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**STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES
(2020-21)**

SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA

**MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI
(DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION)**

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(2021-22)**

ELEVENTH REPORT



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

**NEW DELHI
March, 2021 / Phalguna, 1942 (Saka)**

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(DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION)

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(2021-22)

Presented to Lok Sabha on 8.3.2021
Laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 8.3.2021



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
March, 2021 / Phalguna, 1942 (Saka)

W. R. C. No. 66

Price : Rs.

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

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COMPOSITON OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES (2020-21)

Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal - Chairperson

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Vijay Baghel
3. Shri Bhagirath Chaudhary
4. Vacant ^
5. Shri Nihal Chand Chauhan
6. Shri Chandra Prakash Choudhary
7. Shri Guman Singh Damor
8. Dr. Heena Vijaykumar Gavit
9. Dr. K. Jayakumar
10. Shri Kaushal Kishore
11. Shri M. Dhanush Kumar
12. Shri P. Raveendranath Kumar
13. Shri Mohammad Akbar Lone
14. Shri Kuruva Gorantla Madhav
15. Shri Hasmukhbhai Somabhai Patel
16. Shri Sanjay Kaka Patil
17. Vacant ^^
18. Ms. Nusrat Jahan Ruhi
19. Ms. Agatha K. Sangma
20. Shri D. K. Suresh
21. Shri A. Narayana Swamy

RAJYA SABHA

22. Sardar Balwinder Singh Bhunder
23. Shri Harshvardhan Singh Dungarpur
24. Shri N. R. Elango
25. Vacant^^^
26. Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena
27. Shri A. Mohammedjan
28. Shri Arun Singh
29. Shri Subhash Chandra Singh
30. Shri Rewati Raman Singh
31. Shri Pradeep Tamta

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri Manoj K. Arora - OSD (LSS)
2. Shri M.K. Madhusudhan - Director
3. Shri R.C. Sharma - Additional Director
4. Shri Satish Kumar - Assistant Committee Officer

^ Vacancy caused on account of demise of Shri Nand Kumar Singh Chauhan from 02.03.2021

^^ Shri Dipsinh Rathod ceased to be the Member of the Committee w.e.f. 28.12.2020

^^^ Mir Mohammad Fayaz ceased to be the Member of the Committee w.e.f. 10.02.2021 on his retirement from Rajya Sabha.

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson, Standing Committee on Water Resources (2020-21) having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Eleventh Report on Demands for Grants (2021-22) of the Ministry of Jal Shakti (Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation).

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

3. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Jal Shakti (Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation) on 24.2.2021.

4. The draft Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their sitting held on 04.03.2021.

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

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

NEW DELHI
04 March, 2020
13 Phalguna, 1941 (Saka)

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

ABBREVIATIONS

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

REPORT**PART I****NARRATION ANALYSIS****I. INTRODUCTORY**

The Ministry of Jal Shakti, came into being in May 2019 due to merging of two Ministries, i.e., the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation and Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation. The formation of this new Ministry reflects India's resolve and seriousness and unity of purpose in facing the mounting water challenges the country has been facing over the past few decades. The Ministry of Jal Shakti consists of two Departments, namely, the Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation and the Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation.

1.2 This Report examines the Demands for Grants (No. 62) for the fiscal year 2021-22, of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

1.3 The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation is the nodal agency for the monitoring and implementation of two flagship Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Government of India, namely, the Swachh Bharat Mission – Gramin (SBM-G) for rural sanitation and the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) for rural drinking water supply.

II. ROLE AND MANDATE OF THE DEPARTMENT

1.4 As per Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961, the role of Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation is as under:-

- (i) Rural Water Supply (subject to overall national perspective of water planning and coordination assigned to the Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation), sewage, drainage and sanitation relating to rural areas; international cooperation and technical assistance in this field;
- (ii) Public cooperation, including matters relating to voluntary agencies in so far as they relate to rural water supply, sewage, drainage and sanitation in rural areas;
- (iii) Co-operatives relatable to the items in this list; and
- (iv) Coordination with respect to matters relating to drinking water supply projects and issues which cover both urban and rural areas.

1.5 The Department provides technical and financial support to the States to supplement their efforts to improve sanitation in rural areas. It issues guidelines, advisories, technical manuals from time to time, monitors progress through Integrated Management Information System (IMIS), meetings, field visits, third party evaluation through independent verification agencies, etc.

III. ANALYSIS OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

1.6 The Demands for Grants (2021-22) in respect of Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation (Demand No. 62) have a budgetary provision of Rs. 60,005.10 crore. This is an increase of Rs. 38,511 crore (179.17 %) over the Budget Estimate of the year 2020-21 and Rs. 43,005.10 crore (252.97 %) over the Revised Estimate of the year 2020-21. The scheme-wise breakup of Budgetary Allocation for the fiscal year 2021-22 as compared to 2020-21 is given as under:-

Sl. No.	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	2020-21		2021-22	% increase in 2021-22 over 2020-21 (BE)
		Budget Estimate (BE)	Revised Estimate (RE)	Budget Estimate (BE)	
1.	Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)	11,500.00	11,000.00	50,011.00	334.87 %
2.	Swachh Bharat Mission-Grameen (SBM-G)	9,994.10	6,000.00	9,994.10	0.00 %
	Total Budget (Schemes)	21,494.10	17,000.00	60,005.10	179.17 %
	Establishment expenditure of the Centre-Secretariat	24.00	23.50	25.35	5.62 %
	Grand Total (Scheme + Secretariat)	21,518.00	17,023.50	60,030.45	178.98 %

1.7 The Department has informed the Committee that the percentage of expenditure of the Department of the total GDP for the year 2020-21 is 0.059 % (data from 'Budget at a Glance' documents issued by the Ministry of Finance).

1.8 When asked about the broad areas schemes / programmes which would be covered during the fiscal year 2021-22 with the enhanced Budget the Department in a written reply stated as under:-

“SBM(G): During 2021-22, an amount of Rs.9,994.10 crore has been allocated for SBM(G). During the year, the programme will cover areas to ensure ODF sustainability and SLWM such as construction of IHHLs for newly emerging households, solid waste management including GOBAR-Dhan and plastic waste management, Grey-water Management and Faecal Sludge Management. The output outcome framework for SBM(G) has been prepared by DoDWS for 2021-22. However, since SBM(G) is a demand driven programme, the detailed action plans are being obtained from the States/UTs in the form of Annual Implementation Plan (AIP) of SBM(G). During 2020-21, an amount of Rs. 6,000.00 has been allocated at RE stage, while during 2021-22, an amount of Rs. 9,994.10 crore has been allocated in BE. Hence, there is an increase of 66.56 percent in the budget allocation of 2021-22 over budget allocation for 2020-21 in RE.

JJM: Keeping in view the timeline of each State/ UT to provide every rural household with Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC), States/ UTs have been asked to prepare their Annual Action Plan for 2021-22, which will be finalized in April – May, 2021. While preparing their Annual Action Plan (2021-22), States/ UTs are to accord highest priority to water quality-affected habitations including 60 districts identified to be affected with Japanese Encephalitis/ Acute Encephalitis Syndrome, villages in drought prone and desert areas, Aspirational districts and Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) villages for providing every household with functional tap water connection. Apart from provisioning of household tap water connections, water quality monitoring & surveillance, capacity building of public health engineers & village level functionaries, IEC activities, skilling of masons, electricians, plumbers and motor mechanics, sensor based IoT monitoring mechanism will be major activities to ensure long-term sustainability of water supply schemes.”

1.9 On being asked, whether States release their matching share of funds adequately and timely, the Department in a written reply stated as under

“SBM (G): Most of the States, except a few, released their proportionate State share in time. Bihar released their State share after a few months with regard to the Centre share funds released in March, 2019-20, and West Bengal has only released the part amount of State share against the Centre share funds released in March 2019-20. Such States are regularly pursued to release proportionate State share.

JJM: In some States, there have been delay in releasing matching State share into single nodal account which is regularly reviewed by the Department and the States are impressed upon to provide matching state share immediately. As a part of financial management, this exercise is done on regular basis.”

IV. SCHEME-WISE ANALYSIS

1.10 The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation operates two Centrally Sponsored Schemes flagship under its auspices, namely (A) Jal Jeevan Mission(JJM) to provide Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC) to every household i.e. Har Ghar Nal Se by 2024; and (B) Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) for providing improved sanitation facilities in the rural areas of the country. These are being discussed in detail in the subsequent paragraphs.

(A) Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)

1.11 Provision of safe drinking water is a State subject and Government of India supplements the efforts of States/UTs for rural water supply by providing financial and technical assistance. Further, the 73rd Amendment to the Constitution of India has placed the subject of drinking water in the Eleventh Schedule and has assigned its management to Gram Panchayats.

1.12 However, considering the magnitude of the problem, the Central Government assistance to States for rural water supply began in 1972 with the launch of Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. It was renamed as National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) in 2009, which is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with fund sharing between the Centre and the States. Under NRDWP, one of the objectives was to “enable all households to have access to and use safe & adequate drinking water within premises to the extent possible”. It was proposed to achieve the goal by 2030, coinciding with the United Nation’s Sustainable Development Goals. But, now it has been planned to achieve the goal by 2024 through Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM).

1.13 Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) was announced in August, 2019 and is being implemented in partnership with States to enable every rural household in the country to have assured potable water supply through Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) by 2024.

(i) Objectives of the Mission

1.14 The broad objectives of the Mission are as under:-

- i) to provide FHTC to every rural household;

- ii) to prioritize provision of FHTCs in quality-affected areas, villages in drought prone and desert areas, Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) villages, etc.;
- iii) to provide functional tap connection to Schools, Anganwadi centres, GP buildings, Health centres, wellness centres and community buildings;
- iv) to monitor functionality of tap connections;
- v) to promote and ensure voluntary ownership among local community by way of contribution in cash, kind and / or labour and voluntary labour (*shramdaan*);
- vi) to assist in ensuring sustainability of water supply system, i.e. water source, water supply infrastructure, and funds for regular O&M;
- vii) to empower and develop human resource in the sector such that the demands of construction, plumbing, electrical, water, quality management, water treatment, catchment protection, O&M, etc. are taken care of in short and long term; and
- viii) to bring awareness on various aspects and significance of safe drinking water and involvement of stakeholders in manner that make everyone's business.

(ii) Components under JJM

1.15 The following components are supported under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM):-

- i) development of in-village piped water supply infrastructure to provide tap water connection to every rural household;
- ii) development of reliable drinking water sources and/or augmentation of existing sources to provide long-term sustainability of water supply system;
- iii) wherever necessary, bulk water transfer, treatment plants and distribution network to cater to every rural household;
- iv) technological interventions for removal of contaminants where water quality is an issue;
- v) retrofitting of completed and ongoing schemes to provide FHTCs at minimum service level of 55 lpcd;
- vi) greywater management;
- vii) Support activities, i.e. IEC, HRD, training, development of utilities, water quality laboratories, water quality testing & surveillance, R&D, knowledge centre, capacity building of communities etc.; and
- viii) Any other unforeseen challenges/issues emerging due to natural disasters/calamities which affect the goal of FHTC to every household by 2024, as per guidelines of Ministry of Finance on Flexi Funds.

(iii) Financial vis-à-vis Physical performance

1.16 During the year 2021-22, Rs. 50,011.00 crore has been allocated to the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), which is 334.87% increase over the Budget Estimate of the year 2020-21. The details of financial/physical performance of JJM for the last five years are given below:-

Year	Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)				
	Budget Estimate (BE)	Revised Estimate (RE)	Actuals	Targets (No. of Habitations)	Achievements (No. of Habitations)
2017-18	6,050.00	7,050	7,037.95	68,770	53,411
2018-19	7,000.00	5,500	5,484.34	61,273	67,804
				JJM launched and targets have been shifted from habitations to household tap connections.	
2019-20	10,000.66	10,000.66	10,000.44	84.83 lakh	
2020-21	11,500.00	11,000.00	*8018.35	245.13 lakh	
2021-22	50,011.00	--	--	--	

* As on 31.01.2021

1.17 It can be seen from the data provided by the Department that during the 2017-18 to 2019-20, the financial performance was satisfactory. However, during the year 2020-21 (upto31.01.2021), the Department has been able to utilize only Rs. 8018.35crore.

1.18 To a specific query as to how the enhanced allocation of funds for the financial year 2021-22 is proposed to be utilised, the Department in a written note stated as under:-

“Keeping in view the timeline proposed by each State/ UT to provide every rural household with Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC), States/ UTs have been requested to prepare their Annual Action Plan for 2021-22. States have been requested to plan in advance which includes identification of schemes and their approval for provision of tap water connection, taking up support activities like capacity building, IEC, setting up of project management units, undertake water quality monitoring & surveillance activities, etc. Out of total allocations to States/ UTs, they can utilize upto 5% for support activities, upto 2% for water quality monitoring and surveillance and the remaining amount on making provision of tap water supply to every rural households. In the year 2021-22, a sum of Rs. 50,011.00 crore has been allocated under Jal Jeevan Mission. Out of which, it has been decided to tentatively allocate Rs. 49,761.00 crore to States/ UTs and about Rs. 250 crore for national mission/ Department level activities.”

1.19 During the evidence, the representative of the Department outlined the priorities of the JJM during the year 2021-22 as under:-

- 3.25 crore rural households planned to be provided with tap water supply;
- Bihar, A & N Islands and Puducherry planned to become 'HarGhar Jal State/UT';
- Around 1 lakh villages and 110 districts planned to have all HHs with FHTCs;
- Every school, anganwadi centre and ashramshala to have water supply for drinking & cooking of mid-day meals, hand washing and for the use in toilets; and
- All water-quality affected habitations, especially, with excess Arsenic and Fluoride, to have potable water supply.

1.20 The representatives of the Department also apprised the Committee about the milestones & timelines set under JJM as follows:-

Sl.No.	Milestones(cumulative % of HHs provided with tap connections)	Timelines
1.	18 %	15.08.2019
2.	24 %	31.03.2020
3.	34 %	31.03.2021
4.	54 %	31.03.2022
5.	74 %	31.03.2023
6.	90 %	31.03.2024
7.	100 %	31.12.2024

1.21 The roadmap of outlining year-wise financial and physical achievements set for implementation of mission by 2024 are given as under: -

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Year	Cumulative FHTCs planned (Nos. in Crore)	Cumulative FHTCs planned (in %age)	Estimated Total funds requirement
2019-20	4.03	21	36,000
2020-21	6.52	34	60,000
2021-22	10.35	54	1,00,000
2022-23	14.19	74	84,000
2023-24	17.25	90	80,000
31.12.2024	19.18	100	
Total			3,60,000

(iv) State/UT-wise financial performance

1.22 The State/UT-wise details showing allocation, release and reported utilization during 2020-21 as (on 15.02.2021) are given as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	State/ UT	Central share				Expenditure under State share	%age of utilization of central allocation
		OB	Allocation	Released	Utilization		
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	57.56	254.85	254.85	204.72	22.36	100.00%
2.	Himachal Pradesh	7.95	326.2	326.2	319.69	41.26	100.00%
3.	Mizoram	30.77	79.3	79.3	74.98	9.79	100.00%
4.	Gujarat	5.7	883.08	883.08	548.53	521.48	100.00%
5.	Manipur	62.96	131.80	131.80	122.74	12.68	100.00%
6.	Odisha	90.5	812.15	609.11	343.58	328.94	75.00%
7.	Madhya Pradesh	246.2	1,280.13	960.09	540.55	423.03	75.00%
8.	Nagaland	34.9	114.09	57.05	61.47	5.92	50.00%
9.	Chhattisgarh	58.17	445.52	222.76	142.45	143.57	50.00%
10.	Meghalaya	17.46	174.92	87.46	67.33	7.74	50.00%
11.	Sikkim	12.3	31.36	15.68	26.49	1.61	50.00%
12.	West Bengal	1,146.	1,614.18	807.08	1,040.79	583.94	50.00%
13.	Tamil Nadu	264.0	921.99	458.72	436.33	250.85	49.75%
14.	Assam	452.4	1,608.51	523.62	406.01	40.88	32.55%
15.	Uttar Pradesh	932.1	2,570.94	682.13	1,233.35	628.59	26.53%
16.	Rajasthan	995.0	2,522.03	630.51	529.77	374.23	25.00%
17.	Haryana	90.8	289.52	72.38	90.39	75.1	25.00%
18.	Jharkhand	268.3	572.24	143.06	210.59	86.12	25.00%
19.	Kerala	41.18	404.24	101.06	116.32	124.41	25.00%
20.	Maharashtra	285.3	1,828.92	457.23	365.05	203.6	25.00%
21.	Uttarakhand	66.6	362.58	90.64	88.49	5.26	25.00%
22.	Tripura	136.4	156.61	39.15	104.83	6.61	25.00%
23.	Goa	0	12.41	3.10	NR	7.66	24.98%
24.	Karnataka	80.42	1,189.40	296.29	214.81	174.32	24.91%
25.	Puducherry	0.3	4.64	1.06	0.2	1	22.84%
26.	A & N Islands	0.5	2.93	0.66	NR	NR	22.53%
27.	Andhra Pradesh	276.7	790.48	162.59	250.44	56.9	20.57%
28.	Telangana	31.1	412.19	82.71	57.88	10.27	20.07%
29.	Bihar	257.1	1,839.16	353.6	451.75	147.79	19.23%
30.	Jammu & Kashmir	148.9	681.77	53.72	14.4	NR	7.88%
31.	Ladakh	75.96	352.09	ND	0.78	NR	0.00%
32.	Punjab	257.1	362.79	ND	100.96	38.08	0.00%

Source: JJM - IMIS

ND: Not Drawn NR: Not Reported

(v) Coverage of Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTPs)

1.23 As per the written information furnished by the Department, at the time of announcement of Jal Jeevan Mission on 15.08.2019, out of 18.93 crore rural households, 3.23 crore (17%) households were reported to have tap water connections. Since then more than 3.50 crore households have been provided tap water connections, and as of date, out of 19.18 crore rural households across the country, 6.73 crore (35.12 %) rural households are reported to have potable tap water supply at their homes. The information about tap water connection is captured on the ground based on Aadhar number of the head of the household and is updated by district authorities and approved by the State authorities.

1.24 On being asked about the criteria adopted for identification of number of households in rural areas without tap water connections, the Department informed that the number of total rural households and households with tap water connections are reported by the States in the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) maintained by Department. There is provision to update these data on regular basis.

1.25 During the evidence, the representative of the Department apprised the Committee about State/UT-wise milestones set to provide every rural household with tap water connections are as under:-

Year of completion	States/ UTs	Remarks
2020	Goa;	Goa & Telangana have become first States in the country to have 100 % households with tap water connections i.e. “ Har Ghar Jal Rajya ”. 52 districts in the country spread across Goa (2), Gujarat (5), Haryana (5), Himachal Pradesh (3), Jammu & Kashmir (2) Punjab (3) and Telangana (32), have become ‘ Har Ghar Jal districts ’. Similarly, 664 Blocks, 40,651 Gram Panchayats, 78,130 villages have also become ‘ Har Ghar Jal Block ’, ‘ Har Ghar Jal Panchayat ’ and ‘ Har Ghar Jal Gaon ’, respectively.
2021	Bihar, Puducherry, Telangana and A&N Islands	
2022	Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Punjab, Sikkim and Uttarakhand	
2023	Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu and Tripura	
2024	Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.	

1.26 During the evidence, the representative of the Department apprised the Committee about major challenges being faced by the Department in implementation of JJM as under:-

- Lack of dependable local source of water in drought prone & desert areas;
- Capacity issues at different levels in various States/UTs;
 - Public Health Engineers to work with speed and on such a high scale;
 - GP/VWSCs/Pani Samiti members' capacity building;
 - Executing agencies on the ground;
 - Skilled human resources for various tasks in planning, execution, commissioning of water supply schemes;
- Shortage in providing State share and timely transfer of funds to implementing agencies;
- Community mobilization and participation of GPs/VWSCs/Pani Samitis;
- Availability and engagement of quality/capable ISAs;
- Community contribution and partial water user charges to ensure long-term O & M;
- Regular water quality testing through Field Testing Kits (FTKs) and in labs.

1.27 The Department in a written reply further informed the Committee about the measures being taken by them to address the challenges faced in implementation of scheme as under:-

- i.) bulk water transfer/treatment plant in water-stressed and quality-affected areas;
- ii.) mix of treated ground water based and surface water-based projects;
- iii.) retrofitting & improvement of existing Piped Water Supply (PWS) infrastructure;
- iv.) technological solution like desalination plant in coastal areas/high salinity areas;
- v.) encouraging decentralized renewable energy options like solar pumps to reduce energy charges;
- vi.) capacity building program for executing agencies/Gram Panchayat and other stakeholders;
- vii.) provision for professional manpower augmentation at different levels including project management units.”

1.28 The State/UT-wise details of households with tap water connections as on 15.02.2021 are given as under:-

S. No.	State/ UT	Total Households (in lakh)	No. of HHs with tap water connection (in lakh)	%age of HHs provided with tap water connection
1.	Goa	2.63	2.63	100
2.	Telangana	54.06	54.06	100
3.	A & N Islands	0.62	0.56	90.01
4.	Puducherry	1.15	1.01	88.24
5.	Haryana	31.03	26.64	85.84
6.	Gujarat	92.92	76.48	82.3
7.	Himachal Pradesh	17.04	12.91	75.77
8.	Sikkim	1.05	0.79	74.83
9.	Punjab	35.06	24.66	70.34
10.	Bihar	197.58	129.74	65.67
11.	Maharashtra	142.36	87.09	61.18
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	18.16	9.38	51.66
13.	Manipur	4.52	1.92	42.63
14.	Andhra Pradesh	95.66	39.56	41.35
15.	Uttarakhand	14.62	6.09	41.64
16.	Mizoram	1.27	0.46	36.38
17.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.18	0.78	35.76
18.	Karnataka	91.19	26.38	28.93
19.	Kerala	67.15	19.44	28.95
20.	Tamil Nadu	126.89	34.68	27.33
21.	Madhya Pradesh	123.05	33.03	26.85
22.	Tripura	8.01	1.89	23.55
23.	Odisha	83.06	15.29	18.41
24.	Rajasthan	101.32	18.13	17.89
25.	Chhattisgarh	45.48	5.66	12.46
26.	Jharkhand	58.96	6.55	11.11
27.	Nagaland	3.86	0.43	11.09
28.	Meghalaya	5.90	0.63	10.66
29.	Uttar Pradesh	263.39	25.01	9.49
30.	Ladakh	0.44	0.03	7.57
31.	West Bengal	163.26	11.01	6.74
32.	Assam	63.35	4.33	6.83

1.29 To a pointed query about the number of rural households who fetch their drinking water from a distance of more than 500 meters from their homes, the Department informed that no such data is maintained by this Department.

1.30 Further, asked about the mechanism if any was put in place by the Department to verify the achievements at grass-root level periodically in different States/UTs, the Department in a written reply stated as under:-

“Following mechanism has been adopted by the Department to ensure proper implementation of JJM:

- a) A dedicated JJM-IMIS has been operationalised for data updation by States with a real time dashboard @ <https://ejalshakti.gov.in/jjmreport/JJMIndia.aspx>;
- b) For targeted delivery and monitoring of specific outcomes, every household tap connection is being linked with the Aadhar number of the head of the household, subject to statutory provisions;
- c) Every asset created under JJM is being geo-tagged;
- d) For monitoring for water supply in rural areas IoT based ‘Smart water supply measurement and monitoring system’ is being developed;
- e) Third party inspection of the assets created under JJM is being carried out by the States to check qualities of work undertaken;
- f) Functionality assessment of water supply schemes and tap water connection is being carried out; and
- g) Regular field visits and reviews taken up.”

(vi) Participation of Women members in Village Water & Sanitation Committee

1.31 To a specific query about measures taken for representation of women members in Village Water & Sanitation Committee in consonance with 73rd Amendment of Constitution of India, the Department in a written reply stated as under:-

“In consonance with the 73rd Amendment to the Constitution, under JJM, Gram Panchayat and / or its sub-committee, i.e. VWSC/Pani Samiti/User Group etc. to function as a user committee. Every village/Gram Panchayat to have a 10-15 members committee representing user group, with minimum 50 % women members and 25 % of representatives of weaker sections of the village (SC/ST) proportionate to their population.

1.32 The State/UT-wise details of VWSC/Pani Samitis constituted are given as under:-

S. No.	States/ UT	Total Villages	No. of VWSC constitution reported
1	A&N Islands	266	65
2	Andhra Pradesh	18,650	7,065
3	Arunachal Pradesh	5,457	3,889
4	Assam	25,335	560
5	Bihar	39,708	139
6	Chhattisgarh	19,698	9,896
7	Goa	378	149
8	Gujarat	18,191	13,500
9	Haryana	6,814	5,901
10	Himachal Pradesh	18,079	4,966
11	Jammu & Kashmir	6,874	71
12	Jharkhand	29,752	17,725
13	Karnataka	28,883	1,212
14	Kerala	1,579	941
15	Ladakh	288	245
16	Madhya Pradesh	51,674	7,020
17	Maharashtra	40,596	8,404
18	Manipur	2,556	538
19	Meghalaya	6,415	3,727
20	Mizoram	692	457
21	Nagaland	1,502	640
22	Odisha	47,411	533
23	Puducherry	246	15
24	Punjab	12,030	5,292
25	Rajasthan	43,323	33,153
26	Sikkim	440	260
27	Tamil Nadu	12,525	7,840
28	Telangana	10,470	NR
29	Tripura	1,178	76
30	Uttar Pradesh	97,455	NR
31	Uttarakhand	15,218	2,248
32	West Bengal	41,357	444
Total		6,05,040	1,36,971

Source: JJM, IMIS

NR: Not Reported

1.33 When asked as to any action plan was formulated by the Department to reduce the burden of fetching water by women and children from distant places, the Department informed that to 'improve the quality of life' and enhance 'ease of living' of people especially living in rural areas, Government of India is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission to provide tap water connection to every rural household by 2024. The whole exercise of planning, implementation, regular review is directed towards this objective as tap water supply in household will reduce their drudgery. The availability of tap water connection within the premises in rural areas will help in removing 'drudgery' of women and girls.

(vii) National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM)- Problem of contamination

1.34 The Department in a written submission has stated that the National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM) is being implemented since March, 2017 to provide safe drinking water to identified 27544 Arsenic/Fluoride affected rural habitations by March, 2021 as per existing guidelines. Since commissioning of piped water supply schemes may take 2-3 years, States have been advised to take up Community Water Purification Plant (CWPP) schemes in Arsenic and Fluoride affected habitations as an immediate (short-term) measure for providing 8-10 lpcd of safe water for drinking and cooking purpose only. However, States are asked to plan for long-term measures in these habitations to provide FHTCs.

1.35 On the aspect of contamination of drinking water, the Department in their written reply informed that as reported by the States on IMIS, as on 15.02.2021, 48,969 rural habitations spread over 251 districts in 20 States/UTs are affected with water quality issues / contamination.

1.36 The State/UT-wise details of habitations affected with the various contaminants are given below:-

S. No.	State	No. of Affected Districts	Number of habitations affected with						
			Fluoride	Arsenic	Iron	Salinity	Nitrate	Heavy Metal	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	87	0	0	14	1	0	102
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	0	0	231	0	0	0	231
3.	Assam	30	12	1,247	19,802	0	0	5	21,067
4.	Bihar	18	23	24	3,953	0	0	0	4,000
5.	Chhattisgarh	6	153	0	56	0	0	0	209
6.	Haryana	5	33	0	0	0	0	0	33
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	4
8.	Jharkhand	8	66	1	211	0	0	0	278
9.	Kerala	12	14	0	67	21	8	0	110
10.	Madhya Pradesh	11	192	0	31	10	6	0	240
11.	Maharashtra	10	26	0	10	15	55	0	106
12.	Odisha	25	69	0	3,368	33	25	0	3,495
13.	Puducherry	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	7
14.	Punjab	18	210	608	34	0	59	226	1,137
15.	Rajasthan	31	1,647	0	5	10,111	697	0	12,460
16.	Tamil Nadu	6	236	0	0	216	3	0	455
17.	Tripura	8	0	0	1,351	0	0	0	1,351
18.	Uttar Pradesh	28	53	124	283	79	10	0	549
19.	Uttarakhand	1	0	0	7	0	2	0	9
20.	West Bengal	19	149	1,108	1,724	76	0	69	3,126
Total		251	2,972	3,112	31,142	10,575	866	300	48,969

1.37 On a pointed query about measures being taken by the Department to encourage and enable States to create public awareness in order to tackle the problem of contamination of drinking water sources, the Department in their written reply stated as under:-

“Under JJM, upto 2% of the allocation to States can be utilized for carrying out Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance activities. All States/ UTs have been advised to take following IEC activities under WQM&S:

- i.) display of details of nearest water quality testing lab in prominent locations in villages/ blocks/ districts;
- ii.) water quality training of departmental stakeholders, Gram Panchayat and/ or its sub-committee, i.e. VWSC/ Pani Samiti/ User Group, etc., ISAs, PRIs, barefoot technicians, etc.;
- iii.) awareness generation on water quality issues, water-borne diseases and health impacts; water safety planning;

- iv.) behavioral change communication on- 'strictly avoiding water from quality-affected source';
- v.) inter-personal communication (door to door contact) on importance of good quality drinking water in nutrition;
- vi.) audio-visual publicity on ill effects of consuming contaminated water, importance of sanitary inspection, process of getting private water quality sources tested, etc.;
- vii.) wall writings promoting tap water as- 'it is free from contamination' and;
- viii.) slogans, group meetings, street plays, PRA activities, exhibits, etc. on water quality

States have been advised for FTK Testing at GP level, anganwadis & school and train at least five persons, preferably women, for carrying out these FTK testing."

1.38 On being asked whether latest and State of art technologies are being used for treatment of contaminated water i.e. arsenic, fluoride, salinity, nitrate and iron, the Department in a written reply stated as under:-

"Rural drinking water supply is a State subject. Powers to plan, approve, and implement rural water supply schemes are vested with States. The States may take up various treatment systems for water purification plants like activated carbon filter, reverse osmosis, ozonation, nanotechnology, oxidation (aeration), ion exchange, ultra violet (UV) system etc. depending upon the quality of water to be treated and the budget available for that purpose. However, in many States/ areas, surface water based piped water supply system are being set up."

1.39 The details of Community Water Purification Plants installed in for supply of safe and clean drinking water to the habitations/households in contaminated affected rural areas are as under:-

S. No.	State	Number of Community Water Purification Plants
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,512
2.	Assam	1,933
3.	Bihar	506
4.	Chhattisgarh	158
5.	Haryana	16
6.	Jharkhand	547
7.	Karnataka	17,206
8.	Kerala	3
9.	Madhya Pradesh	288
10.	Maharashtra	22
11.	Odisha	49
12.	Punjab	640
13.	Rajasthan	7,094
14.	Uttar Pradesh	417
15.	West Bengal	1,880
Total		32,271

1.40 Further, on being asked about the extent of contribution of private participation in the projects for treatment of contaminated water, the Department stated that no such data is maintained by the Department.

(viii) Water Quality Testing Laboratories & NABL Accreditation

1.41 The Committee note that Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation is assisting and facilitating States/UTs in setting up, upgradation, improving the functioning and strengthening of drinking water quality testing laboratories by providing policy guidelines, technical and financial support under JJM. As reported by States/UTs in IMIS of the Department as on date, 2,032 drinking water quality testing laboratories have been set up in States/UTs, out of which, 28 are State level labs, 675 are district level labs, 93 are block level, 1143 are sub-divisional level labs and 93 are mobile labs.

1.42 The State/UT-wise details of drinking Water Quality Testing Laboratories set up under the scheme are as under:-

S. No.	State	Number of Drinking Water Quality Testing Laboratories						NABL Accredited
		State Level*	District Level*	Block Level*	Sub Division Level*	Mobile Labs#	Total#	
1.	A & N Islands	1	0	0	0	2	3	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1	32	0	74	0	107	5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	17	0	30	1	49	0
4.	Assam	1	27	0	55	23	106	1
5.	Bihar	1	38	0	75	9	123	1
6.	Chhattisgarh	1	27	0	23	18	69	3
7.	Goa	1	0	0	13	0	14	0
8.	Gujarat	1	32	47	0	6	86	8
9.	Haryana	1	21	0	21	1	44	6
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1	14	0	33	0	48	2
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	20	2	65	0	87	0
12.	Jharkhand	1	24	1	4	3	33	7
13.	Karnataka	1	30	0	47	0	78	1
14.	Kerala	1	14	0	37	0	52	1
15.	Ladakh	0	2	0	4	0	6	0
16.	Madhya Pradesh	1	51	0	103	0	155	2
17.	Maharashtra	0	34	0	141	0	175	6
18.	Manipur	1	9	0	2	0	12	1
19.	Meghalaya	1	7	0	25	0	33	0
20.	Mizoram	1	8	0	18	0	27	1
21.	Nagaland	1	10	0	0	1	12	0
22.	Odisha	1	32	0	44	0	77	4

23.	Puducherry	0	2	0	0	0	2	1
24.	Punjab	2	22	8	0	1	33	2
25.	Rajasthan	1	32	0	0	21	54	6
26.	Sikkim	0	2	0	0	0	2	1
27.	Tamil Nadu	1	31	25	56	0	113	1
28.	Telangana	1	19	0	55	0	75	4
29.	Tripura	1	8	6	6	0	21	1
30.	Uttar Pradesh	1	76	4	3	5	89	1
31.	Uttarakhand	1	13	0	13	0	27	1
32.	West Bengal	1	21	0	196	2	220	3
Total		28	675	93	1,143	93	2,032	70

* without mobile labs # State/ District/ Block/ Sub-division Level

1.43 On a query about the number of Water Quality Testing Laboratories having NABL accreditation, the Department informed that as reported by the States, there are 2032 Drinking Water Testing Laboratories in the country, out of which, 70 Drinking Water Testing Laboratories have been NABL accredited.

1.44 When asked whether any action plan has been formulated by the Department for technological upgradation of water quality testing laboratories, the Department in a written reply stated as under:-

“In order to ensure that the labs are equipped with facilities States have been advised for accreditation of Drinking Water Quality Testing Laboratories as per ISO/IEC 17025 at least for parameters of basic water quality importance and gradually upgrading to other parameters as per local conditions. State governments formulate plan for NABL accreditation and apply for the same. On one hand the Department/ mission has taken up with NABL to simplify and expedite the accreditation/ recognition of labs, on the other States/ UTs are regularly asked to expedite the process. This department is regularly reviewing and pushing States/ UTs for upgradation, accreditation and recognition of the labs to meet the standards. These labs have been opened up to public so as they can get their water samples tested at nominal rate.”

1.45 To a pointed query as to how many persons in Gram Panchayats/Village level are trained by the State Governments for testing the water samples through Field Testing Kits (FTKs), the Department informed that all States have been advised to train 5 persons, preferably women, from local community to conduct water quality testing using FTKs/bacteriological vials. As reported by States, as on 15.02.2021, so far 3.87 lakh women at Gram Panchayat/Village level has been trained in Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance activities including for testing the water samples through FTK/Bacteriological vials.

1.46 The State/UT-wise details of number of women trained for WQM&S activities are as under:-

S. No.	State	No. of women trained for WQMS
1.	A & N Islands	719
2.	Andhra Pradesh	9,645
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,000
4.	Assam	9,623
5.	Bihar	2
6.	Chhattisgarh	50,064
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	69
8.	Goa	0
9.	Gujarat	39,799
10.	Haryana	31,035
11.	Himachal Pradesh	13,041
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	273
13.	Jharkhand	8,155
14.	Karnataka	5,270
15.	Kerala	0
16.	Ladakh	753
17.	Madhya Pradesh	19,603
18.	Maharashtra	1,17,868
19.	Manipur	1,575
20.	Meghalaya	14,029
21.	Mizoram	2,643
22.	Nagaland	2,403
23.	Odisha	12,607
24.	Puducherry	9
25.	Punjab	11,734
26.	Rajasthan	3,506
27.	Sikkim	896
28.	Tamil Nadu	23,934
29.	Telangana	0
30.	Tripura	279
31.	Uttar Pradesh	0
32.	Uttarakhand	6,800
33.	West Bengal	15
Total		3,87,349

1.47 When asked by the Committee as to whether any action plan has been formulated for for imparting skill training to the locals for gainful employment in allied sectors of water supply, the Department informed as under:-

“In order to achieve the goal of 100% FHTCs to every household, skilled human resource in areas like masonry, plumbing, pump operation, fitting, electricity, etc. are required in every village/ habitation for executing water supply projects as well as for effective O&M. In this respect, States have been asked to assess for district-wise requirement of such skilled human resources and undertake skilling exercise on priority by coordinating with the respective State Skill Development Mission and dedicated Sector Skill Councils. It has also been envisaged that the skilled human resource will be encouraged to become rural entrepreneurs to meet the emerging demands of services like plumbing, mason, electrician, motor mechanics, etc. The States have been requested to utilize upto 5% of the total allocation as JJM Support fund for meeting expenditure on this aspect.”

(ix) 100 day Campaign- Safe tap water for Children

1.48 Focussing on piped water supply in Schools, Anganwadi Centres and Ashramshalas (residential tribal schools), '100-days campaign' was launched on 02.10.2020 to provide potable piped water to every school, anganwadi centre and Ashramshala, for drinking and cooking purpose and tap water for hand washing and in toilets.

1.49 When asked by the Committee, whether the campaign have yielded the desired results, the Department in a written reply stated as under:-

“Acknowledging the need of ‘potable piped water’ to children as they are more susceptible to water borne diseases and need for repeated hand washing to prevent CoVID-19 pandemic, a 100-day campaign was launched on 2nd October, 2020 to make provision of tap water in schools, anganwadi centres and ashramshalas for drinking and cooking of mid-day meals for hand washing and in toilets. During this period, concerted efforts were made to make provision of potable piped water supply to anganwadi centres (AWCs), schools and ashramshalas under 100-days campaign. During this period States like Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Goa, Haryana, Tamil Nadu and Telangana have reported provision of tap water in all schools and AWCs, and Punjab has reported provision of piped water supply in all schools. Further, as reported, so far 1.82 lakh grey water management structure, 1.42 lakh rain water harvesting structures have been constructed in schools and anganwadi centres. The response has been overwhelming. However, some States/ UTs have indicated that they need more time to complete the task and sustain the efforts. Therefore, the campaign has been extended till 31st March, 2021.

As on 15.02.2021, 5.16 lakh schools and 4.64 lakh anganwadi centres have been provided with piped water supply. Further, as reported, around 8.24 lakh assets in these schools and anganwadi centres have also been geo-tagged.

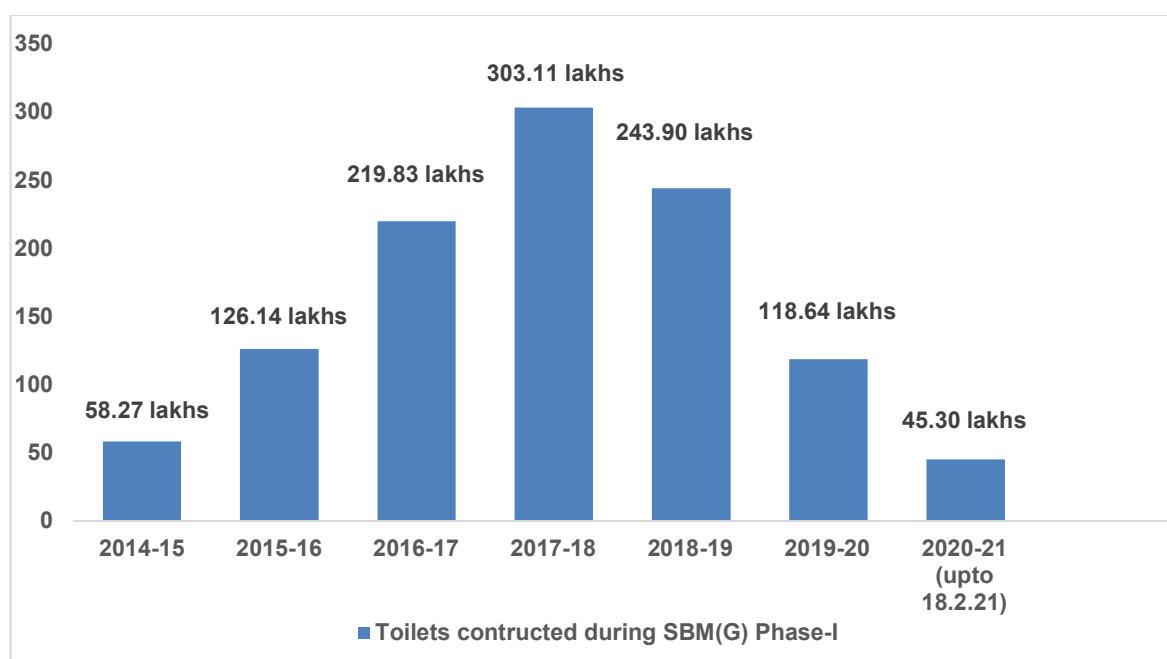
1.50 The State/UT-wise details of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) and Schools provided with potable piped water facility are as under:

Sl. No.	State/UT	ANGANWADI CENTRES(AWCs)			SCHOOLS		
		Total AWCs	AWCs with tap water supply	% of AWCs with tap water supply	Total Schools	Schools with tap water supply	% of Schools with tap water supply
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42,655	42,653	100	41,619	41,618	100
2.	Goa	529	529	100	1,098	1,098	100
3.	Haryana	21,795	21,794	100	12,991	12,991	100
4.	Himachal Pradesh	17,769	17,769	100	17,298	17,298	100
5.	Tamil Nadu	39,459	39,458	100	37,741	37,740	100
6.	Telangana	27,310	27,310	100	22,882	22,882	100
7.	Punjab	21,954	21,876	99.64	22,415	22,415	100
8.	A &N Islands	592	563	95.1	356	335	94.1
9.	Jammu &Kashmir	24,149	20,193	83.62	22,492	18,801	83.59
10.	Gujarat	42,279	35,166	83.18	29,754	27,919	93.83
11.	Bihar	98,890	69,830	70.61	73,740	56,255	76.29
12.	Uttarakhand	20,071	13,506	67.29	21,492	17,055	79.36
13.	Mizoram	1,594	976	61.23	2,556	1,378	53.91
14.	Maharashtra	91,267	53,377	58.48	85,317	62,326	73.05
15.	Manipur	7,972	4,525	56.76	3,456	2,665	77.11
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	5,725	2,973	51.93	2,915	2,190	75.13
17.	Sikkim	1,229	566	46.05	732	541	73.91
18.	Puducherry	855	391	45.73	390	370	94.87
19.	Karnataka	53,901	24,645	45.72	42,015	36,017	85.72
20.	Kerala	33,175	13,387	40.35	10,877	7,207	66.26
21.	Ladakh	1,157	459	39.67	981	465	47.4
22.	Meghalaya	4,563	1,467	32.15	13,224	4,518	34.17
23.	Tripura	9,885	2,750	27.82	4,536	2,940	64.81
24.	Nagaland	3,980	1,045	26.26	1,990	1,795	90.2
25.	Rajasthan	53,179	13,414	25.22	86,217	34,117	39.57
26.	Madhya Pradesh	66,896	8,354	12.49	93,419	15,542	16.64
27.	Odisha	53,823	5,963	11.08	53,997	19,652	36.39
28.	West Bengal	1,00,451	5,825	5.80	87,018	9,475	10.89
29.	Chhattisgarh	46,590	2,518	5.40	45,973	8,185	17.8
30.	Uttar Pradesh	1,91,282	9,721	5.08	2,45,380	19,460	7.93
31.	Jharkhand	38,432	967	2.52	41,408	5,379	12.99
32.	Assam	34,941	776	2.22	42,405	5,589	13.18
Total		9,58,351	4,64,746	48.49	9,68,686	5,16,218	53.29

(B) Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)

1.51 With a view to significantly accelerate the efforts to achieve universal sanitation, the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India launched the Swachh Bharat Mission on 2nd October, 2014. The Mission aimed to achieve a Swachh Bharat by 2nd October, 2019, as a fitting tribute to Mahatma Gandhi on his 150th birth anniversary, by eliminating the practice of open defecation. The SBM has two sub-Missions, the Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) under the Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation, and the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) under the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. The overall Mission is coordinated by the Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation. In rural areas, the programmes aimed towards achieving Open Defecation Free (ODF) villages and improve the levels of overall cleanliness through SLWM activities. The SBM (G) has transformed rural India by manifesting into a janandolan for sanitation-unlike any other scheme the world has ever seen. Since the launch of SBM(G) in 2014, more than 10 crore toilets have been constructed and as a result, by October, 2019, all villages across the country, and consequently all 36 States/UTs, had declared themselves ODF.

1.52 During evidence, the representative of the Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation apprised the Committee of the details of household toilets constructed under SBM(G) from 2014 to 2021 (upto 18.02.2021) as per the following program: -



1.53 In February, 2020, the Government of India launched Phase II of the SBM (G) for implementation during the period from 2020-21 to 2024-25 with the focus on ODF sustainability and SLWM in rural areas in order to create ODF plus villages with an estimated programme outlay of Rs. 1,40,881 crore. The program is also working towards ensuring that no one is left behind and everyone uses a toilet. The programme has been designed as a novel model of convergence between different verticals of funding, including 15th Finance Commission grants, and various schemes of Government of India and State Governments. 15th Finance Commission has recommended 30% grants to Rural Local Bodies (RLBs) as tied grants for sanitation and maintenance of ODF status. The total amount of 15th Finance Commission grants for sanitation only for the five years period from 2021-22 to 2025-26 is Rs.71,042 crore. The major components of SBM(G) Phase II are as under:-

- Construction of Individual household latrines (IHHLs)
- Construction of Community Sanitary Complexes
- Solid Waste Management including GOBAR-Dhan and Plastic Waste Management
- Grey Water Management
- Faecal Sludge Management
- Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and Capacity Building Admn Expenses

1.54 During the evidence, the representative of the Department informed the Committee about the activities/works covered under SBM (G) Phase-II as under:-

- **SWM**: Transportation vehicles, Compost pits; Bio-gas plants, Segregation sheds for plastic wastes;
- **GWM**: Community/HH level Soak pits; Grey Water Management Structures such as Waste Stabilization Ponds (WSPs).
- **PWM**: Plastic Waste Management Units with plant shed facilities; Conveyor Belt; Bailing machine; Tools and equipment.
- **FSM**: Co-treatment with STP; FSTP; Emptying and transportation under Faecal Sludge Management.
- Construction of Community Sanitary Complexes

(i) Objective of SBM (G) Phase II

1.55 The key objective of the SBM (G) Phase-II is to sustain the ODF status of villages and to improve the levels of cleanliness in rural areas through solid and liquid waste management activities, making villages ODF Plus. This includes:

- (a) **ODF Sustainability**: That all household in a village, as well as the Primary Schools, Panchayat Ghar and Anganwadi Centre, have access to a toilet and that

- continued behavior change communication is ensured in the village. At least five information, Education and Communication (IEC) messages on specified themes (mentioned in the subsequent checklist) should be prominently displayed in the village. If the village has more than 100 households, it should have a Community Sanitary Complex (CSC).
- (b) **Solid Waste Management:** Effective management of solid waste by at least 80% of households and all public places (including the Primary schools, Panchayat Ghar and Anganwadi centre). This includes the management of bio-degradable waste from cattle and agricultural activities by individual and community compost pits, and of plastic waste by ensuring an adequate segregation and collection system.
- (c) **Liquid Waste Management:** Effective management of liquid waste by at least 80% of households and all public places (including the Primary schools, Panchayat Ghar and Anganwadi Centre). This includes the management of greywater generated from kitchen use and bathing, and storm water, by channels and/or individual and community soak pits, and of any black water due to overflow from septic tanks.
- (d) **Visual cleanliness:** A village will be classified as visually clean if 80% of households and all public places are observed to have minimal litter and minimal stagnant water, and that there is no accumulation of plastic waste in the form of a dump in the village.

1.56 The representative of the Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation during evidence apprised the Committee of the mechanism followed to declare a Village ODF Plus under SBM (G) Phase II as under:-

- All Households in the villages have access to a functional toilet facility;
- All School/Anganwadi Centres (AWC)/Panchayat Ghars in the village have access to a functional toilet, with separate toilet for male and female;
- All public places in the villages are observed to have Minimal litter, Minimal stagnant wastewater, and no plastic waste dump;
- At least 80 % households, and all schools, Anganwadies, Panchayat Ghars have arrangement for managing liquid waste;
- The village should have a plastic segregation and collection system; and
- The village should prominently display at least 5 ODF Plus IEC messages through wall paintings.

1.57 During the year 2020-21 under Phase-II of SBM(G) 1055 villages have declared themselves ODF Plus i.e. in addition to ODF sustainability they have made arrangements for solid and liquid waste management.

(ii) Funding norms under SBM (G) Phase II

1.58 The various components and their funding norms under SBM (G) Phase II are given below:

Components		Financial assistances	
Incentive for construction of IHHLs to the newly emerging households		Rs. 12,000/- as per existing norms	
SLWM activities	Village level SLWM activities	Village size	Financial support
		Upto 5000 population	Solid Waste Management: Upto Rs.60 per capita. Greywater Management: Upto Rs.280 per capita
		Above 5000 population	Solid Waste Management: Upto Rs.45 per capita Greywater Management: Upto Rs.660 per capita
		Note- 30% of this amount will be borne by the GPs from their 15th Finance Commission grants. However, each village can utilize minimum of total Rs. 1 lakh based on their requirements.	
	District level SLWM activities	Plastic Waste Management Unit (one in each Block)	Upto Rs.16 lakh per unit
		Faecal Sludge Management (FSM)	Upto Rs.230 per capita
GOBAR-Dhan Projects		Upto Rs.50 lakh per District	
Community Sanitary Complexes (CSC)		Rs. 3 Lakh	70% will be borne under SBM(G) Phase II 30% will be borne by GPs from 15 th FC
IEC and Capacity Building		5% of the total funding for programmatic components	
Admin Expenses		1% of the total funding for programmatic components	

(iii) Financial performance

1.59 Out of total allocation of Rs. 60,030.45 crore for Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation, Rs. 9994.10 crore has been allocated to the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin). The details of financial performance for the last five years are given below:-

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Financial Performance		
	BE	RE	Actual
2017-18	13948.27	16948.27	16947.96
2018-19	15343.10	14478.03	12932.96
2019-20	9994.00	8338.22	8245.75
2020-21	9994.10	6000	^4368.00
2021-22	9994.10		

^ As on 19.02.2021

1.60 Asked about the reasons for under-utilization of funds during the year 2020-21, the Department informed as under:-

“Under SBM(G) against Revised Estimate of Rs. 6000 crore, Rs. 4368 crore has been utilized till 19.02.2021. Since, SBM (G) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, funds are released to the State based on the performance of the States in implementation of SBM (G) in accordance with the provision of General Financial Rules and operational guidelines of SBM (G). Financial year 2020-21, being the first year of implementation of Phase-II of SBM (G), planning and implementation processes of SLWM components at GP/Block/District levels are in the initial phase, resulting in slow progress under the programme. Further, the COVID-19 pandemic situation has also hampered implementation of the programme at ground level.

States are being regularly pursued to speed up the pace of implementation of the programme and timely disburse the liabilities so that funds can be released to the States in a timely manner.

(iv) Construction of Individual Household Latrines under SBM (G) Phase II

1.61 Under SBM (G) Phase-II, households are identified as a new household/left out household, as approved by the district, shall be supported by the Gram Panchayat to construct their Individual Household Latrine. A duly completed IHHL shall consist of (i) a sanitary substructure (that safely confines human faeces and eliminates the need for human handling before it is fully decomposed), (ii) a super structure, and (iii) water storage facility for hand washing and cleaning to ensure that proper hygiene is maintained. The Mission aims to ensure that all rural families have access to safe toilets and therefore safe technology options are an important component of toilet choice. There are various safe sanitation technologies available such as twin pit, septic tank with soak pit, eco-san, and bio-toilets, among others. The Government of India provides flexibility to States in choosing the right technology depending on topography, ground water level, soil conditions, etc., properly constructed twin-pit toilets are known to have advantages such as being low-cost, easy to build, and have low water consumption.

1.62 When asked whether any request/proposal had been received from State/UTs/Individuals for enhancement of the incentive of Rs. 12,000/- for construction of IHHL, the Department replied that no such proposal for enhancing the incentive for IHHLs has been received from the States/UTs under SBM (G) Phase-II.

1.63 To a pointed query by the Committee during evidence for enhancement of incentive for construction of IHHL, the representative of the Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation informed as under:-

“हम जो 12 हजार रुपये दे रहे हैं, ये कम हैं। मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि 12 हजार रुपये सिर्फ एज़-ए इन्सेन्टिव के रूप में दिए गए थे। हमें मालूम है कि लोग अपनी तरफ से पैसा लगाते हैं, तब ही टॉयलेट्स बन पाते हैं। अगर लोग उस में कुछ और ज्यादा इम्प्रूवमेंट चाहते हैं कि वे साथ-साथ बाथरूम भी बना लें, बढ़िया स्ट्रक्चर बना कर टाइल्स वगैरह भी लगा लें, तो उन्हें यह सब अपनी तरफ से लगाना पड़ता है।

12 हजार रुपये की इस राशि को बढ़ाए जाने का अभी कोई प्रोजेक्ट नहीं है, परंतु यह सजेशन हमने ध्यान में रख लिया है कि जब भी जरूरत होगी, इस राशि को 12 हजार रुपये से 20 हजार रुपये करने की आवश्यकता होगी, तो हम जरूर उस को कैबिनेट के सामने ले कर जाएंगे।”

1.64 Asked about the bottlenecks being faced by the Department in attaining the objective of full household sanitation coverage in the entire rural areas of the country under Phase-II, and how these could be addressed, the Department informed as under:-

“All the villages in the country have already declared themselves ODF as on 2nd October, 2019. The main challenges in ensuring sustainability and continuing 100 % rural sanitation coverage are:-

- Preventive slip back in continuous usage of toilets; and
- Identification and filling up of gaps in access to toilets, if any, due to any households being missed out/left out in baseline and on account of newly emerged households during the programme period.”

1.65 To a specific point as to the type of public-private partnership put in place for the construction of toilets under SBM(G), the Department replied as under:-

“Under SBM (G) Phase-II, emphasis has been given on revenue generation models to make the projects self-sustaining. To ensure this, in the operational guidelines of SBM (G), the States have been advised to adopt Public-Private Partnership models for setting up of CSCs and SLWM infrastructure and to ensure their O&M. Under SBM (G), Guidelines have been issued to facilitate the utilization of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds in rural sanitation activities. States can use these guidelines as a base to develop their own procedure to attract/receive and utilize CSR funds. Several rounds of meetings have been held with various corporate groups, both in public and private sector, to harness their skills and resources in implementing Swachh Bharat Mission. Also, Swachh Bharat Kosh (SBK) has been established under the Ministry of Finance to channelize corporate and individual contributions for Swachh Bharat Mission. These contributions are covered under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) under the Companies Act. A Corporate Collaboration Framework has been prepared for systematically involving the corporate sector in advancing Swachh Bharat Mission. Many Corporates have undertaken sanitation related initiatives in rural area in consultation with the State/district and local governments. Details are available at the decentralised levels. At the Central level, corporate collaboration has been availed in development of Swachh Iconic Places, in engagement of district level Zila Swachh Bharat Preraks (ZSBP) and in certain IEC activities as per the priorities of the Mission.”

(v) Availability of water in the constructed toilets under SBM(G)

1.66 On being asked about steps being taken by the Government for ensuring availability of assured water supply in all the constructed toilets under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), the Department in a written reply stated as under:-

“The operational guidelines of SBM (G) Phase-II issued by the Department provide that a toilet shall consist of water storage facility for hand washing and cleaning. Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) is also being implemented with the aim to provide Functional Household Tap Connection to every rural household.”

(vi) Construction of Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs)

1.67 Under SBM (G) Phase-II, ODF- plus villages with more than 100 households must endeavor to have at least one CSC which may cater to the sanitation needs of floating/migrant population. The Gram Panchayat will decide upon a suitable location for construction of CSC that is easily accessible to all, having adequate water availability and where long term O & M is ensured. Priority shall be given to the locations with predominant SC/ST habitations, poorest of poor in the village and/or those visited by migrant labourers/ floating population etc. Financial assistance of Rs. 3 lakh per CSCs is provided to Gram Panchayats for construction of CSCs in the rural areas, in which 70 % will be borne under SBM (G) Phase II and 30 % will be borne by Gram Panchayat from 15th Finance Commission Grant.

1.68 The State/UT-wise details of construction of Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs) during the year 2020-21 (upto 31.01.2021) are as under:-

Sl. No.	State/UT	CSCs	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	91	3.38
2	Andhra Pradesh	1,247	859.86
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1,079	40.63
4	Assam	1,033	535.96
5	Bihar	5,218	519.77
6	Chandigarh	0	0.00
7	Chhattisgarh	683	196.86
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	0	0.03
9	Goa	200	0.16
10	Gujarat	1,821	301.06
11	Haryana	861	56.16
12	Himachal Pradesh	261	27.48
13	Jammu & Kashmir	1,949	54.38
14	Jharkhand	609	456.05
15	Karnataka	355	241.81
16	Kerala	227	3.11

17	Ladakh	0	0.01
18	Lakshadweep	0	0.00
19	Madhya Pradesh	5,657	500.56
20	Maharashtra	6,449	130.19
21	Manipur	322	0.89
22	Meghalaya	156	24.83
23	Mizoram	324	7.29
24	Nagaland	851	26.38
25	Odisha	641	357.16
26	Puducherry	0	0.95
27	Punjab	1	155.84
28	Rajasthan	7,886	664.12
29	Sikkim	182	5.34
30	Tamil Nadu	197	220.27
31	Telangana	128	100.22
32	Tripura	59	31.35
33	Uttar Pradesh	43,830	983.42
34	Uttarakhand	106	42.13
35	West Bengal	801	490.44
Total		83,224	7,038.09

1.69 When asked by the Committee about the average estimated cost for construction of one Community Sanitary Complex both in plain and hilly areas in the country, the Department in a written reply stated as under:-

“The cost of CSCs may vary based on various factors such as number of toilet seats, technology and material, location of the toilets etc. Though, Government of India has not made any assessment for the cost of CSC in recent times, the cost of CSCs as assessed by various States varies from Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 5 lakhs. As sanitation is a State subject, SBM (G) is implemented by the State/UTs. The financial assistance of Rs.3 lakhs for construction of CSC under the programme is an endeavour of the Government to support the State to their efforts to improve sanitation conditions in the rural areas. States/Gram Panchayats may provide additional funds from other resources such as Finance Commission grants to rural local bodies, MPLAD/MLALAD, CSR funds or through convergence with other schemes of Centre/State Governments. Flexibility has been provided to the States to adopt appropriate mechanism and technology best suited to the local conditions.”

1.70 The Department informed that under SBM (G), financial assistance is provided for only construction of CSCs. Responsibility for Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of CSCs lies with Gram Panchayats. Gram Panchayats are to adopt various models to ensure O&M of CSCs.

(vii) Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM)

1.71 Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) is one of the key components of the programme in creating clean villages. States must promote IEC interventions for Solid and Liquid Waste Management resulting in motivating Community/Gram Panchayat to demand such a system and States must also provide capacity building to equip Panchayats to operate and maintain the systems.

1.72 During evidence, the representative of the Department informed the Committee of the funding norms at Village Level under Solid Waste Management and Grey Water Management under SBM (G) Phase-II, as under:-

Village size (Population)	Solid Waste Management (Rs. per capita)	Grey Water Management (Rs. per capita)
Up to 5000	60	280
Above 5000	45	660
30 % share to be borne by the GP from 15 th FC Grants, Each village can use minimum of Rs. 1 lakh based on their requirements.		
<i>Additional funding, if required can be dovetailed from other sources – 15th Finance Commission, MPLAD/MLALAD/CSR funds etc. and other schemes of State/Central Government.</i>		

1.73 Keeping in view the huge potential of job creation opportunities under the SLWM, the Committee desired to know what steps have been taken by the Department to formulate a mechanism under the scheme. In response, the Department in a written reply stated as under:-

“Under SBM (G) Phase-II, construction of various SLWM assets are envisaged. Financial assistance has been provisioned under the programme for construction of compost pits, storage units, bio-gas plants, material recovery centres for solid waste management; for construction of soak pits, waste stabilization ponds, DEWATS, etc for grey water management and for construction of Faecal Sludge Management Plants. It is expected that these activities will create job opportunities for both skilled and unskilled workforce. For this, mason training has also been focussed under the capacity building component of the programme. Further, for implementation of SLWM, GPs will have flexibility to engage SHGs/other available resources in the GPs which will also create job opportunities for them.”

1.74 The State/UT-wise details of Gram Panchayats that have created infrastructure for Solid & Liquid Waste Management in the country during the last three years given as under:-

S.N.	State/UT Name	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	243	12,563	873
3	Arunachal Pradesh	61	887	224
4	Assam	7	293	100
5	Bihar	15	56	42
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	421	142	821
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	2	4	4
9	Goa	0	0	0
10	Gujarat	14	411	181
11	Haryana	445	278	266
12	Himachal Pradesh	583	503	537
13	Jammu & Kashmir	2	3	1
14	Jharkhand	4	3	8
15	Karnataka	94	63	206
16	Kerala	131	323	98
17	Ladakh	NA	NA	0
18	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
19	Madhya Pradesh	64	188	63
20	Maharashtra	26	82	180
21	Manipur	0	1	1
22	Meghalaya	0	995	603
23	Mizoram	121	316	370
24	Nagaland	2	33	138
25	Odisha	2	38	114
26	Puducherry	0	0	0
27	Punjab	22	1	441
28	Rajasthan	37	34	126
29	Sikkim	0	20	180
30	Tamil Nadu	5	1	1,456
31	Telangana	311	4	316
32	Tripura	3	11	10
33	Uttar Pradesh	28	39	32
34	Uttarakhand	276	1,421	884
35	West Bengal	13	40	308
Total		2,932	18,753	8,583

(viii) Monitoring Mechanism of the Department for sanitation

1.75 Enquiring about the monitoring mechanism put in place by the Department for evaluation of sanitation and water sector infrastructure in rural areas, the Department in a written reply stated as under:-

“The Government has taken various measures to build a robust monitoring mechanism in respect of quality and sustainability of sanitation infrastructure some of which are:

- Geo-tagging of community assets constructed under the programme is being done through SBM(G) mobile app
- Swachh Survekshan Grammen is conducted annually by DoDWS through an independent verification agency
- A robust mechanism for declaration and verification of ODF plus villages
- Provision of Social Audits
- Third party evaluation of programme from time to time
- Regular meetings, video conferences, field visits are undertaken to monitor the progress of the programme”

1.76 The Department has also informed that DoDWS has been conducting third party surveys for assessments of actual implementation of programme. National Annual Rural Sanitation Survey (NARSS) have been conducted through and Independent Verification Agency (IVA) during 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20. The sample size of NARSS was about 92,000 households covering 6100 villages in 32 States/UTs. Further, field visits are also undertaken by the Officers of the Department.

1.77 The details of the field visits undertaken by the Officers of the Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation for the last two are as under:-

Details of Field visits undertaken

S. No.	State/ UT	2019-20	2020-21
1	A & N Islands	1	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	2	1
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	-
4	Assam	3	2
5	Bihar	1	-
6	Chhattisgarh	2	1
7	Goa	1	-
8	Gujarat	3	2
9	Haryana	2	1
10	Himachal Pradesh	2	1
11	Jammu & Kashmir	2	1
12	Jharkhand	2	1
13	Karnataka	2	1
14	Kerala	1	1
15	Ladakh	-	1
16	Madhya Pradesh	2	2
17	Maharashtra	2	-
18	Manipur	2	1
19	Meghalaya	1	2
20	Mizoram	1	1
21	Nagaland	1	1
22	Odisha	1	1
23	Puducherry	1	-
24	Punjab	1	1
25	Rajasthan	2	1
26	Sikkim	1	1
27	Tamil Nadu	1	1
28	Telangana	2	1
29	Tripura	1	1
30	Uttar Pradesh	1	3
31	Uttarakhand	1	1
32	West Bengal	2	3

V. Unspent Balances under SBM(G) and JJM

1.78 The programme and State/UT wise figures of unspent balances during the last three years under both the schemes i.e. SBM(G) and JJM of the Department are as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Unspent Balances under SBM(G)		Unspent Balances under JJM	
		2018-19	2019-20	2018-19	2019-20
1.	A & N Islands	7.54	3.69	0.00	0.50
2.	Andhra Pradesh	987.39	1034.71	25.74	276.76
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	15.11	39.68	6.22	57.56
4.	Assam	639.12	541.93	359.35	452.45
5.	Bihar	1104.61	1202.43	313.16	257.18
6.	Chhattisgarh	406.48	376.87	31.58	58.17
7.	D & N, D& Diu	2.37	1.77		
8.	Goa	1.57	1.83	0.00	0.00
9.	Gujarat	398.76	475.74	0.00	5.70
10.	Haryana	127.44	161.47	10.13	90.80
11.	Himachal Pradesh	86.82	72.28	0.00	7.95
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	33.60	94.86	35.24	148.92
13.	Jharkhand	505.59	551.28	75.79	268.39
14.	Karnataka	600.60	560.53	26.61	80.42
15.	Kerala	53.09	183.27	2.58	41.18
16.	Ladakh*	NA	0.00	-	75.96
17.	Madhya Pradesh	508.22	309.84	1.26	246.21
18.	Maharashtra	906.35	574.16	248.12	285.35
19.	Manipur	40.21	18.96	0.00	62.96
20.	Meghalaya	71.72	36.33	0.80	17.46
21.	Mizoram	21.05	7.59	0.14	30.77
22.	Nagaland	0.92	16.65	0.00	34.90
23.	Odisha	504.76	1252.59	0.78	90.50
24.	Puducherry	27.55	26.17	1.27	0.30
25.	Punjab	163.61	243.43	102.91	257.10
26.	Rajasthan	840.87	714.08	313.67	995.07
27.	Sikkim	6.51	3.08	0.84	12.30
28.	Tamil Nadu	465.29	231.33	1.49	264.09
29.	Telangana	278.13	242.70	4.48	31.10
30.	Tripura	61.74	62.54	48.94	136.46
31.	Uttar Pradesh	1186.93	757.51	58.33	932.16
32.	Uttarakhand	99.71	132.32	6.12	66.60
33.	Bengal	530.23	543.64	760.82	1,146.58
	Total:	10683.89	10475.26	2436.37	6431.85

1.79 To a query about the under-utilization of funds in these States as visible from the Statement shown above, the Department explained as under:-

“Since these are continuous programmes, the funds available with the States at the end of the financial years are utilized by the States during the next financial years. The balance available with the States depends on various factors such as works undertaken during a financial year based on demand, release of 2nd instalment to the States during the last quarters, etc.”

1.80 Keeping in view the fact that the unspent balances under rural water supply and sanitation have increased from year to year, the Committee was keen to know as to what pro-active role the Department has played in pursuing the State Governments to plan their expenditure in a manner which could avoid accumulation of their unspent balances. In this context, the Department in a written note submitted as under:-

“The Department monitors expenditure under the programmes through Utilization Certificates (UCs)/provision UC, IMIS, PFMS etc. Under SBM (G) Phase-II, provision of release of funds has been changed. The funds now will be released in 4 tranches- 2 tranches in each of the two installments. 2nd tranche of each installment will be released only after utilization of 80 % of the available funds so that accumulation of funds can be avoided.”

Part-II

Observations/ Recommendations

Overall Analysis of budgetary allocation

2.1 The Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation is the nodal agency responsible for policy planning, funding and coordination of programmes for safe drinking water and sanitation in rural areas of the country. In the Union Budget 2021-22, an allocation of Rs. 60,030.45 crore have been made for Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation, which is a massive increase of 179.17 per cent compared to the allocation for the year 2020-21 (BE) which was Rs. 21494.10 crore. Out of this, Rs. 50,011 crore alone has been made for implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission which witnesses steep hike of 334.87% compared to 2020-21 (BE) allocation of Rs. 11,500 crore. The Committee also note that the Government have made an allocation of Rs. 9,994.10 crore for implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin (SBM-G) for 2021-22, which is same as that of BE allocation for 2020-21. The Committee place on record their deep appreciation to the Government for substantially enhancing the allocation for the assured potable water supply through Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) by 2024 in the rural sector. The Committee have been informed that under SBM (G) Phase-II, the focus is to ensure ODF sustainability and construction of IHHLs for newly emerging households and under the category of Solid Liquid Waste Management (SLWM), components such as solid waste management, Gobar Dhan, plastic waste management, greywater management and Faecal Sludge management would be given impetus. Under JJM, keeping in view the timelines set up by each State/UT to provide every rural household with FHTC, States/UTs have been asked to prepare their Annual Action Plan for 2021-22, which will be finalized in April-May, 2021. The Department have also accorded highest priority to water quality affected habitations for providing every household with functional tap water connection. The Committee hope that various activities/works undertaken during 2021-22 under both the schemes would yield the desired outcome and immensely benefit the targeted beneficiaries in the rural areas of the country. Further, the Committee express the hope that enhanced allocation made to the flagship programmes would be fully utilized and works already sanctioned and undertaken under water and sanitation sectors under these schemes are completed. They also expect that the timelines set by each States for achieving the target of providing FHTCs to each rural household would be adhered to and the JJM would achieve the goal of providing FHTCs to 100 per cent households by the year 2024.

(Recommendation Sl.No. 1)

Matching share between Centre viz-a-viz State

2.2 The Committee note that the funding pattern of the flagship schemes implemented by the Department is in the ratio of 50:50 under JJM and 60:40 under SBM (G). For North-east and Himalayan States funding pattern is in the ratio of 90:10. Besides central assistance/funding, balance funding has to be done by the States/UTs concerned. For effective and proper implementation of the schemes the States need to release their matching share of funds for both the schemes timely so as to ensure that the schemes do not suffer for want of availability of funds. The Committee have been informed that under both the schemes there have been considerable delays in release of States matching share into single nodal account, which is reviewed by the Department regularly. The Committee urge upon the Department to impress upon all the States/UTs to release their matching share of funds timely and without delay under both the flagship schemes, so that the intended funds reach the targeted beneficiaries on time and that beneficiaries identified under the scheme are able to reap the benefits well within the intended timeframe. The Committee would like to be apprised of the efforts made by the Department in this regard.

(Recommendation SI.No. 2)

Coverage of Functional Household Tap Connections- Baseline Survey

2.3 Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) was announced in August, 2019 and the same is being implemented in the States/UTs to enable every rural household in the country to have assured potable water supply through Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs) by 2024 in a Mission Mode. The Committee note that as on 15.08.2019, out of 18.93 crore rural households, 3.23 crore (17%) households were reported to have tap water connections. As on 15th February, 2021, 6.73 crore (35.12 %) rural households out of 19.18 crore have access to potable water supply at their homes. The Committee lauds the efforts made by the State Government of Goa and Telangana for achieving 100 % households with tap water connections i.e. “Har Ghar Jal Rajya”.

2.4 The Committee note that as per operational guidelines framed under JJM, to achieve the objectives under the scheme re-verification and firming of baseline data of household tap connections was to be done by States/UTs before March, 2020 and report the same on Integrated Management System (IMIS) of the Mission. It is not clear to the Committee as to whether the baseline data has been firming up and re-verified by the States and reported on IMIS. The Committee, therefore, urge upon the Government to ask the States to complete the process and apprise them of the baseline data and its re-verification and reconciliation, so as to ascertain the actual number of households which are to be provided of FHTCs in the rural areas of the country.

(Recommendation SI.No. 3)

Water availability/source of water for JJM- Har Ghar Nal Se

2.5 The principal objective behind the coverage of rural households with Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs) is to provide each house with safe drinking water. The Committee are of the view that mere provision of tap connection without ensuring assured availability of water in the pipeline would not serve the purpose and will defeat the very objective of JJM. The Committee find from their collective experience and ground reality that there are instances galore, wherein taps are being fitted but water supply is not there. The Committee feel that a Monitoring Mechanism is required to be put in place at the district level, whereby the supply of water is monitored on a real time basis. For this, the Department should also leverage on latest technological tools such as GPS, Internet of Things (IoT) etc. Besides the Department should also undertake field visits at regular/ periodic intervals to check the availability of water as also the proper functioning of the tap network.

2.6 The Committee also urge the Department to devise special strategies for supply of safe drinking water to rural habitations of hilly areas where the households are not only very scattered but also in some places there is difficult terrain. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action in this regard.

(Recommendation Sl.No. 4)

Need to promoting rain-water harvesting in rural areas

2.7 Due to ever-increasing population, the demand for clean and potable drinking water is increasing day-by-day. Therefore, it has become very essential to find out new sources of water and also recharge/replenish the fast depleting water table. Underlining the importance of water in human lives, the Committee observe that concerted efforts should be made to conserve water to the maximum extent possible and urge the Department to mandate installation of Rain Water Harvesting structures existing /new rainwater harvesting structures by all GPs / VWSCs, more particularly in drought prone and desert areas especially in Rajasthan as these areas, due to their geographical position, are lacking in water sources. Furthermore, the Committee stress the need for revival and rejuvenation of traditional water bodies including recharge of bore-wells, cleaning up of lakes and ponds in the villages as these water bodies have the potential to become assured source of water. The Department should adopt a convergence model, whereby the JJM can be dovetailed with other schemes like MGNREGA, Repair, Renovation & Restoration of Water Bodies (RRR), so as to attain assured and seamless supply of water in all the rural habitations. The Committee note that rural masses are largely unaware about the importance of water conservation techniques due to lack of awareness and education. Therefore, the Committee recommend the Department to take up these issues with State Governments and urge upon them to formulate schemes for promotion of RWH and also undertake IEC activities for educating the people of the

importance of water conservation and rain harvesting through print and electronic media and to make the RWH programme a people's movement.

(Recommendation Sl.No. 5)

Training of grass root workers at Gram Panchayat level

2.8 The Committee note that Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance (WQMS) has been accorded highest priority under Jal Jeevan Mission to provide prescribed quality of drinking water to rural households. The Department is providing technical and financial support to States/UTs to strengthen the Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance activities. With a view to encourage safe drinking quality water, the JJM envisages capacity building of Panchayats and entrusts them to take up Operation & Maintenance (O&M) responsibility of water quality monitoring of all drinking water sources in their respective areas. The Committee have been informed that the respective GPs/VWSC/Paani Samiti etc. have to identify, train and support five women from local community to conduct water quality tests using FTKs/ bacteriological vials and report the results etc. The Committee understand that 100 per cent testing of all sources of water at the Village level was to be done by grass root level workers from GP/ VWSC. However, in reality not many quality test checks are done and as a result there is every possibility of certain sources affected with bacteriological or chemical contamination being left out.

2.9 The Committee urge upon the Department to pay more attention on water testing aspect and instruct the States to not only impart training to all the identified persons at GPs / VWSC level in a time bound period but also ensure particularly in water quality affected habitations that they conduct 100 per cent test checks of all water sources. The Department should also instruct all the States to formulate action plan for testing all drinking water sources at the village level at least on quarterly basis and those affected habitations affected with water quality on a monthly basis. The Committee also desire that the information so obtained should be put in the public domain at District, Block and Village level through print and visual media, so that no individual should suffer due to contamination in drinking water.

(Recommendation Sl.No. 6)

Rural areas with contaminated water supply

2.10 The Committee note with concern that as on 15th February, 2021 48,969 rural habitations in the country are affected with water contamination, out of which 3112 habitations are affected due to arsenic contamination, 2972 with Fluoride, 31142 with Iron, 866 with Nitrate contamination, 300 with Heavy Metals and 10575 habitations with high Salinity in water.

2.11 The Committee further note that under National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM) was launched in March, 2017 as a part of erstwhile National Rural Drinking Water Programme (now subsumed under JJM) to provide safe drinking water to identified 27544 Arsenic / fluoride affected rural habitations by March, 2021. As on 15 February, 2021, barring 78 habitations rest of the habitations have been covered under the scheme. However, the Department is silent with regard to action taken for providing clean drinking water to habitation affected with other contaminants like

Iron and Salinity which constituted bulk of the water quality affected habitations. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Department should also focus their attention on these habitations. The Committee understand that to tackle the problem of contamination of drinking water sources, the Government has undertaken a massive awareness drive/ campaign from time to time, to enlighten rural masses about the impact of consuming unsafe water on health which is laudable. The Committee, however, are of the considered view that though the piped water supply is the only solution to tackle water quality problems, till such time piped water supply reaches every rural household/habitation, alternate arrangement should be made to supply clean water by installing Community Water Purification Plants (CWPPs) in each Gram Panchayat/ Habitation in the country. The Committee have been informed that 32277 CWPPs have been set up in the country so far by various States. The Committee is quite sceptical as to whether these CWPPs are adequate enough to cater to the requirements of all quality affected habitations. The Committee, recommend that Department in consultation with States assess the total requirements of CWPPs and draw an action plan to set up adequate CWPPs in all the habitations.

(Recommendation SI.No. 7)

Issue of contamination in Ganganagar district, Rajasthan

2.12 The Committee note with concern that the Ganga Canal flowing from Punjab to Rajasthan contains harmful and untreated chemical reportedly released by the industries located in Punjab. Due to consumption of this water, rural villages located in Ganganagar and adjoining areas are facing serious health problems. This is a grave issue having direct bearing on the health and well being of rural villagers who are using this water for consumption and number of Cancer cases are reportedly increasingly day-by-day. The Committee while expressing their grave concern over the matter, urge upon the Department to take up the matter with the State Government for installing water treatment plants on priority basis in the Ganganagar district of Rajasthan and adjoining areas, so as to ensure supply of clean and potable drinking water under the Mission

(Recommendation SI.No. 8)

Water Quality Testing Laboratories

2.13 Under the JJM scheme, the Department is assisting and facilitating States/UTs in setting up, upgrading & improving the functioning and strengthening of drinking water quality testing laboratories by providing policy guidelines, technical and financial support. The Committee find that during the examination of Demands for Grants (2020-21), the then Secretary, Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation had informed that there were 2232 water testing laboratories in the rural areas, out of which 28 were State Level Laboratories, 732 District Laboratories, 244 Block level Laboratories and 1146 Sub-Divisional Laboratories. However, the Committee from the

written reply submitted by the Department in connection with examination of the Demands for Grants (2021-22), note the figures relating to water testing laboratories as 2032 in total, out of which 28 are State level laboratories, 675 District laboratories, 93 block level laboratories and 1143 Sub-Divisional Laboratories. The Committee in their Fourth Report on Demands for Grants (2020-21) of Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation had already emphasized the need for having more and more water testing laboratories in the water contaminated rural areas. However, the Committee are perturbed to note that instead of showing progressive increase in the number of laboratories been set up, the number of laboratories have actually been reduced this year as compared to the previous year. The Committee feel that Water Quality Testing Laboratories are a crucial link in the success of JJM, as they play important role in ascertaining and ensuring that the water being utilized at the rural level do not contain any harmful ingredients which are detrimental to the health and well-being of the rural population. Therefore, the Committee recommend the Department to open sufficient number of water testing laboratories and also apprise the Committee about the reasons for reduction in the number of water testing laboratories functioning during the on-going financial year.

(Recommendation SI.No. 9)

Need for NABL Accredited Laboratories

2.14 As regards NABL Accreditation of the Water Quality testing laboratories in rural areas, the Committee find that at present there are 70 NABL accredited water quality testing labs in the country, showing an increase of 20 more laboratories as compared to the last year. This reflects the dismal pace at which the water testing laboratories are getting NABL accreditation, despite the Committee emphasizing the need for having more and more NABL accredited laboratories within a specific time-frame. The Committee, therefore, reiterate that the Department should prepare a time-bound action Plan for getting all Laboratories NABL accredited at the earliest. They also recommend that these testing laboratories are well be equipped with necessary infrastructure and State of art testing equipment and requisite trained manpower.

(Recommendation SI.No. 10)

Safe Water Supply In Schools & Anganwadi Centres

2.15 The Committee note that the Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation has launched a 100-day campaign to ensure safe drinking water supply for cooking purpose and tap water for hand washing in toilets in all schools, anganwadi centres and Ashramshalas (tribal schools) across the country. The Department have also made an appeal to the States/ Union territories to make it a 'Jan Andolan' (people's movement) in their respective regions as children are more susceptible to water borne diseases, more so, when there is also a need for repeated washing of hands as a precautionary measure during the Covid-19 pandemic. The situation is much more complex in areas where water sources are found to be contaminated with arsenic, fluoride and other heavy metals and prolonged consumption of such water

leads to degenerating diseases like arsenicosis, fluorosis besides some other serious health hazards. The Committee are pleased to observe that the response to the 100 days campaign was overwhelming and States like Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and Punjab have been able to provide cent per cent potable piped water facility in their Anganwadi Centres and Schools. However, lot more is need to be done, in this regard, as States like Assam, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Odisha and Madhya Pradesh etc. are lagging behind, and need to be persuaded to emulate the States which have achieved cent per cent results in providing basic needs of drinking water and sanitation facilities to all their schools and Anganwadi centres. Considering the health hazards in the children on account of lack of potable drinking water, the Committee urge the Department to take up the matter with those States which are lagging behind in providing drinking water and toilet facilities in their Schools and Anganwadi centres. The Committee also desire that the Department should take measures for setting up water purification plants / RO plants in all schools and anganwadis on urgent basis so that present generation do not suffer due to contamination of drinking water.

(Recommendation Sl.No. 11)

Reduction of funds under Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin (SBM-G)

2.16 The Committee are concerned to note that there is continuous declining trend in fund allocation to Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin (SBM-G) at RE stage during the fiscal years 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21. The Committee feel that reduction in allocation of funds at RE stage would not only adversely affect the progress in implementation of the flagship schemes but also push the targets set by the Government for meeting the basic human needs of the people in rural areas. During the previous financial year 2020-21, the allocation of funds at BE stage was Rs. 9994.10 crore which was reduced to Rs. 6000 crore at RE stage while the actual utilization was only Rs. 4368 crore (as on 19.02.2021). The Committee are of the view that under-utilization of funds indicate lack of financial prudence and fiscal discipline while seeking budget allocation under the scheme or there is lack of proper budgetary planning, implementation and monitoring. As a result, in the process the targeted beneficiaries are deprived of the benefits of the programmes. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Department should make concerted efforts in close coordination and cooperation with States and implementing agencies so as to fully utilise the allocated budget and obviate the scope for reduction of budget at RE stage. They also urge the Department to ensure that the laid down operational guidelines are followed in letter and spirit by all stakeholders. The Department may also devise a time bound framework for cent per cent utilization of allocated funds and fix responsibilities for lapses at any level.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 12)

Enhancement of incentive for construction of Toilets

2.17 The Committee note that under the extant operational guidelines framed for Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin (SBM-G) scheme, there is a provision of financial incentive of Rs. 12,000/- for construction of Individual Household latrines in rural areas. The incentive is given to BPL households and identified Above Poverty Line households after they construct and use toilets. The Committee note that the financial assistance given for construction of IHHLs in the urban areas is Rs. 20,000/- while it is Rs. 12,000/- only in rural areas. The Committee are surprised to note that is given to the fact that the cost of construction materials/labour etc. are almost the same in rural as well as urban areas, rather more costly in far-flung rural and hilly areas compared to the urban areas due to higher transportation cost involved, there is an imperative need to provide uniform financial incentive for construction of toilets both in rural and urban areas. The Committee, therefore, recommend that Department should consider this matter seriously and take steps to bring in parity in the quantum of financial assistance being extended to beneficiaries for construction of toilets in both urban and rural areas and apprise the Committee of the steps taken in this regard.

(Recommendation SI.No. 13)

Swachh Bharat Mission- Achievements vis-à-vis Deficiencies

2.18 The Committee appreciate the fact that the country has achieved 100 % Open Defecation Free (ODF) status in October, 2019 as a tribute to Father of Nation, Mahatma Gandhi on his 150th birth anniversary. More than 10 crore toilets have been constructed under the Swachh Bharat Mission. In February, 2020, the Government had launched SBM (G) Phase II with the focus on ODF sustainability and Solid Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) in rural areas in order to create ODF plus villages by 2024-25. However, during examination of Demands for Grants of the Department, the Committee have brought to light the following deficiencies in implementation of SBM-G and ODF Mission. These are (i) pendency of construction of toilets in ODF villages; (ii) non-receipt of incentives by the targeted beneficiaries; (iii) non-availability of water supply in the constructed toilets; (iv) disconnection of water supply due to non-payment of electricity bills by villagers; (v) assessment of left-over beneficiaries; (vi) use of toilets for other purposes like storing of cow-dung/cake or husk or timber; (vii) non construction of toilets inspite of withdrawal of incentive amount in connivance with Government officials; (viii) false reporting to the District Authorities by the Sarpanches / Gram Pradhans / Gram Sevaks for declaring a particular village as ODF and (ix) appointment of nodal officer to attend complaints in this regard. The representatives of the Department, however, were candid in their admission and state that they are seized of the deficiencies and problems in implementation of the scheme and a status report have been sought from the State Governments concerned and also assured the Committee to fill the gaps/lacunae in the functioning of SBM (G) Phase II. The Committee observe that Swachh Bharat Mission is such a

huge programme in the field of sanitation in rural India, and therefore, there is every possibility that some deficiencies may creep in at the implementation stage of the programme. In this context, Hon'ble Prime Minister on 2nd October, 2019, the day on which the country have achieved 100 % ODF in the country has observed as under:-

“But now the question is – whatever we have achieved is that enough? The answer is simple and clear. What we have achieved is just one stage, only one level. Our journey towards clean India continues unabated.”

2.19 Keeping in view the deficiencies enunciated above, the Committee urge upon the Department to ask C&AG to undertake Performance Audit of the SBM (G) Phase-I with a view to arrive at clear picture of the various deficiencies noticed in the implementation of the scheme at the State level/District Level/Block Level/Village Level so that remedial measures can be taken for effective implementation of SBM(G) Phase-II.

(Recommendation Sl.No. 14)

Construction of Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs)

2.20 The Committee note that under Phase-II of SBM (G), in the ODF plus villages having more than 100 households, the Department would endeavour to provide at least one CSCs which may cater to the sanitation needs of floating/migrant population. The Gram Panchayat will decide upon a suitable location for construction of CSC which may be easily accessible to all and priority shall be given to the location of poorest of poor in the village with predominant SC/ST habitations. The Committee have been informed that financial assistance of Rs. 3 lakh per CSCs is provided to Gram Panchayats, in which 70 % will be borne under SBM (G) Phase II and 30 % will be borne by Gram Panchayat from the grant allocated by 15th Finance Commission. As per data submitted by the Department, the Committee note that during the year 2020-21, big States like Uttar Pradesh (43830), Rajasthan (7886), Maharashtra (6449), Madhya Pradesh (5657), Bihar (5218) and Gujarat (1821) have encouragingly done very well in the construction of Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs), whereas others like Punjab (01), Uttrakhand (106), Telangana (128), Tamil Nadu (197), Kerala (227), Himachal Pradesh (261), Karnataka (355), Jharkhand (609) and West Bengal (801) were lagging behind and have constructed fewer number of CSCs. The data shows that the progress of construction of Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs) is not very encouraging throughout the country. The Committee urge upon the Department to examine the reasons for such a poor performance of States in construction of the Community Sanitary Complexes. Further, the responsibility for maintenance of CSCs rests with the concerned Gram Panchayats for which GPs adopt various models to ensure operation & maintenance of CSCs. The Committee recommend that the Department should take concrete steps and devise a time bound action plan for construction of desired number of CSCs in rural areas and also incentivizing the GPs for maintenance of such CSCs. Further, the Committee also note that Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs) are being

constructed in the corner of the villages, as a result of which the same are not being used. They, therefore, recommend that Government should urge upon the States to identify proper location in GPs which are not far away from the village and are easily accessible for use by all the people. They also recommend that as a pilot project, all CSCs should be geo-tagged for real time monitoring of water supply and usage of the same by the rural masses. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action taken in this regard within six months of presentation of this Report to Parliament.

(Recommendation Sl.No. 15)

Infrastructure for Solid Waste Management in Gram Panchayats

2.21 Sanitation also include solid waste management and accordingly Gram Panchayats (GPs) are being provided aid and advise in this regard. Due to rapid urbanization of rural areas in the country, the problem of solid waste management has become herculean task and lack of sanitation facilities severely impact environment, ecology, human beings on one hand and health of and livestock on the other hand. The Committee note that across the country 18,753 GPs in 2018-19 and 8,583 GPs in 2019-20 have created infrastructure for Solid & Liquid Waste Management (SLWM). The overall creation of solid / liquid waste management infrastructures have disappointingly shown a declining trend. The Committee note that States/UTs such as Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Goa, Ladakh, Lakshadweep and Puducherry have shown very little interest in creating SLWM infrastructure during the preceding three years, whereas States like Andhra Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Meghalaya, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Mizoram have performed very well in creating infrastructure for Solid & Liquid Waste management at Gram Panchayat level. It may be seen that Government has not fixed any annual targets for States/UTs in respect of provision of sanitation facilities / infrastructure on the plea that SBM (G) is a demand driven scheme. The Committee find such a plea untenable and therefore desire that the Government should review their policy and fix annual targets under SLWM so that the mission is implemented and completed in a time bound manner in all Gram Panchayats.

(Recommendation Sl.No. 16)

Creation of Job Opportunities under SLWM

2.22 The Committee note that various activities/works are involved in the construction of SLWM assets like construction of compost pits, storage units, bio-gas plants, material recovery centres for solid waste management, construction of soak pits, waste stabilization ponds and construction of Faecal Sludge Management plants for grey water management. All these activities have a huge potential for creation of job opportunities for both skilled and unskilled work-force. The Committee, therefore, urge upon the Department to create awareness amongst the rural youth about the potential job opportunities that will arise on account of solid waste management activities as part of long term sustainability of the scheme. They also recommend that suitable training and skill development programme be undertaken for imparting training to the rural youth under the scheme

(Recommendation SI.No. 17)

Disposal of Waste in rural villages for 'Swachhta'

2.23 The practice of rural populace dumping their household solid/liquid waste at one site leading to huge piling up of garbage is a common sight in the country. The Committee feel that such 'mountains' of garbage not only poses serious health hazards due to the emanation of foul smell but also lead to plethora of diseases. These garbages have huge adverse effects on the quality of lives of rural households. The Committee note that in urban areas, there is an institutional mechanism for lifting and disposal of solid waste by the Municipalities/Local Bodies at the designated place / land fill, and such mechanism/ system is not place in rural areas. The Committee, therefore, recommend that, a mechanism / system on the lines of urban areas municipalities may be devised in rural areas as well by the local GPs by hiring vehicles for collecting garbage / solid waste and dumping them at a designated place so that villages remain clean and healthy.

(Recommendation SI.No. 18)

Unspent balances with the Implementing Agencies

2.24 The Committee notice that substantial amounts of unspent balances were accrued under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) at the end of the financial years 2018-19 and 2019-20, to the tune of Rs. 2436.37 crore and Rs. 6431.85 crore respectively. Similarly, under Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin (SBM-G), there are consistent unspent balances to the tune of Rs. 10683.89 crore and Rs. 10475.26 crore at the end of the financial years 2018-19 and 2019-20 respectively. The Committee are concerned to note that the problem of unspent balances is more prominent under JJM in certain States like West Bengal, Rajasthan & Uttar Pradesh and similarly under SBM(G) in States like Odisha, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh & Rajasthan. The Committee find the response of the Department in this regard unsatisfactory and repetitive in nature wherein general reasons such as non-timely release of States' shares have been cited and few changes in the funding pattern have also been intimated. However, the Committee are constrained to note that despite efforts made by the Department, there are huge unspent balances under Jal Jeevan Mission and Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) which are only increasing over the years. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Department should vigorously pursue with State Governments and all other stake holders for optimum utilization of allocated funds. For this purpose, the Department should have strict monitoring mechanism and sound financial management in place to ensure not only full utilization of the allocations but also for achieving the targets fixed under each Scheme.

(Recommendation SI.No. 19)

NEW DELHI
04 March, 2020
13 Phalgun, 1941 (Saka)

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

MINUTES OF THE SEVENTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES (2020-21) HELD ON WEDNESDAY, 24 FEBRUARY 2021

The Committee sat from 1100 hours to 1400 hours in Committee Room 'B', Ground Floor, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Sanjay Jaiswal – Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Vijay Baghel
3. Shri Bhagirath Chaudhary
4. Shri Nihal Chand Chauhan
5. Shri Chandra Prakash Choudhary
6. Shri Guman Singh Damor
7. Dr. Heena Vijaykumar Gavit
8. Dr. K. Jayakumar
9. Shri Kaushal Kishore
10. Shri A. Narayana Swamy

RAJYA SABHA

11. Sardar Balwinder Singh Bhunder
12. Shri Harshvardhan Singh Dungarpur
13. Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena
14. Shri Subhash Chandra Singh
15. Shri Pradeep Tamta

SECRETARIAT

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

WITNESSES

Ministry of Jal Shakti (Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation)

1. Shri Pankaj Kumar Secretary
2. Shri Arun Baroka Additional Secretary
3. Shri Bharat Lal Additional Secretary
4. Shri Samir Kumar Joint Secretary
5. Shri Jagmohan Gupta Joint Secretary & Financial Advisor
6. Shri Ram Darash Chouhan Chief Controller of Accounts
7. Shri Yugal Kishore Joshi Director
8. Shri Kapil Choudhary Director
9. Shri Ajay Kumar Director
10. Ms. Roopa Mishra Director
11. Shri Pradeep Singh Director
12. Shri Manoj Kumar Sahoo Director
13. Dr. Anupama Director
14. Shri Mahesh Thakur Director

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee convened to have oral evidence of the Ministry of Jal Shakti - Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation in connection with the examination of the Demands for Grants (2021-22).

[The representatives of the Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation were, then, ushered in]

3. After welcoming the representatives of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, the Chairperson read out Direction 55(1) of the Directions by the Speaker regarding confidentiality of the proceedings of the Committee. The Chairman then asked the representatives to make a brief presentation / submission on the budgetary allocation to the Department for the fiscal year 2021-22. Thereafter, the representatives of the Department highlighted the salient features of both the Schemes, i.e., Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) and Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin (SBM-G) being implemented by the Department with reference to the Demands for Grants (2021-22) through a Power Point presentation.

4. After the presentation by the representatives of the Department, the Members sought clarifications on following issues:-

- (i) Measures proposed to be taken for utilization of enhanced budgetary allocation.
- (ii) Water availability / source of water Har Ghar Nal Se.
- (iii) Sustainability of water sources and rejuvenation of water bodies.
- (iv) Water Quality related issues and, need for strengthening water Quality Testing Laboratories.
- (v) Issue of Arsenic & Fluoride affected areas in Rajasthan.
- (vi) Need for promoting rainwater harvesting in rural areas.
- (vii) Training of grass root workers at Gram Panchayat level.
- (viii) Safe water supply in Schools & Anganwadi centres.
- (ix) Enhancement of financial incentive for construction of toilets.
- (x) Disposal of waste in rural villages for 'Swachhta'.
- (xi) Strengthening of Monitoring mechanism.

5. The Chairperson, thereafter, thanked the representatives of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation for the presentation made by them and for replying to the queries raised by the Members. The Chairperson asked the Secretary, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation to furnish written replies to those queries raised by the Members which could not be readily replied and on which detailed statistical replies are required, to the Secretariat latest by 3rd March, 2021.

[The witnesses, then, withdrew]

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

The Committee, then adjourned.

**MINUTES OF THE EIGHTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER
RESOURCES (2020-21) HELD ON THURSDAY, 4 MARCH 2021**

The Committee sat from 1500 hours to 1530 hours in Committee Room 'B', Ground Floor, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal – Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Bhagirath Chaudhary
3. Shri Nihal Chand Chauhan
4. Dr. Heena Vijaykumar Gavit
5. Shri Kaushal Kishore
6. Shri Hasmukhbhai Somabhai Patel

RAJYA SABHA

7. Shri Harshvardhan Singh Dungarpur
8. Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena
9. Shri Arun Singh
10. Shri Pradeep Tamta

SECRETARIAT

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

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee. Thereafter, he informed the Members about sudden demise of Shri Nand Kumar Singh Chauhan, MP and Member of the Committee. The Committee then passed a condolence resolution conveying their heartfelt condolence to the bereaved family.

3. Thereafter, the Committee took up for consideration (i) Draft Report on Demands for Grants (2021-22) of the Ministry of Jal Shakti (Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation); and (ii) Draft Report on Demands for Grants (2021-22) of the Ministry of Jal Shakti (Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation). After some deliberation, the Committee adopted the aforesaid draft Reports, without any modification.

4. The Committee then authorized the Chairperson to present the Reports on their behalf to both the Houses of Parliament in the current Budget Session.

The Committee then adjourned