

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES
(2019-20)**

SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI – DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2019-20)

SECOND REPORT



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

December, 2019 / Agrahayana, 1941 (Saka)

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MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI – DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION

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(2019-20)

Presented to Lok Sabha on 5.12.2019
Laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 5.12.2019



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

December, 2019 / Agrahayana, 1941 (Saka)

W. R. C. No. 2

Price : Rs.

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

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COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES
(2019-20)

Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal - **Chairperson**

LOK SABHA

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4. Shri Nandkumar Singh Chauhan
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SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
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| 1. | Dr. Preeti Srivastava | - | <i>Joint Secretary</i> |
| 2. | Shri Raju Srivastava | - | <i>Director</i> |
| 3. | Smt. Shanta B. Datta | - | <i>Committee Officer</i> |

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson, Standing Committee on Water Resources (2019-20) having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present the Second Report on Demands for Grants (2019-20) of the Ministry of Jal Shakti - Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

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

3. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Jal Shakti - Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation on 23.10.2019.

4. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their sitting held on 29.11.2019.

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

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

NEW DELHI
20 November, 2019
29 Kartika, 1941 (Saka)

Dr. SANJAY JAISWAL,
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Water Resources

ABBREVIATIONS

AES	:	Acute Encephalities Syndrome
APL	:	Above Poverty Line
BE	:	Budget Estimate
BPL	:	Below Poverty Line
CSCs	:	Community Sanitary Complexes
DAE	:	Department of Atomic Energy
DDP	:	Desert Development Programme
DDWS	:	Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation
DoWR, RD	:	Department of Water Resources, River
&GR		Development and Ganga Rejuvenation
DPAP	:	Drought Prone Area Programme
DWSM	:	District Water and Sanitation Mission
EBR	:	Extra Budget Resource
EFC	:	Expenditure Finance Committee
FFC	:	Fourteenth Finance Commission
FHTC	:	Functional Household Tap Connection
HADP	:	Hill Area Development Programme
IEC	:	Information, Education and Communication
IHHLs	:	Individual Household Latrines
IMIS	:	Integrated Management Information System
JE	:	Japanese Encephalities
JJM	:	Jal Jeevan Mission
JSA	:	Jal Shakti Abhiyan
NGO	:	Non Government Organisation
NITI	:	National Institution for Transforming India
NRDWP	:	National Rural Drinking Water Programme
NWQSM	:	National Water Quality Sub Mission
ODF	:	Open Defecation Free
PFMS	:	Public Financial Management System
PWS	:	Piped Water Supply
SAGY	:	Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana
SBM(G)	:	Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)
RE	:	Revised Estimate
SLWM	:	Solid and Liquid Waste Management
SVS	:	Single Village Scheme
SWSM	:	State Water and Sanitation Mission
GP	:	Gram Panchayat
VO	:	Voluntary Organisations
VWSC	:	Village Water Sanitation Committee

PART - I

NARRATION ANALYSIS

I. Introductory

The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation in the Ministry of Jal Shakti is the nodal Department for overall policy formulation, planning, financing and coordination for two flagship programmes of the Government of India, namely the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM-(G)] for rural sanitation and the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for rural drinking water supply.

1.2 As per the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961, the role of Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation in urban areas is limited to coordination with respect to matters relating to drinking water supply projects and issues covering both urban and rural areas. For drinking water supply projects that cater to both urban and rural areas, any coordination issues, referred to the Department are addressed. Further, whenever such projects are posed for external assistance, the Department facilitates and gives inputs.

1.3 The vision of the Department is to provide every person in rural India with adequate safe water for drinking, cooking and other domestic basic needs on a sustainable basis and to accelerate efforts to achieve universal sanitation coverage and to put focus on safe sanitation by ensuring Open Defecation Free (ODF) villages.

1.4 The objectives of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation are as follows:-

- a) Achieve an ODF rural India by October 2019.
- b) Cover all BPL households, identified APL households including SC/ST, physically handicapped, small and marginal farmers and women headed households in rural India with access to toilets and their use thereof.
- c) Promote behavior change by undertaking massive Information, Education and Communication campaigns to ensure use, sustainability and adequate 'Operation & Maintenance' (O&M) of toilets.

- d) Ensure planning and implementation of Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) in all Gram Panchayats.
- e) Promote and integrate sanitation in other sectors and make sanitation 'everyone's businesses.
- f) Enable rural households to have access to and use safe and adequate drinking water within premises to the maximum extent possible.
- g) Focus on Fluoride / Arsenic affected habitations, Japanese Encephalities/ Acute Encephalities Syndrome (JE / AES) affected habitations, Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) Gram Panchayats (GPs) and on ODF declared villages.
- h) Ensure potability, reliability, sustainability, convenience, equity and consumer's preference to be the guiding principles while planning for a community based water supply system.
- i) Ensure transparency by placing information in public domain through online reporting Mechanism, accessible to the public at large.

II. BUDGET ALLOCATIONS

1.5 The detailed Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Jal Shakti - Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation were laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 11 July, 2019 under Demand No. 61. A total budgetary provision of Rs. 20,016.34 crore (net) has been made for the year 2019-20. The following table shows the allocation of Budget and actual expenditure incurred by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation during the last five years:-

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Actual Expenditure
2015-16	5,236.00	10,898.00	10,893.52
2016-17	14,000.00	16,500.00	16,489.01
2017-18	19,998.27	23,998.27	23,938.77
2018-19	22,356.60	19,992.97	18,417.3
2019-20	20,016.34	--	--

1.6 Budget Allocation for the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation has increased continuously during the last four fiscal years (from 2015-16 to 2018-19) with commensurate increase in actual expenditure till the year 2017-18. Thereafter, both the revised allocation and the actual expenditure had decreased. Further, there is a marginal decrease in Budget Estimate for this Department for the Financial Year 2019-20.

1.7 When asked about the reasons for substantial decrease of around 11% in Revised Estimates for the year 2018-19, the Department, in its written submission, stated as under:

“Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)

There was substantial cut in the budget of drinking water supply by the Department of Expenditure. The demand of the Department at that point of time was Rs.7,000 crore, considering the proposals placed by the States at that point in time. Further, the amount received at RE stage was fully utilized.

SBM-G

Even though BE had come down, but the requirements were going up as per the demand and these were met through Extra Budgetary Resources (EBRs). Under SBM(G), an amount of Rs. 8,698.20 crore was raised and released in 2018-19 through EBR.”

1.8 Asked further about the expenditure proposed to be incurred in the year 2019-20, the Department, in its written submission, stated as under:-

*“The major components of expenditure would be works which would ensure Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) along with the activities pertaining to Support, Information Education and Communication, Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance, Capacity Building, etc. that are in consonance with the objective of FHTC.
SBM(G)*

During 2019-20, an amount of Rs.9,994 crores has been allocated for SBM(G). The major components for using the funds are committed liabilities for the works already done by the States under SBM(G) in the previous years, construction of individual household latrines during this year, IEC and capacity building activities, Community Sanitary Complexes and Solid and Liquid Waste Management.”

1.9 On being asked about the adequacy of Budget provisions of the Department, the representative of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, during the oral evidence held on 23 October, 2019, stated as under:-

"The Department has made a projection of Rs. 21000 crore. If you look into our Plans/Programmes for this fiscal year, we need Rs. 20700 crore, whereas, the Department has been allocated Rs. 10000 crore. Besides, Rs. 6300 crore is the extra budgetary resources, which signifies that we could raise this as a loan from NABARD or any other financial institution. Thus, we have a deficit of Rs. 4700 crore."

III. Programme/Scheme – wise Allocation and Expenditure

1.10 The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)] was launched on 2nd October, 2014, with the aim to achieve universal rural sanitation coverage by providing access to toilet facilities to all rural households and to improve overall cleanliness in the rural areas of the country by 2nd October, 2019. Under this programme, the States are provided technical and financial assistance to accelerate rural sanitation coverage, including reduction in open defecation and promotion of solid and liquid waste management. As one of the components of the programme, financial incentive for construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) is provided to all Below Poverty Line (BPL) households and identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (e.g. Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, Small and Marginal Farmers, Landless Labourers with Homestead, Physically Handicapped, and Women headed households). The programme focuses on behaviour change including interpersonal communication; strengthening implementation and delivery mechanisms down to Gram Panchayat level, with flexibility to States taking into account their local culture, practices, sensibilities and demands. Greater emphasis has been on capacity building, especially in community approaches and programme management.

1.11 Swachh Bharat Mission is being run as a citizens' movement with cooperation of all sections of the society including NGOs, Corporates, youths, etc. At the time of launch of SBM(G) on 2.10.2014, the rural sanitation coverage in the country was 38.7%. This has increased to 100%, as of now. Under the Programme, more than 10 crore toilets have been constructed. As a result, all the rural areas of the country have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF). Now, the focus is on ODF sustainability and Solid and Liquid Waste Management.

(i) Budget allocation for Swachh Bharat Mission – Gramin (SBM – G)

1.12 Budget allocation and actual expenditure incurred under the Swachh Bharat Mission – Gramin (SBM–G) Programme since the Financial Year 2014-15 to 2019-20 as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Year	BE	RE	Actuals
2014-15	4,260.00	2,850.00	2,849.95
2015-16	2,625.00	6,525.00	6,524.53
2016-17	9,000.00	10,500.00	10,500.00
2017-18	13,948.27	16,948.27	16,941.95
2018-19	15,343.10	14,478.03*	12,932.95*
2019-20	9,994.00	-	-

**In addition to General Budgetary Support, Extra Budgetary resources of Rs. 8698.20 crore was raised and released to the States during the financial year 2018-19.*

1.13 On being asked about the reasons for continuous increase in the allocation and expenditure under this Programme, the Department, in its written submission, stated as under:-

“Under the Swachh Bharat Mission (G), the focus was on attaining open defecation free status by 2nd October 2019. Hence, Budget Allocations constantly increased since 2015-16 to achieve time bound targets of SBM(G).

During 2017-18, an amount of Rs. 13,948.27 crore was allocated for SBM(G) at BE and an amount of Rs. 3000.00 crore was allocated as Supplementary Grants thus making total RE Rs. 16,948.27 crore for meeting the expenditure on account of the works done by the States under SBM(G) during the Financial Year.”

(ii) Component-wise allocation and utilization of funds under SBM(G)

1.14 Under SBM(G), funds are released in a consolidated manner for all the components without specific component-wise allocation. However, component-wise Central share expenditure during the last 5 years as reported by States/UTs on online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of SBM(G) are as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Component	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
Individual household latrines (IHHLs)	2,803.90	9,097.41	9,727.73	11,672.66	12,643.75	45,945.45
Community Sanitary Complexes(CSCs)	11.27	21.53	20.55	29.26	61.53	144.14
Information Education and Communication	121.22	109.16	93.43	316.54	523.46	1,163.81
Administrative Expenses	47.38	57.80	57.50	93.49	106.71	362.88
Solid and Liquid Waste Management	37.49	43.11	51.68	86.79	579.87	798.94
Total	3,021.26	9,329.01	9,950.89	12,198.74	13,915.32	48,415.22

1.15 When asked whether the funds allocated for this Programme are adequate to achieve the intended objectives of the Government, the Department, in its written submission, stated as under:-

“The funds allocated under SBM(G) so far, both through General Budgetary Support and Extra Budgetary Resources, have mostly been used for achieving ODF status through construction of household toilets and behavior change activities. The Community toilets and Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) activities are intended to be taken up during the coming years.”

1.16 On being further enquired about the need for sensitizing people in rural areas to adopt hygienic practices, the Department, in its written submission, stated as under:-

“Sanitation is a behavioral issue. Intense behavior change activities have been undertaken to achieve Open Defecation Free (ODF) status. All the rural areas of the country have become ODF. Presently, the focus is being given on sustainability of ODF status through post ODF behavior change activities including usage and maintenance of toilets. Swachhagrahis and Nigrani Samitis are also engaged for regular follow up with the villagers to ensure that no one is defecating in the open.”

1.17 During the course of oral evidence, while appreciating the achievement of 100 per cent Open Defecation Free status of villages and 100 percent access to sanitation facilities, the Committee raised the issue of availability of assured supply of water, crucial to achieve and

maintain cleanliness and hygiene standards. Responding to the query, the representative of the Department apprised the Committee about the measures taken to create source sustainability through conservation measures such as Jal Shakti Abhiyan to ensure secured supply of water resources.

(iii) Central Share funds released and utilized under SBM(G)

1.18 The Committee were informed that the following States/UTs have not been able to utilize the total funds released under the SBM(G). The details are as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

State/UT	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised
A & N Islands	3.00	0.20	30.72	5.92	6.05	7.33
Chattisgarh	584.46	408.88	677.83	570.47	448.50	168.21
Haryana	68.79	34.20	39.66	34.43	70.24	28.50
Jharkhand	455.46	423.44	698.66	560.57	753.02	388.72
Karnataka	419.56	399.53	983.39	773.39	739.73	450.56
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maharashtra	528.94	616.11	1235.34	839.04	1352.92	911.28
Manipur	27.28	4.54	77.02	6.10	75.06	37.76
Meghalaya	75.70	41.13	153.89	77.06	0.00	77.12
Punjab	197.02	73.26	283.48	42.99	0.00	44.52
Telangana	135.72	173.63	481.94	305.68	515.05	263.70
Uttar Pradesh	1,153.33	1,131.74	3,155.37	2,688.06	7,414.07	4,468.24
West Bengal	655.50	838.58	583.23	431.46	534.25	165.69

1.19 When asked as to why the above States/UTs were not able to utilize the funds released under SBM(G), the Department, in its written submission, stated as under:-

“In order to ensure the usage of toilets, many States have chosen to provide incentive to the households only after the households have been constructed and toilets are used for a considerable time, as preferred approach for providing incentive. Further, for ensuring quality of implementation, the incentive for Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) have also been linked with geo-tagging of toilets and ODF status of the villages, in many States. Though, the data is reflecting under-utilization of funds, the States have liabilities for the works already done under the programme.”

1.20 Asked further about the steps taken by the Department to increase the overall utilization of funds allocated under the SBM(G) by the States/UTs, the Department, in its written submission, stated as under:-

“The Department is regularly following up with the States through letters, video conferences, meetings for early discharging the liabilities and to increase the pace of utilization.”

(iv) Budget Allocation for National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)

1.21 Budget allocation and actual expenditure incurred from the Financial Year 2014-15 to 2019-20 under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) is as under:-

(Rs. in crore)			
Year	BE	RE	Actual
2014-15	11,000.00	9,250.00	9,242.76
2015-16	2,611.00	4,373.00	4,369.55
2016-17	5,000.00	6,000.00	5,980.01
2017-18	6,050.00	7,050.00	7,037.95
2018-19	7,000.00	5,500.00	5,484.34
2019-20	10,000.66	--	3,590.64

1.22 When asked about the variation in Budget and the Revised Estimates under this Programme, the Department, in its written reply, stated as under:-

“Perusal of above table shows that this Department had received budgetary allocation of Rs.11,000 crore in 2014-15 for NRDWP and the actual expenditure was Rs. 9,242.76 crore. However, with the increase in share of States under 14th Finance Commission (FFC) from 32% to 42%, the allocation under NRDWP for 2015-16 was reduced substantially. The matter was subsequently taken up with the Ministry of Finance who had further provided additional supplementary grants to Rs.4,373 crore during the said year. Further, the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) vide its meeting dated 23.08.2017 while considering the proposal for continuation and restructuring of NRDWP had decided and agreed for Rs. 23,050 crore for FFC period 2017-18 to 2019-20 (Rs. 6,050 crore, Rs. 7,000 crore and Rs. 10,000 crore for 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 respectively).

However, during 2019-20, Government of India launched Jal Jeevan Mission, which aims at providing Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) in every rural household by 2024. At present only 18.33% of rural households are having individual tap connection and it is targeted to increase the coverage of FHTC to 30% by the end of Financial Year 2019-20. Accordingly, budgetary allocation has been increased for the FY 2019-20.”

(v) Performance of States under the NRDWP

1.23 A query was raised with regard to the reasons for poor performance of the States such as Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Kerala, Maharashtra, Meghalaya and Tamil Nadu in terms of targeted coverage of habitations with potable drinking water under the NRDWP on the basis of statistical details as under:-

State	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Bihar	7,777	1,289	9263	266	5,466	1,082
Chhattisgarh	4,169	997	4908	971	1,357	878
Goa	2	0	3	0	2	0
Kerala	463	291	563	192	1,188	203
Maharashtra	1,955	1,270	2557	638	5,602	635
Meghalaya	110	82	143	71	620	216
Tamil Nadu	3,269	2,910	4209	2,291	2,198	1,580

1.24 Explaining the reasons and measures taken to speed up the coverage, the Department, in its written submission, stated as under:-

“State Governments plan, design, execute, operate and maintain drinking water supply schemes. Since water is a State subject, under NRDWP, the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation provides technical and financial assistance to States/UTs for improving the coverage of safe drinking water in rural areas. However, it has been reported that Kerala had suffered with drought in 2016-17, Cyclone (OCKHI) in 2017-18 and Floods/ landslides in 2018-19. Similarly, Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Tamil Nadu had also suffered from natural calamity like floods, drought, cyclone, etc., during this period.

Moreover, the States have also indicated that issues like uneven geographical terrain, scattered rural habitations, depletion of groundwater, adverse climatic conditions, delay in

obtaining statutory/other clearances, delay in completions of works, delay in release of State matching share, etc., were the reasons for not achieving the targets on time.

This Department has been regularly pursuing with the State Governments including the above States to complete the Schemes which are at advanced stage of implementation. Recently, five regional workshops were conducted to sensitize the State Governments for achieving the fixed targets in time bound manner which was attended by above States too. Also, review meetings are held from time to time with the Secretary/Engineer-in-Chief, In-charge of Rural Water Supply Department of the States wherein States are advised to improve the coverage of habitations and potable water supply.”

(vi) Under-utilization of funds under the NRDWP

1.25 The Preliminary material of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation states that some States/UTs could not draw their full allocations under the NRDWP. The probable reasons for non-withdrawal are high unspent amounts/slow utilization of fund, discrepancies in documents, viz., Audit Certificates and Utilization Certificates submitted by the States/UTs.

1.26 When asked about the details of the initiatives taken by the Department to encourage the maximum utilization of funds by the State/UT Governments for executing the Drinking Water Supply Projects in the rural areas, the Department, in its written submission, stated as under:-

“Following measures were taken by Department to encourage the maximum utilization of fund by the State Governments for executing the Drinking Water Supply Projects in the rural areas:

- a) Part of NRDWP fund was released on reimbursement mode wherein States would get the works executed, incur expenditure and then seek reimbursement against which Central Share used to be released. This ensured completion of schemes expeditiously.*
- b) Area Officers have been nominated for each State, who handholds the State by sensitizing them on timely completion of the schemes by utilization of available fund.*
- c) Review meetings, Regional Workshop, Video Conferences, etc. are also held with the States to review the financial and physical progress of schemes of each State. States are advised to expedite the utilization of funds in case of unspent balance lying with States.*

- d) *Further, it is also proposed under JJM to incentivize performing States i.e., in terms of both physical and financial performance, which will impact the fund utilization positively.”*

IV. Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)

1.27 The Government of India has approved Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) which aims to provide potable drinking water through Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) to every rural household by 2024.

(i) Components

1.28 The major components of JJM are as under:-

- (i) In-village Piped Water Supply (PWS) infrastructure for tap water connection to every household;
- (ii) Reliable drinking water source development/ augmentation of existing sources;
- (iii) Transfer of water (multi-village scheme; where quantity & quality issues are there in the local water sources);
- (iv) Technological intervention for treatment to make water potable (where water quality is an issue, but quantity is sufficient);
- (v) Retrofitting of completed and ongoing piped water supply schemes to provide FHTC and raise the service level;
- (vi) Grey water management;
- (vii) Capacity Building of various stakeholders and support activities to facilitate the implementation; and
- (viii) Other unforeseen challenges/issues emerging due to natural disasters/calamities which affect the goal of FHTC to every household by 2024, as per the Guidelines of Ministry of Finance on Flexi Fund.

(ii) Institutional Mechanism

1.29 Since the goal of Jal Jeevan Mission is to be achieved by 2024, the Programme is proposed to be implemented in a Mission Mode and the following institutional mechanism are proposed:-

- | | | | |
|-------|----------------------|---|---|
| (i) | National level | - | National Jal Jeevan Mission |
| (ii) | State level | - | State Water and Sanitation Mission (SWSM) |
| (iii) | District level | - | District Water and Sanitation Mission (DWSM) |
| (iv) | Gram Panchayat Level | - | Paani Samiti/ Village Water Sanitation Committee (VWSC)/Gram Panchayat (GP) |

(iii) Allocation of Funds

1.30 The fund sharing pattern between the Centre and the States for JJM is 90:10 for Himalayan and North Eastern States, 100% for UTs and 50:50 for rest of the States. The criteria for allocation of funds are as follows:-

- a) Rural Population (as per last Census) – 30% Weightage.
- b) Rural SC and ST Population (as per last Census) – 10% Weightage.
- c) States under Desert Development Programme (DDP), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Hill Area Development Programme (HADP) and special category Hill States in terms of rural areas - 30% Weightage.
- d) Population (as per IMIS) residing in habitations affected by chemical contaminants including heavy metals (as on 31st March of preceding financial year) - 10% Weightage.
- e) Weightage for balance individual household connections to be provided - 20% Weightage.

1.31 The major components of expenditure would be works which would ensure Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC) along with the activities pertaining to Support, Information Education and Communication (IEC), Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance, Capacity Building, etc., that are in consonance with the objective of FHTC.

1.32 While explaining the details of Jal Jeevan Mission, the Secretary, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, during the course of oral evidence held on 23 October, 2019, stated as under:-

"There is a difference in the earlier and the new Programme. This difference is not only in the overall idea but also a kind of bottom up approach where the output is a functioning household tap connection. The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation undertakes consultations with the PHED Department and they, in turn, formulate Schemes."

(iv) Major challenges to be addressed

1.33 The major challenges to be addressed in the Jal Jeevan Mission as informed by the representatives of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, during the course of evidence, are as under:-

- a) "Lack of in-village infrastructure.
- b) Depleting ground water resources.
- c) Lack of assured/dependable water sources.
- d) Climate change leading to erratic and /or scanty rainfall resulting in droughts.
- e) Presence of contaminants in the ground water.
- f) Lack of capacity of local communities.
- g) Poor operation and maintenance."

1.34 During the oral evidence held on 23 October, 2019, the Committee were further informed that, as on date, there are 17.87 crore rural households in the country, out of which only 3.28 crore rural households (18.33%) are provided with piped water supply connection. Therefore, under the Jal Jeevan Mission, the remaining 14.60 crore rural households (81.67%) are proposed to be provided with piped water supply connection. So far, the top performing and low

performing States in regard to provision of piped water connection to rural households are as under:-

Top Performing States	Low Performing States
Sikkim (99.34%)	Meghalaya (0.95%)
Gujarat (78.46%)	West Bengal (1.31%)
Himachal Pradesh (56.27%)	Uttar Pradesh (1.33%)
Haryana (53.47%)	Bihar (1.88%)
Punjab (53.28%)	Assam (2.21%)
Telangana (33.53%)	Tripura (3.18%)

1.35 While deliberating on the issue of criteria/parameters for coverage of households under the JJM, a query was raised about the calculation of per capita availability of water in villages/hamlets for inclusion under JJM. Responding to this, the Secretary, during the course of oral evidence, informed as under:-

“A very valid question has been raised as to whether we just take the average of District or ensure that each household gets adequate amount of water. We are designing for 55 liters of water per capita per day. However, some States have prescribed more than 55 liters of water per capita per day. The State of Telangana has designed the Mission Bhagirath on the basis of 100 liters of water per capita per day. In other words, it is upto the State the decide the availability of water per day per household. At the local level, we try to ensure that every household gets the water supply. There would actually be simple measurements. The Households should get at least three hours of water supply.”

1.36 When the Committee further enquired about the availability of water, a crucial factor in the success of Jal Jeevan Mission in areas which do not have ground water reserve or having heavy dependence of the monsoon, the Secretary, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, during the course of his oral evidence, stated as under:-

“As you have said that in many places, groundwater is not available. So, water will have to come from outside. In those cases, there will be multi-village Schemes. In these multi-village Schemes, again there will be bulk pipelines. As a matter of fact, the community will be responsible for in-village distribution system. The responsibility for availability of water would actually be like the Gujarat model, wherein, the bulk pipeline will be taken care of by the Government by way of larger formation.”

(v) Implementation and Financial Roadmap

1.37 During the course of oral evidence, the representatives of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation further informed about the implementation and financial roadmap prepared for Jal Jeevan Mission as under:-

Household coverage		Cumulative Functional Household Tap Connection (in crore)	Requirement (Rs. in crore)		
Current Coverage	18.33%	3.28	Total amount	GOI Share	State Share
2019 - 20	30%	5.36	36,000	20,798	15,202
2020-21	45%	8.04	60,000	34,753	25,247
2021-22	70%	12.51	1,00,000	58,011	41,988
2022-23	85%	15.19	84,000	48,708	35,292
2023-24	100%	17.87	80,000	46,382	33,618
Total:			3,60,000	2,08,652	1,51,348

1.38 Further, the representatives of the Department informed that the following actions have been proposed for achieving the objectives of Jal Jeevan Mission

- a) *Retrofitting of completed and on-going Piped Water Supply (PWS) schemes and raise service level.*
- b) *Where water in adequate quantity and of desired quality exists, Single Village Scheme (SVS) will be ideal.*
- c) *Water-stressed and quality-affected areas to have bulk water transfer/ treatment plant/ distribution network where the villages to have their own distribution network.*
- d) *In coastal areas/ high salinity areas – technological solution like desalination plant, utilizing excess heat generated by such heat generating industries to be explored.*
- e) *To reduce power bill of community, solar pumps to be encouraged.*
- f) *In hot and cold deserts where it might be difficult to have piped water supply, alternative options to be explored.*

1.39 The Committee were further apprised about the following measures/actions, needed on the part of the States to make this Programme a success:-

- a) *Constitution of SWSM/ DWSM/ Paani Samiti/ VWSM at earliest, if not done yet.*
- b) *Funds will be transferred to nodal account along with the State share in 15 days.*
- c) *PFMS compliance by the States.*
- d) *Identification of ongoing/ completed NRDWP Projects for retrofitting to provide FHTCs.*
- e) *Year-wise Action Plan for the District on the strength of Village Action Plans.*
- f) *Suitable order may be passed under the Panchayati Raj Act of the State, thereby, asking all the Gram Panchayats to constitute Water Committee/ 'Paani Samiti'.*
- g) *Identification of NGOs/VOs working in the field of rural drinking water supply for handholding the community.*
- h) *Empanelment of Third Party Inspection Agencies.*
- i) *A design/template be prepared to provide in-village water supply at the service level @ 55 lpcd.*
- j) *Community participation- Jan Andolan.*

V. Extent of coverage of Piped Water Network for the supply of Drinking Water in the Rural Areas

1.40 A query was raised regarding the details of supply of drinking water through piped water network in the country. Replying to this, the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, in its written submission, stated as under:-

“As reported by the States on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of this Department, details of population getting potable water through piped water supply schemes in rural areas, in absolute and percentage terms, as on 03.10.2019, are as follows:-

S. No.	State	Total Population (in lakh)	Having PWS Population (in lakh)	%
1	Andaman And Nicobar	2.65	2.4	90.57
2	Andhra Pradesh	366.54	346.91	94.64
3	Arunachal Pradesh	12.41	7.79	62.77
4	Assam	296.25	137.74	46.49
5	Bihar	994.33	116.41	11.71
6	Chattisgarh	197.99	71.72	36.22
7	Goa	7.31	0	0.00
8	Gujarat	369.89	352.31	95.25
9	Haryana	185.06	178.48	96.44
10	Himachal Pradesh	67.74	63.73	94.08
11	Jammu And Kashmir	101.26	93.44	92.28
12	Jharkhand	273.33	69.58	25.46
13	Karnataka	395.15	378.68	95.83
14	Kerala	464.71	453.01	97.48
15	Madhya Pradesh	527.2	215.23	40.83
16	Maharashtra	633.18	524.92	82.90
17	Manipur	23.62	22.73	96.23
18	Meghalaya	26.03	17.13	65.81
19	Mizoram	5.19	4.88	94.03
20	Nagaland	16.74	15.62	93.31
21	Odisha	357.87	165.58	46.27
22	Puducherry	4.38	2.47	56.39
23	Punjab	177.16	161.38	91.09
24	Rajasthan	507.19	262.16	51.69
25	Sikkim	4.94	4.55	92.11
26	Tamil Nadu	395.56	392.35	99.19
27	Telangana	225.36	219.15	97.24
28	Tripura	44.92	38.37	85.42
29	Uttar Pradesh	1,673.52	253.48	15.15
30	Uttarakhand	71.93	53.08	73.79
31	West Bengal	751.42	326.91	43.51
	Total	9,180.83	4,952.19	53.94

(i) Piped water supply network - Targets and Achievements

1.41 On being further enquired as to whether the Department has been able to achieve the target(s) fixed for laying of water supply pipelines for the distribution of water during the last five years, the Department, in its written submission, stated as under:-

“Prior to Jal Jeevan Mission, the focus of the Department was to cover every rural habitation by potable drinking water through Centrally sponsored NRDWP, through any safe means at a reasonable distance. Accordingly, the details of target and achievement were maintained in terms of habitations covered under NRDWP and not in terms of laying of water supply pipeline for providing potable drinking water.”

1.42 When queried about the details of Survey/Assessment done, if any, to ascertain the coverage of Piped Water Supply at the household level, the Department, in its written submission, stated as under:-

“This Department has not done any Survey/ Assessment to ascertain the coverage of Piped Water Supply at the household level. However, under JJM, it has been proposed to do functionality assessment of FHTC through a rapid Survey.”

(ii) Measures taken for widening the Piped Water Supply (PWS) Network

1.43 In response to a query on the problems/challenges/bottlenecks being faced in the expansion of piped network for the supply of potable water, the Department, in its written submission, stated as under:-

“State Governments, while expanding the rural piped water supply schemes, have inter-alia indicated bottlenecks like uneven geographical terrain, scattered rural habitations, depletion of groundwater, adverse climatic conditions, delay in obtaining statutory/ other clearances, etc. One of the biggest challenges in operation and maintenance of water supply systems especially within the villages, is to cater to every household in the village.”

1.44 Further asked to apprise the steps taken by the Department to increase the availability of piped water network in the country during the last five years, the Department, in its written submission, stated as under:-

“Following initiatives/ measures were taken by the Government to increase the availability of piped water during the last five years:-

- a) Government of India has released a sum of Rs.26,400 crore during the last five years as Central share under NRDWP to State Governments to take up rural drinking water supply projects;*
- b) Under the restructured NRDWP (being implemented since 2017), funding for only rural piped water supply schemes is primarily considered;*
- c) For assessing performance of the functionality of piped water supply schemes, rapid assessments were being made based on which a part of NRDWP fund was being released;*
- d) Systems were put in place to ensure that States incur expenditure in Schemes which are in advanced stage of implementation so that timely completion of PWSs is ensured;*
- e) Part of NRDWP fund was released on reimbursement mode wherein States would get the works executed, incur expenditure and then seek reimbursement against which Central Share was released. This ensured expeditious completion of schemes;*
- f) Further, States were not allowed to take up new schemes (except in few priority areas) if there is a shelf of ongoing scheme in advanced stage of implementation;*
- g) Swajal, a community driven, single village, solar powered, mini piped water supply scheme was launched by the Department to be implemented in all the Aspirational districts; and*
- h) Under JJM, now the focus has completely shifted to providing FHTC, which is essentially a piped water scheme.”*

(iii) Monitoring mechanism

1.45 In response to a query on monitoring mechanism put in place to oversee the progress of implementing Piped Water Supply Schemes in the States/Union Territories, the Department in its written submission, stated as under:-

“Following measures were/ are being taken by the Department to monitor the progress of executing Piped Water Supply Schemes:-

- a) Systems are in place to ensure that States incur expenditure on Schemes which are nearing completion so that timely completion of Piped Water Supply Schemes is ensured.*
- b) Further States were not allowed to take up new schemes (except in few selected priority areas) when there was a shelf of ongoing schemes at the advanced stage of implementation.*
- c) For targeted delivery and monitoring of specific outcomes, every FHTC is proposed to be linked with the Aadhar number of the head of the household, subject to statutory provisions;*
- d) A state of the art IMIS is proposed under JJM which will capture milestone-based progress of implementation of PWS as was the case in NRDWP.*
- e) Every asset created under JJM is proposed to be geo-tagged;*
- f) Third Party inspection of infrastructure created under JJM by States is proposed to be done.*
- g) Financial progress of implementation of schemes under JJM will be monitored through Public Finance Management System.”*

VI Contamination of Drinking Water

1.46 On the aspect of contamination of Drinking Water, the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, in its written submission, informed that as per data provided by the States on IMIS of the Department, as on 14th October, 2019, there are 56,788 rural habitations affected with water quality contamination. The States are affected mainly with the following contaminants:-

Sl. No.	Major Contaminants	No. of affected Rural Habitations	No. of affected States
1	Fluoride	8,127	16
2	Arsenic	13,379	07
3	Iron	18,462	18

4	Salinity	13,256	11
5	Nitrate	1,408	10
6	Heavy Metals	2,156	04
Total:		56,788	

(i) Piped Water Supply Projects undertaken in the Arsenic/Fluoride affected habitations and Open Defecation Free (ODF) villages

1.47 In response to a query on the total number of Piped Water Supply Projects undertaken in the Arsenic/Fluoride affected habitations and Open Defecation Free (ODF) villages, the Department, in its written submission, stated as under:-

“State-wise details of number of Piped Water Supply projects taken up in Arsenic/Fluoride affected habitations and ODF villages are furnished at the table as under:-

Sl. No.	State(s)	Arsenic/ Fluoride Affected Habitation (as on 15.10.2019)	Nos. of ongoing NRDWP- PWS Schemes in Arsenic/ Fluoride Affected Habitations	Open defecation free (ODF) declared villages (As per mapping done by States with IMIS and SBM data)	Nos. of ongoing NRDWP- PWS Schemes in Open Defecation Free (ODF) declared villages
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	400	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	264	53	18987	1780
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	5536	396
4.	Assam	4368	131	25503	1655
5.	Bihar	1509	437	30681	1135
6.	Chhattisgarh	281	5	19638	548
7.	Goa	0	0	20	2
8.	Gujarat	0	0	18191	27
9.	Haryana	87	16	6986	573
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	18002	296
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	2	6654	742
12.	Jharkhand	216	9	29609	1529
13.	Karnataka	264	26	28970	2542
14.	Kerala	32	3	2200	151
15.	Madhya Pradesh	143	4	51703	2136
16.	Maharashtra	53	23	40621	2531

17.	Manipur	0	0	2556	255
18.	Meghalaya	0	0	6488	12
19.	Mizoram	0	0	692	10
20.	Nagaland	0	0	1450	17
21.	Odisha	92	0	21384	1302
22.	Puducherry	0	0	198	0
23.	Punjab	979	25	12047	401
24.	Rajasthan	3969	80	43304	228
25.	Sikkim	0	0	441	112
26.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	12523	316
27.	Telangana	0	0	7811	799
28.	Tripura	0	0	1178	168
29.	Uttar Pradesh	769	164	97593	1702
30.	Uttarakhand	0	0	15643	205
31.	West Bengal	8476	131	39118	873
Total:		21506	1109	566127	22443

(ii) Measures taken to address the problem of contamination of drinking water

1.48 The Committee also enquired about the steps taken to address the problem of contamination of drinking water. In reply thereto, the Department, in its written submission, stated as under:-

- a) *Department had launched the National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM) on 22nd March 2017 to provide safe drinking water to 27,544 Arsenic/Fluoride affected rural habitations in the country. As on 30 September 2019, Rs. 3,688.34 crore has been released to the Arsenic/Fluoride affected States under the NWQSM. The targeted date of completion of NWQSM is March, 2021.*
- b) *During March 2016, with the recommendation of NITI Aayog, an amount of Rs. 1,000 crore was released to various Arsenic/Fluoride affected States/UTs for installation of Community Water Purification Plants and last mile connectivity of piped water supply Schemes.*
- c) *Under JJM, 2% of the allocation to the States/ UTs can be utilized by the States/ UTs for Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance activities which inter-alia includes setting up and maintaining District/State level Water Quality Testing Laboratories. Apart from that, this fund could also be used for procuring Field Test Kits for in-situ water quality surveillance at the grass root level.*

- d) *Under JJM, while allocating funds among the States, 10% weightage is given to rural population affected by water quality, thus, allowing more fund for quality affected States. The States can utilise the funds under JJM for taking up Schemes in quality affected habitations.*

(iii) Achievements in reducing the problem of contamination of Drinking Water

1.49 Further elaborating the achievements, so far, in reducing the problem of contamination of drinking water, the Department, in its written submission, informed as follows:-

- a) *Department had launched the National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM) on 22nd March 2017 to provide safe drinking water to 27,544 Arsenic/Fluoride affected rural habitations in the country. Out of these, 11,884 habitations have been covered, 4,100 habitations are found quality improved on retesting/covered under State Plan Schemes, 6,496 habitations are being covered and Schemes for coverage of 5,064 habitations are at approval/plan stage. The physical status are as below:-*

Sl. No	State(s)	Nos. of Habitations as on 18.08.16	Covered Habitation	Habitations not required to be covered under NWQSM*	Habitations being covered	Habitations for coverage (Schemes are at approval/plan Stage)
1	Andhra Pradesh	421	249	65	46	61
2	Assam	3,881	388	254	1,912	1,327
3	Bihar	2,120	366	880	466	408
4	Chhattisgarh	75	14	37	22	2
5	Haryana	245	37	124	80	4
6	Jharkhand	1,128	196	837	77	18
7	Karnataka	1,059	877	62	37	83
8	Kerala	73	35	6	15	17
9	Madhya Pradesh	136	125	8	0	3
10	Maharashtra	100	47	19	20	14
11	Odisha	65	24	3	1	37
12	Punjab	777	213	45	518	1
13	Rajasthan	6,849	3,144	963	1,219	1,523
14	Telangana	1041	1040	1	0	0
15	Uttar Pradesh	462	155	46	116	145
16	West Bengal	9,112	4,974	750	1,967	1,421
Total:		27,544	11,884	4,100	6,496	5,064

* found quality improved on retesting/covered under State Plan Schemes

- b) *As reported by the States into the IMIS as on 30 September 2019, a total number of 22,822 Community Water Purification Plants have been installed in States/UTs covering a rural population of 2,39,04,883 in 16,938 habitations.*
- c) *A total 2209 drinking water quality testing Laboratories have been set up/strengthened by the States/UTs using WQM&S funds/ their own/other funding resources. Out of 2209, 28 are State Laboratories, 732 are District Laboratories, 1142 are sub-Divisional Laboratories, 244 are Block level Laboratories and 63 are Mobile Laboratories. States have tested about 39.15 lakh water samples during 2018-19 in these Laboratories as reported on IMIS of this Department.*

1.50 The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, in its written submission, has further informed that as on 30th September, 2019, an amount of Rs. 3,688.34 crore has been released to the States/UTs under NWQSM out of which, an amount of Rs. 2,036.46 crore has been utilized by the States/UTs.

(iv) Problem of Drinking Water in the Coastal Areas

1.51 In the coastal areas of the country such as Tamil Nadu, there is a severe shortage of water supply which is aggravated during the deficient monsoon years. The severe water crisis has sometimes forced them for sending water through trains to the parched areas. In this regard, a query was raised with regard to the use of technology to convert both sea/saline water into potable/drinking water as well as for removing/reducing contaminants from the polluted water. Responding to this, the Department, in its written submission, stated as under:-

“Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation is aware that Bhabha Atomic Research Centre under the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) has developed desalination and water purification technologies. State Governments/UTs adopt the technologies as per region specific requirements.”

1.52 When a query was raised on the De-salination Projects being taken up by the Department in the Coastal Areas, the Secretary, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, during the course of oral evidence held on 23 October, 2019, informed the Committee as follows:-

“There have been very successful experiments in Tamil Nadu and Gujarat along the coast line. There is full flexibility in this. The technology is going to be very important. As regards desalination, Israel is the pioneer. They have brought down the cost to about less than 50 cents which is Rs.35 per cubic metre. Once we can get the cost down to that level, it becomes more viable. But as technology goes, it is certainly an option.”

VII. Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA)

1.53 As per the preliminary material furnished by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, the Government has launched Jal Shakti Abhiyan on 01.07.2019 and will be implemented in a time bound, mission mode Water Conservation Campaign. It will run in two phases. Phase I from 1st July to 15 September, 2019 and Phase II from 1st October to 30 November, 2019 for the States and Union Territories receiving retreating monsoon (Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Puducherry and Tamil Nadu). During the campaign, Officers, Ground Water Experts and Scientists from the Government of India will work together with the State and District Officials in 256 water stressed Districts of the country.

(i) Modalities of Jal Shakti Abhiyan

1.54 When asked about the Projects/Schemes, etc., identified to promote and achieve water conservation under Jal Shakti Abhiyan, the Department, in its written submission, stated as under:-

“Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) is a country wide time-bound, mission-mode Water Conservation Campaign to create awareness. The Campaign was launched to dovetail the efforts of various Ministries/Departments and State Governments under different Programmes on the following five interventions having potential of Water Conservation namely -

- (i) Water Conservation and rainwater Harvesting;*
- (ii) Renovation of traditional and other water bodies/tanks;*
- (iii) Re-use and bore-well recharge structures;*
- (iv) Watershed Development; and*
- (v) Intensive afforestation.*

As such, no budgetary allocation was made for JSA.”

1.55 Since 'Water' is a State subject, a query was raised about the cooperation and coordination between the State(s) and Central Governments for implementation of Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) in 256 water stressed Districts in the country. Responding to this, the Department, in its written submission, stated as under:-

"JSA is a water conservation campaign to bring awareness and to dovetail the efforts of various Ministries/Departments and State Governments to conserve water. Before launching Jal Shakti Abhiyan, States/ UTs were apprised about the objective of the campaign and modalities of JSA were discussed with them, in detail. In response, every State and UT has appointed a State Nodal Officer to co-ordinate with the Central Government.

The first phase of Jal Shakti Abhiyan was implemented in all the 256 Water Stressed Districts during the monsoon and the second phase is going on in States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Puducherry, receiving retreating monsoon."

1.56 When asked about the details of achievements in water conservation in terms of quantum of water saved, completion of Works/Projects to conserve and harvest excess rainwater in 256 Stressed Districts of the country so far, the Department, in its written submission, informed as under:-

"The Phase I of JSA was extended up to 30.09.2019. Further, the quantum of water conserved as a part of activities taken up under JSA in a period of 3 months is not quantifiable."

(ii) Creation of recharge capacity on the lines of 'sponge cities'

1.57 Keeping in view the urgent need to conserve water and enhance the recharge capacity, specific measures are required to be adopted. Taking cue from global practices like 'China's Sponge Cities' initiatives need to be adopted to give a boost to water conservation measures as well as an antidote to the annual flooding of cities in the country. When asked to furnish their views in this regard, the Department, in its post evidence written submission, stated as under:-

"As per Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961, the subject Flood (Control) Management falls under the ambit of Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (DoWR, RD & GR), Ministry of Jal Shakti. DoWR,

RD & GR has informed that China's Sponge Cities concept focuses on replacing concrete pavements with wetlands, green rooftops, rain water harvesting and rain gardens. As the concept relates to management of storm water which inter-alia could help in managing urban flooding, it is a new way of thinking about managing storm water, not as a problem but as an opportunity and a resource to augment recharging of ground water aquifer and public water supply.

Moreover, DDWS launched Jal Shakti Abhiyan on 01.07.2019 under which 756 Urban Local Bodies have been identified by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs for taking up the following activities:-

- (i) Rain Water Harvesting.*
- (ii) Reuse of treated waste water.*
- (iii) Rejuvenation of Urban Water Bodies.*
- (iv) Plantation.*

The items (i) and (iii) would assist in the management of Urban Floods as well as store water that would also recharge ground water, improving water security in the urban areas.

Further, DoWR, RD & GR has opined that the concept of Sponge Cities can be explored on pilot basis for the Indian cities to tackle urban flooding considering financial viability and technological, environmental, social and other challenges at the same time in Indian context. Ministry of Jal Shakti has already started a campaign in this direction which aims at conservation of water both in urban and rural areas."

1.58 During the oral evidence, when the Committee raised a query about any proposal to create 'Sponge Cities' on the lines of China. Responding to this, the Secretary, during the course of his oral evidence, stated as follows:-

"Many cities in China are adopting 'Sponge Approach'. The cities are not our jurisdiction but because we are the Ministry of Jal Shakti. We also work with the Ministry of Urban Affairs. That is one technology which can be used. In the Indian cities, there is a wastage of water upto 30-40 per cent. So, again it is a demand side management which is also important. We are working on both the fronts, namely, demand and supply in the Urban and Rural areas."

PART – II

OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

Budget Analysis of the Department

2.1 The Committee observe that the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation has been entrusted with the responsibility to formulate policy and plan, provide finance and coordinate with regard to the two flagship Programmes/Schemes of the Government of India for rural drinking water supply and rural sanitation, namely the National Rural Drinking Water Programme, re-designed as Jal Jeevan Mission and the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin). Besides, Drinking Water Supply Projects that cater to both urban and rural areas, its coordination issues, are also under the domain of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation. The Committee further note that an amount of Rs. 20,016.34 has been allocated for the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation for the Financial Year 2019-20. However, the Committee are surprised to note that while the allocations have always increased at the Revised Estimate (RE) stage since the Financial Year 2014-15 and have been adequately utilized, there was a substantial decrease in the RE allocations in the last Financial Year which was then arranged through Extra Budgetary Resources (EBR) of Rs. 8,698.20 crore for meeting the expenditure requirements under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin). The Committee are particularly concerned to note that the allocations for the current fiscal year are also inadequate, as the total Budget for the Jal Jeevan Mission has fallen short by approximately Rs. 4,700 crore as against requirement of approximately Rs. 21,000 crore despite provision of Rs. 6,300 crore through the Extra Budgetary Resources. While adequate finances is crucial for expeditious implementation of both the aforesaid programmes, the Committee also express concern over the increasing liability created by the arrangement of Extra Budgetary Resources. This aspect needs to be looked into while working out the budgetary provisions. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Government to take up this matter with the Ministry of Finance - Department of Expenditure and ensure provision of adequate budgetary resources to enable the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation to achieve all its intended objectives at the earliest.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 1)

Budget Allocations and Expenditure under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)

2.2 The Committee note that during the last five years, a total of Rs. 48,415.22 crore has been spent on SBM(G) out of which Rs. 45,945.45 crore has been spent on the construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs). The Committee also note that during the Financial Year 2018-19, a total budget provision of Rs. 14,478.03 was made which was supplemented by Extra Budgetary Resource (EBR) of Rs. 8,698.20 crore in order to complete the projects within the targeted period. The Committee further note that an amount of Rs. 9,994 crores has been provided for the current Financial Year for meeting the committed liabilities for the works already done by the States under SBM(G) during the previous years, construction of Individual Household Latrines during this year, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and Capacity Building activities, Community Sanitary Complexes and Solid and Liquid Waste Management. However, no information has been furnished with regard to the liabilities created under the EBR and provisions, if any, kept for the same. The Committee, therefore, would like to be apprised of the proposed expenditure under different components of SBM(G) along with the details of repayment of debt/accrued liabilities of the Department.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 2)

Under-utilisation of Funds under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)

2.3 The Committee find that there is huge shortfall in the utilization of funds, particularly in the States of Chattisgarh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal which has been attributed to 'Outcome Oriented Incentives' given for the construction of toilets. The Committee further note that the Department has adopted various persuasive measures such as letters, video conferences and meetings, etc., to increase the aspect of utilization of allocated funds. However, in view of the Committee, despite the availability of funds, the existence of huge committed liabilities with the States does not reflect proper utilization of available resources and should be looked into urgently. Therefore, the Committee would like to be apprised of the underlying factors which have held up the faster utilization of funds and the measures taken for their redressal in the aforementioned States.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 3)

Assured Water Supply to maintain cleanliness and hygiene

2.4 The Committee are happy to note the radiant performance of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation which has been able to achieve its objective of providing access to sanitation facility in all the rural areas of the country. Rural Sanitation Coverage at the time of launch of this programme in 2014 was 38.7% which has now reached 100% within the stipulated time period of five years. The declaration of all the rural areas of the country as Open Defecation Free (ODF) and construction of more than 10 crore toilets are commendable tasks which had not been even thought of in the past. In consonance with the goal of maintaining the ODF status, the Committee are extremely happy to observe that the focus has now been shifted to ODF sustainability and Solid and Liquid Waste Management. However, the Committee are also of considered view that one of the crucial factors for maintaining 'Swachhta' is the assured supply of water which is also the determining factor for maintaining not only ODF sustainability but also for ensuring hygienic disposal of solid and liquid waste. Therefore, the issue of water availability in sufficient quantity needs to be addressed immediately. While the measures for water conservation such as Jal Shakti Abhiyan have already been initiated in the right earnest, there is an urgent need for educating the masses about the judicious use of water to make sure of its availability for all the purposes. The Committee, therefore, recommend that immediate measures should be initiated by the Department, in convergence with other Ministries/Departments of the Government of India and also with the States/UTs to conserve water and maintain adequate sustainable sources of water to achieve the vision of a 'Swachh Bharat on a sustainable basis.'

(Recommendation Sl. No. 4)

Budget Allocations and Expenditure under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme

2.5 The Committee find that the budget allocations under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) has been drastically reduced since the year 2015-16 due to higher amount of devolution of funds, from 32 to 42 per cent, by the Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC). Accordingly, the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) has proposed an allocation of Rs. 23,050 crore over the three remaining years of FFC, viz., Rs. 6,050 crore for 2017-18, Rs. 7,000 crore for 2018-19 and Rs. 10,000 crore for 2019-20

respectively. The Committee further note that the rationale given for higher budgetary allocation of Rs. 10,000.66 crore during the year 2019-20 is the launching of Jal Jeevan Mission, which aims at providing 'Functional Household Tap Connection' (FHTC) in every rural household by 2024. For the Financial Year 2019-20, the coverage of FHTC is targeted to be increased to 30% of rural households from the existing 18.33%. While the intended goals under Jal Jeevan Mission are laudable, the Committee are apprehensive about their accomplishment in view of the fact that the performance of many States such as Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Kerala, Maharashtra, Meghalaya and Tamil Nadu are not very impressive under the earlier NRDWP as they failed to achieve the targets of supply of potable drinking water to the rural habitations during the last three years. In this regard, the Committee do not appreciate the oft-repeated stand by the Department that 'Water' being a State subject, it has no further responsibility except for extending financial and technical assistance. In this regard, the Committee are of the view that a more proactive role needs to be played by the Department in taking the States on board to ensure that JJM also does not end in the same way as the NRDWP. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Department to take immediate steps in this direction in consultation with State Governments to achieve the cherished goals of water supply to every household under Jal Jeevan Mission within the targeted period. Active and constant persuasion with States and effective / regular monitoring are very much required for ensuring the same.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 5)

Under-utilization of funds under the NRDWP

2.6 The Committee further note with serious concern on the inability of States/UTs to draw full amount of allocations under the NRDWP due to slow utilization of funds, high amount of unspent balances, discrepancies in documents, viz., Audit Certificates and Utilization Certificates submitted by the States/UTs, etc. The Committee further note that various measures such as release of NRDWP fund on reimbursement mode, nomination of Area Officers for each State for sensitizing them, holding of Review Meetings, Regional Workshop, Video Conferences, etc., to review the financial and physical progress of Schemes of each State and incentivizing the performing States in terms of both physical and financial performance, etc., have been proposed under the newly launched Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) to expedite the utilization of funds. However, the Committee are at

a loss to witness a strange paradox that on the one hand, the Department has claimed inadequacy/shortage of funds allocated for the implementation of its Schemes/ Programmes under the NRDWP, forcing the arrangement of funds through extra budgetary resources, and on the other hand, even the existing allocations have not been utilized to the fullest due to the aforesaid factors. In view of the Committee, there is an urgent need for the Department to shrug off the passive attitude, whereby all the responsibilities were shifted to the States on the grounds that they had the primary jurisdiction on the subject of 'Water'. The Committee would, therefore, recommend the Department to formulate an out-of-box strategy to ensure better utilization of funds under the Jal Jeevan Mission. They would also like to be apprised of the amount of unspent balances lying with each State/UT under the NRDWP, as on 31 October, 2019.

(Recommendation SI. No. 6)

Jal Jeevan Mission – Issues and Challenges

2.7 The Committee note that from 2019-20, Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) has been launched which aims to provide potable drinking water through Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) to every rural household by 2024. They observe that this programme is being executed at four levels viz. National Jal Jeevan Mission, State Water and Sanitation Mission (SWSM) at State level, District Water and Sanitation Mission (DWSM) at District level and Paani Samiti/Village Water Sanitation Committee (VWSC) at Gram Panchayat (GP) level. They note that unlike the NRDWP, bottom –up approach has been adopted under this programme with end result output orientation to make sure that objective of taking potable water right at the household level is achieved. The Committee further note that the Department has set 55 litres per capita per day (lpcd) water availability and at least three hours of water supply as the norm for ensuring availability of water. The Committee are of the view that though the programme has been launched with commendable objectives, its success would depend on addressing several lingering issues such as availability of assured/dependable source of water with good quality, proper operation and maintenance of infrastructure, community participation for judicious use of water, etc. The Committee would further recommend that as per the norms being fixed by the Department, the criteria set for selection of villages under this programme should be water availability in the individual households rather than a hamlet/village as a whole, since this has sometimes lead to mis-representation of water

availability under the existing NRDWP. Besides, they also recommend that the executing bodies as contemplated at each level of State, District and Gram Panchayat should be constituted at the earliest.

(Recommendation SI. No. 7)

Adequacy of funds for Jal Jeevan Mission

2.8 The Committee observe that under the Jal Jeevan Mission, the Government has undertaken a huge task of providing FHTC to 14.60 crore rural households, i.e., 81.67% of rural households by 2024. This is a herculean task given the fact that, at present, the percentage of rural household connections with Piped Water Supply (PWS) in big States such as in West Bengal is 1.31%, in Uttar Pradesh, it is 1.33% and in Bihar, it is a meagre 1.88%, which is very low as compared to States such as Himachal Pradesh, wherein, it is 56.27%, in Haryana, it is 53.47% and in Punjab, it is 53.28%. Only two States, viz., Sikkim (99.34%) and Gujarat (78.46%) have made commendable progress in providing PWS to the households. The Committee further note that though the Department has chalked out an implementation and financial roadmap, wherein, Rs. 20,798 crore has been allocated as Central Share for the Financial Year 2019-20, the Committee find that the budgetary allocation of Rs. 10,000.66 crore is approximately 50 per cent of the allocated fund. The Committee, therefore, desire to be apprised of the details of sources of funds proposed to be arranged for time bound implementation of this ambitious Programme along with the liabilities, if any, likely to be created in the next five years and ways and means for their repayment.

(Recommendation SI. No. 8)

Challenges in Piped Water Supply in rural households

2.9 The Committee note with concern that at present only 53.94% of rural population have access to potable water supply through pipeline. The Committee further note that before the Jal Jeevan Mission, the focus of the Department was to cover every rural habitation by potable drinking water through the Centrally Sponsored NRDWP, through any safe means at a reasonable distance. However, the Committee notice that as per the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS), several States such as Bihar,

Chattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have reported only 11.71%, 36.22%, 25.46% and 15.15% of rural population respectively covered with the piped water supply. The Committee also find that factors responsible for lower coverage are uneven geographical terrain, scattered rural habitations, depletion of groundwater, adverse climatic conditions, delay in obtaining statutory/other clearances, etc. Although, under JJM, the Department has proposed functionality assessment of FHTC through a rapid Survey and formation of multi-village system with bulk pipeline to address the issue of non-availability of good quality water, the Committee are of the view that these factors have to be properly addressed to enable the accessibility of piped water to every rural household in the country. Further, keeping in view the instances where, the villages, even after equipped with a pipeline network with connectivity to a good source of water, are still not being provided water due to non-payment of electricity dues, the Committee recommend the Department to take appropriate measures to address this trifle issue with a view to ensuring that uninterrupted supply of water to the rural households are not affected.

(Recommendation SI. No. 9)

Piped Water Supply in habitations affected with Contamination

2.10 The Committee observe that as per the data provided by the States on IMIS of the Department, there are 56,788 rural habitations affected with water quality contamination, as on 14th October, 2019. The Committee also note that as many as 16 States are facing fluoride contamination in 8,127 rural habitations, while 7 States with 13,379 rural habitations have reported water contamination with arsenic. Other major contaminants are iron with 18,462 affected rural habitations in 18 States and 13,256 rural habitations affected with salinity issues in 11 States. However, keeping in view the water quality problem in many parts of the country, the Committee are of the view that the figure of only 56,788 rural habitations affected with water quality issues may not be reflective of gravity of the situation on the ground. The Committee, therefore, urge the Department to conduct an Independent Technical Survey in a time bound manner to better assess the situation and adopt appropriate measure to deal with the problem. The Committee also recommend the Department to apprise them of its findings and remedial measures which could be enforced forthwith, within three months of presentation of this Report.

(Recommendation SI. No. 10)

Efficacy of various initiatives to address Contamination of Water in the Affected Areas

2.11 The Committee further note that the Department has launched the National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM) on 22nd March 2017 to provide safe drinking water to 27,544 Arsenic/ Fluoride affected rural habitations in the country by March, 2021, out of which only 11,884 habitations have, so far, been covered. Pursuant to this Mission, out of Rs. 3,688.34 crore released to the Arsenic/ Fluoride affected States under the NWQSM as on September 30th, 2019 an amount of Rs. 2,036.46 crore has been utilized by the States/UTs. Besides, an amount of Rs. 1,000 crore was released during March 2016 to various Arsenic/Fluoride affected States/UTs for installation of Community Water Purification Plants and as reported by the States, as on 30 September 2019, a total number of 22,822 'Community Water Purification Plants' have been installed in States/UTs covering a rural population of 2,39,04,883 in 16,938 habitations. Under JJM, 10% weightage is proposed to be given to the rural population affected by water quality, thus, allowing more fund for quality affected States and 2% of the allocation to the States/ UTs can be utilized for Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance activities. While the above initiatives have been taken by the Government to address the problem of contamination of water, the ground reality is still far from the intended objectives. In the considered view of the Committee, supply of water through pipeline in all such areas could greatly reduce the problem. However, the Committee are disappointed by the fact that extension of pipeline in such areas have not been given the required impetus it requires as there are only 1109 ongoing NRDWP piped water supply Schemes in Arsenic/Fluoride Affected Habitations as against total number of 21,506 Arsenic/Fluoride Affected Habitations as on 15 October, 2019. The Committee are pained to note that people in many parts of the country are still facing the problem of water contamination and facing serious health hazards on this count. The Committee therefore, recommend the Department to lay pipelines and supply the water through FHTC in these areas on priority basis under the Jal Jeevan Mission. They would also like to be apprised of the targets fixed in this regard.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 11)

Installation of Desalination Plant(s) in the Coastal Areas

2.12 The Committee observe that in addition to the problem of contamination of water, there is an overall shortage of water in the Coastal Areas of the country, especially during the deficient monsoon years. The consecutive failure of monsoon in the Coastal Areas often give rise to severe drought conditions/ water crisis requiring the Government/Authorities concerned to initiate emergency measures even by transporting water through trains which is often regarded as one of the traditional methods of quenching the thirst of people in these parched areas. The Committee believe that there is an urgent need for use of cutting-edge technology by way of installation of Desalination Plants to ensure adequate availability of water in these areas during all such crisis periods. However, the Committee are distressed to note that no specific policy has been laid out in this regard under the Jal Jeevan Mission. Even though the technology to purify saline water has been developed in the country, the Department has not taken any proactive measure to use it except that the onus of formulation and implementation of relevant policy has been put on the States. Further, the Committee are also given to understand that the process of desalination of water which has been done successfully, on an experimental basis, in Gujarat and Tamil Nadu, involves high cost. Noting that other countries of the world such as Israel have been using the cutting-edge technology to economically convert the saline water into good quality potable water, the Committee urge upon the Government to collaborate and undertake result-oriented research in this area to enable using saline water, at a cheaper cost, to address the severe water crisis in the Coastal Areas. Since the key to success under the Jal Jeevan Mission lies in the availability of good quality water source which can then be transported to households through FHTC, the, Department needs to focus on use of all the available technology to create assured sources of good quality water in such areas.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 12)

Jal Shakti Abhiyan

2.13 The Committee are happy to note that the Government has initiated a Programme to conserve water on a Mission Mode in which the Ministries/ Departments and State Governments will work, in tandem, for water conservation under different Programmes run by them by way of concentrating on the following five intervention areas:-

- (i) Water conservation and Rainwater Harvesting.
- (ii) Renovation of Traditional and other Water Bodies/Tanks.
- (iii) Re-use and Bore-Well Recharge Structures.
- (iv) Watershed Development.
- (v) Intensive Afforestation.

2.14 The Committee further observe that this Programme has been launched in 256 Water Stressed Districts. However, the Committee note that since the Programme has been launched in the monsoon season of 2019, its outcome and other deliverables are yet to be assessed. Nonetheless, the Committee are sure that this is a composite and a commendable initiative and should be strengthened in a conjunctive manner not only by the different Government agencies but also by the community as a whole including the NGOs and other stakeholders. The Committee also wish to convey that besides, water conservation measures, urgent steps are also required to be initiated by the Department to prevent the wastage of water which has now been transformed as a major challenge especially in the cities. In order to contain the rampant wastage of water, there is an urgent need for launching of widespread Awareness Campaigns with appropriate penalties. The Committee would like to be apprised of the tangible outcome of various initiatives taken by the Department in this direction.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 13)

Measures for creation of 'Sponge Cities'

2.15 Further, recognising that the concept of Sponge Cities, prevailing in countries such as China, which broadly focuses on replacing the concrete pavements with wetlands, green rooftops, rain water harvesting and rain gardens to capture rainwater and recharge the ground water aquifers to enable conservation of flood water, the Committee are of the opinion that tangible and time-bound measures need to be initiated by the Government to explore and implement such concepts in the country. The Committee would, therefore, recommend the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation to devise measures in coordination with the Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, the Ministry of Rural Development and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and also with the active participation of State

Governments, District Administrations, Panchayats, etc., for creation of such areas both in urban and rural parts of the country.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 14)

**NEW DELHI
20 November, 2019
29 Kartika, 1941 (Saka)**

**Dr. SANJAY JAISWAL,
Chairperson,
*Standing Committee on Water Resources***

**MINUTES OF THE SECOND SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER
RESOURCES HELD ON WEDNESDAY, 23 OCTOBER, 2019 IN CONNECTION WITH THE
EXAMINATION OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2019-20) OF THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI**

The Committee sat from 1430 hours to 1645 hours in Committee Room 'C', Ground Floor, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal – Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Vijay Baghel
3. Shri Nandkumar Singh Chauhan
4. Shri Chandra Prakash Choudhary
5. Shri Guman Singh Damor
6. Dr. Heena Vijaykumar Gavit
7. Dr. K. Jayakumar
8. Shri Kaushal Kishore
9. Shri P. Raveendranath Kumar
10. Shri Hasmukhbhai Somabhai Patel
11. Shri S. Ramalingam
12. Shri Dipsinh Shankarsinh Rathod
13. Shri Prajwal Revanna
14. Ms. Nusrat Jahan Ruhi

RAJYA SABHA

15. Sardar Balwinder Singh Bhunder
16. Mir Mohammad Fayaz
17. Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena
18. Shri Madhusudan Mistry
19. A. Mohammedjan
20. Shri K. Bhabananda Singh
21. Shri Rewati Raman Singh
22. Shri Pradeep Tamta

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. | Dr. Preeti Srivastava | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Shri Raju Srivastava | - | Director |
| 3. | Shri R.C. Sharma | - | Additional Director |

WITNESSES

I. Ministry of Jal Shakti - Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation

1. Shri U.P Singh, Secretary (WR, RD & GR)
2. Smt T. Rajeshwari, AS (WR, RD & GR)
3. Shri Jagmohan Gupta, JS&FA
4. Shri Nitishwar Kumar, JS (Admn)
5. Shri Akhil Kumar, JS (IC & GW)
6. Smt Gopa Chattopadhyay, ADG (STAT)
7. Shri Giriraj Goyal, Director (IECle.gov|Coord/ID)
8. Shri Ashish Kumar, Director (GW)
9. Shri Surender Kumar Garg, Director (Vig/PSU/Parl)

National Mission for Clean Ganga

1. Shri Rajiv Ranjan Mishra, Director General (NMCG)
2. Shri Rozy Agarwal, ED (Finance), NMCG
3. Shri D.P Mathuria, ED (Technical), NMCG

Central Water Commission

1. Shri Arun Kumar Sinha, Chairman (CWC)
2. Shri Shyam Lal Meena, Director (Finance), CWC & FAO, CGWB
3. Shri P.N Singh, Director (DRIP)

Other Organisations

1. Shri M.K. Srinivas, Director General (NWDA)
2. Shri K.C. Naik, Chairman (CGWB)
3. Shri R.K. Gupta, CMD (WAPCOS)

II. Ministry of Jal Shakti - Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation

1. Shri Parmeswaran Iyer, Secretary (DW&S)
2. Shri Arun Baroka, Additional Secretary (SBM)
3. Shri Bharat Lal, Additional Secretary (JJM)
4. Shri Sanjeev Kumar, AS&FA
5. Shri Ajay Shankar Singh, CCA
6. Shri Samir Kumar, Joint Secretary (Estt.)
7. Shri Hiranya Borah, DDG (Parliament)
8. Shri Dhiraj Singh, Director (SBM)
9. Shri Yugal Kishor Joshi, Director (IEC)

2. At the outset, the Hon'ble Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee convened to have oral evidence of the Ministry of Jal Shakti – (i) Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation; and (ii) Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation in connection with the examination of the Demands for Grants (2019-20).

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5. XX XX XX XX XX XX XX XX XX XX XX XX XX

6. After welcoming the representatives of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, the Chairperson read out Direction 55(1) of the Directions by the Speaker regarding confidentiality of the proceedings of the Committee and invited them to express their views on various Schemes, Programmes and allocation of funds for the fiscal year 2019-20. Thereafter, the representative of the Department highlighted the salient features of various Schemes, Programmes being undertaken by them with reference to the Demands for Grants (2019-20) through a power point presentation.

7. After hearing the views of the representatives of Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, the Members sought clarifications on following aspects:-

- (i) Adequacy of Budgetary allocation.
- (ii) Desalination Projects for providing drinking water to people living in the coastal areas.

- (iii) Operational and maintenance cost of providing drinking water under Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) in the villages.
- (iv) Maintenance of pipelines and overhead tanks built under the earlier Schemes of water supply.
- (v) Non-functional taps on account of pending electricity dues and taxes in the villages.
- (vi) Sustainability of Water Sources.
- (vii) Availability of sufficient water for maintenance of Open Defecation Free status and hygiene.
- (viii) Criteria for measurement of per capita availability of water under Jal Jeevan Mission.
- (ix) Creation of 'Sponge Cities' for absorption and recharge of water on the lines of China.
- (x) Streamlining of distribution of funds through Gram Panchayats for household tap connections in the villages.

8. The Chairperson, thereafter, thanked the representatives of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation for comprehensive presentation by them on various aspects raised by the Members. The Chairperson further urged the Secretary, Department of Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation to furnish written replies to those queries raised by the Members which could not be replied by them within one week.

[The witnesses, then, withdrew]

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

The Committee, then, adjourned.

MINUTES OF THE FOURTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES (2019-20) HELD ON FRIDAY, 29 NOVEMBER 2019

The Committee sat from 1500 hours to 1535 hours in Committee Room 'B', Ground Floor, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal – Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Vijay Baghel
3. Shri Bhagirath Chaudhary
4. Shri Nihal Chand Chauhan
5. Shri Guman Singh Damor
6. Dr. Heena Vijaykumar Gavit
7. Dr. K. Jayakumar
8. Shri Kaushal Kishore
9. Shri Kuruva Gorantla Madhav
10. Shri Hasmukhbhai Somabhai Patel
11. Shri Sanjay Kaka Patil
12. Shri Dipsinh Shankarsinh Rathod

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RAJYA SABHA

13. Sardar Balwinder Singh Bhunder
14. Shri Harshvardhan Singh Dungarpur
15. Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena
16. Shri K. Bhabananda Singh
17. Shri Pradeep Tamta

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. | Dr. Preeti Srivastava | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Shri Raju Srivastava | - | Director |
| 3. | Shri R.C. Sharma | - | Additional Director |

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee. Thereafter, the Committee took up for consideration (a) Draft Report on Demands for Grants (2019-20) of the Ministry of Jal Shakti -Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation; and (b) Draft Report on Demands for Grants (2019-20) of the Ministry of Jal Shakti - Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation. After some deliberations, the Committee adopted the aforesaid two draft Reports without any modification.

3. The Committee then authorized the Chairperson to present the above two Reports to both the Houses of Parliament in the current Winter Session.

The Committee then adjourned
