर परियोजना से जल की आपूर्ति की जा रही है।

चुरू जिले में 10 शहर और 854 गांव हैं। यहां भी सभी शहरों में पाइप के जरिए जल की आपूर्ति की जाती है जबकि गांवों में आपूर्ति के अलग-अलग स्रोत हैं। सुजानगढ़ और राजगढ़ के अलावा, सभी शहरों में अब प्रतिदिन जल की आपूर्ति की जा रही है। सुजानगढ़ में प्रत्येक 48 घंटे में तथा राजगढ़ में प्रत्येक 72 घंटे में एक बार जल की आपूर्ति की जाती है। सभी आबाद वाली गांवों में जल आपूर्ति की काम-चलाऊ व्यवस्था है। 2012-13 में 'आपनी योजना' के दूसरे चरण के अंतर्गत, रतनगढ़-सुजानगढ़ परियोजना के लिए 325 करोड़ ₹ आवंटित किए गए हैं जबकि, राजगढ़-बूंगी परियोजना के लिए 248 करोड़ ₹ आवंटित किए गए हैं। ऐसी संभावना है कि 2014-15 तक पूरे चुरू जिले में 'आपनी योजना' के अंतर्गत पर्याप्त रूप से स्वच्छ पेयजल की आपूर्ति कर दी जाएगी।

मेरा मंत्रालय, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सभी लोगों का पर्याप्त रूप से स्वच्छ पेयजल उपलब्ध कराने के लिए प्रयत्नशील है। मैं, इस प्रयास में माननीय सदस्यों के सहयोग की अपेक्षा करता हूँ।

अनुबंध-I : दिनांक 1.4.2012 की स्थिति के अनुसार पेयजल आपूर्ति के बारे में ग्रामीण बसावटों की स्थिति

अनुबंध-II : 2012-13 में बसावटों के कवरेज के लिए राज्य-वार लक्ष्य

अनुबंध-III : 11वीं योजनावधि में ग्रामीण जल आपूर्ति के लिए निधियों का आवंटन, रिलीज और व्यय

अनुबंध-IV : एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी के अंतर्गत 2012-13 के लिए राज्य-वार अनंतिम आवंटन



अनुबंध I

दिनांक 1.4.2012 की स्थिति के अनुसार पेयजल आपूर्ति के बारे में ग्रामीण बसावटों की स्थिति

क्रम सं०	राज्य	कुल बसावटें	बसावटें		
			पूर्णतः कवर	आंशिक रूप से कवर	गुणवत्ता प्रभावित
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	72407	44469	27542	396
2.	बिहार	107642	82772	10392	14478
3.	छत्तीसगढ़	72329	40392	25632	6305
4.	गोवा	347	302	45	0
5.	गुजरात	34415	34033	381	1
6.	हरियाणा	7385	6169	1206	10
7.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	53201	42111	11090	0
8.	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	12826	5815	6986	25
9.	झारखण्ड	120154	118652	1109	393
10.	कर्नाटक	59532	29750	23678	6104
11.	केरल	11883	10969	0	914
12.	मध्य प्रदेश	127197	90803	33976	2418
13.	महाराष्ट्र	98842	88780	8541	1521
14.	ओडिशा	141928	74861	53800	13267
15.	पंजाब	15338	12236	3057	45
16.	राजस्थान	121133	70919	22365	27849
17.	तमिलनाडु	94500	91914	2154	432
18.	उत्तर प्रदेश	260110	245868	13838	404
19.	उत्तराखंड	39142	28035	11093	14
20.	पश्चिम बंगाल	95395	87668	3746	3981
21.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	5612	3076	2538	0
22.	असम	86976	49010	22736	15230
23.	मणिपुर	2870	1588	1280	2
24.	मेघालय	9326	5528	3700	98
25.	मिजोरम	1777	711	66	0
26.	नागालैंड	1432	1015	287	130
27.	सिक्किम	2498	1805	693	0
28.	त्रिपुरा	8132	2722	47	5363
29.	अंडमान नि० द्वीप समूह	491	433	58	0
30.	चंडीगढ़	18	18	0	0
31.	दादर एवं नगर हवेली	70	0	70	0
32.	दमन और द्वीव	21	0	21	0
33.	दिल्ली	0	0	0	0
34.	लक्षद्वीप	9	0	9	0
35.	पुडुचेरी	248	244	4	0
कुल		1664186	1272668	292138	99380

अनुबंध II

2012-13 के दौरान बसावटों के कवरेज के लिए राज्य-वार लक्ष्य (बसावटों की संख्या)

क्रम-सं०	राज्य/संघ शासित प्रदेश	आंशिक रूप से कवर	गुणवत्ता प्रभावित	कुल
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	4882	384	5266
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	279	0	279
3.	असम	3807	3423	7230
4.	बिहार	4170	5200	9370
5.	छत्तीसगढ़	5505	4173	9678
6.	गोवा	0	0	0
7.	गुजरात	795	225	1020
8.	हरियाणा	943	7	950
9.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2524	0	2524
10.	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	1042	236	1278
11.	झारखण्ड	16156	480	16636
12.	कर्नाटक	6039	2148	8187
13.	केरल	641	61	702
14.	मध्य प्रदेश	19540	825	20365
15.	महाराष्ट्र	4980	774	5754
16.	मणिपुर	150	100	250
17.	मेघालय	417	0	417
18.	मिजोरम	60	0	60
19.	नागालैंड	77	30	107
20.	उड़ीसा	6709	2407	9116
21.	पंजाब	1440	33	1473
22.	राजस्थान	1284	1378	2662
23.	सिक्किम	270	0	270
24.	तमिलनाडु	6538	462	7000
25.	त्रिपुरा	18	1034	1052
26.	उत्तर प्रदेश	23150	850	24000
27.	उत्तराखंड	1075	0	1075
28.	पश्चिम बंगाल	846	1623	2469
29.	अंडमान नि० द्वीप समूह	0	0	0
30.	दादरा व नगर हवेली	0	0	0
31.	दमन और द्वीव	0	0	0
32.	दिल्ली	0	0	0
33.	लक्षद्वीप	0	0	0
34.	पुडुचेरी	17	0	17
35.	चंडीगढ़	0	0	0
	कुल	113354	25853	139207

### अनुबंध III

#### 11वीं योजना के दौरान एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी के अंतर्गत आबंटन, रिलीज और व्यय

(₹ करोड़ में)

क्रम	राज्य/संघ शासित से प्रदेश	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			कुल 11वीं योजना (2007-2012)		
		आबंटन	रिलीज	व्यय	आबंटन	रिलीज	व्यय	आबंटन	रिलीज	व्यय	आबंटन	रिलीज	व्यय	आबंटन	रिलीज	व्यय	आबंटन	रिलीज	व्यय
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	295.30	305.24	388.41	394.53	395.05	398.05	437.09	537.37	394.45	491.02	558.74	423.38	546.32	462.47	446.37	2164.26	2258.87	2050.66
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	112.41	112.41	121.31	146.12	162.46	160.97	180.00	178.20	193.80	123.35	189.99	176.55	120.56	184.83	213.38	682.44	837.89	866.01
3.	असम	189.59	189.58	117.26	246.44	242.78	265.40	301.60	323.60	269.34	449.64	487.48	480.55	435.58	522.44	460.6	1822.85	1785.79	1601.15
4.	बिहार	279.37	169.68	0.00	425.38	452.38	73.30	372.21	186.11	279.36	341.48	170.73	425.91	374.98	330.02	367.3	1793.40	1308.92	1145.87
5.	छत्तीसगढ़	95.95	95.95	104.16	130.42	125.26	112.42	116.08	128.22	104.06	130.27	122.01	97.77	143.57	139.06	141.12	616.22	610.50	559.53
6.	गोवा	3.31	1.66	2.31	3.98	0.00	0.00	5.64	3.32	0.50	5.34	0.00	1.16	5.20	5.01	1.16	23.47	9.99	5.13
7.	गुजरात	205.89	205.89	219.12	314.44	389.44	289.33	482.75	482.75	515.69	542.67	609.10	610.50	478.89	571.05	467.62	2024.64	2238.23	2102.26
8.	हरियाणा	93.41	93.41	109.54	117.29	117.29	117.29	207.89	206.89	132.35	233.69	276.90	201.57	210.51	237.74	344.71	862.79	932.23	905.46
9.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	117.46	130.42	132.45	141.51	141.51	141.49	138.52	182.85	160.03	133.71	194.37	165.59	131.47	146.03	145.97	662.67	795.18	745.53
10.	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	329.92	329.92	361.41	397.86	396.49	176.67	447.74	402.51	383.49	449.22	468.91	506.62	436.21	420.42	394.91	2060.95	2018.25	1823.00
11.	झारखण्ड	113.88	84.46	117.51	160.67	80.33	18.85	149.29	111.34	86.04	165.93	129.95	8.19	162.52	148.17	169.84	762.29	554.25	620.43
12.	कर्नाटक	278.51	283.16	286.57	477.19	477.85	449.15	573.67	627.86	473.71	644.92	703.80	573.93	687.11	687.78	782.85	2661.40	2760.45	2566.20
13.	केरल	82.93	84.25	83.46	103.33	123.33	106.56	152.77	151.89	160.56	144.28	159.83	137.93	144.43	113.39	126.98	627.74	632.69	605.54
14.	मध्य प्रदेश	251.82	251.62	267.56	370.47	380.47	368.61	367.66	379.66	355.30	399.04	388.33	324.94	371.97	292.78	339.59	1780.66	1692.66	1655.00
15.	महाराष्ट्र	404.40	404.40	378.38	572.67	648.24	511.06	652.43	647.81	625.59	733.27	718.42	713.48	728.35	718.35	6642.79	3091.02	3137.22	2871.31
16.	मणिपुर	38.59	45.59	34.71	60.16	45.23	36.33	61.60	38.57	30.17	64.61	62.77	69.27	63.39	47.60	47.03	258.35	259.78	217.80

मेवालय	44.46	55.29	56.61	57.79	107.79	74.50	70.40	79.40	68.57	63.48	84.88	70.47	61.67	95.89	85.44	297.80	423.25	356.59
मिर्जोरम	31.88	38.88	30.16	41.44	54.19	45.48	50.40	55.26	61.11	46.00	61.58	58.02	39.67	38.83	54.03	209.39	248.74	238.80
नागालैंड	32.72	39.75	27.39	42.53	42.53	39.60	52.00	47.06	71.58	79.51	77.52	80.63	81.68	80.91	81.82	288.44	287.77	301.02
उड़ीसा	168.85	171.96	233.60	298.68	298.68	273.12	187.13	226.66	198.87	204.88	294.76	211.11	206.56	171.05	239.60	1068.09	1163.09	1156.30
पंजाब	62.91	51.80	40.28	86.66	86.56	96.68	81.17	88.81	110.15	82.21	106.59	108.93	88.02	123.44	122.32	390.87	457.20	478.36
राजस्थान	606.72	606.72	619.67	970.13	971.83	967.95	1036.46	1012.16	671.29	1165.44	1099.48	852.82	1083.57	1153.76	1429.18	4862.32	4843.95	4540.91
सिक्किम	13.42	20.13	15.36	17.45	32.45	28.85	21.60	20.60	28.98	26.24	23.20	19.51	28.10	69.19	24.49	106.81	166.57	117.19
तमिलनाडु	190.90	190.90	190.90	241.82	287.82	230.58	320.43	317.95	370.44	316.91	393.53	303.41	330.04	429.55	287.60	1400.10	1619.76	1382.93
त्रिपुरा	39.43	54.43	54.30	51.25	41.01	36.99	62.40	77.40	77.35	57.17	74.88	87.20	58.20	83.86	108.39	266.45	331.38	344.24
उत्तर प्रदेश	401.51	401.51	421.14	539.74	615.78	614.54	959.12	966.36	967.38	899.12	848.68	933.28	843.30	802.32	754.20	3642.79	3624.85	3590.54
उत्तराखंड	89.30	89.30	114.14	107.58	85.87	61.09	126.16	124.90	67.24	139.39	136.41	55.44	136.54	76.67	118.72	598.97	612.05	416.63
पश्चिम बंगाल	191.37	191.37	230.55	389.39	389.39	371.82	372.29	394.30	87.78	418.03	499.19	363.31	343.60	342.61	519.48	1714.68	1816.76	1672.72
अ० व न० द्विप समूह	0.00	0.00	4.72	0.00	0.00	30.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.01	0.00	35.50
दादरा एवं नगर हवेली	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.47	0.00	0.00
दमन और दीव	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.61	0.00	0.00
दिल्ली	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.62	0.00	0.00
लक्षद्वीप	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00
पुडुचेरी	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.85	0.00	1.00
चंडीगाढ़	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00
कुल	4757.01	4699.87	4762.96	6896.72	7172.01	5998.28	7986.43	7989.72	6924.16	8580.00	8941.81	8181.41	8330.00	8474.02	8826.49	36520.16	37277.23	34772.30

अनुबंध-IV

2012-13 में प्रस्तावित एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी आवंटन

		(रु. करोड़ में)
क्रम सं०	राज्य	अनंतिम आवंटन
1.	बिहार	497.50
2.	छत्तीसगढ़	169.08
3.	गोवा	6.07
4.	झारखंड	190.84
5.	केरल	173.53
6.	मध्य प्रदेश	449.33
7.	महाराष्ट्र	881.35
8.	उड़ीसा	246.78
9.	पंजाब	102.70
10.	तमिलनाडु	387.75
11.	उत्तर प्रदेश	1102.48
12.	उत्तराखंड	159.72
13.	पश्चिम बंगाल	510.81
14.	आंध्र प्रदेश	643.47
15.	गुजरात	565.95
16.	हरियाणा	249.41
17.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	153.90
18.	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	510.76
19.	कर्नाटक	858.70
20.	राजस्थान	1346.06
21.	अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	1.15
22.	पुडुचेरी	1.75
23.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	143.89
24.	असम	550.53
25.	मणिपुर	63.72
26.	मेघालय	73.66
27.	मिजोरम	47.54
28.	नागालैण्ड	98.88
29.	सिक्किम	34.07
30.	त्रिपुरा	68.62
	कुल	10290.00

श्री शीशा राम ओला (झुंझुनू): महोदया, मैंने वक्तव्य को पढ़ा है। अच्छा होता कि यह वक्तव्य कल रात को मुझे मिलता तो मैं इसे तसल्ली से पढ़ लेता। कोई बात नहीं, मंत्री जी बड़े विद्वान हैं, उन्होंने बड़ी विद्वता से उत्तर दिया है। लेकिन आज दिल्ली में, बॉम्बे में कलकत्ता में या किसी बड़े शहर में पीने का पानी 48 घंटे नहीं मिले तो क्या कोई इसे बर्दाश्त करेगा। हम तो गांव के लोग हैं, गांव में रहते हैं। हमारे यहां मंत्री जी ने माना है, चुरू में दो जगह राजगढ़ और सुजानगढ़ और झुंझुनू जिले की खेतड़ी में 48 घंटे में पानी मिलता है।

मैं निवेदन आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह करना चाहूंगा कि झुंझुनू जिले में और मेरी कांस्टीच्युएन्सी के सीकर जिले की फतेहपुर असेम्बली कांस्टीच्युएन्सी में और चुरू में कई जगह इतना खारा पानी है, उसमें दाल भी नहीं बन पाती है, लोग उस पानी को पीते हैं तो उन्हें हैजा हो जाता है। बारिश का पानी यदि कभी आता है, बारिश हमारे यहां हमेशा नहीं आती है तो हम उसका पानी इकट्ठा करते हैं, जहां चूहें पड़ते हैं, छिपकली पड़ती है, ऊंट का मींगना पड़ता है, बकरी की मिंगनी, भेड़ की मिंगनी और गाय, भैंस का गोबर पड़ता है, उस पानी को हम लोग, वे लोग पीते हैं, जो वहां बसते हैं। आज 64 साल की आजादी के बाद हमको शुद्ध पेयजल उपलब्ध नहीं हो पा रहा है।

मंत्री जी ने बड़ी आसानी से यह फरमा दिया कि मैंने एक वक्तव्य डिटेल् में रख दिया है। लेकिन असलियत कुछ और है, वक्तव्य कुछ और है।....(व्यवधान) बताऊंगा, आप मुझे हमेशा डिस्टर्ब करने की कोशिश मत कीजिएगा, मैं आपकी बहुत इज्जत करता हूं। हमारे यहां झुंझुनू जिले में और चुरू जिले की खास तौर से मैंने चर्चा की है, लेकिन बीकानेर, चुरू, झुंझुनू, नागौर, सीकर, बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर, टोंक, अजमेर ये सारे जिले ड्राउट प्रोन हैं। यहां माननीय मंत्री जी ने कुछ धन ज्यादा ड्राउट प्रोन एरिया में देने का जिक्र किया है, लेकिन अभी बाड़मेर के उत्तरलाई एयरपोर्ट पर आर्मी की एक एक्सरसाइज हो रही थी। राजस्थान की भूमि लगभग 11-12 सौ किलोमीटर हिन्दूमल कोट से लगाकर जो गंगा नगर के पास, वहां से बाड़मेर, रणौतकस तक पाकिस्तान से लगती है। यह उत्तरलाई एयरपोर्ट भी पाकिस्तान के बॉर्डर पर बाड़मेर में स्थित है। वहां पायलेट्स को पीने का पानी नहीं मिला, ऐसी खबर अखबारों में आयी, लोगों ने मुझे बताया।

यह हालत राजस्थान में पीने के पानी की है। सबसे अधिक राष्ट्र की रक्षा के लिए कोई देश की सीमाओं पर तैनात हैं, तो वे राजस्थान के नौजवान हैं। उनको पीने का पानी नहीं मिले, इससे बड़ी और गंभीर कोई समस्या नहीं हो सकती। माननीय मंत्री जी ने बिछाऊ योजना का जिक्र किया। बिछाऊ योजना के 1 अरब, 33 करोड़ रुपये मैंने मंजूर करवाए थे 1997-98 में। वे सौ गांव मंडावा विधान सभा क्षेत्र और पंचायत समिति अलसीसर, वहां पर 15-16 गांव अब भी बचे हैं जो उस योजना से जुड़े हुए हैं पर उनको अब तक पानी नहीं मिल रहा है। वहां पीने का पानी नहीं है, खारा पानी है। उनके लिए पीने का पानी उपलब्ध नहीं है। वे गांव हैं-मंडावा विधान सभा क्षेत्र के चमकौर, जवाहरपुरा, होरी, मुखेकाबाद उपेकाबाद, दूरपुरा, राणासर, बालूराम की ढाणी जाबासर, नाथपुर, सोपरा, गोखरी, चालणू की ढाणी आदि। इसी प्रकार से सीकर जिले का फतेहपुर विधान सभा क्षेत्र, जो मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र में आता है, वहां गांव हैं- सेखीसर, बोदेसर, कलाणपुरा, ढाणी बेदणा, रामसीसर, जुगलपुरा, पालास, नैथवा, बैरास, चाचीवात, खेजिया, रोसावां रोलसाबसर, गोबिन्दपुरा, हरदयालपुरा, देवास आदि, जहां पीने का पानी कड़वा है, खारा है और उपलब्ध नहीं है। ये सारे जिले जो मैंने राजस्थान के बताए हैं, ये ड्राउट प्रोन

एरिया के हैं। यदि इनको पानी नहीं दिया गया तो ये वहां बसावट कैसे करेंगे, इन्हें प्लांट करना पड़ेगा। अब न कहीं ज़मीन मिलेगी, न कोई बसने की ज़मीन देगा, न खेती की देगा।

इसलिए मेरा आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन होगा कि वे इस सारे मसले पर गंभीरता से विचार करें और जो गांव बिछाऊ चुरू योजना बनी थी, उससे बच गए हैं, अलसीसर पंचायत समिति के, उन सबको उसमें जोड़ा जाए, धन उपलब्ध कराया जाए और बाकी जो गांव और ज़िले मैंने बताए हैं, उनके बारे में मंत्री जी क्या विचार रखते हैं, उनका मंत्रालय क्या सोच रहा है? क्या कोई योजना बनाई है या बनाने पर विचार कर रहे हैं, इसका स्पष्ट उत्तर आपके माध्यम से मैं मंत्री जी से चाहता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदया: धन्यवाद। मंत्री जी, जवाब दें।

....(व्यवधान)....

अध्यक्ष महोदया: आप बैठ जाइए। अभी ध्यानाकर्षण चल रहा है। Nothing will go on record (Interruptions) .... (Not recorded)

अध्यक्ष महोदया: आप वरिष्ठ सदस्य हैं, आप नियम जानते हैं। आप बैठ जाइए।

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री तथा पेयजल और स्वच्छता मंत्री (श्री जयराम रमेश): अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं माननीय सदस्य को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने यह मुद्दा यहां उठाया है। मैं उनकी पीड़ा और संकट को समझ सकता हूं, क्योंकि मैंने खुद खेतड़ी और सुजानगढ़ का दौरा किया है। मैं जानता हूं कि राजस्थान में पानी की बहुत समस्या है। जिस मात्रा में पानी शहरों और गांवों में उपलब्ध होना चाहिए, वह नहीं हुआ है। इसके अलावा पानी की गुणवत्ता की समस्या है, कई जगहों पर खारा पानी ही खास तौर से ज्यादा मिलता है।

श्री शीश राम ओला (झुंझुनू): फ्लोराइड की भी मात्रा पानी में ज्यादा है, जिसकी वजह से दांत खराब हो जाते हैं।

श्री जयराम रमेश: मैं फ्लोराइड का भी जिक्र करूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं आपसे काफी मांगना चाहता हूं कि मुझे कहा गया था कि आज दस बजे के पहले अगर वक्तव्य पहुंच जाएगा तो वक्तव्य बांट जाएगा। वक्तव्य तो परसों ही तैयार था। चूंकि कल छुट्टी थी, इसलिए हमने आज पहुंचाया है। मैं माफी चाहता हूं कि इनको कल उसे देखने का मौका नहीं मिला।

महोदया, ऐसा तो मैंने पहले भी कई सवालों के जवाब में कहा है कि हम मंत्रालय की ओर से जो राष्ट्रीय पेयजल कार्यक्रम चलाते हैं, उससे हम राज्य सरकारों को मदद देते हैं। राज्य सरकार जिलेवार प्रस्ताव तैयार करती है। वे प्रस्ताव हमारे पास आते हैं और हम उनको अनुमोदन देते हैं। माननीय सदस्य को यह जानकर खुशी होगी कि इस साल, यानी वर्ष 2012-13 में पेयजल और स्वच्छता के आवंटन के लिए बजट में 40 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि की गई है।... (व्यवधान) सुनिए! सुनने का थोड़ा कष्ट कीजिए। इस साल सारे देश में दस हजार पांच सौ करोड़ रुपये नेशनल रूरल ड्रिंकिंग प्रोग्राम के लिए रखे गए हैं। राजस्थान के लिए 1300 करोड़ रुपये का प्रबंध किया गया है यानी 13 प्रतिशत बजटरी एलोकेशन सिर्फ राजस्थान में ही खर्च होगा और यह नंबर वन स्थान पर है, क्योंकि हम जानते हैं कि यहां पानी की समस्या बहुत गम्भीर है।

मैडम स्पीकर, जब हम समर्थन देते हैं तो राज्य के स्तर पर समर्थन देते हैं। राज्य सरकार प्रस्ताव लाती है और हम राज्य सरकार के एनुअल एक्शन प्लान को समर्थन देते हैं। अगर आप राजस्थान सरकार के एनुअल एक्शन प्लान देखें तो पचास फीसदी खर्च, पिछले साल और इस साल भी, वह बाड़मेर, नागौर, जोधपुर, जैसलमेर, जयपुर और झालावाड़ जिलों में होता है। हमारे एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी झुंझुनू में करीब 70 करोड़ रुपए और चुरू में करीब पचास करोड़ रुपए जाएंगे और राज्य सरकार का भी उसमें इतना ही कंट्रीब्यूशन होगा। झुंझुनू में करीब 140 करोड़ रुपए और चुरू में करीब सौ करोड़ रुपए खर्च होंगे। मैं मानता हूँ और यह स्वीकार करता हूँ कि आज भी राजस्थान में कई जिलों में चालीस लीटर प्रति व्यक्ति पानी हम नहीं दे पाए हैं। कई जगह पानी की गुणवत्ता की समस्या है, फ्लोराइड की समस्या है और खारे पानी की समस्या है। फ्लोराइड में नागौर और भीलवाड़ा के लिए वर्ल्ड बैंक को एक अलग से विशेष प्रोजेक्ट तैयार करके हमने भेजा है और मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि हमें शीघ्र ही उसकी अनुमति मिलेगी। इसके अलावा जब कभी राज्य सरकार से प्रस्ताव आते हैं और राज्य सरकार हमसे विशेष तरह की मांग करती है कि हमें कुछ और अतिरिक्त धनराशि की जरूरत है तो हम अवश्य देने को तैयार हैं। मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे फार्मुले या मानक में मरुस्थल जिलों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। हमारे साढ़े दस हजार करोड़ रुपए में से करीब बीस प्रतिशत पैसा केवल मरुस्थल ब्लॉक्स के लिए ही है। इससे राजस्थान को बहुत फायदा होगा। जहां तक झुंझुनू और चुरू का सवाल है, मैं माननीय सदस्य को जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ कि चुरू में खेतड़ी की जो समस्या है, वह अगले दो-तीन साल तक दूर होने की उम्मीद है और झुंझुनू में जो प्रोजेक्ट राज्य सरकार की ओर से लिए गए हैं, जिनके लिए सहायता दी जा रही है, मुझे कहा गया है कि वर्ष 2014-15 तक यह योजनाएं पूरे तरीके से समाप्त हो जाएंगी। जिन समस्याओं को माननीय सदस्य ने झुंझुनू और चुरू के संदर्भ में उठाया है, वे अगले दो-तीन साल में मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि ओनगोइंग कार्यक्रम के द्वारा उनमें कुछ सफलता देखने को मिलेगी। अगले दो-तीन साल में गुणवत्ता की समस्या है, कई बसावटों को पेयजल सही मात्रा में नहीं मिल रहा है, उनमें भी कुछ परिवर्तन देखने को मिलेगा।

**श्री शीश राम ओला (झुंझुनू):** माननीय मंत्री जी, बिसाउ चुरू स्कीम में 100 गांवों को इन्दिरा गांधी कैनल का पानी आप झुंझुनू में दे रहे हैं, 65 गांवों को चुरू जिले में दे रहे हैं। उसमें मैंने ये जो पन्द्रह-सोलह गांवों के बारे में आपसे निवेदन किया है, आप चाहें तो मैं दुबारा पढ़ दूं या मैं अलग से आपको चिट्ठी लिख दूंगा, उन गांवों का उस योजना में उनसे जुड़ना जरूरी था। उस योजना में ये खारे पानी वाले गांव हैं जो बच गए हैं। इनको अलग से जोड़ने के लिए आप अपना हिस्सा राज्य सरकार को भेजें और राज्य सरकार को यह आदेश भी दें कि वे भी अपना हिस्सा देकर उन गांवों को भी इसमें जोड़ दें जो गांव इसमें बच गए हैं। हमारे यहां पानी इतना नीचे चला गया है कि सारा जिला डर्ट ज़ोन में है। हम वहां कुआं खोद नहीं सकते। वहां हजार फीट पर भी पानी मिल नहीं सकता। आप कहां से उन्हें पानी देंगे?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय:** आप माननीय मंत्री जी को ये सूचनाएं भेज दीजिए।

1222 hours

[Dr. M. Thambidurai in the Chair]

**श्री जयराम रमेश:** महोदय, 24 और 25 मई को सारे राज्यों के पेयजल मंत्रियों की बैठक हो रही है। उसमें मैं राजस्थान सरकार से विशेष तौर से चुरू और झुंझुनू की बात उठाऊंगा और जो जानकारी वे भेजेंगे, मैं माननीय सदस्य को भेज दूंगा। ....(व्यवधान)



### **APPENDIX III**

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3665  
ANSWERED ON 13.02.2014

#### **Bio-Toilets**

3665. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION  
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) has developed customised bio-digester toilets to treat human waste;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the total number of such toilets constructed in the country including Lakshadweep so far, State/UT-wise;
- (d) the expenditure incurred thereon, State/UT-wise; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government for the maintenance of these toilets and infrastructure developed therefor?

#### **ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MDWS) has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) for implementation of bio-digester/bio-tank based eco-friendly toilets developed by DRDO, in Gram Panchayats. It has been decided that willing States may implement the projects with technical assistance from DRDO. NBA guidelines shall form the basis for the project including the financial incentive that would be the same for the bio-digesters toilets as provided for in the NBA guidelines. Additional cost over and above that fixed under NBA guidelines plus that allowed under MGNREGS would be met by state Government. No NBA Project has been received from Lakshadweep till date. However information regarding the number of bio-digester toilets constructed in the Country including Lakshadweep is being collected.

#### **APPENDIX IV**

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION  
LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1000  
ANSWERED ON 17.07.2014

#### **Construction of Toilets**

1000. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:

Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION

be pleased to state:

- (a) the targets set and achievements made for provision of toilets in the rural areas during the 12th Five Year Plan, State-wise/UT-wise and year-wise;
- (b) the reasons for slippages, if any;
- (c) whether any audit has been done regarding funds sanctioned and utilized for this purpose;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

#### **ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Since Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) is demand driven scheme, hence no State-wise annual targets are fixed. However, achievements made in construction of household latrines, State-wise/UT-wise and year-wise during 12th Five Year Plan is at Annexure-I.

(b) Since there are not annual targets, therefore there is no slippage against target. However, there is need to improve the pace of implementation of the programme. A large proportion of our population is still not convinced about the need to build toilets in their homes and use them. There is need for a massive awareness drive to trigger behaviour change amongst people to encourage them to stop open defecation by building toilets in their homes and using them.

(c) and (d) As per the NBA guidelines, funds utilised by the States under the programme are subject to audit by empanelled Chartered Accountant empanelled by the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) and by the CAG itself. Further, annual audit of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation is carried out by the office of the Director General of Audit. Further the Comptroller and Auditor General of India has initiated a Performance Audit of the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)/Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) in May 2014 which is underway.

(e) Does not arise.

# Annexure-1

## Statement referred in part (a) of the reply of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1000 due for reply on 17-07-2014

Achievements made in construction of household latrines, State-wise/UT-wise  
and year-wise during the 12th Five Year Plan

Sl.N.	States/UTs	2012-2013		2013-2014		2014-2015 (Upto June, 2014)	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	NA	384279	NA	319403	NA	14167
2.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	NA	5760	NA	14433	NA	2
3.	ASSAM	NA	273240	NA	160602	NA	1730
4.	BIHAR	NA	796699	NA	161646	NA	6315
5.	CHHATTISGARH	NA	52045	NA	67457	NA	1364
6.	D & N HAVELI	NA	0	NA	0	NA	
7.	GOA	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0
8.	GUJARAT	NA	171977	NA	155268	NA	13826
9.	HARYANA	NA	62949	NA	116426	NA	23627
10.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	NA	5183	NA	9170	NA	584
11.	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	NA	71900	NA	70884	NA	0
12.	JHARKHAND	NA	48500	NA	76818	NA	2650
13.	KARNATAKA	NA	296429	NA	505697	NA	0
14.	KERALA	NA	5674	NA	39601	NA	514
15.	MADHYA PRADESH	NA	558189	NA	515583	NA	74766
16.	MAHARASHTRA	NA	189306	NA	559042	NA	18820
17.	MANIPUR	NA	43917	NA	35442	NA	1003
18.	MEGHALAYA	NA	14406	NA	29012	NA	638
19.	MIZORAM	NA	4967	NA	4524	NA	0
20.	NAGALAND	NA	22149	NA	20102	NA	0
21.	ORISSA	NA	118318	NA	33759	NA	2197
22.	PUDUCHERRY	NA	0	NA	0	NA	
23.	PUNJAB	NA	57421	NA	3912	NA	1
24.	RAJASTHAN	NA	252800	NA	266197	NA	3897
25.	SIKKIM	NA	0	NA	3443	NA	728
26.	TAMIL NADU	NA	324216	NA	313402	NA	13820
27.	TRIPURA	NA	7035	NA	6077	NA	0
28.	UTTAR PRADESH	NA	134873	NA	789092	NA	844
29.	UTTARAKHAND	NA	97815	NA	91084	NA	8924
30.	WEST BENGAL	NA	559115	NA	608218	NA	29000
TOTAL			4559162		4976294		219417

**APPENDIX V**

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 894  
ANSWERED ON 27.11.2014

**Swachh Bharat Abhiyan**

894. SHRI JAYADEV GALLA:

Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION  
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has identified Andhra Pradesh as one of the States for World Bank aid to construct toilets under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether increased amount for constructing toilet is likely to be provided; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (d) A sanitation project in rural areas of the country with World bank assistance is under consideration. Details of the Project are yet to be finalized.

**APPENDIX VI**  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION  
LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4174  
ANSWERED ON 18.12.2014

**Shortage of Drinking Water**

4174. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN:

Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION  
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any plan to resolve the acute shortage of potable water in Rajasthan particularly in Churu region of that State; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) & (b) Yes madam. There is a plan to solve permanently the acute problem of drinking water of the State of Rajasthan including District Churu region. At present, 109 major projects costing Rs. 33,495.05 crore are sanctioned in the State through which 100 urban towns, 16,290 Main rural habitations and 12,206 other habitations are proposed to be benefitted. Out of which 36 major projects covering 20 urban towns, 2372 main habitations and 971 other habitations are completed till March, 2014 and rest projects are under execution.

For, district Churu, two major water supply projects namely, Ratangarh-Sujangarh and Bungi-Rajgrah costing to Rs. 971.21 crores and Rs. 415.65 crores respectively based on surface water of IGNP are already under progress. These projects are targeted to be completed and commissioned by December, 2016. Once these projects are completed all the 873 number of villages/other habitations and 10 urban towns will start getting regularly potable drinking water with required quality and quantity.

With completion of above 2 ongoing major projects problem of drinking water will be solved permanently. As far as present position is concerned, district is covered with both groundwater based and surface based water supply scheme.

## **APPENDIX VII**

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION  
LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4294  
ANSWERED ON 18.12.2014

### **States under Swachh Bharat Mission**

4294. DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA:

Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION  
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has identified some States which require immediate financial support to start Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) in rural areas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the total cost;
- (c) whether Government has initiated any consultation with World Bank for implementation of SBM in these States;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government has taken up this issue with the identified States;
- (f) if so, the details thereof;
- (g) whether any deadline has been fixed for purpose; and
- (h) if so, the details thereof?

### **ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) & (b) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)] has been launched on 2nd October, to support all States in their efforts to provide sanitation coverage in rural areas.

Financial support is provided to all the States under the SMB (G), depending upon their utilization of available funds under the programme. Total fund requirement of funds under SBM (G) is Rs. 1,34,386.61 crore out of which Rs. 1,00,447.02 crore is the central share.

(c) and (d) A sanitation project in rural areas of the country with World Bank assistance is under consideration. Details of Project are yet to be finalized.

(e) Yes Madam.

(f) Preliminary discussions with State Governments and the World Bank have been held.

(g) No Madam.

(h) Does not arise.

## APPENDIX VIII

### (Vide para 5 of the Report)

Extracts from Manual of Practice & Procedure in the Government of India,  
Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, New Delhi

1	2
Definition	<p>8.1 During the course of reply given to a question or a discussion, if a Minister gives an undertaking which involves further action on the part of the Government in reporting back to the House, it is called an 'assurance'. Standard list of such expressions which normally constitute assurances and as approved by the Committees on Government Assurances of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, is given at <i>Annexure 3</i>. An assurances are required to be implemented within a specified time limit, care should be taken by all concerned while drafting replies to the questions to restrict the use of these expressions only to those occasions when it is clearly intended to give an assurance in these terms.</p> <p>8.2 When an assurance is given by a Minister or when the Presiding Officer directs the Government to furnish information to the House, it is extracted by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs from the relevant proceedings and communicated to the department concerned normally within 10 working days of the date on which it is given.</p>
Deletion from the list of assurances	<p>8.3.1 If the administrative department has any objection to treating such a statement as an assurance or finds that it would not be in the public interest to fulfil it, it may write to the Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha Secretariat direct with a copy to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs within a week of the receipt of such communication for getting it deleted from the list of assurances. Such action will require prior approval of the Minister.</p> <p>8.3.2 Departments should make request for dropping of assurances immediately on receipt of Statement of assurances from the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and only in rare cases where they are fully convinced that the assurances could not be implemented under any circumstances and there is no option left with them but to make a request for dropping. Such requests should have the approval of their Minister and this fact should be indicated in their communication containing the request. If such a request is made towards the end of the stipulated period of three months, then it should invariably be accompanied with a request for extension of time. The department should continue to</p>

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	seek extension of time till a decision of the Committee on Government Assurances is received by them. Copy of the above communications should be simultaneously endorsed to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.
Time limit for fulfilling and assurance	8.4.1 An assurance given in either House is required to be fulfilled within a period of three months from the date of the assurance. This time limit has to be strictly observed.
Extension of time for fulfilling an assurance	8.4.2 If the department finds that it is not possible to fulfil the assurance within the stipulated period of three months or within the period of extension already granted, it may seek further extension of time direct from the respective Committee on Government Assurances under intimation to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs as soon as the need for such extension becomes apparent, indicating the reasons for delay and the probable additional time required. Such a communication should be issued with the approval of the Minister.
Registers of assurances	8.5.1 The particulars of every assurance will be entered by the Parliament Unit of the department concerned in a register as at <i>Annexure 4</i> after which the assurance will be passed on to the concerned section.  8.5.2 Even ahead of the receipt of communication from the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, the section concerned should take prompt action to fulfil such assurances and keep a watch thereon in a register as at <i>Annexure 5</i> .  8.5.3 The registers referred to in paras 8.5.1 and 8.5.2 will be maintained separately for the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha assurances, entries therein being made session-wise.
Role of Section Officer and Branch Officer	8.6.1 The Section Officer incharge of the concerned section will:  (a) scrutinise the registers once a week;  (b) ensure that necessary follow-up action is taken without any delay whatsoever;  (c) submit the registers to the branch officer every fortnight if the House concerned is in session and once a month otherwise, drawing his special attention to assurances which are not likely to be implemented within the period of three months; and  (d) review of pending assurances should be undertaken periodically at the highest level in order to minimise the delay in implementing the assurances.



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Procedure for fulfilment of an assurance	<p>8.6.2 The branch officer will likewise keep his higher officer and Minister informed of the progress made in the implementation of assurances, drawing their special attention to the causes of delay.</p> <p>8.7.1 Every effort should be made to fulfil the assurance within the prescribed period. In case only part of the information is available and collection of the remaining information would involve considerable time, an implementation report containing the available information should be supplied to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs in part scrutinize of the assurance, within the prescribed time limit. However, efforts should continue to be made for expeditious collection of the remaining information for complete implementation of the assurance at the earliest.</p>
Laying of the implementation report on the Table of the House	<p>8.7.2 Information to be supplied in partial or complete fulfilment of an assurance should be approved by the Minister concerned and 15 copies thereof (bilingual) in the prescribed proforma as at <i>Annexure 6</i>, together with its enclosures, along with one copy each in Hindi and English duly authenticated by the officer forwarding the implementation report, should be sent to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs. If, however, the information being furnished is in response to an assurance given in reply to a question etc., asked for by more than one member, an additional copy of the completed proforma (both in Hindi and English) should be furnished in respect of each additional member. A copy of this communication should be endorsed to the Parliament Unit for completing column 7 of its register.</p> <p>8.7.3 The implementation reports should be sent to the Ministry of the Parliamentary Affairs and not to the Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha Secretariat. No advance copies of the implementation reports are to be endorsed to the Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha Secretariat either.</p> <p>8.8 The Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, after a scrutiny of the implementation report, will arrange to lay it on the Table of the House concerned. A copy of the statement, as laid on the Table, will be forwarded by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs to the member as well as the department concerned. The Parliament Unit of the department concerned and the concerned section will, on the basis of this statement, make a suitable entry in their registers.</p>

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Obligation to lay a paper on the Table of the House <i>vis-a-vis</i> assurance on the same subject	8.9 Where there is an obligation to lay any paper (rule/order/notification, etc.) on the Table of the House and for which an assurance has also been given, it will be laid on the Table, in the first instance, in fulfilment of the obligation, independent of the assurance given. After this is done, a report in formal implementation of the assurance indicating the date on which the paper was laid on the Table will be sent to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs in the prescribed proforma ( <i>Annexure 6</i> ) in the manner already described in para 8.7.2.
Committees on Government Assurances LSR 323,324 RSR 211-A	8.10 Each House of Parliament has a Committee on Government assurances nominated by the Speaker/Chairman. It scrutinized the implementation reports and the time taken in the scrutinized of Government assurances and focuses attention on the delays and other significant aspects, if any, pertaining to them. Instructions issued by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs from time to time are to be followed strictly.
Reports of the Committees on Government Assurances	8.11 The department will, in consultation with the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, scrutinize the reports of these two committees for remedial action wherever called for.
Effect on assurances on dissolution of the Lok Sabha	8.12 On dissolution of the Lok Sabha, all assurances, promises or undertakings pending implementation are scrutinized by the new Committee on Government Assurances for selection of such of them as are of considerable public importance. The Committee then submits a report to the Lok Sabha with a specific recommendation regarding the assurances to be dropped or retained for implementation by the Government.

**Annexure I**

**MINUTES**

**TWELFTH SITTING**

**MINUTES OF THE SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT  
ASSURANCES (2014-15) HELD ON 21.7.2015 IN COMMITTEE ROOM 'B',  
PARLIAMENT HOUSE ANNEXE, NEW DELHI**

The Committee sat from 1500 hours to 1815 hours on Tuesday, 21 July, 2015.

**PRESENT**

Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal Nishank — *Chairperson*

**MEMBERS**

2. Shri Rajendra Agrawal
3. Shri E. Ahamed
4. Shri Bahadur Singh Koli
5. Shri Prahlad Singh Patel
6. Shri Sunil Kumar Singh
7. Shri K.C. Venugopal

**SECRETARIAT**

- |                         |   |                            |
|-------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Shri R.S. Kambo      | — | <i>Joint Secretary</i>     |
| 2. Shri U.B.S. Negi     | — | <i>Director</i>            |
| 3. Shri T.S. Rangarajan | — | <i>Additional Director</i> |
| 4. Shri Kulvinder Singh | — | <i>Committee Officer</i>   |

*Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation*

1. Smt. Vijay Laxmi Joshi, Secretary (DW&S)
2. Shri Saraswati Prasad, Joint Secretary
3. Shri Satyabrata Sahu, Joint Secretary
4. Smt. Pritima Gupta, Director (IFD)
5. Shri Rajesh Kumar, Director (Water & Parliament)

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*Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs*

1. Shri A. Manoharan, Deputy Secretary
2. Shri A.B. Acharya, Under Secretary

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2. The Committee then took oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation regarding pending assurances from 10th session of 15th Lok Sabha to 3rd session of 16th Lok Sabha. The Committee reviewed all the 07 assurances of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation as mentioned below:—

(i) **USQ 5530 dated 10.05.2012 regarding World Bank Project on Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (S. No. 1).**

The Committee noted that a concept note for obtaining assistance of Rs. 5000 crore from the World Bank to support the rural water supply and sanitation programme in 08 States which are lagging in coverage of piped water supply in rural areas has been formulated which was at the examination stage in the Government of India. The representative of the Ministry informed the Committee that at the time of reply the said proposal was at examination stage and now the project has started. Originally the project was suppose to start in 08 States but finally when it was sent for approval of Cabinet it was started in four States only. The Committee desired that the Implementation Report of the assurance be furnished accordingly.

(ii) **Calling Attention dated 21.05.2012 by (Shri Shish Ram Ola, M.P.) regarding Situation Arising due to lack of Drinking Water in Jhunjhanu and Chaura Districts of Rajasthan (S. No. 2).**

The Committee were informed that Implement statement of the above assurance has already been sent to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs. The Committee desired that the said Implementation statement be laid on the Table of the House expeditiously.

(iii) **USQ 3665 dated 13.02.2014 regarding Bio-Toilets (S. No. 3).**

As regard to the above assurance it was informed that the information obtained from the States/UTs regarding the number of bio-digester toilets constructed was sent to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs for being laid on the Table of the House. The representative of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs confirmed the receipt of the Implementation Report. The Committee, therefore desired that the said Implementation Report be laid in the current session itself.

(iv) **USQ 894 dated 27.11.2014 regarding Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (S. No. 5) and USQ 4294 dated 18.12.2014 regarding States under Swachh Bharat Mission (S. No. 7).**

The Committee were informed that the World Bank project to support sanitation programme was initially conceived for five States (MP, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Odisha & Chhattisgarh) with an estimated project cost of US\$ 500 Million over a period of 5 years. However, on subsequent deliberation, in order to align the World bank project with the ongoing Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) (SBM(G) programme, the project has been scaled up to cover the entire country with a financial envelop of US\$ 1.5 billion (Rs. 9500 crore) over five years. The revised project designed was approved in the Ministry on 5th May, 2015. Therefore, the proposal was discussed in the Screening Committee meeting of D/o Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance on 22.06.2015. The D/o Economic Affairs has recommended the proposal *vide* their

letter no. 3/14/2014-PB-III dated 09.07.2015 and the World Bank *vide* their letter dated 10.07.2015 has accepted the request of D/o Economic Affairs. The Project will support the ongoing SBM(G) programme by incentivizing the States based on their performance. The World Bank will support reorientation of programme to a more results-oriented one and strengthen the implementation and delivery mechanism of the SBM(G) at the State and district levels, will be used in the SBM(G) programme expenditure. The Bank credit will work through GOI systems certain Performance Indicators are being designed. These indicators are being finalised after discussion with the State Government and the World Bank Team.

**(v) USQ 4174 dated 18.12.2014 regarding Shortage of Drinking Water (SLNo. 6)**

As regarding to the above assurance, the Committee were informed that a letter seeking information in this regard was sent to State Government of Rajasthan on 10.01.2015. However, no reply has been received from the State. Accordingly, approval of Hon'ble MoS(DWS) has been taken by this Ministry for extension of six months' time period (07.04.2015 to 06.10.2015) for fulfillment of assurance. In the meantime, State Government is again being requested to provide the Information in this regard.

The representative of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation then withdrew.

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A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept.

*The Committee then adjourned.*

MINUTES

ELEVENTH SITTING

MINUTES OF THE SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT  
ASSURANCES (2015-2016)

(SIXTEENTH LOKSABHA)

(05.05.2016)

The Committee sat from 1500 hours to 1630 hours in Committee Room "D",  
Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal "Nishank" — *Chairperson*

MEMBERS

2. Shri Rajendra Agrawal
3. Shri Bahadur Singh Koli
4. Shri Prahlad Singh Patel
5. Shri C.R. Patil

SECRETARIAT

- |                         |   |                            |
|-------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Shri R.S. Kambo      | — | <i>Joint Secretary</i>     |
| 2. Shri S.C. Chaudhary  | — | <i>Director</i>            |
| 3. Shri T.S. Rangarajan | — | <i>Additional Director</i> |
| 4. Shri S.L. Singh      | — | <i>Deputy Secretary</i>    |

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At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee and apprised them regarding the day's agenda. Thereafter, the Committee considered and adopted the following five draft Reports:

- (i) Thirty-First Report regarding "Review of pending Assurances pertaining to the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways".
- (ii) Thirty-Second Report regarding "Review of pending Assurances pertaining to the Department of Space".
- (iii) Thirty-Third Report regarding "Review of pending Assurances pertaining to the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation".
- (iv) Thirty-Fourth Report regarding "Request for Dropping of Assurances (Acceded to)".
- (v) Thirty-Fifth Report regarding "Request for Dropping of Assurances (Not acceded to)".

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*The Committee then adjourned.*

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