

STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(2018-2019)

56

SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA

MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION

*[Action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the
Fifty-first Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on "Swachh Bharat Mission - Gramin in States/UTs"
of the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation]*

FIFTY SIXTH REPORT



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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Fifty-first Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on "Swachh Bharat Mission - Gramin in States/UTs"
of the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation]*

Presented to Lok Sabha on 31.12.2018

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 31.12.2018



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT (2018-2019)

Dr. P. Venugopal -- *Chairperson*

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3. Smt. Sajda Ahmed
4. Shri Kirti Azad
5. Smt. Renuka Butta
6. Shri Harishchandra Deoram Chavan
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15. Dr. Anbumani Ramadoss
16. Shri Jugal Kishore Sharma
17. Dr. Yashwant Singh
18. Dr. Naramalli Sivaprasad
19. Vacant[^]
20. Shri Ladu Kishore Swain
21. Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tasa

RAJYA SABHA

22. Smt. Shanta Chhetri
23. Shri Samsher Singh Dullo
24. Shri Surendra Singh Nagar^{\$}
25. Shri Prashanta Nanda
26. Shri Narayan Lal Panchariya
27. Shri Naranbhai J. Rathwa
28. Shri A.K. Selvaraj
29. Shri Ajay Pratap Singh
30. Shri K.T.S. Tulsi
31. Shri Lal Sinh Vadodia

SECRETARIAT

- | | | |
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| 1. Shri Abhijit Kumar | - | Additional Secretary |
| 2. Shri S. Chatterjee | - | Director |
| 3. Smt. B. Visala | - | Additional Director |
| 4. Shri Satish Kumar | - | Senior Committee Assistant |

[^] Vacant due to resignation of Shri Balka Suman from the Membership of Lok Sabha
w.e.f. 17.12.2018

^{\$} Nominated to the Committee w.e.f. 19.11.2018 vice Shri Javed Ali Khan

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Rural Development (2018-19) having been authorized by the Committee to present the Report on their behalf, present the Fifty-sixth Report on the action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifty-first Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development (16th Lok Sabha) on "Swachh Bharat Mission -Gramin in States/UTs" of the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation.

2. The Forty-fifth Report was presented to Lok Sabha/laid in Rajya Sabha on 19.07.2018. Replies of the Government to all the recommendations contained in the Report were received on 23 October, 2018.

3. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their sitting held on 27 December, 2018.

4. An analysis of the action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifty-first Report of the Committee (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) is given in **Appendix-II.**

NEW DELHI;
27 December, 2018
06 Pausa 1940 (Saka)

DR. P. VENUGOPAL
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Rural Development

CHAPTER I

REPORT

This Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development (2018-19) deals with the action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in their Fifty-first Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on "Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin (SBM-G) in States/UTs" of the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation.

2. The Fifty-first Report was presented to Lok Sabha on 19.07.2018 and was laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on the same date. The Report contained 14 Observations/Recommendations.

3. Action Taken Notes in respect of all the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Report have been received from the Government. These have been examined and categorized as follows: -

- (i) Observations/Recommendations which have been accepted by the Government:
Serial Nos. 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9, 2.10, 2.11, 2.12, 2.13 and 2.14

Total:13
Chapter-II

- (ii) Observations/Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of replies of the Government:
Serial No. NIL

Total: NIL
Chapter-III

- (iii) Observations/Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee:
Serial Nos. 2.6

Total: 03
Chapter-IV

- (iv) Observations/Recommendations in respect of which final replies of the Government are still awaited:
Serial No. NIL

Total:00
Chapter-V

4. The Committee desire that replies to recommendations made in the Chapter-I of this Report may be furnished to the Committee expeditiously.

5. The Committee will now deal with action taken by the Government on some of their Observations/Recommendations that require reiteration or merit comments.

A. Sanitation Coverage of Lagging behind States

[Recommendation Serial No. 2.3 (Para No.3)]

6. In the context of sanitation coverage of lagging behind States, the Committee had recommended as under:-

"Sanitation Coverage of Lagging behind States. The Committee while undergoing the sanitation coverage across the States found that the performance of some of the States i.e. Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Odisha etc. are very low. Appalled by the slackness of sanitation coverage in these States, the Committee enquired from the Ministry about the state of affairs, in response to which the Ministry informed that they are aware of it and have given special emphasis to the said States through various innovative measures. In this context, Secretary of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation candidly admitted before the Committee about the dismal performance of bigger States and assured the Committee that the Government will take all necessary steps and will provide extra budgetary resources also to these States to improve the situation. The Committee observe that the efforts made by the Government are not complete if the issue of awareness generation is left behind in this demand driven programme across the States for a pan-India increase in sanitation coverage. In view of the above, the Committee are of the firm view that the Ministry should pay more attention towards pace of sanitation in the low performing States like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Odisha on war footing. The Committee would also like to be apprised of the follow up action by the Ministry in this regard."

7. The Ministry in their action taken reply have stated as under :-

"Ministry has given special emphasis to the States of Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh. Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, took a video conference with District Collectors from these four focus States namely, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha and Jammu and Kashmir on March 13th, 2018. At this video conference, the Hon'ble Prime Minister emphasized that there could be no greater inspiration for completing this task, than the 150th anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. He urged for teams to be formed at the district level to monitor progress. Also several review meetings along with Video Conferencing and field visits has been organized. Rural sanitation coverage has been significantly improved in these lagging State. Jammu & Kashmir has already been declared ODF. As on 16.10.2018, the sanitation coverage in Bihar has reached 76.19%, sanitation coverage in Odisha has reached 67.05% and sanitation Coverage of Uttar Pradesh has reached 99.78%. Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation is also in the process of raising Extra Budgetary Resources of Rs. 15,000 crore to provide the financial requirements of the State Governments in order to achieve the target of 100% ODF."

8. Expressing concern over the slow pace of sanitation coverage particularly in the States of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha and Jammu & Kashmir, the Committee had recommended in their original Report that the Ministry should pay more attention towards pace of sanitation coverage in lagging behind States. The Ministry in their Action Taken Reply inter alia informed that various measures like regular review meetings and Video Conferences are organized with these States. Hon'ble Prime Minister also took a video conference with District Collectors of these four States for improvement in sanitation coverage. The Ministry also informed that Jammu & Kashmir has already been declared ODF and as on 16.10.2018, the sanitation coverage in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Odisha has increased to 99.78%, 76.19 % and 67.05 % respectively.

While appreciating the fact that the Ministry has taken various steps to accelerate the pace of sanitation coverage of the States lagging behind, the Committee, again urges the Ministry to take all possible steps for improvement of sanitation coverage in the low performing States like Bihar and Odisha in a time bound manner for effective implementation of the Scheme and apprise the Committee in this regard.

B. Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs)

[Recommendation Serial No. 2.6 (Para No.6)]

9. In the context of Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs), the Committee had recommended as under:-

"As per the goal of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), the Government is committed to achieve the dream of "Swachh Bharat" by October, 2019, which indeed is a noble and welfare vision for the health and well-being of the citizens' of the Country. The Committee, delving deep, into the bottlenecks faced by the Ministry in the realization of the goal could find that among major challenges, the type and sizes of rural houses also threw constraints like (water availability, sewer feasibility issues etc.) in constructing individual household latrines. Therefore, the Committee are of the opinion that to ward off such challenges, MDWS should, instead, concentrate on the idea of construction of more Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs) at designated places with proper infrastructure that could cater to large population. The information by the Ministry shows that the progress of construction of Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs) is not very encouraging. The Ministry must examine the reasons for such a poor response to the Community Sanitary Complexes keeping in view the issues of maintenance and sustainability of such Complexes also. The Committee also found that wherever operational, these CSCs were being run by the Gram Panchayats. It was also felt by the Committee that modalities can be devised by the MDWS to provide due incentives to the Gram Panchayats for maintenance of CSCs so that non-sustenance of such complexes do not take place. In view of the above, the Committee strongly recommends the Ministry to construct more CSCs alongwith developing a mechanism of incentivizing the GPs for maintenance of such CSCs."

10. The Ministry in their action taken reply have stated as under :-

"Ordinarily Sanitary Complexes are to be constructed only when there is lack of space in the village for construction of household toilets, and only on the specific demand of the Gram Panchayats, after ensuring that adequate Operation and Maintenance arrangements are in place. Operation and maintenance of Community Sanitary Complexes is a challenge which is met through constant follow up with States, urging them to ensure proper O&M through Gram Panchayats. The ongoing behavior change campaign is also likely to lead to change in community-wide sanitation behaviours which generates a social mobilization for upkeep of sanitation infrastructure of the village as well."

11. Keeping in view the various bottleneck like water availability, sewer feasibility issues etc. in constructing Individual Household Latrines (IHHL), the Committee felt that to ward off such challenges, Ministry should concentrate on the idea of more Community Sanitary Complexes at designated places with proper infrastructure that could cater to large population. Therefore, the Committee had strongly recommended the Ministry to construct more CSCs alongwith developing a mechanism of incentivizing the Gram Panchayats for maintenance of such CSCs. The Committee regret to note the casual manner in which the recommendation of the Committee is taken by the Ministry which is evident from the reply furnished by them which merely states that ordinarily Sanitary Complexes are to be constructed only when there is lack of space in the village for construction of household toilets, and only on the specific demand of the Gram Panchayats, after ensuring that adequate Operation and Maintenance arrangements are in place.

The Committee are unhappy that the Ministry has failed to realize the gravity and intention of the recommendation which aims at having a pragmatic approach for solving a large scale problem by providing a viable alternative to the villages where providing/constructing Individual Household with water/latrines pose various challenges. It is also noteworthy to mention that the Ministry has remained silent on the issue of incentivizing the GPs for such CSCs.

Therefore, the Committee strongly reiterate its earlier recommendation and urge the Ministry to look into the matter of construction of CSCs with a fresher approach and also devise some mechanism for incentivizing the GPs for maintenance of such CSCs. The Committee may also be apprised of the follow up action in this regard.

C. Creation of Job Resources

[Recommendation Serial No. 2.10 (Para No. 10)]

12. With regard to creation of job resources under Solid and Liquid Waste Management, the Committee had recommended as under:-

"The Committee while taking note of the nitty - gritty involved in Solid and Liquid Waste Management in regard to the SBM (G) are of the view that there is a huge potential for employment generation associated with this facet of the SBM (G). In accordance with the information provided by the Ministry, there are various avenues for tapping human resources for generating employment alongwith revenue such as biomass plants, using plastics for road construction and setting up irrigation systems to reuse grey water etc. The need of the hour is to create due awareness in the rural youths to take up such solid waste management activities through strategic policy measures and, thus, the Committee desire that MDWS formulate new mechanism for pushing through the aim of employment generation under SBM (G) as part of long term sustainability of the Yojana."

13. The Ministry in their action taken reply have stated as under :-

"Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) has huge potential for employment generation. Keeping this in mind, Ministry has launch, GOBAR-DHAN scheme, which proposes to cover 700 projects across the country in 2018-19. The scheme will be implemented in two phases i.e, 350 projects in first half of the year and rest in the second half. The States may choose to develop at least one project per district or as many viable projects as possible to achieve effective bio-waste management in the villages. States are taking-up SLWM Projects based on their need."

14. The Committee is aware that there is a huge potential for employment generation associated with Solid and Liquid Waste Management. The Committee had, therefore, desired that the Ministry formulate new mechanism for pushing through the aim of employment generation under SBM (G) as part of long term sustainability of the Yojana. In their action taken reply, the Ministry *inter alia* informed the Committee that Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) has huge potential for employment generation and keeping this in mind, the Ministry has launched, GOBAR-DHAN scheme, which proposes to cover 700 projects across the country in 2018-19. The Ministry also informed that the scheme will be implemented in two phase i.e. 350 projects in first half of the year and rest in the second half and the States may choose to develop at least one project per district or as many viable projects as possible to achieve effective bio-waste management in the villages.

While appreciating the steps taken by the Ministry, the Committee desire that a time bound plan is needed to be put in operation involving all stake holders for completion of 700 projects under GOBAR-DHAN scheme for employment generation in rural areas. The Committee would also like to be apprised of the progress made in this regard.

CHAPTER II

RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

Recommendation (Serial No. 2.1, Para No. 1)

The Committee observe that the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) was launched 32 years back in 1986 with a view to have a nationwide focus on rural sanitation. The programme was subsequently restructured as Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) in 1999 and again as Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan in 2012. To significantly upscale the programme and bring the nations focus on the issue of sanitation, the Government of India had again restructured the programme and launched it as Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) on 2nd October, 2014 to accelerate efforts to achieve universal sanitation coverage, improve cleanliness and eliminate Open Defecation in India by 2nd October, 2019. The concept of Swachh Bharat Mission (G) is to focus on behaviour change and provide sanitation facilities to every family in the rural areas, including toilets, solid and liquid waste disposal systems and also motivate sustainable sanitation for overall village cleanliness and improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas. In the above context, the Committee are of the view that the dream of father of Nation for total sanitation for all and a clean India is still elusive. The Committee observe that safe sanitation and cleanliness is most important for physical well-being and a healthy environment of every society. It has bearing on public and personal hygiene. It is essential for everyone to understand the positive impact of cleanliness, hygiene, sanitation on the eco-system and also the various diseases that are caused due to poor hygienic conditions. The Committee are of the view that perfect sanitation makes an 'ideal village'. Therefore, the Committee strongly feel the need for ensuring all steps needed to be taken to achieve the desired objectives of universal sanitation coverage and eliminate open defecation in India by 2nd October, 2019 and urges upon the Ministry to expedite its efforts for attaining the said goal and thereby paying befitting tribute to the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, on his 150th birth anniversary.

Reply of the Government

Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) was launched w.e.f 02.10.2014 by addressing the bottlenecks of the earlier rural sanitation programme with the aim to achieve universal sanitation coverage in rural areas of the country and to improve general cleanliness in the villages. Under SBM (G) programme, focus has been shifted on achievement of Open Defecation Free villages from construction of toilets. Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation is endeavouring to achieve the objectives of Swachh Bharat by 2nd October, 2019 in coordination with State Governments by bringing about positive behaviour change among people towards sanitation and encouraging construction of safe and eco-friendly onsite sanitation technology to avoid environment hazard. With the launch of SBM (G), the sanitation coverage in rural areas has been substantially increased to 95.11% as on 16.10.2018 from 38.70% as on 2.10.2014.. 530 Districts, 5,140 Blocks, 2,32,369 GPs and 5,13,473 Villages have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) as on 16.10.2018. As on date, 25 States/UTs namely Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Gujarat, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Meghalaya, D & N Haveli, Punjab, Mizoram, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, A & N Islands, Lakshadweep, Andhra Pradesh, Nagaland, J & K, Tamilnadu, Manipur, Puducherry and MP have been declared ODF and remaining States are striving towards achievement of ODF status by the scheduled timeline.

Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation is also emphasizing on various ODF Sustainability intervention in order to ensure sustainable use of toilets under the programme. Guidelines on ODF sustainability has also been issued by the Ministry to the States.

Positive impact of improved sanitation conditions on health and economy has already been observed in various reports publish by UNICEF, WHO etc.

- UNICEF estimates that a household in an ODF villages in India save Rs.50,000 every year.
- As per study done by Bill and Milinda Gate Foundation (BMGF) households in an ODF villages in India have significantly better health indicators.
- As per study done by World Health Organization ([WHO](#)) Improved sanitation, especially by way of access to household toilets under Swachh Bharat Mission, has helped avert 1.8 lakh deaths due to diarrhea since 2014.

[O.M. No. H.11011(15)/4/2018-SBM dated 23 October, 2018]

Recommendation (Serial No. 2.2, Para No. 2)

The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MDWS) have claimed about 84 % of sanitation coverage in the rural areas of the Country as on 24th May, 2018. However, contrary to the figures being projected by the Ministry, the Committee while examining the subject were of the view that the sanitation coverage figures seemed to be more on "Paper" but the actual progress at the ground level is very lethargic. Even a village with 100% household toilets cannot be declared ODF till all the inhabitants start using them. The main thrust of the Government should be on the usage of toilets as mere building of toilets alone is not sufficient for the realization of actual vision of an ODF country. The visible reality through the experiences reveal that much more is needed to be done so as to obtain the "behavioural change" in rural populace to attain the real motive behind the programme. In wake of this serious concern, the Committee strongly recommends MDWS to bring about a radical transformation in the "behavioural" aspects of the rural masses by inculcating in them a sense of hygiene and well being through mass extensive awareness campaigns and other suitable mechanisms, so that the gap in the figures projected and the ground reality may be abridged for the betterment of the country. The Committee may also be duly apprised of the new initiatives taken in this regard.

Reply of the Government

Information, Education and Communication (IEC) is an extremely important component of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) that lays the basis for successful implementation of the programme. It serves as a platform for informing, educating and persuading people to realize their roles, responsibilities and benefits accruing from investing in right sanitation practices. IEC play a very critical role in bringing behavior change on various aspects of safe sanitation, creating effective demand, usage and links to health and hygiene. The role of IEC in Demand generation for sanitary facilities is well recognized. The Sanitation programme for its success and sustainability requires empowered, well aware and skilled stakeholders capable of planning, implementation, operation, maintenance and management of sanitation schemes. The focus of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is on behaviour change of people to adopt safe sanitation and hygiene. In order to educate the people, the programme lays emphasis on community involvement. Up to 8% of total resources can be spent on

Information, Education and Communication (IEC) - of these 5% are to be spent at the State and district levels. The States have been advised to spend at least 60% of IEC funds for inter-personal communication (IPC) activities. Many States are focusing on community approach, wherein the people are directly triggered and made aware about the importance of sanitation and hygiene using some triggering tools. Besides, conventional IEC tools are also used to educate the people. Trainings of Collectors and key stakeholders are being done regularly on people's education. Conventional IEC approaches like posters, pamphlets, wall writing, etc. may be undertaken but they have limited appeal and impact. The best way to create impact has been to follow a holistic approach that empowers communities through participatory, methodologies, which 'trigger' the minds of the community members to take informed decisions regarding their sanitation status. The communication at community level can be supplemented by a mass media Behavior Change Communication (BCC) initiative, which focuses on changing social and cultural norms regarding open defecation and maintaining a clean environment, which will not only change behaviors, but most importantly, support sustainability of the behavior change.

Massive media campaigns have been organized at National level using Audio Visual (TV) and Audio (Radio). States are also carrying out IEC campaign. Social media is being used extensively. There is a national Swachh Bharat Group on Hike App, with representatives from all the States and selected districts. Happenings on the field across the country are shared on a daily basis. The Ministry also actively uses the twitter handle (@swachhbharat) and Facebook (Swachh Bharat Mission). The website of the Ministry (ww.mdws.gov.in) has also been upgraded as a medium for real-time cross sharing of best practices.

The following awareness campaigns recently have been launched under SBM(G) :-

(a) Swachhata Hi Seva

Prime Minister announced the start of "Swachhata Hi Seva" (SHS) campaign on 15 Sept 2018. He interacted with more than 15 locations and 2,15,985 Community Service Centers (CSC). Later on, he participated in Swachhata shramdaan at Baba Sahib Ambedkar Higher Secondary School in Paharganj, New Delhi. The initiative also celebrated the completion of 4 years of Swachh Bharat Mission. The fortnightly campaign focused on-

- Re-energizing the Swachh Bharat Jan Andolan
- Accelerating the SBM progress in final stages
- Reinforcing the concept of '*Sanitation as Everyone's Business*'
- Wider and larger citizens mobilization

Aiming at facilitating a jan-andolan for Swachhata, numerous organizations and people from various walks of life participated in the campaign. The fortnight campaign witnessed robust participation from top level political leaderships, schools, Swachhagrahis, railways, corporate, so on and so forth. To mobilize the masses, the Prime Minister wrote personalized letter to around 2000 citizens from different walks of life inviting them to join the 'Swachhata Hi Seva Movement' and strengthen the commitment towards Swachh Bharat Mission.

(b) Village triggering and Inter Personal Communication:

Trained Swachhagrahis undertake village triggering where importance of sanitation, need for collective action to attain ODF outcomes and information on technical options is provided to communities. They also visit households to discuss in detail about the importance of sanitation and action needed to improve the sanitation and hygiene status of their households.

(c) Darwaza Bandh Media Campaigns (Electronic, Radio & Social Media)

Aiming at Behavior Change, an aggressive mass media campaign titled 'Darwaza Bandh' featuring Amitabh Bachchan to promote continued toilet use especially by men has been launched. The campaign includes 5 TV and Radio spots in 9 languages including Hindi and has been successfully launched on the mass media across the country.

(d) Shaucha Singh Radio Campaigns (Radio & Social Media)

For busting myths & age old traditions related to Open Defecation (OD), special Radio campaign aimed at Behaviour Change have been designed and launched around a central character, Salesman *Shaucha Singh* who educates, informs and create mass awareness on the importance of Safe Sanitation & ODF.

(e) Swachhata Rath

Roll out of 'Swachhata Rath' across the villages proved to be a very effective IEC strategy for engaging community members using IPC and IEC materials primarily Audio-Visual (AVs) and printed panels with key messages on various themes. Rathes are mobile IEC Vans usually mounted on mini-Trucks equipped with LED Panels, audio System, Printed panels/Creative etc on the van. Nukkad Natak team, Folk artists, Anchor and technical support team also accompany the Rath. More than 1200 Swachhata Rathes ran across the country as part of various SBM-G campaigns.

[O.M. No. H.11011(15)/4/2018-SBM dated 23 October, 2018]

Recommendation (Serial No. 2.3, Para No. 3)

Sanitation Coverage of Lagging behind States. The Committee while undergoing the sanitation coverage across the States found that the performance of some of the States i.e. Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Odisha etc. are very low. Appalled by the slackness of sanitation coverage in these States, the Committee enquired from the Ministry about the state of affairs, in response to which the Ministry informed that they are aware of it and have given special emphasis to the said States through various innovative measures. In this context, Secretary of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation candidly admitted before the Committee about the dismal performance of bigger States and assured the Committee that the Government will take all necessary steps and will provide extra budgetary resources also to these States to improve the situation. The Committee observe that the efforts made by the Government are not complete if the issue of awareness generation is left behind in this demand driven programme across the States for a pan-India increase in sanitation coverage. In view of the above, the Committee are of the firm view that the Ministry should pay more attention towards pace of sanitation in the low performing States like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Odisha on war footing. The Committee would also like to be apprised of the follow up action by the Ministry in this regard.

Reply of the Government

Ministry has given special emphasis to the States of Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh. Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, took a video conference with District Collectors from these four focus States namely, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha and Jammu and Kashmir on March 13th, 2018. At this video conference, the Hon'ble Prime Minister emphasized that there could be no greater inspiration for completing this task, than the 150th anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. He urged for teams to be formed at the district level to monitor progress. Also several review meetings along with Video Conferencing and field visits has been organized. Rural sanitation coverage has been significantly improved in these lagging State.

Jammu & Kashmir has already been declared ODF. As on 16.10.2018, the sanitation coverage in Bihar has reached 76.19%, sanitation coverage in Odisha has reached 67.05% and sanitation Coverage of Uttar Pradesh has reached 99.78%. Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation is also in the process of raising Extra Budgetary Resources of Rs. 15,000 crore to provide the financial requirements of the State Governments in order to achieve the target of 100% ODF.

[O.M. No. H.11011(15)/4/2018-SBM dated 23 October, 2018]

Comments of the Committee

(Please see Paragraph No. 8 of Chapter I of the Report)

Recommendation (Serial No. 2.4, Para No. 4)

The Committee are of the view that no amount of infrastructural development under SBM (G) will sustain ODF until and unless the issue of durability and quality of construction of toilets is taken due care of. The Committee are wary of the poor nature of construction and low quality of raw materials being used in the construction of toilets under SBM (G) as found by Members themselves and through different feed-backs. It is a serious cause of concern and the Committee, thus, presses upon the Ministry to ensure that quality of raw materials used for construction of toilets under SBM (G) are of a good standard commensurate with the amount being spent as incentive to the beneficiaries without any compromise.

Reply of the Government

Maintaining quality of the toilets is utmost priority of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) (SBM-G), besides bringing about a positive behavior change among people towards sanitation. SBM-G programme emphasizes on adopting safe sanitation technology depending on topography, ground water level, soil conditions etc. especially on twin leach pit toilets, which is successful in major parts of the country. The Ministry has already issued various guidelines, advisories on safe toilet technology to all the stakeholders and implementing agencies. Under SBM (G), incentive has been increased from Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 12,000/- to construct good quality toilets. Advisory has been issued to States/UTs for regular inspection of toilet construction, by the officials. Masons have been trained in each District to promote and maintain good quality toilets. Continuous monitoring is done through Nigrani Samitis. Officers of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation regularly visit States for on spot verification. In addition, a panel of National Monitors has also been made which includes experts working the water & Sanitation sector. They go to the states to review the quality of Implementation. Ministry have conducted 'Swachh Survekshan-Gramin' 2018. National Annual Rural Sanitation Survey(NARSS) by Independent Verification Agency(IVA) has also done a survey under World Bank support in 2017-18.

[O.M. No. H.11011(15)/4/2018-SBM dated 23 October, 2018]

Recommendation (Serial No. 2.5, Para No. 5)

Deletion of Defunct Toilets data from the portal to have sound credibility on the ODF data, survey and regular re-survey needs to be done in order to identify and rectify the defunct toilets over a period of time. The inclusion of the number of toilet in the data does not reveal a real picture of ODF until and unless the "coverage" data and "usable" data in regard to the functional toilets are same. Taking note of this, the Committee recommends the Ministry to review its data time to time and delete the number of defunct toilets from the list to have a real picture of constructed and functional toilets in the country.

Reply of the Government

62.45 lakh household toilets were found defunct or dysfunctional during the base line survey (2012-13) conducted by the State Governments. These toilets are not eligible for provision of incentives under the SBM (G) scheme. However, making them functional is essential to achieve ODF status. States have been asked to cover these defunct/dysfunction toilets through various sources such as 14th Finance Commission Grant, mobilization of community, Swachh Bharat Kosh, CSR, India Development Foundation of Overseas Indians (IDF-OI) etc. Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation reviews the data in respect of dysfunctional toilets in IMIS on regular basis in coordination with the State Governments and takes necessary steps to clean all such data that are not actually exists in the ground and to report conversion of the dysfunctional toilets in IMIS. As on 16.10.2018, 48.88 lakh dysfunctional toilets have already been converted into functional ones and reported in IMIS of SBM (G). The Ministry also focuses behavior change of the people for self-construction of such dysfunctional toilets and capacity building of the field functionaries for retrofitting of such toilets. For ensuring continued usage of toilets, beneficiaries are also being advised to maintain the toilets on their own.

[O.M. No. H.11011(15)/4/2018-SBM dated 23 October, 2018]

Recommendation (Serial No. 2.7, Para No. 7)

While appreciating the information furnished by the Ministry during the course of examination of SBM (G) regarding its claim that 77% households in rural India have access to toilets and about 93% of them use toilets regularly, the Committee feel that if the findings of the survey are to be believed, the situation looks very encouraging. However, it has been observed in the past that fall back rate of ODF declared villages were very high, either due to filing of wrong information regarding attaining of ODF or due to non-sustainability of toilets, such villages reverted back to open defecation, thus rendering the entire exercise futile, while on data, they remain ODF. Therefore, the Committee strongly recommends that the Ministry must collect the information on ODF declared villages accurately on continuous basis either through institutional mechanism or through resurvey of these areas. The independent flow of such information from the local institutions of people like PRIs may also enhance the accuracy of facts.

Reply of the Government

The Ministry has issued Guidelines for Open Defecation Free (ODF) verification dated 3rd September, 2015. The guidelines prescribe at least two verifications to be carried out to verify the ODF status. The first verification is carried out within three months of the declaration. Thereafter, in order to ensure sustainability of ODF, one more verification is carried out after around six months of first verification. The States

are also encouraged to conduct annual sustainability verification for further ensuring sustainability. State Governments are conducting ODF verification using different processes. Some States are conducting ODF verification through inter-district teams. ODF declared and verified Villages are being entered on Online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) maintained by Ministry, which is in public domain. The MIS is also being suitably upgraded to capture the 2nd level and sustainability verification conducted by the States. Continuous monitoring is done through Nigrani Samitis. ODF villages are prioritised under other Government Schemes. ODF Sustainability Plans have been captured in Annual Implementation Plans. Special monitoring for ODF sustainability have been started. States have been advised to set up ODF sustainability cell to focus of ODF sustainability intervention taken up by the implementing agencies. Ministry is regularly conducting National Annual Rural Sanitation Survey (NARSS) by Independent Verification Agency(IVA) under World Bank support.

[O.M. No. H.11011(15)/4/2018-SBM dated 23 October, 2018]

Recommendation (Serial No. 2.8, Para No. 8)

At a time, when the major parts of the Country are under severe water shortage, the idea of attaining ODF status for 100 % sanitation coverage across the nation seems farcical. Availability of water resource is of utmost importance and mere construction of toilets without water is of no use and wastage of resources. The Committee, while taking into cognizance of such alarming situation calls upon the MDWS to look into the matter earnestly and ensure that alongwith construction of toilets, availability of water is mandatorily done. The Committee feel that the priority of Government should not be limited to the construction of infrastructure only but also be pragmatic enough to give priority to the essential needs for toilet usages. Therefore, the Committee strongly recommend the Ministry to prioritize the provision of water availability along with the construction of toilets under SBM and apprise the Committee of actual figures of toilets constructed having water facilities.

Reply of the Government

Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), the incentive for individual toilet has been increased from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000, for water arrangement and provision for hand-washing and cleaning. The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) and National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) guidelines also provide for convergence towards implementation of the programmes of sanitation and water, and to maximize the availability of water for sanitation purposes. Open Defecation Free (ODF) declared villages are being prioritized for providing Piped Water Supply Schemes (PWS) under NRDWP. Out of 14,29,604 Habitations in ODF declared villages, 11,41,090 Habitations are fully covered with water facility. 4,83,311 habitations have Piped Water Supply Schemes (PWSSs). Also under SBM (G), rural pans are used which uses only 1-2 liters of water for flushing as against 10-15 liter by urban pans- thereby reducing the requirement of water. Also, priority is also being given for utilization of Performance Based Incentive Grants under World Bank supported project, for the purpose of providing water for sanitation to ensure sustainability. As per Swachhata Status Report 2016 of National Sample Survey Office, 93.9 percentage of households were having access to water for use in toilets, out of the households having toilets.

[O.M. No. H.11011(15)/4/2018-SBM dated 23 October, 2018]

Recommendation (Serial No. 2.9, Para No. 9)

The Committee note that the Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) is one of the key components of the programme. To create clean villages, it is essential that the IEC interventions focus on SLWM so as to create a felt need for these activities amongst the rural population. This must lead to the setting up of systems for the scientific disposal of waste in such a way that has a tangible impact on the population. The Committee are of the view that Solid and Liquid Waste Management in States/UTs has traditionally represented a unique challenge in rural areas, as the practice of open and indiscriminate dumping of solid and liquid waste drive severe public health impacts as well as disrupts ecological indicators. The lack of waste segregation and dispersed population have traditionally proved to be roadblocks in bringing economically viable market-based solutions.

The Committee find that in the recent past massive uptake of huge number of SLWM works under MGNREGA etc. has been done but overall setting up of Solid and Liquid Waste Management infrastructure has been disappointing. In view of the above, the Committee feel that our country which is growing at a faster rate also poses new challenges of sanitation. Besides constructing latrines, bringing behavioural changes and achieving ODF etc., the management of Solid and Liquid Waste in rural areas is also a major challenge of sanitation. The Committee find that there are some good examples of solid waste management especially in southern States but Liquid waste management is still an area which is to get the due attention. The Committee are strongly of the view that lack of safe disposal of waste will create contamination and will persistently pose a threat to the health and well being. Therefore, the Committee implores upon MDWS to devise new and effective strategies for yielding better results in terms of solid and liquid waste management associated with the SBM (G).

Reply of the Government

Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) is one of the integral components of SBM(G) and under Liquid Waste Management, activities like low cost drainage, soakage channels/ pits, waste stabilization ponds system, reuse of waste water etc. can be taken up. Depending upon the amount of waste water generated, the State can choose the type of liquid waste management facility they wish to create. Funds for Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities with a cap of Rs. 7/12/15/20 lakh are available for Gram Panchayats having upto 150/300/500/ more than 500 households. Funds are also available under 14th Finance Commission Grants/State funds/CSR Funds etc. may also converge for SLWM purpose Additional funds are also available in World Bank LIS Project being implement in 4 States, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand and Assam.

Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), measures are taken to prevent open defecation and to provide safe disposal of human excreta. This can be done through on-site toilet technologies such as twin-leach pit that do not require underground sewerage system and are much cheaper and equally effective. The choice of technology lies with the end-user, as long as it ensures safe disposal of human excreta. For grey water, the programme encourages to dispose of such liquid waste through soak pit at household levels/GP level so as to avoid the problem like stagnation of water etc. There are also some instances of use of grey water for the purpose of gardening etc. SBM (G) also suggests for collection of waste and segregation of waste at household/GP levels. There is provision for disposal of biodegradable waste through vermin composting which can convert the waste into organic manure. GOBAR-DHAN scheme has also been launched which proposes to cover 700 projects across the country in 2018-19.

The scheme will be implemented in two phases i.e, 350 projects in first half of the year and rest in the second half. The States may choose to develop at least one project per district or as many viable projects as possible to achieve effective bio-waste management in the villages. The programme will be funded under SLWM component of SBM-G. Success Stories under SLWM have been shared on regular basis. Several Workshops have been organized on SLWM to learn and share success stories. One workshop recently held at Gangtok, Sikkim on 5-6 September 2018.

[O.M. No. H.11011(15)/4/2018-SBM dated 23 October, 2018]

Recommendation (Serial No. 2.10, Para No. 10)

The Committee while taking note of the nitty - gritty involved in Solid and Liquid Waste Management in regard to the SBM (G) are of the view that there is a huge potential for employment generation associated with this facet of the SBM (G). In accordance with the information provided by the Ministry, there are various avenues for tapping human resources for generating employment alongwith revenue such as biomass plants, using plastics for road construction and setting up irrigation systems to reuse grey water etc. The need of the hour is to create due awareness in the rural youths to take up such solid waste management activities through strategic policy measures and, thus, the Committee desire that MDWS formulate new mechanism for pushing through the aim of employment generation under SBM (G) as part of long term sustainability of the Yojana.

Reply of the Government

Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) has huge potential for employment generation. Keeping this in mind, Ministry has launch, GOBAR-DHAN scheme, which proposes to cover 700 projects across the country in 2018-19. The scheme will be implemented in two phases i.e, 350 projects in first half of the year and rest in the second half. The States may choose to develop at least one project per district or as many viable projects as possible to achieve effective bio-waste management in the villages. States are taking-up SLWM Projects based on their need.

[O.M. No. H.11011(15)/4/2018-SBM dated 23 October, 2018]

Comments of the Committee

(Please see Paragraph No. 14 of Chapter I of the Report)

Recommendation (Serial No. 2.11, Para No. 11)

The Committee find that during the year 2018-19 (as on 24.05.2018) there was huge unspent balance to the tune of Rs. 9890.84 crore under SBM(G). The Committee are concerned to note that the problem of unspent balance is more prominent in certain States than others under SBM(G). The Committee also find that States like Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttar Pradesh have large amount of unspent balances. For instance, in Uttar Pradesh Rs. 2836.82 crore, in Bihar Rs. 2764.62 crore, in Madhya Pradesh Rs. 866.68 crore, in Assam Rs. 606.30 crore, in Odisha Rs.436.71 crore, in Andhra Pradesh Rs. 420.16 crore are lying unspent. The Committee find broad reasons responsible for unspent balances has been inadequate capacity building at grass root level and existence of revolving funds and leveraging other sources of credit etc. In this connection, the Committee appreciate that Secretary, MoDWS has deposed before the Committee that all these need to be stepped up and MoDWS is working in close coordination with

States and have already undertaken visits in different States. The Committee feel that there is a need to liquidate the huge unspent balance in the above big States by strengthening the implementation constraints and strict monitoring. The Committee also feel that more and more interactions and visits of Secretary, MoDWS are required for liquidating such huge unspent balances in different States. The Committee further recommend the Government that if the State Implementing Agencies are not utilizing the normal allocation, the Central Government may frame out State specific action plan to liquidate the unspent balances.

Reply of the Government

The unspent balance of Rs.9890 crore as on 24.5.2018 was including an amount of Rs. 7500 crore released to the States as on 22.5.2018 and thus seemed to be higher. Further, it has been estimated that at any given time, there is a requirement of working capital of around Rs.5 crore per district for continuing the implementation of programme, which translates to minimum of Rs.3000 crore for 600 districts. It is worthwhile to note that un-spent balance with various States/UTs as on 23.10.2018 is Rs. 4304.04 crores as per IMIS of SBM(G). This Ministry is also regularly following up with the States/UTs to further liquidate their unspent balances. Secretary (DWS), Joint Secretary (Sanitation), Directors and other Officials regularly visit States and review unspent balances. In order to ensure optimum utilization of funds, the requirements of the States are assessed in the Ministry at a regular interval and accordingly release of funds to the States under SBM (G) is reconsidered by the Ministry as per assessment of financial requirements of the States based on their pace of implementation/utilization of funds.

[O.M. No. H.11011(15)/4/2018-SBM dated 23 October, 2018]

Recommendation (Serial No. 2.12, Para No. 12)

Continuing with the issue of unspent balances getting accrued over a period of time in various States due to plethora of reasons, the Committee have taken serious view of the modalities of disbursement of installment of Central Share to the States while the pile of unspent balances are increasing. The Committee are perplexed as to how this can take place if the installments are not released unless the Utilization Certificates (UCs) are duly received by the Central Government. Thus, the Committee, strongly recommends that the installments of central share be strictly released in accordance with the guidelines of SBM (G) only after ascertaining the veracity of UCs and use of unspent balances within stipulated time frame by the States. The Committee may also be apprised of the dates of installment releases by the Centre to the States.

Reply of the Government

Higher unspent balance in States automatically reduces their eligibility for further fund release in the subsequent year. Due to this specific modality and inbuilt provision in the SBM(G) guidelines, States observe better financial discipline. Under SBM (G), funds are released to the States in compliance with provision of GFR and SBM (G) guidelines. Strict monitoring methods are adopted to obtain the progress of each District on real time basis using the online monitoring system. Regular review meetings/Video Conferences etc. are organized by the MDWS to discuss issues relating to implementation of the SBM (G) and utilization of funds. The details is as under: -

Rs. in crore			
S.N.	State Name	Date of release	Release in 2018-19 (Upto 24.5.2018)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	22-5-2018	562.99
2	BIHAR	22-5-2018	2088.18
3	CHHATTISGARH	22-5-2018	83.29
4	JAMMU & KASHMIR	22-5-2018	278.37
5	JHARKHAND	22-5-2018	284.42
6	KARNATAKA	22-5-2018	213.04
7	MADHYA PRADESH	22-5-2018	409.74
8	MIZORAM	22-5-2018	4.98
9	ODISHA	22-5-2018	1052.27
10	UTTAR PRADESH	22-5-2018	2395.65
11	WEST BENGAL	22-5-2018	127.06
			7500.00

[O.M. No. H.11011(15)/4/2018-SBM dated 23 October, 2018]

Recommendation (Serial No. 2.13, Para No. 13)

The Government has taken an important initiative towards sanitation through “Swachh Bharat Abhiyan” and the aim of the scheme is involvement of each and every person in improvement of sanitation of society by October, 2019. Because sanitation is only possible to improve when each and every strata of society take sanitation as own responsibility. Apart from the role of government, there is a need for participation of other entity also like Non-Government organizations (NGO)/Social Organizations etc. The Committee feel that NGOs could play vital role in promoting sanitation in rural sector thereby routing a proper road map for the purpose. The Committee, therefore, urge the Government that there is need to accelerate involvement of all social workers, corporate sector as well as other entities like NGOs, individuals, social organisations in creating awareness and achieving universal sanitation coverage among the rural masses.

Reply of the Government

As per Guidelines of Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin SBM(G), Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) have a catalytic role in the implementation of SBM (G) in the rural areas. They can be considered for active involvement in the Information Education and Communication activities including in triggering leading to demand generation and sustained use of the facilities, in Capacity building, and assistance in construction. In an attempt to make sanitation “everyone’s business”, MDWS has come up with a structured corporate collaboration framework and civil society collaboration framework. These frameworks, along with a focus on engaging partnerships has resulted in strong private sector initiatives in the Mission like Zila Swachh Bharat Preraks in partnership

with the Tata Trusts, under which each district of India is being given a young professional to work with the district administration on accelerating the implementation of SBM-G. The programme also urges for involvement of NGOs in verification of ODF villages. This Ministry has also taken initiative for engagement of various stake holders in behavior change and capacity building activities in laggard districts. 100 Iconic Places for cleaning up have been identified across the Country. Of these, 30 have been taken up. Ministry is working with each Ministries and Departments of the Government of India to prepare a Swachhata Action Plan (SAP), highlighting the key initiatives to mainstream sanitation in their jurisdiction, with a budget line in their budgets. At least two Ministries observe a fortnightly Swachhata Pakhwada, undertaking special Swachhata initiatives

[O.M. No. H.11011(15)/4/2018-SBM dated 23 October, 2018]

Recommendation (Serial No. 2.14, Para No. 14)

The Committee are apprised that periodic review meetings, regular video conferencing etc. are organized to review and monitor the progress of SBM(G) and to suggest corrective measures wherever required to achieve physical and financial objectives. Field visits are also undertaken to oversee the implementation of sanitation programmes particularly in the States which are lagging behind. The Committee are further informed that strict online based monitoring methods have also been adopted to obtain the progress of each District on real time basis using the online monitoring system. While taking note of the various steps taken by the Ministry to monitor SBM(G), the Committee desire that the existing monitoring mechanism should be further strengthened to achieve the set targets within the prescribed time schedule and also to plug the loopholes detected during such inspections/visits in a time bound manner.

Reply of the Government

Secretary (DWS), Joint Secretary (Sanitation), Directors and other Officials regularly visit States for on spot verification. In addition, a panel of National Monitors has also been made which includes experts working the water & Sanitation sector. They go to the states to review the quality of Implementation. Ministry have conducted 'Swachh Survekshan-Gramin' 2018. National Annual Rural Sanitation Survey (NARSS) by Independent Verification Agency(IVA) has also done a survey under World Bank support.

[O.M. No. H.11011(15)/4/2018-SBM dated 23 October, 2018]

Chapter III

RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH THE COMMITTEE DO NOT DESIRE TO PURSUE IN VIEW OF GOVERNMENT'S REPLIES

-NIL-

Chapter IV

RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE

Recommendation (Serial No. 2.6, Para No. 6)

As per the goal of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), the Government is committed to achieve the dream of "Swachh Bharat" by October, 2019, which indeed is a noble and welfare vision for the health and well-being of the citizens' of the Country. The Committee, delving deep, into the bottlenecks faced by the Ministry in the realization of the goal could find that among major challenges, the type and sizes of rural houses also threw constraints like (water availability, sewer feasibility issues etc.) in constructing individual household latrines. Therefore, the Committee are of the opinion that to ward off such challenges, MDWS should, instead, concentrate on the idea of construction of more Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs) at designated places with proper infrastructure that could cater to large population. The information by the Ministry shows that the progress of construction of Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs) is not very encouraging. The Ministry must examine the reasons for such a poor response to the Community Sanitary Complexes keeping in view the issues of maintenance and sustainability of such Complexes also. The Committee also found that wherever operational, these CSCs were being run by the Gram Panchayats. It was also felt by the Committee that modalities can be devised by the MDWS to provide due incentives to the Gram Panchayats for maintenance of CSCs so that non-sustenance of such complexes do not take place. In view of the above, the Committee strongly recommends the Ministry to construct more CSCs alongwith developing a mechanism of incentivizing the GPs for maintenance of such CSCs.

Reply of the Government

Ordinarily Sanitary Complexes are to be constructed only when there is lack of space in the village for construction of household toilets, and only on the specific demand of the Gram Panchayats, after ensuring that adequate Operation and Maintenance arrangements are in place. Operation and maintenance of Community Sanitary Complexes is a challenge which is met through constant follow up with States, urging them to ensure proper O&M through Gram Panchayats. The ongoing behavior change campaign is also likely to lead to change in community-wide sanitation behaviours which generates a social mobilization for upkeep of sanitation infrastructure of the village as well.

[O.M. No. H.11011(15)/4/2018-SBM dated 23 October, 2018]

Comments of the Committee

(Please see Paragraph No. 11 of Chapter I of the Report)

Chapter V

RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH FINAL REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT ARE STILL AWAITED

-NIL-

**NEW DELHI;
27 December, 2018
06 Pausa, 1940 (Saka)**

**DR. P. VENUGOPAL
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Rural Development**

COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT (2018-2019)**MINUTES OF THE FOURTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE HELD ON
THURSDAY, THE 27 DECEMBER, 2018**

The Committee sat from 1500 hrs. to 1520 hrs. in Committee Room 'B', Ground Floor, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

Dr. P. Venugopal - *Chairperson*

MEMBERS**LOK SABHA**

2. Shri Kirti Azad
3. Shri Vijay Kumar Hansdak
4. Shri Jugal Kishore Sharma
5. Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal "Nishank"
6. Shri Prahlad Singh Patel
7. Dr. Yashwant Singh
8. Shri Ajay Misra (Teni)

RAJYA SABHA

9. Shri Ajay Pratap Singh
10. Shri Shamsher Singh Dullo
11. Shri Rathwa Naranbhai Jemlabhai
12. Shri A.K. Selvaraj
13. Shri Prashanta Nanda
14. Shri Lal Sinh Vadodia

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. | Shri Abhijit Kumar | - | Additional Secretary |
| 2. | Shri Shilpi Chatterjee | - | Director |
| 3. | Smt. Emma C. Barwa | - | Deputy Secretary |

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee convened for consideration of four Draft Reports of the Committee on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX Draft Action Taken Report on the subject 'Swachh Bharat Mission - Gramin in States/UTs' XXX XXX XXX pertaining to the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation XXX XXX XXX.

3. The Committee then took up for consideration the following Draft Reports:-

- (i) XXX XXX XXX
- (ii) XXX XXX XXX
- (iii) XXX XXX XXX
- (iv) XXX XXX XXX
- (v) Draft Action taken on the recommendations contained in the Fifty-First Report on 'Swachh Bharat Mission - Gramin in States/UTs' of the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation.
- (vi) XXX XXX XXX

4. Draft Reports were taken up for consideration one-by-one and after discussions, the Committee adopted the Draft Reports at Sl. Nos. XXX XXX (v) XXX. The Committee then authorized the Chairperson to finalize the aforesaid Draft Reports and present the same to the Parliament.

The Committee then adjourned.

APPENDIX - II

[Vide Introduction of Report]

**ANALYSIS OF THE ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT ON THE
RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE FIFTY FIRST REPORT
(16TH LOK SABHA) OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

I.	Total number of recommendations:	14
II.	Recommendations that have been accepted by the Government :	
	Serial Nos. 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9, 2.10, 2.11, 2.12, 2.13 and 2.14	
	Total:	13
	Percentage:	92.85 %
III.	Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's replies :	
	Serial No. - NIL -	
	Total:	00
	Percentage:	0.00 %
IV.	Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee:	
	Serial No. 2.6	
	Total:	01
	Percentage:	7.15 %
V.	Recommendations in respect of which final replies of the Government are still awaited :	
	Serial No. -NIL-	
	Total:	00
	Percentage:	0.00 %