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**STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(2020-21)**

SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA

MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS

[Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty Fourth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Urban Development on the Subject "Rainwater Harvesting in Metropolitan Cities (2018-19)"]

SIXTH REPORT



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

March 2021/ Phalguna 1942 (Saka)

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Presented to Lok Sabha on 17 .03.2021

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 17.03.2021



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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(ii)

**COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE ON
URBAN DEVELOPMENT (2020-21)*****Shri Jagdambika Pal* - *Chairperson*****MEMBERS****LOK SABHA**

2. Adv. A. M. Ariff
3. Prof. S. P. Singh Baghel
4. Shri Sanjay Kumar Bandi
5. Shri Benny Behanan
6. Shri Ramcharan Bohra
7. Shri Hibi Eden
8. Shri Gautam Gambhir
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29. Shri Sanjay Singh
30. Dr. Sumer Singh Solanki
31. Shri Sushil Kumar Modi

(iii)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

1. **Sh Vinod Kumar Traipathy** - **Joint Secretary**
2. **Sh A K Shah** - **Director**
3. **Dr Jagmohan Khatry** - **Under Secretary**

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Urban Development (2020-21) having been authorized by the Committee, present this Sixth Report (17th Lok Sabha) on the action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Twenty Fourth Report (16th Lok Sabha) of the Committee on the subject "Rain Water Harvesting in Metropolitan Cities" (2018-19) of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

2. The Twenty Fourth Report was presented to Lok Sabha on 07.01.2019 and laid on the table of Rajya Sabha on same date. The Action Taken Replies of the Government to all the recommendations contained in the Report were received on 29th October 2019.

3. The Committee considered and adopted this Report at their sitting held on 12th February, 2021 is given at Annexure-I.

4. An analysis of the action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty Fourth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee is given at Annexure-II.

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

NEW DELHI;

16 March, 2021

25 Phalguna, 1942 (Saka)

**JAGDAMBIKA PAL
CHAIRPERSON,**

Standing Committee on Urban Development

CHAPTER I REPORT

This Report of the Standing Committee on Urban Development (2020-21) deals with the action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in their Twenty Fourth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject "Rain Water Harvesting in Metropolitan Cities" which was presented to Parliament on 07th January, 2019.

1.2. Action Taken Replies have been received from the Government in respect of all the 20 recommendations contained in the Report. These have been categorized as follows:

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

Recommendation Nos. 1,2,3,4,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14, and 15

(Total -13)
(Chapter-II)

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

Recommendation No. Nil

(Nil)
(Chapter-III)

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

Recommendation Nos.

(Nil)
(Chapter-IV)

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

Recommendation No.5, 6,16,17,18, 19 and 20

(Total -7)
(Chapter-V)

1.3. The Committee desire that specific replies to the comments contained in Chapter-I and Chapter-V of this Report may be furnished to them at the earliest and in any case, not later than three months of the presentation of this Report.

1.4. The Committee will now like to comment on the action taken by the Government on some of their recommendations in the succeeding paragraphs.

GOVERNMENT'S APPROVAL FOR APPROVAL FOR COMPREHENSIVE AND TIME-BOUND PROGRAMME FOR RAINWATER HARVESTING WELCOMED AND EXPEDITIOUS FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION THEREOF RECOMMENDED

Recommendation (Serial No.1)

1.5 The Committee had recommended as under:

"The Committee's are constrained to find that Metropolitan cities are currently experiencing a peculiar situation of acute shortage of drinking water in the summer season and flooding in the monsoon season. Moreover, availability of water is still unpredictable and erratic in most part of the year. At the same time ground water table (pre-monsoon) when compared to decadal level has fallen in many Metropolitan cities like Bengaluru, Chennai, Kolkata, Ranchi, Hyderabad and many more cities ,whereas it has fallen 100% in prominent towns of Allahabad, Ghaziabad, Kanpur, Lucknow, Meerut and Banaras. This according to Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MOWRRD&GR) has led to serious problems with quality and availability of ground water. This is because most of the rainfall is just 100 hours out of 8660 hrs. in a year as a result the rainfall on the surface tends to flow and as large as 85,565 MCM of surplus run-off can be harnessed to augment the ground water. In this connection, the Committee have been informed by NITI Aayog that the country is not water scarce as out of 1,123 BCM of utilizable water resources (690 BCM is surface water and 433 BCM is ground water) as large as 571 BCM is lost due to inefficient management of water for utilization purpose resulting in huge dependence on ground water which caters to 55% of total water supply demand in the country, 60% of utilization requirement, 70% of requirement of rural water supply and 30% of urban water supply at the same time. The Committee find that as per 2011 Census, out of total population of India 1,210.50 million, 377.10 million is urban population which may grow to 575 million by 2030 and to 875 million by 2050 and available civic amenities may not be able to keep pace with this rising population. In this connection, the Committee find that National Water Policy on Urban Water Supply inter alia also outlines that urban and rural domestic water should preferably be from surface water in conjunction with ground water and rain water. The Committee also find that MOWRRD&GR have also held the view before the Committee that most of the traditional water harvesting systems in cities have been neglected and fallen into disuse, worsening the urban water scenario and suggesting that one of the solution to the urban water crisis is rain water harvesting capturing the run off. In this connection, the Committee find that Committee on Water Resources (2014-15) in Para 14 of their Fourth Report of Sixteenth Lok Sabha presented to the Parliament in May, 2015 had underlined the need for modernization of present flood forecasting infrastructure in the country so that tangible infrastructure is visible in non-flood prone States and reiterated the same in their Action Taken Report. Meanwhile, MOWRRDGR have also opined before the Committee that countries like Germany, Japan, United States and Singapore are also adopting rain water harvesting and there is a need to

implement the rain water harvesting on a serious note in the country, including urban areas which are suffering from decline in ground water level. The Committee, therefore, are fully convinced that a massive nationwide and time bound programme for intended purpose be launched for 'Rain Water Harvesting' in the country without further loss of time. To begin with and what is imminently doable rain water harvesting systems should be mandatorily installed in all Government and public premises".

1.6 In their action taken reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

“The Comprehensive and time bound program on implementing rainwater harvesting has to be taken up in a massive manner so as to ensure implementation. The internal good practices need to be replicated in our cities. However for effective implementation of rainwater harvesting it has to be ensured that they are cost effective and Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs) and Community Building Organizations (CBOs) need to facilitate its construction as well as maintenance.”

1.7 **The Committee are glad to note that Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs are in agreement the Committee that a comprehensive and time-bound programme on implementing Rain Water Harvesting in a massive manner and for replication of good practices in cities for cost effective implementation making Residential Welfare Associations (RWAs), Community Building Organisations (CBOs) facilitator for construction and maintenance. They feel that such a programme be expeditiously formulated and implemented.**

TREATING WATER CONSERVATION MEASURES AS INTEGRAL PART OF SWACHH BHART ABHIYAN BY THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS WELCOMED AND EARLY IMPLEMENTATION OF TIME BOUND COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMME ON RAIN WATER HARVESTING RECOMMENDED

Recommendation (Serial No. 2)

1.8 The Committee had recommended as under:

"During the Committee's examination both the Ministries of WRRD&GR and MOHUA argued before the Committee that water is State subject thus it is the responsibility of State Governments/UTs Administrations. In this connection, the MOWRRD&GR in their submission before the Committee have contended before the Committee that as per Constitution of India Seventh Schedule Entry 50 of List I and Entry 17 of List II 'Water' is a State subject, therefore, all initiatives on water management including conservation and artificial recharge to ground water is primarily States' responsibility. The Committee feel that leaving the important subject of rain water harvesting to States/UTs on the ground that subject of 'Water' and urban development including urban planning and urban

water supply is a 'State subject', is thoroughly inappropriate on the ground that 'Swachh Bharat Mission' a mega programme for sanitation is already being run in the country even when the subject of 'sanitation' is 'State' subject. The Committee, therefore, feel that the above view points raised before and in the light of importance of the subject matter, the issue may be re-visited and a mega programme on rain water harvesting be launched on the analogy of 'Swachh Bharat Mission'."

1.9 In their action taken reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"The water conservation measures invariably to become the integral part of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan and every City must take steps to create awareness for constructing a RWH in all types of buildings and urban local body/Urban Development Authority to incentivize through audio visual publicity. Although the RWH and Urban Planning are State subjects, Ministry of housing and urban affairs (MOHUA), through continuous persuasion, shall impress upon all the State Governments and UT administrations to go all out in implementing RWH and integrate the same in Urban Planning Process"

1.10 The Committee appreciate that as recommended by the Committee the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has revisited the issue of treating 'Water' as State subject on the ground that nation wide 'Swachh Bharat Abhiyan' currently being implemented and opening that water conservation measures invariably integral to Swachh Bharat Abhiyan and appropriate city authority are to take appropriate rain harvesting measures with necessary persuasion being given by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs for integrating the same in urban planning process. The Committee, therefore, feel that Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs should work on formulation of comprehensive and time bound rain water programme in the country.

TAKING UP THE ISSUE OF ENSURING PROPER COMPLIANCE OF RAIN WATER HARVESTING MEASURES WITH MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (MOE&F&CC) BEFORE GRANTING ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE TO DEVELOPMENTAL PROJECTS REITERATED

Recommendation (Serial No. 4)

1.11 The Committee had recommended as under:

"The Committee's examination has revealed that the role of the Ministry of Environment and Forest and Climate Change (MOE&F&CC) is to accord Environmental clearance to Developmental Projects of Building and construction projects and Area Developmental Project, Airport Projects, Industrial Projects, Coal Mining Project by ensuring compliance of stringent conditions which are both project specific and general in nature covering various aspects including

rain water harvesting. The Committee while glancing through the rain water harvesting provisions for all the developmental projects find that these provisions are quite important however their actual implementation is hardly seen at ground level. For instance for building and construction projects, the requirement of complete plan for rain water harvesting, adequate provision for open storage and recharge where local laws are not available etc. are mandatory. Similarly, for industrial projects maximum possible rain water harvesting and minimizing water consumption in steel plants by segregating used water and recycling treated water are the conditions to be complied with. Like wise for non-coal mining projects usage of mined out area is mandatory for rain water harvesting purposes. The Committee have been informed by MOE&F&CC that these conditions have to be complied with by project proponents. The Committee apprehend that aforesaid conditions may not be complied with in letter and spirit across the States/UTs. They, therefore, recommend that Ministry of EFCC should take up the issue with implementing agencies so that strict compliance of rain water harvesting is ensured in real terms by project proponents in developmental projects."

1.12 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in the action taken reply have stated as under:

"Ministry of Environment and Forest and Climate Change (MoE&F&CC) needs to ensure proper compliance of Rainwater Harvesting measures before granting environmental clearance of developmental projects and make mandatory that all construction and development projects to construct rainwater harvesting structure"

1.13 The Committee appreciate that Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has conceded before that the need for greater compliance of Rain Water Harvesting norms by Ministry of Environment and Forests and Climate Change (MoE&F&CC) before granting environmental clearances to developmental projects and the Committee therefore recommend that the issue of greater compliance should be taken up with MoE&F&CC expeditiously.

CONSTITUTION OF COMMITTEE UNDER CPCB TO WORK ON REPORT ON STRUCTURES AND COST FOR OBTAINING UPDATED DATA ON GROUND WATER RECHARGE WELCOMED AND EARLY FINALIZATION OF THE REPORT RECOMMENDED.

(Recommendation No. 5)

1.14 The Committee had recommended as under:

"The Committee are constrained to note that the nodal Ministry of Water Resource, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MOWR,RD&GR) is not equipped with latest data about ground water recharge and is managing with

data available in Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water, 2013 brought out by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB). In this connection, the Ministry has admitted candidly before the Committee that there is need for updating of Master Plan incorporating the data generated by different agencies in coordination with States. As per aforesaid Master Plan a total of 1.11 crore artificial recharge structures in Urban and Rural areas in the country comprising around 88 lakh recharge structures/facilities utilizing rainwater directly from roof top and more than 23 lakh artificial recharge and rainwater harvesting structures for conserving surplus runoff to augment the groundwater resources to be constructed. The Committee anticipate that since five years have already gone by, the demand of artificial recharge structures might have also increased. In this connection, the NITI Aayog has informed the Committee that it has developed a Composite Water Management Index to gauge the performance of States in the field of management of water resources. In view of the above, the Committee strongly recommend expeditious updation of data regarding artificial recharge and also urge the MOWR, RD&GR to make use of the composite Water Management Index brought out by NITI Aayog for assessing the exact magnitude of work to be taken in hand".

1.15 In their action taken reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"A committee is being constituted under CGWB with members from concerned State/UTs to finalize an indicative report with tentative list of structures and tentative cost and submit the same to Ministry by 31th Dec 2019."

1.16 The Committee are glad to note that Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has constituted a Committee under Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) to work on indicative report with tentative list of structure and cost to be submitted by 31st December, 2019 for obtaining updated data on artificial recharge of ground water. The Committee would like to know the latest update on the issue for arriving at logical conclusions.

IN THE ABSENCE OF DATA ABOUT WATER MANAGEMENT IN THE COUNTRY ASSESSMENT OF WATER MANAGEMENT IN THE COUNTRY BY ASSESSING FIVE DIFFERENT SOURCES OF WATER WITH USE OF INTERNATIONAL EXPERTISE REITERATED.

(Recommendation No 6)

1.17 The Committee had recommended:

"The Committee are disappointed to note that though there are multiple Central agencies viz., Central Water Mission (CWM), Central Water Commission (CWC), Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and Ganga Flood Control Commission (GPCC) are working under nodal Ministry of WR, RD and GR, yet the data of water

management in urban areas is not available in the country nor any exercise has been done by MOHUA in this regard. Besides, the Ministry are in the process of preparing a water budget on the lines of financial budget that too is in preliminary stage with 11 States viz., Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, West Bengal, Uttarakhand, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Tamil Nadu and Arunachal Pradesh coming forward with State Specific Action Plan (SSAP) in Phase I and remaining States being taken up in Phase II. The Committee have also noted that very recently a Coordination Committee has been constituted to go into the current and future demand vis-à-vis availability of water including drinking for domestic purposes in the major cities and to suggest an action plan accordingly and soon its report is expected. The Committee's examination has also revealed that Geographic Information System (GIS) technology a map based advance tool integrating various thematic pieces of information to assist in evolving solutions for management of water resources has already been adopted by Chhattisgarh, Tripura, Meghalaya, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal for rainwater harvesting. The Committee feel that prominent States viz., Maharashtra, Karnataka, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh housing prominent Metropolitan cities of Mumbai, Pune, Bangaluru, Ahmedabad, Surat and Visakhapatnam as also NCT of Delhi are lagging behind in adopting the GIS Technology for rainwater harvesting. In view of the fact that there are as many as 46 Metropolitan cities in the county, there is a need to adopt GIS Technology across all the States/UTs for rainwater harvesting purposes. The Committee are also constrained to note that the Committee's suggestion of creation of a sustainable infrastructure by use of excellent technologies available through satellite mapping of ground water for assessing the water needs of each city by use of five sources of water, sea water, rain water, ground water and reservoir has not been addressed at all by the nodal Ministry of WRRD&GR. In this context, the MOWR, RD&GR have merely elaborated the standard reply that water being 'State' subject, initiatives on water governance is primarily the responsibility of States and has spelt out goals of National Water Mission that inter alia pertain to areas like studies on impact of climate change in 7 river basins, capacity building and tracing of stakeholders, workdone on conservation of water, minimizing wastage etc. In this context, the Committee find that as per Fifth Report of the Committee on Water Resources (2015-16) Para 12, a pilot scheme has been started in Indore district of Madhya Pradesh for strengthening the Satellite Application Centres (SACs) in 8 States namely Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, West Bengal and Assam to assist MGNREGA functioning in better planning of water connection and structures and the Committee had recommended its extension to remaining seven States. This was also reiterated in their Action Taken Report . The Committee would like to know further action taken in this regard. In view of the foregoing, since the Report of the Coordination Committee to assess the demand and availability of drinking water for domestic purpose in major cities is expected shortly and work on water budget is underway, the Committee recommend that the Ministry should also taken into account their suggestion that five sources of water, sea water, rain water, ground water and water to be used for reservoirs for assessing the demand of each city in a time bound manner for creation of infrastructure by making use of available technological advancement and be

expeditiously implemented by using the expertise of WAPCO Ltd which has international expertise in surveys for effective and integrated development of water resources with specialization in areas like flood control and river management”

1.18 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in their action taken replies have stated:

“Using GIS Technology for water management comes within the domin of Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) as the same maintains a data of surface and ground water resources. GIS for urban areas used for preparing the master plan can provide a layer which make give details of spatial distribution of water resources”

1.19. While noticing absence of data of water management in the country even when multiple agencies like Central Water Mission, Ganga Flood Control Commission etc, are at work and work of Water budget is at initial stage that too in few States, and a Report of Coordination Committee to assess the demand and availability of water in the country is yet to come the Committee had recommended the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (WRRD and GR) to assess the demand of each city by five sources of water viz., sewerage water, sea water, rain water, ground water, reservoir water a time bound manner by using international technological advance and expertise for effective and integrated development of water resources with specialization in areas like flood control and river management in the country. In response thereto, the Committee have been merely formed that using GIS Technology for water Management comes under Central Flood Water Board and using GIS for urban area can provide a layer which may give details of special distribution of water resources. The Committee feel that reply of the Government is too short and does not cover the full sweep of the recommendation. The Committee, therefore, reiterate their recommendation *in-toto* and urge the Government to re-visit the entire issue and submit the same before the Committee for coming to logical conclusion.

CHAPTER II

RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

COMPREHENSIVE AND TIME BOUND PROGRAMME ON RAIN WATER HARVESTING RECOMMENDED IN THE LIGHT OF INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCES

Recommendation (Serial No.1)

2.1 The Committee's are constrained to find that Metropolitan cities are currently experiencing a peculiar situation of acute shortage of drinking water in the summer season and flooding in the monsoon season. Moreover, availability of water is still unpredictable and erratic in most part of the year. At the same time ground water table (pre-monsoon) when compared to decadal level has fallen in many Metropolitan cities like Bengaluru, Chennai, Kolkata, Ranchi, Hyderabad and many more cities ,whereas it has fallen 100% in prominent towns of Allahabad, Ghaziabad, Kanpur, Lucknow, Meerut and Banaras. This according to Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MOWRRD&GR) has led to serious problems with quality and availability of ground water. This is because most of the rainfall is just 100 hours out of 8660 hrs. in a year as a result the rainfall on the surface tends to flow and as large as 85,565 MCM of surplus run-off can be harnessed to augment the ground water. In this connection, the Committee have been informed by NITI Aayog that the country is not water scarce as out of 1123 BCM of utilizable water resources (690 BCM is surface water and 433 BCM is ground water) as large as 571 BCM is lost due to inefficient management of water for utilization purpose resulting in huge dependence on ground water which caters to 55% of total water supply demand in the country, 60% of utilization requirement, 70% of requirement of rural water supply and 30% of urban water supply at the same time. The Committee find that as per 2011 Census, out of total population of India 1210.50 million, 377.10 million is urban population which may grow to 575 million by 2030 and to 875 million by 2050 and available civic amenities may not be able to keep pace with this rising population. In this connection, the Committee find that National Water Policy on Urban Water Supply inter alia also outlines that urban and rural domestic water should preferably be from surface water in conjunction with ground water and rain water. The Committee also find that MOWRRD&GR have also held the view before the Committee that most of the traditional water harvesting systems in cities have been neglected and fallen into disuse, worsening the urban water scenario and suggesting that one of the solution to the urban water crisis is rain water harvesting capturing the run off. In this connection, the Committee find that Committee on Water Resources (2014-15) in Para 14 of their Fourth Report of Sixteenth Lok Sabha presented to the Parliament in

May, 2015 had underlined the need for modernization of present flood forecasting infrastructure in the country so that tangible infrastructure is visible in non-flood prone States and reiterated the same in their Action Taken Report. Meanwhile, MOWRRDGR have also opined before the Committee that countries like Germany, Japan, United States and Singapore are also adopting rain water harvesting and there is a need to implement the rain water harvesting on a serious note in the country, including urban areas which are suffering from decline in ground water level. The Committee, therefore, are fully convinced that a massive nationwide and time bound programme for intended purpose be launched for 'Rain Water Harvesting' in the country without further loss of time. To begin with and what is imminently doable rain water harvesting systems should be mandatorily installed in all Government and public premises.

2.2 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in their action taken replies have stated:

“The Comprehensive and time bound program on implementing rainwater harvesting has to be taken up in a massive manner so as to ensure implementation. The internal good practices need to be replicated in our cities. However for effective implementation of rainwater harvesting it has to be ensured that they are cost effective and Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs) and Community Building Organizations (CBOs) need to facilitate its construction as well as maintenance.”

2.3 The Committee are glad to note that Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs are in agreement the Committee that a comprehensive and time-bound programme on implementing Rain Water Harvesting in a massive manner and for replication of good practices in cities for cost effective implementation making Residential Welfare Associations (RWAs), Community Building Organisations (CBOs) facilitator for construction and maintenance. They feel that such a programme be expeditiously formulated and implemented.

TREATING THE RAIN WATER HARVESTING ISSUE AS STATES GOVERNMENTS' RESPONSIBILITY CRITICIZED AND GOVERNMENT ASKED TO RE-VISIT THE ISSUE AS A MEGA PROGRAMME VIZ., SWACHH BHARAT ABHIYAN (SBM) ON SANITATION BEING STATE SUBJECT IS ALREADY UNDER IMPLEMENTATION.

Recommendation (Serial No. 2)

2.4 During the Committee's examination both the Ministries of WRRD&GR and MOHUA argued before the Committee that water is State subject thus it is the responsibility of State Governments/UTs Administrations. In this connection, the MOWRRD&GR in their submission before the Committee have contended before the Committee that as per Constitution of India

Seventh Schedule Entry 50 of List I and Entry 17 of List II 'Water' is a State subject, therefore, all initiatives on water management including conservation and artificial recharge to ground water is primarily States' responsibility. The Committee feel that leaving the important subject of rain water harvesting to States/UTs on the ground that subject of 'Water' and urban development including urban planning and urban water supply is a 'State subject', is thoroughly inappropriate on the ground that 'Swachh Bharat Mission' a mega programme for sanitation is already being run in the country even when the subject of 'sanitation' is 'State' subject. The Committee, therefore, feel that the above view points raised before and in the light of importance of the subject matter, the issue may be re-visited and a mega programme on rain water harvesting be launched on the analogy of 'Swachh Bharat Mission'.

2.5. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in their action taken replies have stated:

“The water conservation measures invariably to become the integral part of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan and every City must take steps to create awareness for constructing a RWH in all types of buildings and urban local body/Urban Development Authority to incentivize through audio visual publicity. Although the RWH and Urban Planning are state subjects, Ministry of housing and urban affairs (MOHUA), through continuous Persuasion, shall impress upon all the state governments and UT administrations to go all out in implementing RWH and integrate the same in Urban Planning Process”

2.6. The Committee appreciate that as recommended by the Committee the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has revisited the issue of treating 'Water' as State subject on the ground that nation wide 'Swachh Bharat Abhiyan' currently being implemented and opening that water conservation measures invariably integral to Swachh Bharat Abhiyan and appropriate city authority are to take appropriate rain harvesting measures with necessary persuasion being given by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs for integrating the same in urban planning process. The Committee, therefore, feel that Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs should work on formulation of comprehensive and time bound rain water programme in the country.

ABSENCE OF WORK DONE ON RAIN WATER HARVESTING CRITICIZED AND GOVERNMENT ASKED TO PLAY A PROACTIVE ROLE ON THE ISSUE

Recommendation (Serial No. 3)

2.7. The Committee are constrained to note that rain water harvesting work has not been done in desired measures in Metropolitan cities. The shortage of drinking water in the Summer season and the massive water logging in monsoon season has been an annual feature for decades together and has become the order of the day. The Committee feel that the common man is facing tremendous hardship due to shortage of drinking water in the summer season and the country at large has been experiencing huge loss of life and property with floods marooning the cities, towns and villages badly affecting the normal life for months together. Of equal importance is the tremendous loss to the national economy due to such natural disasters. In this connection, both the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MOWRRD&GR) as also the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs have enumerated a number of steps taken for rain water harvesting. The MOWRRD&GR have laboured to convince the Committee by elaborating on details of steps taken which inter alia include tackling the issue of inadequate management of water by coming up with a National Perspective Plan (NPP) envisaging inter-state transfer of water for augmenting irrigation, power generation for incidental benefits which include drinking water supply, emphasising holistic management of water in the country including urban areas as outlined in National Water Policy, apprising the progress of Model Bill across the States by enacting suitable legislations for roof top rain water harvesting , coming up with Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water, 2013 for augmenting ground water resources and very recently constituting a Coordination Committee with Secretary, MOWRRD&GR as its Chairperson and concerned Ministries along with Advisor, NITI Aayog as Members for optimal utilization of Monsoon rainfall. Similarly, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs on their part have also submitted their Report Card before the Committee clarifying that their role is limited in overall management of water resources to the measure to be undertaken by States/ULBs in the sectors of urban planning and building plan permissions besides supplementing the efforts of States and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in the sectors of Urban Planning and Urban Water Supply through its flagship programmes looking after supply of water in urban areas under Atal Mission for Urban Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation, focusing primarily on supplying water to all the urban households in 500 AMRUT cities. The MOH&UA have also submitted about issuing guidelines for urban and Regional Planning (Urban and Regional Development Plan Formulation and Implementation (URDEFI), 2014 Model Building Bye Laws (MBBL), inter alia mandating ULBs and Urban Developing Agencies (UDAs) to implement rain water harvesting mainly on buildings. In this connection, the MoH&UA have also informed the Committee that due importance to rain water harvesting is being given in Smart Cities Mission and AMRUT Mission. The Committee however find that at ground level, the steps outlined above by both the MOWRRD&GR and MOH&UA are barely visible. The Committee find that various parts of the country like Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Assam and so on have been severely affected by floods. Recently Kerala also witnessed colossal loss of

life and property due to unprecedented floods. The Committee feel that these are more than sufficient indicators for nodal Ministry of WRRD&GR to go in for rain water harvesting in a big way by leading the nation in a proactive manner in association with Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and other concerned Ministries without any further loss of time.

2.8. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in their action taken replies have stated:

"Ministry shell facilitate the State Governments and UT Administrations in adopting the provisions of Urban and Regional Development Plans Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI) Guidelines 2014 and Model Building Bye Laws (MBBL) 2016 in the right honest and also continuously advise them to strengthen the enforcement thereby ensuring proper implementation and maintenance."

THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE ASKED TO ENSURE GREATER COMPLIANCE OF RAIN WATER HARVESTING MEASURES BEFORE GRANTING ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE OF DEVELOPMENTAL PROJECTS

Recommendation (Serial No. 4)

2.9. The Committee's examination has revealed that the role of the Ministry of Environment and Forest and Climate Change (MOE&F&CC) is to accord Environmental clearance to Developmental Projects of Building and construction projects and Area Developmental Project, Airport Projects, Industrial Projects, Coal Mining Project by ensuring compliance of stringent conditions which are both project specific and general in nature covering various aspects including rain water harvesting. The Committee while glancing through the rain water harvesting provisions for all the developmental projects find that these provisions are quite important however their actual implementation is hardly seen at ground level. For instance for building and construction projects, the requirement of complete plan for rain water harvesting, adequate provision for open storage and recharge where local laws are not available etc. are mandatory. Similarly, for industrial projects maximum possible rain water harvesting and minimizing water consumption in steel plants by segregating used water and recycling treated water are the conditions to be complied with. Like wise for non-coal mining projects usage of mined out area is mandatory for rain water harvesting purposes. The Committee have been informed by MOE&F&CC that these conditions have to be complied with by project proponents. The Committee apprehend that aforesaid conditions may not be complied with in letter and spirit across the States/UTs. They, therefore, recommend that Ministry of EFCC should take up the issue with implementing agencies so that strict compliance of rain water harvesting is ensured in real terms by project proponents in developmental projects.

2.10. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in their action taken replies have stated:

“Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) needs to ensure proper compliance of Rainwater Harvesting measures before granting environmental clearance of developmental projects and make mandatory that all construction and development projects to construct rainwater harvesting structure”

2.11. The Committee appreciate that Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has conceded before that the need for greater compliance of Rain Water Harvesting norms by Ministry of Environment and Forests and Climate Change (MoE&F&CC) before granting environmental clearances to developmental projects and the Committee therefore recommend that the issue of greater compliance should be taken up with MoE&F&CC expeditiously.

ROLE OF CENTRAL GROUND WATER BOARD CRITICIZED OVER CONSTANT DECLINE IN GROUND WATER LEVEL IN MAJOR CITIES

(Recommendation No 7)

2.12. The Committee's examination has revealed that Central Ground Water Board that is responsible for National Aquifer Mapping, monitoring of ground water regime in the country, estimation of ground water resources etc. has miserably failed in its role taking into account the fact that as high as 66% wells in the country have registered decline in ground water level as Pre- Monsoon (April-May, 2018) water level when compared with decadal average 2008-2017 in certain pockets in all States/UTs of the country. In this connection, the Committee are also constrained to note that the level of such decline is quite huge and alarming in metropolitan cities. The Committee are constrained to note that many prominent metropolitan cities which have registered decline are Bengaluru, Chennai, Kolkata, Ranchi, Vishakhapatnam, Hyderabad, Mumbai, Guwahati and Indore. For instance in Bengaluru, out of 25 wells analysed as high as 22 wells have registered decline in ground water level. Similarly, in Chennai 10 out of 11 wells have registered decline. Like-wise in Kolkata 12 out of 14 wells have registered decline and same is case with remaining States. Further, the Committee are also constrained to note that in many other cities viz., Allahabad, Ghaziabad, Kanpur, Lucknow, Meerut and Banaras have experienced 100% fall in ground water level. The Committee are also alarmed to note that as per NITI Aayog, Bengaluru City will be hit by Day Zero by 2020. Apart from Bengaluru, 20 other cities including New Delhi may also meet the same fate in 2020. Various reasons such as increase in ground water withdrawal in localized areas to meet the ever increasing demand of cities, reduction in natural ground water recharge owing to urbanization/ concretization, unregulated use of ground water due to limited availability of surface water, inadequate water supply by concerned Municipalities etc., have been attributed before the Committee as reasons for

decline in Ground Water in major cities. The Committee have also been informed that water being 'State' subject extraction and management of ground water comes under the purview of State Governments, the Ministry of WRRD&GR plays an advisory role and as directed by Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA), 30 States/UTs have enacted suitable legislations for compulsory roof top rainwater harvesting. The Committee feel in spite of almost all the States having enacted laws for roof top harvesting, the decline in ground water level is quite huge. The Committee, therefore, are compelled to conclude that the laws for rain water harvesting have not been able to serve the intended purposes and have remained on paper. They, therefore, recommend MOWRRD&GR and MOH&UA to take up the issue with State Governments/ULBs/UAs for stricter enforcement of the laws for achieving the desired results at ground level.

2.13. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in their action taken replies have stated:

“Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs stated that this has been already been replied by Ministry of Jal Shakti, Department of Water Resources River Development And Ganga Rejuvenation and sent to Lok Sabha secretariat. On the other hand Ministry of Water Resources River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation stated that this pertains to Ministry of Housing And Urban Affairs.

ABSENCE OF MONITORING MECHANISM FOR GROUND WATER RECHARGE DURING THE LAST TWO YEARS CRITICIZED, GOVERNMENT ASKED TO PERSUADE STATE GOVERNMENTS/UTS FOR STRICTER ENFORCEMENT OF AVAILABLE NORMS

(Recommendation No 8)

2.14. The Committee are perturbed to note that work done on the issue of reducing dependence on ground water for water supply in the country has been far from satisfactory and it was only due to the intervention of Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Government had to constitute Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) for regulation and control of ground water development and management in the country on 10 December, 1996. The Committee find that as per CGWA norms, the country has been divided into four categories of safe, semi critical, critical and over exploited areas mandating varying degree of recharge measures to be undertaken by industries and even higher degree of recharge measures for water intensive industries like packaged drinking water, soft drink and so on. In this context, the Committee find that there are a total of 6584 assessment Units, 1034 over exploited, 253 critical, 681 semi critical and 4520 safe units, with CGMA notifying 162 areas for regulation of ground water development banning therein tubewells except for drinking and domestic purposes and compulsory obtaining of NOC for industries/infrastructure and mining projects. The Committee also find that

from 2006 to 2011 Chief Secretaries of 14 affected States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Gujarat, Punjab, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu etc., and NHAI, CRRI, CPWD, State PWDs, Indian Railways, Residential Group Housing Societies, Industrial establishments and soon have been asked to take suitable steps for recharge and rain water harvesting measures. In this connection, the progress of aquifer mapping in 32 different States/UTs has been placed before the Committee and the road map for covering the remaining areas by 2025 has also been conveyed. Besides, progress of enacting suitable legislations in 15 different States/UTs has also been apprised. The Committee however are constrained to note that there is no compliance of the directions of CGWA during the last two years by MOWRRD&GR from State Governments, NHAI, CRRI, CPWD, Indian Railways, Residential Group Housing Societies and so on. In this context, the Committee also find that the Committee on Water Resources in their Fifth Report (Para 10), Sixteenth Lok Sabha have inter alia desired the Government to take pro-active and concerted efforts to encourage all States/UTs to follow up action on Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in India and also to undertake a comprehensive review thereof. The Committee feel that the real problem lies in poor compliance of available provisions due to which all these good provisions remain only on paper. The Committee, therefore, recommend MOWRRD&GR CGWB to play a pro-active role in this regard and persuade State Governments for stricter implementation of available provisions for reducing dependence on ground water for different purposes in metropolitan cities.

2.15. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in their action taken replies have stated:

"In order to reduce the dependence on ground water for different purposes, extraction of ground water for industries, infrastructure units and mining projects 23 States/UTs is being regulated by Central Ground Water Authority at Central level through provisions given under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Further, balance 13 States/UTs are regulating ground water development through State Ground Water Authorities / through Government orders. Also efforts are being made by government to ensure water conservation and water harvesting to have sustainable water management. Some of the steps taken are as under:

- Hon'ble Prime Minister has written a letter to all sarpanchs on 08.06.2019 regarding the importance of water conservation and harvesting and exhorted them to adopt all appropriate measures to make water conservation a mass movement.
- Government of India has launched the Jal Shakti Abhiyan w.e.f. 01 July 2019 which is a time bound campaign with a mission mode approach intended to improve water availability including ground water conditions in the water stressed blocks.

- The Ministry is carrying out an IEC campaign for awareness generation among stakeholders on the importance of water conservation and rainwater harvesting for augmenting the ground water resources.
- National Water Awards have been instituted and conferred to winners with the objectives of encouraging the stakeholders to adopt holistic approach towards water resources management and also to generate competition towards effective water conservation/harvesting in the country.
- Various Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and individuals/Industrial establishments have also taken measures for sustainable management of ground water.

These initiatives have been highlighted by the Ministry of Water Resources, RD&GR and are available on its website through a separate link for the benefit of all,

- To further encourage general public in management of water resources an interactive link has been activated in Ministry website where the best practices can be submitted by all concerned for benefit of others.
- NWM has initiated a seminar series '**WATER TALK**' to promote dialogue and information sharing among participants on variety of water related topics. The aim of
- '**WATER TALK**' is to stimulate awareness, build capacities of stakeholders and encourage people to become active participants to sustain life by saving water on earth.
- National Water Mission has initiated preparation of State Specific Water Plans for water sector".

GOVERNMENT ASKED TO PERSUADE STATE GOVERNMENTS/UTS/ULBS/UDAS TO USE TRADITIONAL PRACTICES OF ROOF WATER HARVESTING AND OTHER SIMPLE TECHNOLOGIES OUTLINED BY NITI AAYOG.

(Recommendation No 9)

2.16. The Committee are constrained to note that centuries old traditional rain water harvesting technologies in the form of Aahar-Pynes in South Bihar, Bawadis in Rajasthan, Bhandaras in Maharashtra, Bundela and Chandela tanks in Madhya Pradesh, Naulas in Uttrakhand etc. have been put into disuse and low cost and affordable rain water harvesting technologies for roof top and drive way run off technologies brought out by NITI Aayog that are already available with State Governments/UTs have not been implemented in desired measures. The Committee also are constrained to note that whatever work that has been done is in Pilot Project stages in over exploited areas in nine States and works on Base Line Framework for Water Recycling has been undertaken by NITI Aayog alone. In this context, the Ministry of Water Resources and River Development, and Ganga Rejuvenation and Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs were unanimous before the Committee about need for revival of traditional rain water

harvesting technologies, training and transfer of technology and finding ways to store or divert the flood flows and its utilization for agriculture and for other purposes. In this connection, the Committee feel that technologies outlined by NITI Aayog for roof top and Drive Way Rainfall Harvesting like Sumps and Open Well, Percolation Wells and other methods are quite workable that can be used in a big way by flat owners and office complexes alike. The Committee are also constrained to find that both the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation and Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs have forsaken their role in this regard by taking the shelter behind 'Water' being State Subject and thereby leaving this important subject as a responsibility of State Governments. The Committee, therefore, observe that although various rain harvesting technologies both traditional and otherwise are already available with the State Governments, yet there is virtually no work done at ground level for the intended purpose. In this context, the Committee on Water Resources (2015-16) in their Tenth Report (Para 6) presented to the House in August, 2016 had inter alia underlined the need for inter-Ministerial approach for revival of traditional such bodies for Rain Water Harvesting purposes. The Committee, therefore, even at the cost of sounding repetitive recommend that both the Ministry of Water Resource, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation and Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs should persuade State Governments to take all out efforts for revival of traditional rain water technologies and workable technologies outlined by NITI Aayog on priority basis in a time bound manner.

2.17. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in their action taken replies have stated:

"Efforts are being made by government to ensure water conservation and water harvesting to have sustainable water management in the country. Some of the steps taken are as under:

- Hon'ble Prime Minister has written a letter to all sarpanchs on 08.06.2019 regarding the importance of water conservation and harvesting and exhorted them to adopt all appropriate measures to make water conservation a mass movement.
- The issue of water conservation was discussed with the concerned Ministers and officials of the State Governments by Minister, Jal Shakti in a meeting held on 11.6.2019.
- Cabinet Secretary discussed the issue of water conservation with the Chief Secretaries of the States through video-conference on 21.05.2019.
- An 'Inter Ministerial Committee' under the Chairmanship of Secretary (WR, RD & GR) has been constituted to take forward the subject of 'Water Conservation Related Activities for Optimum Utilization of Monsoon Rainfall' which meets from time to time to discuss the issue of water conservation. The committee includes officers from different States/UTs. Last meeting of the Inter-Ministerial Committee was held on 01/05/2019.

- Government of India has launched the Jal Shakti Abhiyan w.e.f. 01 July 2019 which is a time bound campaign with a mission mode approach intended to improve water availability including ground water conditions in the water stressed blocks.
- The Ministry is carrying out an IEC campaign for awareness generation among stakeholders on the importance of water conservation and rainwater harvesting for augmenting the ground water resources.
- National Water Awards have been instituted and conferred to winners with the objectives of encouraging the stakeholders to adopt holistic approach towards water resources management and also to generate competition towards effective water conservation/harvesting in the country.
- Various Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and individuals/Industrial establishments have also taken measures for sustainable management of ground water.
- These initiatives have been highlighted by the Ministry of Water Resources, RD&GR and are available on its website through a separate link for the benefit of all.
- To further encourage general public in management of water resources an interactive link has been activated in Ministry website where the best practices can be submitted by all concerned for benefit of others.
- NWM has initiated a seminar series '**WATER TALK**' to promote dialogue and information sharing among participants on variety of water related topics. The aim of
- 'WATER TALK' is to stimulate awareness, build capacities of stakeholders and encourage people to become active participants to sustain life by saving water on earth.
- National Water Mission has initiated preparation of State Specific Water Plans for water sector".

GOVERNMENT ASKED TO PROMOTE RAIN WATER HARVESTING IN A BIG WAY

(Recommendation No 10)

2.18. The Committee note that the issue of Rain Water harvesting has not been getting the required level of attention at Government level as has been candidly admitted before the Committee by none other than Secretary, Housing & Urban Affairs. This is in spite of development of a time bound national strategy for water conservation for long term water sustainability being acknowledged by NITI Aayog. In this connection, the Committee are constrained to note that not much progress has been made. The various issues and Government's/NITI Aayog's stand thereto has also been submitted before the Committee. These inter alia are need to bring a law on rain water harvesting in the country with only 15 States enacting suitable legislation, inclusion of rain water harvesting in schools for desired level of promotion with only some schools doing needful, separating drinking water with other uses for rain water harvesting purposes with NITI Aayog emphasizing for Strategic Baseline Framework for Water Recycling and

agreeing for its use in new projects and constructions, using MPLADs funds for renovating jheels with funding from State Governments, using the unutilized space of nalas in cities for rain water harvesting with NITI Aayog holding that proposal requires in-depth examination and dredging of ponds and canals with Ministry of Water Resource & River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation observing that the issue is State Subject and as such rain water harvesting can be done by State Governments. In this connection, the Committee also find that as per Para 17, Fifth Report, Committee on Water Resources, the Ministry had organized 'India Water Weeks' in 2012, 2013 and 2015 to resolve water related issues and create awareness on ground water by giving a platform for interaction with stakeholders policy maker, etc. and Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Department of Land Resources are also engaged in water conservation through watershed development. The Committee however feel that although all these efforts have been put in, yet their impact is not visible at ground level. In this connection, the Committee are glad to note that Jharkhand is the only State that has come out with a scheme for awareness generation of protection of ground water and artificial recharge by grant of 25,000/- for construction of artificial recharge structures. The Committee feel that all these issues concerning promotion of rain water harvesting are quite relevant in present context particularly the issue of inclusion of rain water harvesting across all the schools has been acknowledged by NITI Aayog also. It is time that best practices in this regard were identified and taken forward for implementation wherever feasible. In this context, Committee's examination has revealed that Ministry of Water Resources, Rural Development and Ganga Rejuvenation are carrying out various awareness campaigns through Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities for water management and constructive through special campaigns like 'Jal Bachao, Vedio Banao, Puruskar Pao" and broadcast of audio spots on Radio Channels started in 10th July and to continue till November, 2018. The Committee feel that public at large is quite unaware about such moves like many other Government moves due to lack of sufficient publicity. The Committee, therefore, recommend that all these issues be taken up with State Governments and more and more States should come out with scheme for promotion of RWH so that importance of rain water harvesting is well recognized through print and electronic media among all the stakeholders and it becomes a peoples' movement in a big way.

2.19. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in their action taken replies have stated:

"To promote awareness generation and to convey the message of water conservation to all stake-holders including general public, a number of steps have been taken by the government. Some of the steps in this direction are as under:

- Hon'ble Prime Minister has written a letter to all sarpanchs on 08.06.2019 regarding the importance of water conservation and harvesting and exhorted them to adopt all appropriate measures to make water conservation a mass movement.
- Government of India has launched the Jal Shakti Abhiyan w.e.f. 01 July 2019 which is a time bound campaign with a mission mode approach intended to improve water availability including ground water conditions in the water stressed blocks.
- The Ministry is carrying out an IEC campaign for awareness generation among stakeholders on the importance of water conservation and rainwater harvesting for augmenting the ground water resources.
- National Water Awards have been instituted and conferred to winners with the objectives of encouraging the stakeholders to adopt holistic approach towards water resources management and also to generate competition towards effective water conservation/harvesting in the country.
- Various Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and individuals/Industrial establishments have also taken measures for sustainable management of ground water. These initiatives have been highlighted by the Ministry of Water Resources, RD&GR and are available on its website through a separate link for the benefit of all.
- To further encourage general public in management of water resources an interactive link has been activated in Ministry website where the best practices can be submitted by all concerned for benefit of others.
- NWM has initiated a seminar series '**WATER TALK**' to promote dialogue and information sharing among participants on variety of water related topics. The aim of '**WATER TALK**' is to stimulate awareness, build capacities of stakeholders and encourage people to become active participants to sustain life by saving water on earth.

IMPLEMENTATION OF RAIN WATER HARVESTING LAW AND GUIDELINES CRITICIZED AND GOVERNMENT ASKED TO PERSUADE STATES/UTS FOR THEIR EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION

(Recommendation No 11)

2.20. The Committee note that although the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs have come out with Model Building Bye-laws, 2016 and as many as 32 States have made necessary provisions about rain water harvesting in their respective State laws and the Ministry of Housing of Urban Affairs have also claimed before the Committee that approval to Building Plan and issuing Occupancy-cum-Completion Certificate are issued only after rain water harvesting provisions are adhered to, yet the Committee are hardly convinced that in actual terms it is being done thereby making the objective of Rain Water Harvesting to recharge ground water and augmenting overall water availability completely a farce. The Committee are constrained to note that mandatory provisions for Rain Water harvesting in MBBL, 2016 regarding compulsory rain water harvesting for 100 sq. water for residential

plotted Houses, avoiding concrete, paving and use of permeable material in open parking spaces for Group Housing Societies, storage and recharge pits percolation walls for public and semi public buildings and so on are hardly seen as implemented at ground level and whatever work that is being done is for namesake only. In this connection, the Committee are shocked to note that only Municipal Corporations of Madurai, Mumbai, Hyderabad, Bengaluru have constituted rain water harvesting cells for monitoring implementation of rain water harvesting provision and in respect of other cities no such implementation report has been provided. The Committee can, therefore, very well surmise that elaborate Urban Greening Guidelines, 2014 highlighting impact of concretisation of payment of trees, requiring Greening of roads by planting of trees along National and State Highways, city roads specifying clearly about spacing of trees to be planted, kinds of trees to be planted and maintained together with area-wise specifications, updating of technology for transplantation of trees etc. are not been implemented at all at ground level. In this context, the Committee on Water Resources in their Fifth Report, (Para 9), Sixteenth Lok Sabha presented to the Parliament on December, 2015 have also endorsed the same view. The Committee, therefore, conclude that a lot more is still desired on the issue and the modus operandi needs to be revisited urgently. The Committee at the same time also underline the need for RWH Monitoring mechanism already operating in four places mentioned above be operationalised in other cities also without any further loss of time. The Committee would like to be apprised of the same on priority basis.

2.21. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in their action taken replies have stated:

"MoHUA shall proactively pursue with the States/UTs to implement the RWH and also strengthen the enforcement by ULBs/UDAs".

NEED FOR PROPER MONITORING OF RWH VIOLATIONS AT STATE LEVEL STRESSED

(Recommendation No 12)

2.22. The violations of RWH provisions in the form of misuse of RWH space allocated in building plan for parking purposes have been subject matter of intense debate before the Committee during the current examination and the Committee are anguished to note a non-committal reply from MOH&UA that Building Plan approvals and issue of occupancy cum certificate (OCC) are not issued until the provisions are made for RWH. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the issue should be taken up with all seriousness with State Governments and implementing agencies and details of such violations be

obtained from different State Governments for their perusal for reaching at logical conclusion.

2.23. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in their action taken replies have stated:

"This would require effective monitoring at ULB/UDA level and they need to ensure that while granting Occupancy completion certificate, the buildings have to be adhere provisions of RWH".

GOVERNMENT ASKED TO IMPRESS UPTO STATE GOVERNMENTS TO EMULATE THE GOOD WORK DONE BY SOME STATE GOVERNMENTS ON RAIN WATER HARVESTING.

(Recommendation No 13)

2.24 The Committee find from the status of incorporation of RWH provision in State Building Bye Law that only a few States have faired well in RWH work. The Committee find that West Bengal and Tamil Nadu have made RWH mandatory for all buildings, whereas other States have made RWH in terms of roof top and size of plots. Haryana, has made rain water harvesting compulsory for plot owners with roof top areas of more than 100 sq. metres, whereas Delhi has made water harvesting through storing of water run off including rain water in all new buildings on plots of size more than 105 sq. metres mandatory . Similarly, Kerala has made RWH mandatory for residential building of 100 sq. metres of floor area or more and plot areas of 200 sq. or more. In respect of other States, it is at varying level. In this connection, the Committee appreciate that Tamil Nadu have been futuristic about RWH by coming up with a Draft Master Plan, 2016 for RWH and Uttar Pradesh is in the process of coming up with Master Plan/Zonal Plan for RWH purposes. Similarly Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh have been innovative towards RWH work. The Committee find that State Government of Andhra Pradesh on its own has come up for RWH for constructing RWH at Government cost for constructions with open space of not less than 200 sq. metres by recovering the cost of construction with penalty and Uttar Pradesh has made it compulsory to develop ponds/water bodies in 5% of total area proposed for housing societies of 20 acres and above. The Committee feel that such steps are progressive and may be emulated by other State Governments so that work on RWH can be started in a more focused and in a time bound manner for getting the expected result in near future. The Committee recommend both MOWRRD&GR and MOH&A to persuade the State Governments to move faster on this issue to augment the water supply for urban population which is increasing at a fast pace.

2.25. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in their action taken replies have stated:

"The issue of water conservation/harvesting was discussed with the concerned Ministers and officials of the State Governments by Minister, Jal Shakti in a meeting held on 11.06.2019. Cabinet Secretary discussed the issue of water conservation with the Chief Secretaries of the States through video-conference on 21.05.2019. An 'Inter Ministerial Committee' under the Chairmanship of Secretary (WR, RD & GR) has been constituted to take forward the subject of 'Water Conservation Related Activities for Optimum Utilization of Monsoon Rainfall' which meets from time to time to discuss the issue of water conservation. The committee includes officers from different States/UTs. Last meeting of the Inter-Ministerial Committee was held on 01/05/2019".

NEED FOR HOLDING CONSULTATIONS FOR WATER AVAILABILITY THROUGH RAIN WATER HARVESTING IN URBAN AREAS BEYOND THE BOUNDARIES OF AMRUT AND SMART CITIES MISSION HIGHLIGHTED

(Recommendation No 14)

2.26. The Committee are constrained to note that Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs have not discussed the issue of water availability through RWH in urban areas beyond the boundaries of AMRUT and Smart Cities Mission and whenever such discussions are held these were held within MOH&UA. The Committee have been informed that last such discussions were held in December, 2017 and the first time the issue was deliberated upon at National Workshop on Transforming Urban Landscape, 3rd Anniversary of PHA(U) AMRUT and Smart Cities Mission held on 27-28 July, 2018 at Lucknow wherein detailed discussions took place among stakeholders to improve water supply through conservation measures including RWH. The Committee recommends that more and more such national level workshops be organized for the purpose of data mining for ascertaining real assessment of water availability through RWH even beyond the ambit of AMRUT and Smart Cities Mission.

2.27. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in their action taken replies have stated:

"Consultations can be organized for ensuring water availability even the areas not covered under the AMRUT and Smart Cities Mission".

SPORADIC WORKDONE ON RWH IN CERTAIN CITIES, STATES CRITICIZED AND GOVERNMENT ASKED TO EXTEND THE SAME THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

(Recommendation No 15)

2.28. The Committee are constrained to note that some cities and States have done commendable work for RWH, however it is sporadic and sparse. For instance Chennai has done good work by opening up an awareness campaign about RWH, through 'Rain Centres' in the office premises of Chennai Metro Water Supply and Sewarage Board (CMWSSB) and has become first city with 100% RWH city in the country. Delhi has also witnessed some work by Delhi Jal Board in the form of giving 10% rebate in property tax for RWH for consumers on 100 sq. meter plot with 1.5 times increase in case of non compliance for plot owners of 500 sq. mt. and above. RWH work done by DDA, DMRC, CPWD have also been outlined before the Committee. Similar other best practices in other cities of Bengaluru and Hyderabad have been outlined before the Committee. Likewise, the MOWRRDGR in their submission before the Committee have also showcased the work done on Artificial Recharge Schemes implemented by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) in urban areas during erstwhile VII and IX Plan periods in various cities of Chandigarh, Delhi, Jaipur, Jammu, Bengaluru, Indore, Bhubneswar, Lucknow, Aligarh, Allahabad, Ranchi, Nagpur, Chennai and Hyderabad under different Schemes. NITI Aayog also outlined before the Committee various RWH works undertaken at city and State level showcasing work done in prominent cities of NCT of Delhi, Indore, Kanpur, Hyderabad, Mumbai, etc. and by State Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, outlining various RWH steps taken such as CGWA banning drilling of tube wells and notified areas (South and South West Delhi) and adjoining areas of Faridabad, Gurugram and Ghaziabad incentivizing rebate on property tax etc., for RWH work in Indore and Uttar Pradesh. The Committee however feel that the good work done is limited to certain cities and with limited number of States. They, therefore, recommend that RWH works be undertaken and promoted in a big way also in other States for augmenting availability of water for meeting the requirement in urban areas.

2.29. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in their action taken replies have stated:

"MoHUA shall facilitate exchange of good practices to all the States/UTs to ensure that RWH becomes a pan India practice".

CHAPTER III

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

-----NIL-----

CHAPTER IV

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

-----NIL-----

CHAPTER V

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

NON-AVAILABILITY OF UPDATED DATA FOR GROUND WATER RECHARGE CRITICIZED AND EXPEDITIOUS UPDATION OF DATA RECOMMENDED

(Recommendation No. 5)

5.1 The Committee are constrained to note that the nodal Ministry of Water Resource, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MOWR,RD&GR) is not equipped with latest data about ground water recharge and is managing with data available in Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water, 2013 brought out by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB). In this connection, the Ministry has admitted candidly before the Committee that there is need for updating of Master Plan incorporating the data generated by different agencies in coordination with States. As per aforesaid Master Plan a total of 1.11 crore artificial recharge structures in Urban and Rural areas in the country comprising around 88 lakh recharge structures/facilities utilizing rainwater directly from roof top and more than 23 lakh artificial recharge and rainwater harvesting structures for conserving surplus runoff to augment the groundwater resources to be constructed. The Committee anticipate that since five years have already gone by, the demand of artificial recharge structures might have also increased. In this connection, the NITI Aayog has informed the Committee that it has developed a Composite Water Management Index to gauge the performance of States in the field of management of water resources. In view of the above, the Committee strongly recommend expeditious updation of data regarding artificial recharge and also urge the MOWR,RD&GR to make use of the composite Water Management Index brought out by NITI Aayog for assessing the exact magnitude of work to be taken in hand.

5.2 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in their action taken replies have stated:

“A committee is being constituted under CGWB with members from concerned State/UTs to finalize an indicative report with tentative list of structures and tentative cost and submit the same to Ministry by 31th Dec 2019.”

Comments of the Committee

5.3 The Committee are glad to note that Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has constituted a Committee under Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) to work on indicative report with tentative list of structure and cost to be submitted by 31st December, 2019 for obtaining updated data on artificial recharge of ground water. The Committee would like to know the latest update on the issue for arriving at logical conclusions.

USE OF SATELLITE TECHNOLOGY FOR MAPPING OF GROUND WATER FOR ASSESSING WATER NEEDS OF URBAN TOWNS RECOMMENDED

(Recommendation No 6)

5.4 The Committee are disappointed to note that though there are multiple Central agencies viz., Central Water Mission (CWM), Central Water Commission (CWC), Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and Ganga Flood Control Commission (GPCC) are working under nodal Ministry of WR,RD and GR, yet the data of water management in urban areas is not available in the country nor any exercise has been done by MOHUA in this regard. Besides, the Ministry are in the process of preparing a water budget on the lines of financial budget that too is in preliminary stage with 11 States viz., Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, West Bengal, Uttarakhand, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Tamil Nadu and Arunachal Pradesh coming forward with State Specific Action Plan (SSAP) in Phase I and remaining States being taken up in Phase II. The Committee have also noted that very recently a Coordination Committee has been constituted to go into the current and future demand vis-à-vis availability of water including drinking for domestic purposes in the major cities and to suggest an action plan accordingly and soon its report is expected. The Committee's examination has also revealed that Geographic Information System (GIS) technology a map based advance tool integrating various thematic pieces of information to assist in evolving solutions for management of water resources has already been adopted by Chhattisgarh, Tripura, Meghalaya, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal for rainwater harvesting. The Committee feel that prominent States viz., Maharashtra, Karnataka, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh housing prominent Metropolitan cities of Mumbai, Pune, Bangaluru, Ahmedabad, Surat and Visakhapatnam as also NCT of Delhi are lagging behind in adopting the GIS Technology for rainwater harvesting. In view of the fact that there are as many as 46 Metropolitan cities in the county, there is a need to adopt GIS Technology across all the States/UTs for rainwater harvesting purposes. The Committee are also to note that the Committee's suggestion of creation of a sustainable infrastructure by use of excellent technologies available through satellite mapping of ground water for assessing the water needs of each city by use of five sources of water, sea water, rain water, ground water and reservoir has not been addressed at all by the nodal Ministry of WRRD&GR. In this context, the MOWR,RD&GR have

merely elaborated the standard reply that water being 'State' subject, initiatives on water governance is primarily the responsibility of States and has spelt out goals of National Water Mission that inter alia pertain to areas like studies on impact of climate change in 7 river basins, capacity building and tracing of stakeholders, work done on conservation of water, minimizing wastage etc. In this context, the Committee find that as per Fifth Report of the Committee on Water Resources (2015-16) Para 12, a pilot scheme has been started in Indore district of Madhya Pradesh for strengthening the Satellite Application Centres (SACs) in 8 States namely Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, West Bengal and Assam to assist MGNREGA functioning in better planning of water connection and structures and the Committee had recommended its extension to remaining seven States. This was also reiterated in their Action Taken Report. The Committee would like to know further action taken in this regard. In view of the foregoing, since the Report of the Coordination Committee to assess the demand and availability of drinking water for domestic purpose in major cities is expected shortly and work on water budget is underway, the Committee recommend that the Ministry should also taken into account their suggestion that five sources of water, sea water, rain water, ground water and water to be used for reservoirs for assessing the demand of each city in a time bound manner for creation of infrastructure by making use of available technological advancement and be expeditiously implemented by using the expertise of WAPCO Ltd which has international expertise in surveys for effective and integrated development of water resources with specialization in areas like flood control and river management.

5.5 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in their action taken replies have stated:

“Using GIS Technology for water management comes within the domain of Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) as the same maintains a data of surface and ground water resources. GIS for urban areas used for preparing the master plan can provide a layer which make give details of spatial distribution of water resources”

5.6 While noticing absence of data of water management in the country even when multiple agencies like Central Water Mission, Ganga Flood Control Commission etc, are at work and work of Water budget is at initial stage that too in few States, and a Report of Coordination Committee to assess the demand and availability of water in the country is yet to come the Committee had recommended the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (WRRD and GR) to assess the demand of each city by five sources of water viz., sewerage water, sea water, rain water, ground water, reservoir water a time bound manner by using international technological advance and expertise for effective and

integrated development of water resources with specialization in areas like flood control and river management in the country. In response thereto, the Committee have been merely formed that using GIS Technology for water Management comes under Central Flood Water Board and using GIS for urban area can provide a layer which may give details of special distribution of water resources. The Committee feel that reply of the Government is too short and does not cover the full sweep of the recommendation. The Committee, therefore, reiterate their recommendation *in-toto* and urge the Government to re-visit the entire issue and submit the same before the Committee for coming to logical conclusion.

**ABSENCE OF REQUIREMENT OF FUNDS FOR RWH IN THE COUNTRY
CRITICIZED AND GOVERNMENT ASKED TO UPDATE THE DATA
EXPEDITIOUSLY**

(Recommendation No 16)

5.7 The Committee note with concerned that the nodal Ministry of WR,RD&GR responsible for RWH work in the country does not have updated data regarding requirement of funds for artificial recharge structures in urban areas and is managing with five year old Master Plan for Artificial Recharges to Ground Water in India, 2013 estimating the total requirement of Rs.79,179 crore for constructing 1.11 crore RWH and Artificial Structures in the country. In this connection, the CGWA was candid in its admission before the Committee that the data needs updation. The Committee, therefore, recommend that requirement of funds for RWH as also for Artificial Structures be expeditiously assessed for getting factual position without wasting any further time.

5.8 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in their action taken replies have stated:

"A committee is being constituted under CGWB with members from concerned State/UTs to finalize an indicative report with tentative list of structures and tentative cost and submit the same to Ministry by 31th Dec 2019".

**HUGE GAP BETWEEN DEMAND VIS-À-VIS ACTUAL WORKDONE FOR RWH
CRITICIZED AND GOVERNMENT ASKED TO ASSESS THE DEMAND VIS-À-VIS
AVAILABILITY OF FUND FOR RWH UNIFORMLY IN THE COUNTRY**

(Recommendation No 17)

5.9 The Committee's examination has revealed that work done so far for RWH has not been commensurate with the quantum of demand for such works in the

country. For instance, against the total requirements of funds amounting to Rs. 17,985.39 crores for constructing around 88.00 lakh RWH structures in the country (as per relevant Master Plan, 2013), works for as low as 6.76 crore have been done in different States/UTs during Eighth to Eleventh Plan periods that too only in few States/UTs of NCT of Delhi, Chandigarh and States of Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Nagaland, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and Rajasthan. The Committee find that the above information furnished before the Committee is incomplete and does not cover all the States/UTs. They, therefore, recommend MOWRRD&GR to make a complete assessment of existing vis-à-vis likely demand of RWH works alongwith cost involved in different States/UTs in consultation with MoH&UA, State Governments, ULBs, UDAs etc. in a time bound manner for getting an over view on the subject matter.

5.10 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in their action taken replies have stated:

"A committee is being constituted under CGWB with members from concerned State/UTs to finalize an indicative report with tentative list of structures and tentative cost and submit the same to Ministry by 31th Dec 2019".

SLOW IMPLEMENTATION OF RWH PROJECTS UNDER SMART CITIES MISSION CRITICIZED AND GOVERNMENT ASKED TO EXPEDITE THE SAME

(Recommendation No 18)

5.11 The Committee's examination has revealed that a total of 45 RWH projects at the cost of Rs.1133.6 crore in different States are under implementation out of which only three projects one at New Delhi Municipal Committee worth Rs.1.1 crore, second at Ajmer worth Rs.1.8 crore and third at Surat worth Rs.0.5 crore have been completed and as many as 31 projects are under DPR preparation and 8 projects are under Tendering/Work Order stage and remaining are under DPR approval stage. The Committee are disappointed to find that prominent RWH projects that are under DPR preparation stage are New Town Kolkata Project worth Rs.180.6 crore, Tirupati Project worth Rs.200.00 crore, Aligarh Project worth Rs.70 crore, Madurai Project worth Rs.50.00 crore, Agartala Project worth Rs.30.2 crore and other important cities of Kohima, Kanpur, Kochi and so on are also witnessing the same fate. Similarly, prominent Rain Water Harvesting projects that are under Tendering Work Orders issued scenario are Sagar Project worth Rs.299.1 crore, three Tirupati Projects and other projects at Faridabad and Gwalior. Besides, two projects at Vadodara are at DPR approval stage. The Committee feel that such a large number of Rain Water Harvesting projects at DPR preparation stage does not reflect well on the over-all functioning of MOH&UA. They, therefore, recommend for expeditious clearance of various projects under implementation for their early completion for intended purpose.

5.12 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in their action taken replies have stated:

"Since the last 12 months cities, under Smart City Mission (SCM) have made changes to the projects that was proposed by them. Earlier Rain water Harvesting was part of the larger infrastructure development projects, whereas now the cities have identified RWH as separate projects. As of 18 December 2019 there are 58 rainwater harvesting projects worth Rs 379.04 Crore that are under various stages of implementation. The implementation status is provided in table below and the list of projects is given in annexure 1"

Current Status of RWH projects under SCM:

Projects status	No of Projects	Cost in Rs Crore
DPR approved	3	33.92
DPR under Preparation	22	208.2
Tender issued	4	18.91
Work completed	9	20.39
Work order issued	20	97.62
Grand total	58	379.04

MIS as on 18th December 2019

SLOW IMPLEMENTATION OF WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS UNDER AMRUT CRITICIZED

(Recommendation No 19)

5.13 While reviewing the project, planning and implementation of projects undertaken for RWH under AMRUT scheme, the Committee find that MOH&UA have furnished two sets of data, one showing status of implementation of water supply projects under AMRUT and second details of rain water projects taken up by States/UT under AMRUT. The Committee are dismayed to note that large number of projects worth crores of rupees are either stuck up at 'Contract awarded' stage or at 'tendering stage' leaving only a few as completed. For instance as against the total projects worth Rs.37,741.94 crore as many as projects worth Rs.25,265.65 crore are at 'Contract awarded' stage and projects worth Rs.12,195.1 crore are at tendering process and projects worth a measely Rs.281.18 crore only have been completed. The Committee's examination of State-wise data reveal that Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Bihar, Chhattisgarh are the prominent States where most of such projects are pending. For instance in Tamil Nadu out of total project worth Rs.6505.65 crore, projects worth Rs.4101.98 crore are at 'tendering' and projects worth Rs.2351.72 crore are under 'contract awarded'. Likewise in Uttar Pradesh,

out of total project worth Rs.4427.68 crore, projects worth Rs.3096.08 crore are 'under Tendering' and projects worth Rs.1327.24 are under 'Contract awarded'. In Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Bihar projects worth crores are at 'Contract awarded' stage. In view of the foregoing, the Committee feel that all this does not augur well for this scheme and MOH&UA should pull up their socks and work out a time bound programme for their expeditious completion. The Committee also would like to know in what way these projects are going to promote RWH in different States/UTs. The Committee would like an explanation in this regard.

**LESS WORKDONE FOR RAIN WATER HARVESTING UNDER AMRUT SCHEME
CRITICIZED GOVERNMENT ASKED TO EXPAND IT MANIFOLD ACROSS THE
COUNTRY FOR INTENDED PURPOSE**

(Recommendation No 20)

5.14 The Committee's examination of work done for RWH under AMRUT Scheme of MOH&UA reveal that almost nil progress of work has been reported throughout the country and whatever work has been done is in few cities of Kochi, Kollam and Shimla that too is in preliminary stages. The Committee feel that the tall claim of MOH&UA that RWH requirement has been taken care under AMRUT scheme does not hold good. The Committee, therefore, recommend that RWH work under AMRUT scheme be scaled up in a big way across all the States/UTs for serving the intended purposes.

5.15 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in their action taken replies have stated for recommendation No. 19 and 20:

- (i) The Atal Mission for Rejuvenation And Urban Transformation was launched on 25th June 2015 in 500 cities. The thrust areas of the mission are water supply, sewerage and septage management, storm water drainage, non-motorised urban transport and green spaces and parks. Of the total approved action plans worth Rs 77640 crore, projects worth Rs 39,011 crore are in water supply sector. Of these, work has been completed for 377 projects worth Rs 3886 crore (10%), contacts have been awarded and work in progress for 861 projects worth Rs 34046 crore (87%) and remaining projects are under tendering.
- (ii) The projects related to water supply are huge infrastructure projects and acquired longest gestation period. At present water supply projects are showing significant progress and about 79 projects worth Rs 2,723 crore have above 90% progress at present.
- (iii) In Tamil Nadu contacts have been awarded for projects worth Rs 6095 crore including completed projects worth Rs 110 crore. Likewise in Uttar

Pradesh contracts have been awarded for projects worth Rs 3899 crore including completed projects worth Rs 166 crore. Further, the projects are progressing well in the states of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Bihar where projects worth Rs 670 crore for already completed

RAINWATER HARVESTING UNDER AMRUT

- (i) Under the water supply component of the Mission, projects related to augmentation of existing water supply, water treatment plants, rehabilitation of old water supply systems, rejuvenation of water bodies specifically for drinking water supply and recharging of groundwater etc can be taken up by the States/ UTs to enhance water supply in the Mission cities. Rain Water Harvesting is one of the subcomponents water supply
- (ii) In addition, one of the key reform under AMRUT is adopting Model Building Bye Laws (MBBL) by the state and one of the milestone of MBBL is “State to formulate a policy and action plan for having rain water harvesting structures in all commercial, public buildings and new buildings on plots of 300 sq metres and above”
- (iii) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has issued separate guidelines for urban and regional planning (URDPFI) and Model Building Bye Laws (MBBL) for Urban Local Bodies and Urban Development Authorities (UDAs) to implement rainwater harvesting. ULBs/UDAs are primarily responsible to ensure implementation of rainwater harvesting in buildings within their jurisdiction. Till date, 33 States/ UTs have amended their building bye laws or issued guidelines in this regard

NEW DELHI;

16 March, 2021
25 Phalguna, 1942 (Saka)

JAGDAMBIKA PAL
CHAIRPERSON,
Standing Committee on Urban Development

[Vide Para 3 of the Introduction]

1

Standing Committee on Urban Development (2020-2021)**Minutes of the Eighth Sitting of the Committee on Urban Development held on Friday, 12 February, 2021**

The Committee sat from 1400 hours to 1555 hours in Committee Room 'D', Ground Floor, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Jagdambika Pal - *Chairperson*

Members**Lok Sabha**

2. Prof. S. P Baghel
3. Shri Ramcharan Bohra
4. Shri P.C. Mohan
5. Shri Rahul Ramesh Shewale
6. Shri Sunil Kumar Soni
7. Smt. Aprajita Sarangi
8. Shri M V V Satyanarayana
9. Shri Sudhakar Tukaram Shrangare
10. Shri Hasnain Masoodi
11. Shri Syed Imtiaz Jaleel
12. Shri Adala Prabhakara Reddy
13. Adv. A.M. Ariff
14. Smt. Hema Malini

Rajya Sabha

15. Shri Ram Chander Jangra
16. Sri Kumar Ketkar
17. Shri Sanjay Singh
18. Shri M. J. Akbar
19. Shri Ayodhya Rami Reddy Alla
20. Shri Sumer Singh Solanki

Secretariat

1. Shri Vinod Kumar Tripathi Joint Secretary
2. Shri Srinivasalu Gunda Director

Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs

- | | | |
|----|---------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. | Shri Durga Shanker Mishra | Secretary |
| 2. | Ms. D. Thara | Joint Secretary |
| 3. | Shri Vinay Pratap Singh | Director |

Delhi Development Authority

- | | | |
|----|------------------|--------------------|
| 4. | Shri Anurag Jain | Vice Chairman, DDA |
|----|------------------|--------------------|

National Capital Region Planning Board

- | | | |
|----|----------------------|------------------|
| 5. | Smt. Archana Agarwal | Member Secretary |
|----|----------------------|------------------|

Town and Country Planning Organisation

- | | | |
|----|------------------|------------------------|
| 6. | Shri R. Srinivas | Town & Country Planner |
|----|------------------|------------------------|

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the members to the sitting of the Committee convened for taking evidence of the representatives of Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs on the subject "Need for formulating Master Plans for every city in the country for holistic development".

* * * * *

6. The Committee then took up for consideration Draft Reports (i) on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in 24th Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Rainwater harvesting in Metropolitan Cities' ; and (ii) 25th Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Solid Waste management Including Hazardous Waste, Medical Waste and E-waste and adopted the same without any modification.

7. A verbatim record of proceedings has been kept.

The Committee then adjourned

* Matter not related to the Report.

ANNEXURE-II

[Vide Para 4 of the Introduction]

ANALYSIS OF THE ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS CONTAINED IN THE TWENTY FOURTH REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPLMENT (SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA)

I.	Total number of recommendations	20
II.	Recommendations/Observations which have been accepted by the Government: Recommendation Nos. 1,2,3,4,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 and 15 Percentage to total recommendations	13 (65%)
III.	Recommendations/Observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of Government's replies: Percentage to total recommendations	0 (0%)
IV.	Recommendations/Observations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee: Recommendation Nos. - Percentage to total recommendations	0 (0%)
V.	Recommendations/Observations in respect of which final replies of the Government are still awaited: Recommendation No. 5,6, 16,17,18,19 and 20 Percentage to total recommendations	07 (35%)