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STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES

(2020-21)

SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI – DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2019-20)

[Action Taken by the Government on the Observations / Recommendations contained in the Second Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Water Resources]

SEVENTH REPORT

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

February, 2021 / Magha,1942 (Saka)

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MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI – DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

(2019-20)

(Action Taken by the Government on the Observations / Recommendations contained in the Second Report on 'Demands for Grants (2019-20) of the Ministry of Jal Shakti -

Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation)

Presented to Lok Sabha on 9.2.2021

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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(2020-21)

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* Shri D.S. Rathore, MP, LS ceased to be a Member w.e.f 28.12.2020

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2.	Shri M.K. Madhusudhan	-	Director
3.	Shri R.C. Sharma	-	Additional Director
4.	Smt. Shanta B. Datta	-	Under Secretary

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson, Standing Committee on Water Resources (2020-21) having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Seventh Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Second Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2019-20) relating to the Ministry of Jal Shakti (Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation).

2. The Second Report of the Committee was presented to Lok Sabha and laid on the table of Rajya Sabha on 5 December 2019. The Action Taken replies of the Government to all the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Report were received in this Secretariat on 19 March, 2020.

3. The draft Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their sitting held on 6.11.2020.

4. An analysis of the Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Second Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee is given at Annexure-II.

New Delhi
3 February 2021
14 Magha, 1942 (Saka)

Dr. SANJAY JAISWAL
Chairperson
Standing Committee on Water Resources

CHAPTER I

REPORT

This Report of the Standing Committee on Water Resources deals with the Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in their Second Report (17th Lok Sabha) on the Demands for Grants (2019-20) of the Ministry of Jal Shakti (Department of Drinking Water and sanitation) which was presented to Lok Sabha on 05 December, 2019. Action Taken Notes from the Government in respect of all the 15 observations/ recommendations of the Committee have been received and these have been categorized as under:-

(i) Observations / Recommendations which have been accepted by the Government (Chapter II):

Para Nos.2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9, 2.10, 2.13, 2.14 and 2.15

(Total –13)

(ii) Observations / Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's replies (Chapter III):

Para Nos. NIL

(Total – NIL)

(iii) Observations / Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee (Chapter IV):

Para Nos. 2.11 and 2.12

(Total – 2)

(iv) Observations / Recommendations in respect of which final replies of the Government are still awaited (Chapter V):

Para Nos. NIL

(Total – NIL)

2. The Committee will now deal with the action taken by the Government on some of the observations/recommendations in the succeeding paragraphs.

A. Under-utilisation of funds under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)

Recommendation (Para No. 2.3)

3. The Committee found that there was huge shortfall in the utilization of funds, particularly in the States of Chattisgarh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal which was attributed to 'Outcome Oriented Incentives' given for the construction of toilets. The Committee further noted that the Department had 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 did not reflect proper utilization of available resources and should be looked into urgently. Therefore, the Committee desired to be apprised of the underlying factors which had held up the faster utilization of funds and the measures taken for their redressal in the aforementioned States.

4. The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, in its action taken replies, stated as follows:

> *"It has been estimated from the instances of various districts across regions of the country, that there is a requirement of working capital. Besides, funds are required for other activities like Solid and Liquid Waste Management and Information, Education and Communication (which is to be done on continuous basis). Thus, there would be some unspent balance lying with the States at any point of time depending on the no. of districts in the State. This Department is regularly following up with the States through field visits, review meetings, video conferences etc. in order to address the issues like delay in release of funds from State Finance Departments, delay in disbursal of incentive to beneficiaries due to cumbersome fund flow mechanism so as to liquidate the funds available with the States in optimal time. This Department also regularly reviews the status of unspent balance with the States under SBM (G) for release of funds under the programme."*

5. From the submissions made by the Department, the Committee are given to understand that there is a possibility of some unspent balance lying with the States at any point of time to meet the requirements of working capital and for catering to activities such as Solid and Liquid Waste Management and Information, Education and Communication, and that the Department is regularly

following up with the States through field visits, review meetings, etc. to address the issues of unspent balances. The Committee, however, note that notwithstanding these efforts by the Government the problem of unspent balances under SBM(G) still persists. The Committee, therefore, urge upon the Department to pursue with the States more vigorously for expeditious utilization of funds for the projects under SBM(G), so as to ensure that the objectives of *Swachhta* on a continuous basis and sustainability of Open Defecation Free (ODF) status are achieved. They would also like to be apprised of the State wise details of the amount of Central share of funds released under SBM(G) and utilized along with committed liabilities of the States, if any, till date.

B. Piped Water Supply in habitations affected with Contamination

Recommendation (Para No. 2.10)

6. The Committee observed that as per the data provided by the States on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Department, there were 56,788 rural habitations affected with water quality contamination, as on 14thOctober, 2019. The Committee also noted that as many as 16 States were facing fluoride contamination in 8,127 rural habitations, while 7 States with 13,379 rural habitations had reported water contamination with arsenic. Other major contaminants were 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 were of the view that the figure of only 56,788 rural habitations affected with water quality issues might not be reflective of gravity of the situation on the ground. The Committee, therefore, urged 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 recommended the Department to apprise them of its findings and remedial measures which could be enforced forthwith, within three months of presentation of thisReport**.**

7. The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, in its action taken replies, stated as follows:

> *"Jal Jeevan Mission(JJM) is a time-bound mission-mode programme to ensure every rural household has a functional Household Tap Connection(FHTC) by 2024 to provide drinking water in adequate quantity (minimum 55 lpcd) of prescribed quality (BIS: 10500) on regular basis.*

The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation had launched "Operational Guidelines for the implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission" on 25th December, 2019. Under the JJM, upto 2% of the allocation to States/ UTs can be utilized by the States for Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance (WQM&S) activities which inter-alia includes setting up of and upgrading existing water quality laboratories at various levels, providing chemicals and consumables to laboratories etc. Apart from that, this fund could also be used for procuring Field Test Kits for in situ water quality monitoring at grass root level.

As per the Constitution, 'Water' being State subject, Ministry of Jal Shakti cannot enforce 'Technical Survey' on States. However, in order to check and improve the quality of drinking water supply, under JJM, the following broad guidelines have been given to States/ UTs for undertaking testing of sources/ samples at different level laboratories.

i.) ***Sub-division/ block laboratory:*** *It is suggested that Sub-divisional/ block labs will test 100% water sources under its jurisdiction; once for chemical parameters and twice for bacteriological parameters (pre and post monsoon) in a year, covering all sources of a block at least for 13 basic water quality parameters i.e. pH, Total dissolved solids, turbidity, Chloride, total alkalinity, total hardness, Sulphate, Iron, total Arsenic, Fluoride, Nitrate, total coliform bacteria, E.coli or thermo tolerant coliform bacteria. The positively tested samples will be referred to the district laboratory immediately. The other parameters may be tested as per local contamination. In case, block level laboratories are not available, services of laboratories of nearby educational institutions or universities may be explored and availed.*

ii.) ***District laboratory:*** *It is suggested that district lab will test 250 water sources/ samples per month (i.e. 3,000 in a year as per the target of roster available on Department/ National Mission IMIS) covering all sources randomly spread geographically including the positively tested samples referred by the subdivision/ block laboratory/ mobile laboratory on at least for 13 basic water quality parameters. The district lab will also refer the positively tested samples to the State laboratory immediately. The other parameters may be tested as per local contamination at district level.*

iii.) ***State laboratory:*** *The State lab will test at least 5% of the total drinking water samples across all district level laboratories with random and uniform geographical spread including positively tested samples referred by district/ sub-division/ block/ mobile lab. If the number of districts in any State/ UT is large (>50), then the testing of samples/ sources may be restricted to 3% for the State lab. Remaining 2% may be integrated with other regional/ district laboratories.*

iv) ***Testing of water quality using Field Test Kit (FTK):*** *At Gram Panchayat level: Gram Panchayt and/ or its sub-committee, i.e. VWSC/ Paani Samiti/ User Group, etc. will ensure to test 100% drinking water sources including private sources and sanitary inspection under its jurisdiction using FTK. The test results and sanitary inspection report will be submitted to the concerned PHED/ RWS Department.*

All States/ UTs have been advised to accredit drinking water testing laboratories as per IS/ISO/ IEC:17025 at least for parameters of basic water quality importance and gradually upgrading to other parameters as per local conditions. Also all States/ UTs have been requested to cross verify the water quality data and integration with other laboratories of State/ Central Government agencies.

Under JJM, the States/ UTs are encouraged to explore Public-Private Partnership wherein the PHED/ RWS Department will collaborate with NABL/ ISO/ other suitably accredited private firms as Support Organization (SO) and utilize their strengths following all SoPs as per government procedures. Additionally, Public-Public Partnership may also be explored wherein the PHED/ RWS Department will collaborate with the water quality testing laboratories of other similar State/ Central Government agencies. Further, States/ UTs may also designate any NABL/ ISO/ other suitably accredited Public or Private water quality testing laboratories/ firms on turnkey basis following all codal formalities prescribed in Government procedures.

The States/ UTs are allowed to promote rural entrepreneurship and enterprises for water quality testing at local level. Also allowed to explore possibility of engaging laboratories established in college/ universities/ polytechnic institutes for water quality testing on nominal payment basis agreed among District Water and Sanitation Mission (DWSM) and concerned institution.

The JJM also allows water samples collected by general public tested at a nominal rate at various level drinking water quality testing laboratories."

8. The Committee note that as per the Operational Guidelines of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), released on 25 December, 2019, various measures have been stipulated for facilitating water quality testing by various agencies at different levels under JJM. However, the Committee would like to reiterate that Department should have a comprehensive and updated list of areas affected with contamination of drinking water as the problem of contaminationis still widespread in rural areas ,and the reported figure of 56,788 rural habitations suffering from the problem of water quality contamination, may not be indicative

of the actual ground situation. Such information with the Department would help better analysis of the outcome of the measures initiated to resolve the problem.
The Committee are not inclined to accept the contention of the Ministry that 'Water' being State subject, they cannot enforce 'Technical Survey' on States. The Committee recommend that the Department should take initiative and impress upon the States the need for conducting such a survey to have a better assessment of the areas affected with water contamination. The Department should also incentivize the States in this regard by providing them with financial and technical support, if needed. The Committee would like to be apprised of the measures taken in this regard at the earliest.

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

Recommendation (Para No. 2.11)

9. The Committee further noted that the 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 by March, 2021, out of which only 11,884 habitations had, 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 had 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' had 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 had 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 were disappointed by the fact that extension of pipeline in such areas had not been given the required impetus it required as there were 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 were pained to note that people in many parts of the country were still facing the problem of water contamination and facing serious health hazards on this count. The Committee therefore, recommended the Department to lay pipelines and supply the water through FHTC in these areas on priority basis under the Jal Jeevan Mission. They also desired to be apprised of the targets fixed in this regard.

10. The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, in its action taken replies, stated as follows:

"Jal Jeevan Mission(JJM) is a time-bound mission-mode programme to ensure every rural household has a Functional Household Tap Connection(FHTC) by 2024 to provide drinking water in adequate quantity (minimum 55 lpcd) of prescribed quality (BIS: 10500) on regular basis.

As per the Constitution of India, water is a State subject and State has been empowered to plan, design, implement and approve the water supply projects. Government of India supplements the efforts of State Government by providing financial and technical assistance. As such, Field level implementation of the programme including 'laying of pipeline' is the mandate of State Governments. However, in order to address the issues of water supply at the earliest in the quality affected habitations following steps have been mandated for the States under JJM guidelines:

i.) All State/ UTs have been advised to prioritize water quality affected areas for provision of Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC).

ii.) In villages with sufficient groundwater availability but having quality issues, in-situ suitable treatment technology may be explored.

iii.) In villages with water quality issues and non-availability of suitable surface water sources in nearby areas, it may be more appropriate to transfer bulk water from long distance.

iv.) In water quality-affected habitations, especially with Arsenic and Fluoride contaminants, potable water has to be ensured on priority. Since, planning and implementation of piped water supply scheme based on a safe water source will take time, as a purely interim measure, Community Water Purification Plants (CWPPs) may be taken up to provide 8-10 lpcd potable water to meet drinking and cooking need of every household in such villages/ habitations. However, SWSM to prioritize such areas for providing potable water through FHTC to every rural household by March, 2021.

v.) All schemes (Piped Water Supply- surface/ ground water& Community Water Purification Plant) approved under National Water Quality Sub-Mission, States will take measures to provide FHTCs at service level of 55 lpcd to every rural household by 2021."

11. The Committee have been informed that field level implementation of the programme including 'laying of pipeline' is the mandate of State Governments, however, Government of India supplements the efforts of State Government by providing financial and technical assistance. It has also been informed that since in water quality-affected habitations, especially with Arsenic and Fluoride contaminants, planning and implementation of piped water supply scheme based on a safe water source will take time, as a purely interim measure, Community Water Purification Plants (CWPPs) may be taken up to provide 8-10 litres per capita per day (lpcd) potable water to meet drinking and cooking need of every household in such villages/ habitations and the State Water and Sanitation Missions (SWSM) have to prioritize such areas for providing potable water through FHTC to every rural household by March, 2021.However, the Committee find that out of 56,788 rural habitations affected with water quality contamination, as on 30 September, 2019 as reported by States on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Department, only 16,938 habitations were provided with 22,822 CWPPs, and many habitations are yet to be covered. The Committee feel that if laying of pipeline in short time is not feasible, urgent steps need to be taken to install more Community Water Purification Plants in all these habitations. The Committee would, therefore, urge upon the Department to take all possible steps to install CWPPs on priority basis, in all habitations in a time bound manner, so as to enable installation of FHTCs in these areas at the earliest. They would like to be apprised of the steps taken in this regard within three months of presentation of this report.

D Installation of Desalination Plant(s) in the Coastal Areas

Recommendation (Para No. 2.12)

12. The Committee observed that in addition to the problem of contamination of water, there was 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 gave 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 were 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 was developed in the country, the Department had not taken any proactive measure to use it except that the onus of formulation and implementation of relevant policy had been put on the States. Further, the Committee

were also given to understand that the process of desalination of water which had been done successfully, on an experimental basis, in Gujarat and Tamil Nadu, involved 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 urged 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 suchareas**.**

13. The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, in its action taken replies, stated as follows:

i. "Under JJM guidelines, specific policy has been laid out for making available adequate water in coastal areas. In these areas, augmentation of water supply services can be done with energy efficient small desalination plants with high recovery ratio. Further, in order to avoid the ingress of sea water, sub-surface dykes can be constructed in rivers that can also improve the groundwater based drinking water sources in the adjoining areas in convergence with MGNREGS, State schemes, etc.

ii. The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, M/o JS has constituted a Technical Committee under the chairmanship of Principal Scientific Advisor to Government of India. The Committee would identify specific challenges faced in the provision of water supply with assistance of States, invite online proposals for solving them, decide and recommend further action including demonstration projects to address the challenges and develop performance and technology standards. The mandate of the Committee is as follows:

a. invite innovative technologies in drinking water, sanitation,greywater management and solid waste management sectors through Department/ National Mission portal;

b. shortlist technologies for techno-economic appraisal;

c. facilitate techno-economic appraisal of technologies as per the ASSURED matrix framework;

d. consider appraised technologies for acceptance;

e. recommend any non-technological interventions needed to achieve scaling up the use of such technologies.

Such technologies, as recommended by the Committee would be shared with States for adoption suiting the specific field requirement.

iii. Further, under JJM, Innovation and Research & Development (R&D) is promoted to assist States to prioritize the areas as well as to identify the type of intervention to be adopted in different areas within the State. Further, proposals related to water and sanitation received from R&D institutions and innovators will be taken up for demonstration purpose on pilot basis after approval of Technical Committee. Under this, the research proposals received relating to use of saline water for drinking after treatment inter alia would also be considered for funding.

All the above provisions made under Jal Jeevan Mission may be explored by States to identify best suitable technologies and use the same."

14. The Committee take note that under JJM guidelines, a specific policy has been laid out for making available adequate water in coastal areas, whereunder augmentation of water supply can be done by way of energy efficient small desalination plants with high recovery ratio, and sub-surface dykes can be constructed in rivers which can improve the groundwaterbased drinking water sources in the adjoining areas in convergence with MGNREGS, State schemes, etc. The Committee note that though a Technical Committee has been constituted to identify innovative technologies for resolving the issues in drinking water supply and such technologies as recommended by the Technical Committee would be shared with States for adoption suiting the specific field requirements, the replyof the Ministry is silent with regard to measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Department to incentivize the States to adopt the same. The Committee, therefore, recommend that besides, Innovation, Research and Development support under JJM and pilot projects for demonstration purpose, financial assistance should be provided to States to enable them to adopt the new technologies to deal with the challenges of providing potable drinking water, especially in coastal areas.The Committee specifically recommend that the feasibility of solar powered desalination plants may be explored and reported.

E. Jal Shakti Abhiyan

Recommendation (Para No. 2.14)

15. The Committee further observed that this Programme had been launched in 256 Water Stressed Districts. However, the Committee noted that since the Programme had been launched in the monsoon season of 2019, its outcome and other deliverables were 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 wished to convey that besides, water conservation measures, urgent steps were also required to be initiated by the

Department to prevent the wastage of water which had now been transformed as a major challenge especially in the cities. In order to contain the rampant wastage of water, there was an urgent need for launching of widespread Awareness Campaigns with appropriate penalties. The Committee desired to be apprised of the tangible outcome of various initiatives taken by the Department in thisdirection.

16. The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, in its action taken replies, stated as follows:

> *"Under support activities of Jal Jeevan Mission, Information, Education, Communication (IEC) is an important component wherein activities aiming at driving positive behavioral changes among stakeholders including judicious use of water can be taken up. Further, IEC activities aiming at creating awareness and motivating people to take up affirmative action for protection of drinking water sources and against misuse of water are to be promoted. At the Gram Panchayat (GP) level, GP and/ or its sub-committee, i.e. VWSC/ Paani Samiti/ User Group, etc. is to conduct awareness campaigns on judicious use of water, come up with mechanisms to ensure no misuse of water and ensure prescribed IEC campaigns.*
>
> *Further, the State Water and Sanitation Missions (SWSMs) have been advised to build suitable incentive and disincentive mechanism in the policy to discourage wastage of water. Adding to this, the Gram Panchayat and/ or its sub-committee, i.e. VWSC/ Paani Samiti/ User Group, etc. as part of its surveillance is to undertake regular sanitary inspections and collectively decide on mechanisms to prevent misuse of water.*
>
> *States are in the process of planning and rolling out campaigns as per the aforementioned provisions for awareness generation against misuse of water."*

17. From the Ministry's reply the Committee note that under Jal Jeevan Mission, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities have to be taken up with a view to promote positive behavioral changes among stakeholders including judicious use of water, and also creating awareness and motivating people to take up affirmative action for protection of drinking water sources and against misuse of water. The Committee would like to recommend that in addition to IEC activities, Jal Shakti Abhiyan, should also envisage programmes for storage of rain water during monsoon season which otherwise flows into sea, to enable conservation of water. The Committee would like to be apprised of the outcome/performance of this Abhiyan during the last one year.

CHAPTER – II

OBSERVATIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

Recommendation (Para No. 2.1)

Budget Analysis of the Department

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.

Reply of the Government

JJM: Under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), Govt. of India has allocated an amount of Rs. 10,000.66 Crore as Budget Estimates (BE) for the year 2019-20 and it was kept same even at the Revised Estimates (RE) stage.

After the launch of JJM in August, 2019, a conference of Minister in-charge of rural water supply of various States was held in New Delhi followed by five regional workshops to discuss the modalities of the implementation of the Mission. Moreover, in consultations with State Governments & other stakeholders in water sector, Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the Mission has been released on 25.12.2019.

As the programme was launched only in the month of August, 2019, States who are implementing the programme are in the process of planning which is happening at three levels namely Village level, District level and at the State level wherein quarter-wise achievement of FHTCs and the corresponding financial resources required are being firmed up. States/ UTs have started rolling out the schemes under Jal Jeevan Mission especially the retrofitting of the erstwhile schemes implemented/ being implemented under erstwhile NRDWP to provide last mile connectivity i.e. providing piped water connections to the households.

Hon'ble Minister Jal Shakti vide DO letter dated 20.01.2020 has requested Hon'ble Finance Minister to reconsider the budget allocation for the FY 2020-21 keeping in view that in the year FY 2020-21, balance target for the FY 2019-20 are also to be achieved.

SBM-G: During 2019-20 the BE allocation for Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)] was Rs.9994 crore which has been reduced to Rs. 8338.22 crore at RE stage. The provision of Extra Budgetary Resources (EBR) upto Rs.5000 crore made for SBM(G) was given as part of balance of approved EBR of Rs. 15,000 crore made in the financial year 2018-19 (against approved EBR of Rs.15,000 crore, only Rs. 8698.20 crore was raised in 2018-19). The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation always submits its demands for SBM(G) from General Budgetary Support and not from EBR. The provision for EBR are decided by Ministry of Finance. For 2020-21, the entire allocation for SBM(G) has been made out of GBS and no EBR has been provisioned.

(O.M. No.11013(12)/3/2019-Coordination dated:19.03.2020)

Recommendation (Para No. 2.2)

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

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.

Reply of the Government

The EBR funds are raised for the purpose of meeting the gaps between budget availability and the requirements of the States for the works done under SBM(G). The EBR funds are part of the programme funds and used for discharging the overall committed liability created under the programme and not for any separate purposes.

The Union Cabinet had approved raising of EBR Rs. 15,000 crore for SBM(G) through NABARD. During 2018-19 EBR amounting to Rs. 8698.20 crore was raised in five tranches. As per the Memorandum of Agreement for EBR under SBM(G), each tranche of EBR funds raised for SBM(G) are treated as separate loan and shall be repayable to NABARD as single bullet repayment of the entire amount at the end of 10 year from the date of disbursement and no prepayment of principal shall be made. The coupon servicing of bonds (interest) shall be paid to NABARD semi-annually on applicable rates on the respective due dates. Further, NABARD margin charges @ 0.40% p.a., for servicing the EBR, is also to be paid on the total outstanding loan amount quarterly (on fixed dates on 1st May, 1st August, 1st November, and 1st February). During 2019-20, an amount of Rs. 765 crore has been allocated in the Budget of SBM(G) for payment of interest of EBR and NABARD margin charges due during the year.

(O.M. No.11013(12)/3/2019-Coordination dated:19.03.2020)

Recommendation (Para No. 2.3)

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

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.

Reply of the Government

It has been estimated from the instances of various districts across regions of the country, that there is a requirement of working capital. Besides, funds are required for other activities like Solid and Liquid Waste Management and Information, Education and Communication (which is to be done on continuous basis). Thus, there would be some unspent balance lying with the States at any point of time depending on the no. of districts in the State. This Department is regularly following up with the States through field visits, review meetings, video conferences etc. in order to address the issues like delay in release of funds from State Finance Departments, delay in disbursal of incentive to beneficiaries due to cumbersome fund flow mechanism so as to liquidate the funds available with the States in optimal time. This Department also regularly reviews the status of unspent balance with the States under SBM (G) for release of funds under the programme.

(O.M. No.11013(12)/3/2019-Coordination dated:19.03.2020)

Comment of the Committee

(Please see Para No.5 of Chapter –I of the Report)

Recommendation (Para No. 2.4)

Assured Water Supply to maintain cleanliness and hygiene

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.'

Reply of the Government

Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), rural pans are used which requires only 1-2 liters of water for flushing as against 10-15 liter by urban pans-thereby reducing the requirement of water.The suggestion of the committee to maintain adequate sustainable sources of water to achieve the vision of 'Swachha Bharat on sustainable basis' is already part of Jal Jeevan Mission guidelines that allow the States to plan water supply systems that promote source sustainability in convergence with other Ministries/Department.

(O.M. No.11013(12)/3/2019-Coordination dated:19.03.2020)

Recommendation (Para No. 2.5)

Budget Allocations and Expenditure under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme

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.

Reply of the Government

Though, 'water supplies' is enlisted in the State list of the Constitution of India, Ministry of Jal Shakti has been playing a proactive role in the rural drinking water supply sector within the Constitutional framework. Accordingly, JJM has been launched as a mission-mode programme in partnership with States which aims at universal coverage of every rural household through FHTC by 2024.

After the launch of JJM, a conference of Minister in-charge of rural water supply of various States was held in New Delhi on 22nd August, 2019. Five region-wise stakeholder consultation workshops with State governments, sector partners, community building organizations, experts in water sector, etc. to discuss the modalities involved in implementation of JJM and to firm up the same were held, the details of which is as under:

S.No	Regional Workshop for States/ UTs of	Location	Dates
1.	Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand	Panchkula, Haryana	3-4 Sept, 2019
2.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Rajasthan, West Bengal	Puri, Odisha	11-12 Sept, 2019
3.	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu, Telangana	Bangalore, Karnataka	14-15 Sept, 2019

4.	Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra	Ahmedabad, Gujarat	18-19 Sept, 2019
5.	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura	Guwahati, Assam	23-24 Sept, 2019

Moreover, in consultations with State Governments & other stakeholders in water sector, Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the Mission has been released on 25.12.2019.

To review progress of implementation and to sensitize practitioners on operational guidelines, DDWS officials have been visiting States and presenting key aspects from Jal Jeevan Mission operational guidelines to the engineers, district collectors/ deputy commissioners, etc. during review meetings and State workshops. The details are given below:

S.No.	State	Dates
1.	Telangana	8 Nov, 2019
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	17-18 Dec, 2019
3.	Madhya Pradesh	8 Jan, 2020
4.	Bihar	17 Jan, 2020
5.	Jharkhand	17 Jan, 2020
6.	Assam	18 Jan, 2020
7.	Chhattisgarh	18-19 Jan, 2020
8.	Manipur	20 Jan, 2020
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	20 Jan, 2020
10.	Rajasthan	23 Jan, 2020
11.	Maharashtra	24 Jan, 2020
12.	Sikkim	31 Jan, 2020
13.	Karnataka	7 Feb, 2020
14.	Uttar Pradesh	8 Feb, 2020
15.	Himachal Pradesh	14 Feb, 2020
16.	West Bengal	21 Feb, 2020
17.	Jharkhand	26 Feb, 2020
18.	Uttarakhand	27 Feb, 2020

A one-day national conference with stakeholders, viz. health and Public Health Engineering (PHE)/ Rural Water Supply (RWS) Department officials from States affected with water quality issues, civil society, international agencies, community medicine practitioners, public health representatives, etc. was organized on 07.02.20202 to enable States to prioritize quality-affected areas & expedite provision of piped water supply with FHTCs, facilitate discussions on water quality related issues; cross-learning and sharing of best practices.

Also, a conference on the Springshed Water Management was convened in Uttarakhand on 27-28 Feb, 2020 in Nainital, Uttarakhand to ensure drinking water security in the mountain regions of India through Science based participatory Springshed Management approach under Jal Jeevan Mission.

A Task Force consisting of policy makers, experts and practitioners having expertise in drinking water supply has also been constituted to analyse various drinking water programmes to help in fine-tuning the JJM implementation strategy.

Also, a Technical Committee headed by Principal Scientific Advisor (PSA) to Government of India has been set up to identify and accept technologies for assisting States in achieving JJM objectives.

Besides the above, at Central level, National Jal Jeevan Mission has been constituted. Thus, following four-tier institutional mechanism is being set up at various levels for time bound implementation of the mission:

a.) National level - National Jal Jeevan Mission
b.) State level - State Water and Sanitation Mission (SWSM)
c.) District level - District Water and Sanitation Mission (DWSM)
d.) Gram Panchayat level - Gram Panchayat/ it's sub-committee like Village Water Sanitation Committee (VWSC)/ Paani Samitis

Under Jal Jeevan Mission, the physical and financial performance of the States/ UTs is being monitored through Integrated Management Information System of the Department. Further, utilization of fund under JJM is being monitored through Public Finance Management System (PFMS). In addition, following monitoring mechanism is proposed at different levels to ensure proper implementation of JJM:

a) For targeted delivery and monitoring of specific outcomes, every functional household tap connection (FHTC) is proposed to be linked with the Aadhar number of the head of the household, subject to statutory provisions;
b) Every asset created under JJM is proposed to be geo-tagged;
c) A dedicated JJM-IMIS would be operationalised with a real time dashboard;

d) It is proposed to have third party inspection of the assets created under JJM by the States; and
e) Functionality assessment of schemes and FHTCs.

(O.M. No.11013(12)/3/2019-Coordination dated:19.03.2020)

Recommendation (Para No. 2.6)

Under-utilization of funds under the NRDWP

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.

Reply of the Government

Within the Constitutional framework, Ministry of Jal Shakti has been providing all kind of possible assistance to the States for achieving the target of Jal Jeevan Mission. On this line, Operational Guidelines for the implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission has been prepared and launched on 25.12.2019. This Operational Guidelines provides assistance to States in laying the road for implementing the Jal Jeevan Mission.

Under JJM, every State/ UT has been advised/ requested to prepare a five year State Action Plan wherein quarter-wise annual target of FHTCs and corresponding financial requirements will be projected. All Schemes sanctioned under JJM are to be implemented by the States without cost and time overrun. In case of any cost escalation beyond the approved cost, it will have to be borne by the concerned State and no additional expenditure out of Central share will be permitted.

Under JJM, annual allocation will be released to the States in two equal installments and each installment is to be released in two tranches. Department will release the fund in tranches after assessing the utilization of fund by the States/ UTs. Thus, releases are planned in consonance with 'Just In Time' principle of Ministry of Finance so as to avoid any undue parking of fund.

Under JJM, every State has to have a Single Nodal Account (SNA) at the disposal of State Water & Sanitation Mission for carrying out all kinds of transactions which eases the monitoring of fund utilization and no flow of fund to District level agencies and below is allowed except the performance incentive to be provided to Gram Panchayats. Further, all transactions under JJM are to be made mandatorily through Public Finance Management System (PFMS) for efficient fund utilization and ensuring transparency. Fund utilization by States/ UTs under JJM will be monitored through PFMS. Release of funds under JJM will be linked to the fund availability & utilization in PFMS and physical & financial progress monitored through Integrated Management Information System (IMIS).

As on 31.10.2019, State-wise amount of unspent balances lying with each State/UT under the NRDWP, is annexed. It is pertinent to mention here that Jal Jeevan Mission was launched in August, 2019, followed by which fund was allocated to all the States/ UTs and releases were made only in the month of August and September, 2019.

(O.M. No.11013(12)/3/2019-Coordination dated:19.03.2020)

Recommendation (Para No. 2.7)

Jal Jeevan Mission – Issues and Challenges

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 furtherrecommend 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.

Reply of the Government

Under JJM, States/ UTs are to plan for achieving drinking water security and to provide FHTC to every rural household. In consonance with the 73rd amendment of the Constitution of India, Gram Panchayat and/ or its sub-committee/ local community has been shouldered with the responsibility of planning, implementation, management, operation and maintenance of water supply within the villages. Moreover, Panchayats have a constitutional mandate to manage drinking water. In addition, provision has been made in the guidelines to set up the mandatory institutional mechanism. States have been advised to constitute/ revamp these institutions at various levels at the earliest and they are in the process of setting up the same.

Further, it is necessary that within the villages, local community/ Gram Panchayat and/ or its sub-committee, i.e. VWSC/ Paani Samiti/ User Group, etc. plays the key role for Operation & Maintenance, cost recovery, and good governance.
To achieve the objectives of the JJM, following has been mandatorily adopted:

i.) in villages with sufficient groundwater availability of prescribed quality within the village boundary, the same local water source will be used;
ii.) in villages with functional hand pumps, the depth can be deepened if required and can also be used as a source to meet the service delivery level;
iii.) in tribal/ hilly/ forested areas, option of gravity and/ or solar power-based water supply schemes with low O&M expenditure to be explored and preferred. In hills and mountains, springs as a reliable source for drinking water to be explored;

iv.) in hot and cold deserts, innovative approaches and possible technology interventions will be explored;
v.) in villages with sufficient groundwater availability but having quality issues, in-situ suitable treatment technology may be explored;
vi.) in villages falling in drought-prone areas, conjunctive use of multiple sources of water can be explored such as ponds, lakes, rivers, groundwater, supply from long distance, rainwater harvesting and/ or artificial recharge;
vii.) in villages with water quality issues and non-availability of suitable surface water sources in nearby areas, it may be more appropriate to transfer bulk water from long distance. Further, in drought-prone and desert areas, where it is not possible to have water supply through conjunctive use, a similar approach to transfer bulk water from long distance may be adopted;
viii.) in water quality-affected habitations, especially with Arsenic and Fluoride contaminants, potable water has to be ensured on priority. Since, planning and implementation of piped water supply scheme based on a safe water source will take time, as a purely interim measure, Community Water Purification Plants (CWPPs) may be taken up to provide 8-10 lpcd potable water to meet drinking and cooking need of every household residing in such villages/ habitations. However, SWSM to prioritize such areas for providing potable water through FHTC to every rural household by March, 2021;
ix.) in States with water-scarce/ areas lying in rain shadow region with inadequate rainfall, it is necessary to plan for regional water supply schemes covering both urban and rural areas by sourcing water from a perennial surface source. It may be noted that under JJM only proportional expenditure on rural population/ villages with respect to regular water supply to be met;

Under JJM, States have been advised to accord priority to FHTCs to be provided through retrofitting for last-mile connectivity, water quality affected habitations, villages falling under desert and drought prone areas, Japanese Encephalitis –Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (JE-AES) affected districts and Sansand Adarsh Gram Yojana Villages.

(O.M. No.11013(12)/3/2019-Coordination dated:19.03.2020)

Recommendation (Para No. 2.8)

Adequacy of funds for Jal Jeevan Mission

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 theirrepayment.

Reply of the Government

The estimated amount of Rs. 3.60 lakh Crore is proposed to be shared between the Union and State Governments. Central financial assistance for Jal Jeevan Mission will have two sources namely Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) and Extra Budgetary Resources (EBR).

In addition, to enable individuals, trusts, foundations, corporate and industrial houses, etc. to contribute in furthering the objective of the JJM, Rashtriya Jal Jeevan Kosh is being set up.

Further, Government of India will extend all possible support for the Bulk water transfer/ regional water supply scheme in State requiring external support/ financing from NABARD, ADB, World Bank, NDB, etc.

Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) is a time-bound mission mode programme and for its successful implementation, robust financial planning, timely funding, mobilization of adequate resources and prudent utilization of funds are pre-requisites. In this direction, the SWSM/ DWSM will prepare year-wise financial plan by pooling all the available resources for rural drinking water supply like the Central fund, State fund, other programmes, MPLADS, MLALADS, DMDF, CSR fund, donations, etc.

(O.M. No.11013(12)/3/2019-Coordination dated:19.03.2020)

Recommendation (Para No. 2.9)

Challenges in Piped Water Supply in rural households

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 asBihar, 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.

Reply of the Government

For ensuring long-term sustainability of the scheme, State Government/ UT Administration have been advised to facilitate Gram Panchayat and/ or its sub-committee, i.e. VWSC/ Paani Samiti/ User Group, etc. to take decisions on user charges for providing household connection as well as water supply.

Under JJM, there is a provision that incentive fund to the tune of 10% of the in-village infrastructure cost will be distributed in a phased manner over a period of five years. The incentive fund will serve as a revolving fund for meeting any urgent repair costs of in-village infrastructure which might disrupt water supply and the same will be replenished by community. The incentive fund will be provided out of the fund available with the State under JJM (Centre and State matching share) in the prevailing funding pattern.

The Gram Panchayat and/ or its sub-committee, i.e. VWSC/ Paani Samiti/ User Group, etc. are eligible to receive the incentive when the scheme has been successfully managed for a year ensuring that every rural household covered under the scheme receives water in adequate quantity of prescribed quality on regular basis and water tariff for O&M has been regularly collected. State Water and Sanitation Missions have been advised to develop tangible and transparent criteria for providing this fund which is meant to encourage sustainability of water supply system and O&M by Gram Panchayat and/ or its sub-committee, i.e. VWSC/ Paani Samiti/ User Group, etc.

Further, to instill 'sense of ownership', community contribution to the tune of 5% of cost towards in-village water supply infrastructure in hilly, forested, SC/ ST dominated villages, Himalayan and North eastern States, etc. and 10% in rest of the areas which will drive the communities to manage and operate the in-village water supply infrastructure.

(O.M. No.11013(12)/3/2019-Coordination dated:19.03.2020)

Recommendation (Para No. 2.10)

Piped Water Supply in habitations affected with Contamination

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 14thOctober, 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 thisReport.

Reply of the Government

Jal Jeevan Mission(JJM) is a time-bound mission-mode programme to ensure every rural household has a functional Household Tap Connection(FHTC) by 2024 to provide

drinking water in adequate quantity (minimum 55 lpcd) of prescribed quality (BIS: 10500) on regular basis.

The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation had launched "Operational Guidelines for the implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission" on 25th December, 2019. Under the JJM, upto 2% of the allocation to States/ UTs can be utilized by the states for Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance (WQM&S) activities which inter-alia includes setting up of and upgrading existing water quality laboratories at various levels, providing chemicals and consumables to laboratories etc. Apart from that, this fund could also be used for procuring Field Test Kits for in situ water quality monitoring at grass root level.

As per the Constitution, 'Water' being State subject, Ministry of Jal Shakti cannot enforce 'Technical Survey' on States. However, in order to check and improve the quality of drinking water supply, under JJM, the following broad guidelines have been given to States/ UTs for undertaking testing of sources/ samples at different level laboratories.

i.) Sub-division/ block laboratory: It is suggested that Sub-divisional/ block labs will test 100% water sources under its jurisdiction; once for chemical parameters and twice for bacteriological parameters (pre and post monsoon) in a year, covering all sources of a block at least for 13 basic water quality parameters i.e. pH, Total dissolved solids, turbidity, Chloride, total alkalinity, total hardness, Sulphate, Iron, total Arsenic, Fluoride, Nitrate, total coliform bacteria, E.coli or thermo tolerent coliform bacteria. The positively tested samples will be referred to the district laboratory immediately. The other parameters may be tested as per local contamination. In case, block level laboratories are not available, services of laboratories of nearby educational institutions or universities may be explored and availed.

ii.) District laboratory: It is suggested that district lab will test 250 water sources/ samples per month (i.e. 3,000 in a year as per the target of roster available on Department/ National Mission IMIS) covering all sources randomly spread geographically including the positively tested samples referred by the subdivision/ block laboratory/ mobile laboratory on at least for 13 basic water quality parameters. The district lab will also refer the positively tested samples to the State laboratory immediately. The other parameters may be tested as per local contamination at district level.

iii.) State laboratory: The State lab will test at least 5% of the total drinking water samples across all district level laboratories with random and uniform geographical spread including positively tested samples referred by district/ sub-division/ block/ mobile lab. If the number of districts in any State/ UT is large (>50), then the testing of samples/ sources may be restricted to 3% for the State lab. Remaining 2% may be integrated with other regional/ district laboratories.

iv) Testing of water quality using Field Test Kit (FTK): At Gram Panchayat level: Gram Panchayt and/ or it sub-committee, i.e. VWSC/ Paani Samiti/ User Group, etc. will ensure to test 100% drinking water sources including private sources and sanitary inspection under its jurisdiction using FTK. The test results and sanitary inspection report will be submitted to the concerned PHED/ RWS Department.

All States/ UTs have been advised to accredit drinking water testing laboratories as per IS/ISO/ IEC:17025 at least for parameters of basic water quality importance and gradually upgrading to other parameters as per local conditions. Also all States/ UTs have been requested to cross verify the water quality data and integration with other laboratories of State/ Central Government agencies.

Under JJM, The States/ UTs are encouraged to explore Public-Private Partnership is wherein the PHED/ RWS Department will collaborate with NABL/ ISO/ other suitably accredited private firms as Support Organization (SO) and utilize their strengths following all SoPs as per government procedures. Additionally, Public-Public Partnership may also be explored wherein the PHED/ RWS Department will collaborate with the water quality testing laboratories of other similar State/ Central Government agencies. Further, States/ UTs may also designate any NABL/ ISO/ other suitably accredited Public or Private water quality testing laboratories/ firms on turnkey basis following all codal formalities prescribed in Government procedures.

The States/ UTs are allowed to promote rural entrepreneurship and enterprises for water quality testing at local level. Also allowed to explore possibility of engaging laboratories established in college/ universities/ polytechnic institutes for water quality testing on nominal payment basis agreed among DWSM and concerned institution.

The JJM also allows water samples collected by general public tested at a nominal rate at various level drinking water quality testing laboratories.

(O.M. No.11013(12)/3/2019-Coordination dated:19.03.2020)

Comment of the Committee

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

Recommendation (Para No. 2.13)

Jal Shakti Abhiyan

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 interventionareas:-

(i) Water conservation and RainwaterHarvesting.
(ii) Renovation of Traditional and other Water Bodies/Tanks.
(iii) Re-use and Bore-Well RechargeStructures.
(iv) Watershed Development.
(v) IntensiveAfforestation.

Reply of the Government

Noted.

(O.M. No.11013(12)/3/2019-Coordination dated:19.03.2020)

Recommendation (Para No. 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 thisdirection.

Reply of the Government

Under support activities of Jal Jeevan Mission, Information, Education, Communication (IEC) is an important component wherein activities aiming at driving positive behavioral changes among stakeholders including judicious use of water can be taken up. Further, IEC activities aiming at creating awareness and motivating people to take up affirmative action for protection of drinking water sources and against misuse of water are to be promoted. At the Gram Panchayat (GP) level, GP and/ or its sub-committee, i.e. VWSC/ Paani Samiti/ User Group, etc. is to conduct awareness campaigns on judicious use of water, come up with mechanisms to ensure no misuse of water and ensure prescribed IEC campaigns.

Further, the State Water and Sanitation Missions (SWSMs) have been advised to build suitable incentive and disincentive mechanism in the policy to discourage wastage of water. Adding to this, the Gram Panchayat and/ or its sub-committee, i.e. VWSC/ Paani Samiti/ User Group, etc. as part of its surveillance is to undertake regular sanitary inspections and collectively decide on mechanisms to prevent misuse of water.

States are in the process of planning and rolling out campaigns as per the aforementioned provisions for awareness generation against misuse of water.

(O.M. No.11013(12)/3/2019-Coordination dated:19.03.2020)

Comment of the Committee

(Please see Para No.17 of Chapter –I of the Report)

Recommendation (Para No. 2.15)

Measures for creation of 'Sponge Cities'

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

Reply of the Government

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 had informed that concept of sponge cities can be explored on pilot basis for Indian cities to tackle urban flooding considering financial viability and technological, environmental, social and other challenges at the same time in Indian context. Also, there are concepts relating to management of storm water which inter-alia could help in managing urban flooding.

Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation is being requested to take necessary action in the matter.

JSA also promoted water conservation and water resource management by focusing on accelerated implementation of five target interventions, viz. water conservation & rainwater harvesting, renovation of traditional and other water bodies/ tanks, reuse and recharge of bore wells, watershed development and intensive afforestation. These activities would also enable the storing of flood waters in the rejuvenated/renovated water bodies and act as flood cushions both in urban and rural areas.

(O.M. No.11013(12)/3/2019-Coordination dated:19.03.2020)

CHAPTER – III

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

NIL

CHAPTER – IV

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

Recommendation (Para No. 2.11)

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.

Reply of the Government

Jal Jeevan Mission(JJM) is a time-bound mission-mode programme to ensure every rural household has a functional Household Tap Connection(FHTC) by 2024 to provide drinking water in adequate quantity (minimum 55 lpcd) of prescribed quality (BIS: 10500) on regular basis.

As per the Constitution of India, water is a State subject and State has been empowered to plan, design, implement and approve the water supply projects. Government of India supplements the efforts of State Government by providing financial and technical assistance. As such, Field level implementation of the programme including 'laying of pipeline' is the mandate of State Governments. However, in order to address the issues of water supply at the earliest in the quality affected habitations following steps have been mandated for the States under JJM guidelines:

vi.) All State/ UTs have been advised to prioritize water quality affected areas for provision of Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC).

vii.) In villages with sufficient groundwater availability but having quality issues, in-situ suitable treatment technology may be explored.

viii.) In villages with water quality issues and non-availability of suitable surface water sources in nearby areas, it may be more appropriate to transfer bulk water from long distance.

ix.) In water quality-affected habitations, especially with Arsenic and Fluoride contaminants, potable water has to be ensured on priority. Since, planning and implementation of piped water supply scheme based on a safe water source will take time, as a purely interim measure, Community Water Purification Plants (CWPPs) may be taken up to provide 8-10 lpcd potable water to meet drinking and cooking need of every household in such villages/ habitations. However, SWSM to prioritize such areas for providing potable water through FHTC to every rural household by March, 2021.

x.) All schemes (Piped Water Supply- surface/ ground water& Community Water Purification Plant) approved under National Water Quality Sub-Mission, States will take measures to provide FHTCs at service level of 55 lpcd to every rural household by 2021.

(O.M. No.11013(12)/3/2019-Coordination dated:19.03.2020)

Comment of the Committee

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

Recommendation (Para No. 2.12)

hstallation of Desalination Plant(s) in the Coastal Areas

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 suchareas**.**

Reply of the Government

iv. Under JJM guidelines, specific policy has been laid out for making available adequate water in coastal areas. In these areas, augmentation of water supply services can be done with energy efficient small desalination plants with high recovery ratio. Further, in order to avoid the ingress of sea water, sub-surface dykes can be constructed in rivers that can also improve the groundwater based drinking water sources in the adjoining areas in convergence with MGNREGS, State schemes, etc.

v. The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, M/o JS has constituted a Technical Committee under the chairmanship of Principal Scientific Advisor to Government of India. The Committee would identify specific challenges faced in the provision of water supply with assistance of States, invite online proposals for solving them, decide and recommend further action including demonstration projects to address the challenges and develop performance and technology standards. The mandate of the Committee is as follows:

f. invite innovative technologies in drinking water, sanitation, greywater management and solid waste management sectors through Department/ National Mission portal;
g. shortlist technologies for techno-economic appraisal;
h. facilitate techno-economic appraisal of technologies as per the ASSURED matrix framework;
i. consider appraised technologies for acceptance;
j. recommend any non-technological interventions needed to achieve scaling up the use of such technologies.

Such technologies, as recommended by the Committee would be shared with States for adoption suiting the specific field requirement.

vi. Further, under JJM, Innovation and Research & Development (R&D) is promoted to assist States to prioritize the areas as well as to identify the type of intervention to be adopted in different areas within the State. Further, proposals related to water and sanitation received from R&D institutions and innovators will be taken up for demonstration purpose on pilot basis after approval of Technical Committee. Under this, the research proposals received relating to use of saline water for drinking after treatment *inter alia* would also be considered for funding.

All the above provisions made under Jal Jeevan Mission may be explored by States to identify best suitable technologies and use the same.

(O.M. No.11013(12)/3/2019-Coordination dated:19.03.2020)

Comment of the Committee

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

CHAPTER – V

RECOMMENDATION/OBSERVATION IN RESPECT OF WHICH FINAL REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT IS STILL AWAITED

NIL

NEW DELHI
3 February, 2021
14 Magha, 1942 (Saka)

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

ANNEXURE – I

MINUTES OF THE FIRST SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES (2020-21) HELD ON FRIDAY, 6 NOVEMBER, 2020

The Committee sat from 1400 hours to 1430 hours in Committee Room No. 'C', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal – Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Kaushal Kishore
3. Shri M. Dhanush Kumar
4. Shri Hasmukhbhai Somabhai Patel
5. Shri Dipsinh Shankarsinh Rathod

RAJYA SABHA

6 Sardar Balwinder Singh Bhunder
7 Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena
8 Shri Arun Singh
9 Shri Subhash Chandra Singh
10 Shri Pradeep Tamta

SECRETARIAT

1.	Shri Manoj K. Arora	-	OSD (LSS)
2.	Shri M.K. Madhusudhan	-	Director
3.	Shri R. C. Sharma	-	Additional Director

At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting and congratulated them on their nomination /re-nomination to the Committee for the year 2020-21.

2. *** *** *** *** *** *** ***

3. The Committee then took up for consideration four draft Reports namely draft Reports on the Action Taken by the Government on the Observations / Recommendations contained in the First and Third Reports of the Committee on "Demands for Grants (2019-20) and (2020-21)" of the Ministry of Jal Shakti (Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation) and draft Reports on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Second and Fourth Reports of the Committee on "Demands for Grants (2019-20) and (2020-21)" of the Ministry of Jal Shakti (Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation). After some deliberation, the Committee adopted all the draft Reports unanimously and without any changes / amendments. The Committee authorized the Chairperson to present the above four Reports to both the Houses of Parliament in the next Session of Parliament.

4. *** *** *** *** *** ***

The Committee, then, adjourned.

*** Minutes in respect of other matters kept separately.

ANNEXURE

[Vide Para 4 of the Introduction]

ANALYSIS OF ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS/ OBSERVATIONS CONTAINED IN THE SECOND REPORT (SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA) OF THE COMMITTEE

(i) Total number of Recommendations/Observations 15

(ii) Recommendation/Observations which have been accepted by the Government

Para Nos.2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9, 2.10, 2.13, 2.14 and 2.15

Total - 13

Percentage -86.67%

(iii) Recommendations/Observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's replies

Para Nos. NIL

Total - NIL

Percentage- 0%

(iv) Recommendations/Observations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee

Para Nos. 2.11 and 2.12

Total - 02

Percentage 13.33 - %

(v) Recommendation/Observation in respect of which final reply of the Government is still awaited

Para Nos. NIL

Total - NIL

Percentage - 0%