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**STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES
(2021-22)**

SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA

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

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(2022-23)**

SIXTEENTH REPORT



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

**NEW DELHI
March, 2022 / Chaitra, 1944 (Saka)**

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(DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION)

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(2022-23)

Presented to Lok Sabha on 23.03.2022

Laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 23.03.2022



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
March, 2022 / Chaitra, 1944 (Saka)

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COMPOSITON OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES (2021-22)

Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal - **Chairperson**

LOK SABHA

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4. Shri Chandra Prakash Choudhary
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SECRETARIAT

1. Shri M.K. Madhusudhan - Joint Secretary
2. Shri Khakhai Zou - Director
3. Shri R.C. Sharma - Additional Director
4. Shri Satish Kumar - Committee Officer

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson, Standing Committee on Water Resources (2021-22) having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Sixteenth Report on Demands for Grants (2022-23) 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 21.2.2022.

4. The draft Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their sitting held on 15.03.2022.

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
15 March, 2022
24 Phalguna, 1943 (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
VAP	:	Village Action Plan
VO	:	Voluntary Organisations
VWSC	:	Village Water Sanitation Committee

REPORT
PART I
NARRATION ANALYSIS

I. Introductory

In May 2019, the Ministry of Jal Shakti was formed by merging of two Ministries, i.e., the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation and the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation. The formation of this Ministry reflects India's seriousness towards 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 aims at examining the Demands for Grants (No. 63) for the financial year 2022-23, raised by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

1.3 The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation in the Ministry of Jal Shakti is the Nodal Department for overall policy formation, planning, financing and coordination for 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 also 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 Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation have been allocated a fund of Rs. 67,221.12 crore for the year 2022-23. This is an increase of Rs 7190.67 crore(11.98 %) over the Budget Estimate of 2021-22 and Rs. 16,190.22 crore (31.72 %) over the Revised Estimate of 2021-22. The scheme-wise breakup of Budgetary Allocation for the fiscal year 2022-23 as compared to 2021-22 is given as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	2021-22		2022-23	% increase in 2022-23 over 2021-22 (BE)
		Budget Estimate (BE)	Revised Estimate (RE)	Budget Estimate (BE)	
1.	Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)	50011.00	45011.00	60000.00	19.97 %
2.	Swachh Bharat Mission-Grameen (SBM-G)	9994.10	6000.00	7192.00	(-)28.03 %
	Total Budget (Schemes)	60005.10	51011.00	67192.00	11.98 %
	Establishment expenditure of the Centre-Secretariat	25.35	25.90	29.12	14.87 %
	Grand Total (Scheme + Secretariat)	60,030.45	51,036.90	67,221.12	11.98 %

1.7 On being asked about the broad details of work done by the Department on two prominent programmes i.e. Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) and Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) during the last five years, the Department in their written reply informed as under:-

“SBM (G) was launched on 2nd October, 2014 with the main aim to make rural areas of the country Open Defecation Free (ODF) by 2nd October, 2019 by providing access to toilets to all the rural households. Hence, till 2019-20 the main focus was on Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs). During this period, more than 10 crore IHHLs were constructed and all the villages in the country declared themselves ODF as on 2nd October, 2019. Having achieved the outcome of ODF, SBM(G) Phase-II was launched w.e.f. 2020-21 with the focus on sustainability of ODF status and to cover all the villages with Solid and Liquid Waste Management arrangements by 2024-25 i.e. transforming the villages from ODF to ODF plus. The progress on various components during the period from 2016-17 to 2021-22 (as on 07.02.2022) are as under:

No. of IHHLs	No. of Community Sanitary Complexes	No. of villages covered with solid waste management arrangements	No. of villages covered with liquid waste management arrangements
9,20,70,762	1,89,801	46,347	21,734

Similarly, At the time of announcement of Jal Jeevan Mission, out of 18.93 Crore rural households, 3.23 Crore (17%) households were reported to have tap water connections. So far, 5.73 Crore (29.69%) rural households have been provided with tap water connections in last 29 months. Thus, as of date, out of 19.28 Crore rural households in the country, 8.96 Crore (46.48%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes. Further, in Goa, Telangana, Haryana, Puducherry, A&N Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, provision for tap water supply to all rural households has been made. Prior to launch of Jal Jeevan Mission, under erstwhile National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), focus was to provide potable water source at a reasonable distance in every rural habitation. As reported, out of 17.01 lakh rural habitations of the country, 13.22 lakh (77.67%) habitations having 77.90% population have provision of potable drinking water with supply level of more than 40 litre per capita per day (lpcd) and

3.44 lakh (20.24%) habitations having 20.39% population with supply level of less than 40 lpcd with sources at a reasonable distance and 0.35 lakh (2.08%) rural habitations having 1.71% population are reported to have water quality issues in drinking water sources. To provide safe drinking water in 27,544 Arsenic/ Fluoride affected rural habitations in the country, in March 2017, National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM) was started as a part of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), which has now been subsumed under Jal Jeevan Mission. In some of these habitations over the time, quality of drinking water source improved. As on date, except in 23 habitations, water supply work has been taken up/ completed for making provision of potable water.”

IV. Scheme-wise Analysis

1.8 The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation operates two Centrally Sponsored Schemes under its auspices, viz., (A) Jal Jeevan Mission(JJM); and (B) Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin). These are being discussed in detail in the subsequent paragraphs.

(A) Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)

1.9 Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) announced on 15th August, 2019 by the Prime Minister, is under implementation in partnership with States to make provision of assured tap water supply in adequate quantity, of prescribed quality, with adequate pressure, on a regular and long-term basis in all rural households and public institutions, viz., schools, anganwadi centres, Ashramshalas (tribal residential hostels), public/community health centres, sub-centres, wellness centres, community centres, Gram Panchayat buildings, etc., by 2024. The mission is making concerted efforts to improve public health as well as free women from the age-old drudgery of fetching water from a distance carrying heavy loads.

1.10 Under JJM, the aim is to provide a Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) ensuring 'no one is left out'. In 2019, out of about 18.93 crore households in rural areas, only about 3.23 crore (17%) had tap water connections. Thus, 83% of rural households were to be provided with tap water supply by 2024. In addition, the existing tap water connections were also to be made JJM compliant.

1.11 This mission forms part of one of the Government of India's biggest community infrastructure outlay with an amount of Rs. 3.60 lakh crore, giving a boost to the manufacturing industry, creating job opportunities, and extending support to lift the rural economy. However, JJM is not about 'mere infrastructure creation' but focuses on 'ensuring water service delivery in every household'. It is about achieving long-term drinking water security in villages in such a way as to avoid making emergency arrangements through the deployment of 'tankers' or 'trains', etc., in rural areas. It is a program that intends to 'make water everyone's business', by involving all stakeholders and turning it into a 'Jan Andolan' – a people's movement on water, by building local water utilities.

1.12 JJM is being implemented in a decentralized manner following a bottom-up approach, where local village communities own the systems and being empowered to should the key responsibility of planning, implementation, management, operation and maintenance of the in-village water supply including financial sustainability is of paramount importance. This is in consonance with the 73rd Amendment to the Constitution devolving the power to local self-governments. By providing assured tap water supply to all rural homes by 2024, JJM will reach India's SDG-6 target six years ahead and could become a model for other developing countries.

(i) **Components under JJM**

1.13 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.

(ii) **Financial vis-à-vis physical performance**

1.14 During the year 2022-23, Rs. 60,000/- crore has been allocated to the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), which is 19.97 % increase over the BE (2021-22) and 33.30 % over RE (2021-22). The details of financial/physical performance of JJM for the last five years are given below:-

Year	Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)				
	(Rs. in crore)				
	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	10999.94	322.68 lakh	
2021-22	50,011.00	45011.00	*28238.43	--	
2022-23	60,000.00	--	--	--	

* As on 21.01.2022

1.15 It can be seen from the data provided by the Department that during the 2017-18 to 2020-21, the financial performance was satisfactory. However, during the current fiscal year 2021-22, the Department has been able to utilize only Rs. 28238.43 crore.

1.16 Asked about whether the current allocation is sufficient to meet the requirement of the Department during the fiscal year 2022-23, the Department informed that against the demand of Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation for allocation of an amount of Rs. 91,258 crore, an amount of Rs. 60,000 crore has been allocated under JJM at BE stage for 2022-23.

1.17 To a specific query as to how the enhanced allocation of funds for the fiscal year 2022-23 is proposed to be utilised, the Department in a written note stated as under:-

“Keeping in view the timeline of each State/ UT to provide every rural household with tap water connection, States/ UTs have been requested to prepare their Annual Action Plan for 2022-23, which will be finalized in April – May, 2022.

While preparing their Annual Action Plan (2022-23), States/ UTs to accord highest priority to water quality-affected habitations including 61 districts identified to be affected with Japanese Encephalitis/ Acute Encephalitis Syndrome, villages in drought prone and desert areas, Aspirational districts, SC/ ST majority villages 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, plumbers, electricians, pump operators, and motor mechanics, etc. sensor based IoT monitoring mechanism will be major activities to ensure long-term sustainability of water supply schemes.”

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

Year of Completion	States/UTs	Status
2020	Goa	1 State
2021	Telangana, DD & DNH, Puducherry, A & N Islands, Haryana	2 States & 3 UTs
2022	Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Punjab, Sikkim, Uttrakhand	8 States & 2 UTs
2023	Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu, Tripura	9 States
2024	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal	8 States

1.19 To a pointed query, whether the Department would be able to meet the above time – lines for providing Functional Household Tap connections by the year 2024 with the available resources, the Department informed that Government of India has been regularly monitoring the implementation of the programme with the State Governments. Several meetings including Conferences, workshops, review meetings through video conferences, field visits, etc. are being held from time to time with the State Government officials, wherein States were advised to plan and expedite the implementation of the programme to achieve the goal in a time bound manner.

1.20 The representative of the Department during evidence also apprised the Committee about the expected outcomes of the mission:-

- Improved ‘quality of life’ and ease of living’; Reduced drudgery of women and girls;
- Reduced water borne diseases and healthy rural communities;
- Increased employment opportunities in rural areas;
- Dignity of life to rural communities, bridging urban-rural gap.

(iii) State/UT-wise financial performance

1.21 The State/UT-wise details showing allocation, release and reported utilization during 2021-22 as (on 09.02.2022) 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.	Himachal Pradesh	226.42	1,262.78	1,262.78	1,029.57	110.04	100.00%
2.	Manipur	15.62	481.19	481.19	355.80	40.27	100.00%
3.	Meghalaya	15.06	678.39	678.39	430.17	51.51	100.00%
4.	Tripura	61.51	614.09	460.57	412.38	47.17	75.00%
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.98	1,013.53	760.15	362.78	36.56	75.00%
6.	Gujarat	150.28	3,410.61	2,557.96	1,557.13	1,577.62	75.00%
7.	Kerala	40.07	1,804.59	1,353.44	647.38	717.86	75.00%
8.	Sikkim	8.29	124.79	93.59	66.45	4.84	75.00%
9.	Nagaland	28.52	444.81	222.41	135.60	15.53	50.00%
10.	Assam	123.78	5,601.16	2,800.58	1,540.97	157.67	50.00%
11.	Odisha	10.93	3,323.42	1,661.71	826.65	819.60	50.00%
12.	Uttarakhand	111.22	1,443.80	721.90	420.02	47.35	50.00%
13.	Madhya Pradesh	191.61	5,116.79	2,558.39	1,651.25	1,741.66	50.00%
14.	Mizoram	27.17	303.89	151.94	100.52	12.85	50.00%
15.	Haryana	32.24	1,119.95	279.99	256.28	250.29	25.00%
16.	Karnataka	177.16	5,008.80	1,252.20	1,045.40	824.45	25.00%
17.	Goa	3.21	45.53	11.38	12.37	12.36	24.99%
18.	A & N Islands	0.52	8.26	2.06	1.01	NR	24.94%
19.	Andhra Pradesh	146.65	3,182.88	791.06	105.49	98.13	24.85%
20.	Puducherry	1.18	30.22	7.47	0.99	0.05	24.72%
21.	Punjab	110.36	1,656.39	402.24	152.06	117.38	24.28%
22.	Ladakh	66.52	1,429.96	340.68	55.84	NR	23.82%
23.	Chhattisgarh	168.52	1,908.96	453.71	312.49	309.14	23.77%
24.	Maharashtra	268.99	7,064.41	1,666.64	214.75	277.26	23.59%
25.	Rajasthan	863.53	10,180.50	2,345.08	495.38	565.79	23.04%
26.	Uttar Pradesh	466.56	10,870.50	2,398.62	2,351.37	1,474.36	22.07%
27.	Jammu & Kashmir	113.96	2,747.17	604.18	52.21	NR	21.99%
28.	Jharkhand	137.93	2,479.88	512.22	166.78	242.35	20.66%
29.	West Bengal	757.58	6,998.97	1,404.61	637.56	328.68	20.07%
30.	Tamil Nadu	377.48	3,691.21	614.35	308.30	330.05	16.64%
31.	Bihar	58.95	6,608.25	ND	2.41	173.92	0.00%
32.	Telangana	55.15	1,653.09	ND	9.13	41.27	0.00%

Source: JJM - IMIS

ND: Not Drawn NR: Not Reported

(iv) Extent of coverage of Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs) in rural areas

1.22 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 5.72 Crore (29.69%) households have been provided tap water connections, and as of date, out of 19.28 Crore rural households across the country, 8.96 Crore (46.48%) rural households are reported to have potable tap water supply in 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 concerned district authorities and approved by the State authorities.

1.23 When asked about, whether any year-wise roadmap has been prepared by the Department for implementation of mission by 2024, the Department informed as under: -

Year	Cumulative Household coverage planned (in %)	Cumulative FHTCs planned (Nos. in Crore) as per 18.93 Crore	Cumulative FHTCs planned (Nos. in Crore) as per present status	Cumulative Achievements
31.03.2020	21	3.97	4.05	4.06 (21.23%)
31.03.2021	34	6.44	6.56	7.29 (38.12%)
31.03.2022	54	10.23	10.41	*8.96(46.48%)
31.03.2023	74	14.01	14.27	-
31.03.2024	90	17.04	17.35	-
31.12.2024	100	18.93	19.28	-

*As on 09.02.2022

1.24 To a pointed query, whether any comprehensive survey/assessment has been made by the Department to assess the progress at the ground level, the Department informed as under:-

“Under JJM, focus is on service delivery in terms of regular water supply to rural households in adequate quantity and of prescribed quality. Keeping this in view, a country-wide functionality assessment of piped water supply in villages has been taken up in 705 districts of all States/ UTs covering 6,992 villages in 2020-21. Out of 87,123 households surveyed across the country, 94% tap water connections were found working, 83.5%, 61.3% and 87.2% tap water connections were found functional based on quantity, potability and regularity respectively. Further, functionality assessment exercise for 2021-22 has been taken up and is in final stage.”

1.25 During the evidence, the representative of the Department apprised the Committee through power-point presentation about major challenges being faced by the Department in implementation of JJM as under:-

Challenges in scale	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 90 % of remaining works in 13 major States.• Non-availability of large requirement of materials like pipes & its fluctuating price.• Competing demand for water sources (from irrigation)
Challenges of Speed	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Planning-equity and inclusiveness• Procurement and contract management• Financial management and online payment
Challenges in implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Disruptions caused due to CoVid-19 pandemic• Lack of dependable local source of water especially in drought-prone areas• Shortfall in matching State share and delay in transfer of funds, in some States.

Challenges of Skill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of trained HR-masons, plumbers, electricians, fitters, motor mechanics, etc. • Reorientation/sensitization of engineers • Institutional capacity issues at State, District and GP levels in some States/UTs
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1.26 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.”

1.27 To a pointed query, whether States/UTs have faced or facing any financial constraints in arranging their share of funds for implementation of mission, the Department informed as under:-

“As reported, the details of central expenditure and expenditure under State share for 2018-19 under erstwhile NRDWP and for 2019-20, 2020-21 under JJM is as follows:

(Amount Rs. in Crore)

Year	Central Expenditure	Expenditure under State Share
2018-19	6,035.91	5,680.85
2019-20	5,998.99	4,066.88
2020-21	12,542.03	7,803.36

The Operational Guidelines for the implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission were firmed up in consultation with State Governments and other stakeholders working in water sector, after launch of JJM in August, 2019. Actual implementation of Jal Jeevan on ground started with the release of Operational Guidelines on 25.12.2019. Some of the States have faced difficulties in providing matching State share in 2019-20 and 2020-21.”

1.28 On the issue of releasing of matching States shares, the Department also apprised the Committee that at the beginning of current financial year, States were still to provide matching State share of Rs. 4649.64 crore. However, as on date, except West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, all other States/UTs have been reported utilization of previous years shortfall in matching share. Government of India has been regularly monitoring the implementation of the programme with the State. States are being repeatedly requested to timely release and utilized matching share under JJM.

1.29 Further, considering the delay in transfer of funds from State treasuries to implementing department, parking of fund & challenges in providing matching State share, Central grant-in-aid in 2021-22 are being released directly to the escrow account with the State Water and Sanitation Mission (SWSM).

(v) State/UT-wise coverage

1.30 The State/UT-wise coverage of households with tap water connections as on 09.02.2022 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.	A&N Islands	0.62	0.62	100.00
2.	D & N Haveli	0.85	0.85	100.00
3.	Goa	2.63	2.63	100.00
4.	Haryana	30.97	30.97	100.00
5.	Puducherry	1.15	1.15	100.00
6.	Telangana	54.06	54.06	100.00
7.	Punjab	34.40	34.09	99.08
8.	Himachal Pradesh	17.28	15.97	92.46
9.	Gujarat	91.77	83.89	91.41
10.	Bihar	172.21	154.59	89.77
11.	Sikkim	1.05	0.84	79.91
12.	Maharashtra	146.09	99.28	67.96
13.	Manipur	4.52	2.85	63.08
14.	J&K	18.35	10.51	57.28
15.	Uttarakhand	15.18	8.00	52.69
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.20	1.15	51.98
17.	Andhra Pradesh	95.17	49.33	51.83
18.	Mizoram	1.33	0.62	46.62
19.	Karnataka	97.92	45.44	46.41
20.	Odisha	88.34	37.17	42.08
21.	Tripura	7.60	3.13	41.21
22.	Tamil Nadu	126.89	51.33	40.45
23.	Nagaland	3.77	1.49	39.48
24.	Kerala	70.69	27.03	38.24
25.	Madhya Pradesh	122.28	46.31	37.87
26.	Meghalaya	5.90	2.10	35.61
27.	Assam	63.35	19.38	30.59
28.	Ladakh	0.43	0.13	29.42
29.	Rajasthan	101.45	23.03	22.70
30.	West Bengal	177.23	33.50	18.90
31.	Jharkhand	59.23	10.94	18.47
32.	Chhattisgarh	48.59	8.47	17.43
33.	Uttar Pradesh	264.28	35.22	13.33
Total		1927.7	896.07	46.48

1.31 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.”*

Further, a mobile app has also been launched for enabling data collection and publishing details for Pani Samitis/VWSCs, GPs and users/officials using mobile or laptop.

(vi) Village Action Plan (VAP) and Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWMCs)

1.32 Under JJM, every village/ GP is to prepare its Village Action Plan (VAP) for co-terminus with 15th FC period which includes components like drinking water source augmentation & strengthening, developing water supply infrastructure, grey water treatment & reuse, and operation & maintenance. Further, 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.

1.33 For in-village piped water supply infrastructure and related source development to be implemented by Gram Panchayat and/ or its sub-committee i.e. VWSC/Paani Samiti/ User Group, etc., communities will contribute 5 % of the capital cost in cash and / or kind and/ or labour in hilly and forested areas, NE and Himalayan States and villages having more than 50 % SC and / or STs population; and 10 % of the capital cost in other villages. Willingness of the community and contribution as mandated under JJM from at least 80 % households of the village is a pre-requisite for taking up water supply scheme. Gram Panchayat and / or its sub-committee, may consider exempting individual contribution from poor, inform, divyanjgan or widow with no source of steady income. However, this is an exception rather than a rule.

1.34 The representative of the Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation during evidence apprised the Committee about the importance of VAP and VW&SCs for implementation of the mission:-

“In terms of planning, we are following a bottom-up approach. A Village Panchayat or the Village Level Water & Sanitation Committee become an important partner in the planning. The plan prepared by the Village, which is generally known as Village Action Plan, is based on the participatory approach. The aggregation is done at the district level. District Action Plan is prepared and they are again being aggregated at the level of State. The multi-villages schemes are being designed and planned at the State level in consultation with the villages. This is a broad approach which we are following.

1.35 During evidence, the representative of the Department further added:

“Even single village, the initial work is being done by Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) but later on the maintenance, etc., have to be taken over either by the Gram Panchayat itself or the Village Water and Sanitation Committee. The idea is that they should become a public utility, they should be handling their own water, and they should also be collecting the user charges. This is our goal and we are working towards that.”

1.36 The State/UT-wise details of VAPs prepared and VWSC/Pani Samiti constituted are given as under:-

Number of VWSC constituted and VAPs prepared (as on 09.02.2022)

S. No	State / UT	Total Villages	No. of VWSC constituted	No. of VAPs prepared
1.	A & N Islands	266	266	265
2.	Andhra Pradesh	18,606	18,379	17,892
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5,553	5,504	5,485
4.	Assam	25,335	12,706	15,498
5.	Bihar	39,456	2,147	754
6.	Chhattisgarh	19,676	19,667	19,666
7.	DNH and D&D	96	NR	NR
8.	Goa	378	378	NR
9.	Gujarat	18,191	18,191	18,191
10.	Haryana	6,803	6,420	6,694
11.	Himachal Pradesh	18,150	17,924	17,514
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	6,887	5,806	5,427
13.	Jharkhand	29,756	28,801	29,653
14.	Karnataka	28,657	27,663	25,420
15.	Kerala	1,578	1,578	1,578
16.	Ladakh	250	249	240
17.	Madhya Pradesh	51,585	24,419	22,739
18.	Maharashtra	40,495	39,827	39,289
19.	Manipur	2,556	2,555	2,555
20.	Meghalaya	6,415	5,648	4,430
21.	Mizoram	692	647	467
22.	Nagaland	1,499	1,493	1,494
23.	Odisha	47,354	24,389	20,217
24.	Puducherry	246	245	235
25.	Punjab	12,009	11,365	16
26.	Rajasthan	43,323	43,238	43,167
27.	Sikkim	440	440	440
28.	Tamil Nadu	12,525	12,525	12,525
29.	Telangana	10,470	7,339	NR
30.	Tripura	1,178	1,178	1,178
31.	Uttar Pradesh	97,568	94,882	51,135
32.	Uttarakhand	15,264	14,762	14,741
33.	West Bengal	41,374	17,735	375
Total		6,04,631	4,68,366	3,79,280

Source: JJM-IMIS

NR: Not Reported

(vii) Prioritizing Aspirational Districts

1.37 With the Union Government's undivided focus on providing basic amenities in remote areas, Aspirational districts, border areas, etc. this mission strives to ensure safe drinking water in every rural household without any discrimination. The principle is 'no one is left out', and those who are so far unserved get assured portable drinking water in their homes. Districts with low human development Indices (HDIs) have been identified as Aspirational Districts by the NITI Aayog. On 15th August, 2019, when Jal Jeevan Mission was announced, only 24.32 lakh (7.19 %) households in 117 Aspirational Districts had tap water supply in their homes.

1.38 The State/UT wise list of total number of households, progress made therein and number of households to be provided tap connections in rural villages of 117 Aspirational districts are as under:-

S. No.	State	No. of Aspirational districts	Total Rural HHs in Aspirational districts (In Lakhs)	HHs with tap water connections (In Lakhs)	% of HHs with tap water connections
1.	Haryana	1	1.58	1.58	100.00
2.	Telangana	3	4.46	4.46	100.00
3.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1.22	1.21	99.46
4.	Punjab	2	2.71	2.61	96.47
5.	Bihar	13	58.66	51.65	88.04
6.	Sikkim	1	0.31	0.27	85.40
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	3.10	1.85	59.61
8.	Manipur	1	0.19	0.11	58.30
9.	Maharashtra	4	10.78	6.03	55.94
10.	Gujarat	2	4.72	2.63	55.74
11.	Nagaland	1	0.15	0.01	54.01
12.	Andhra Pradesh	3	16.63	8.56	51.49
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0.17	0.08	47.33
14.	Meghalaya	1	0.56	0.26	46.59
15.	Mizoram	1	0.18	0.08	43.05
16.	Karnataka	2	5.77	2.19	37.98
17.	Odisha	10	24.45	9.05	37.03
18.	Madhya Pradesh	8	20.08	7.06	35.17
19.	Tripura	1	1.01	0.36	35.19
20.	Assam	7	16.22	4.36	26.90
21.	Kerala	1	1.91	0.50	26.03
22.	Uttarakhand	2	4.77	1.13	23.72
23.	West Bengal	5	53.95	10.76	19.95
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	8.13	1.56	19.25
25.	Jharkhand	19	49.13	9.12	18.57
26.	Rajasthan	5	9.14	1.47	16.12
27.	Chhattisgarh	10	13.57	2.18	16.10
28.	Uttar Pradesh	8	25.82	3.76	14.56
Total		117	339.37	134.99	39.78

(viii) Provision of tap water connections in Japanese Encephalitis/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (JE/AES) affected districts

1.39 Japanese Encephalitis-Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (JE-AES) is a serious health hazard. The disease mostly affects children and young adults which can lead to morbidity and mortality. These infections particularly affect malnourished children of poor economic backgrounds. As many as 61 high priority districts in five States are identified for strengthening prevention and control measures through five Union Ministries with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare as the nodal Ministry. JJM is a key programme in reducing the burden of disease in these districts. JJM has significantly strengthened the preventive measures to reduce the spread of JE-AES by providing a clean tap water supply to economically poor households in the affected districts of Assam, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. On 15th August 2019, when Jal Jeevan Mission was announced, only 8.02 lakh (2.64%) households in these districts across the five States had tap water supply in their homes.

1.40 The Department in a written submission further informed that as on 09.02.2022, in 61 identified JE/AES affected districts in five States, provision of tap water supply has increased from 8.02 lakh (2.64%) to 123.07 lakh (40.43%).

1.41 The State-wise details of tap water connections in rural villages of 61 JE/AES affected districts are as under:-

S. No.	State	No. of JE/AES affected priority districts	Total rural HHs in JE/ AES affected districts (in lakh)	HHs with tap water connections (in lakh)	% of HHs with tap water connections
1.	Assam	10	22.43	6.05	26.97
2.	Bihar	15	88.89	80.50	90.56
3.	Tamil Nadu	6	22.58	8.90	39.42
4.	Uttar Pradesh	20	91.80	12.94	14.10
5.	West Bengal	10	78.69	14.67	18.64
Total		61	3,04.39	1,23.07	40.43

(ix) Issue of contamination of drinking water in rural areas

1.42 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 09.02.2022, 35,370 rural habitations spread over 210 districts in 16 States/UTs are affected with water quality issues / contamination.

1.43 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	Covered with CWPP	Remaining
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	86	0	0	12	1	0	99	87	12
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	0	0	224	0	0	0	224	0	224
3.	Assam	27	0	47	14294	0	0	5	14346	53	14293
4.	Bihar	12	1	11	450	0	0	0	462	2	460
5.	Chhattisgarh	4	154	0	30	0	0	0	184	31	153
8.	Jharkhand	7	48	0	59	0	0	0	108	48	60
9.	Kerala	11	5	0	61	18	8	0	92	0	92
10.	Madhya Pradesh	6	52	0	24	7	2	0	85	0	85
11.	Maharashtra	5	3	0	6	34	7	0	50	0	50
12.	Odisha	23	45	0	2031	30	6	0	2112	0	2112
14.	Punjab	20	180	560	9	0	38	136	923	104	819
15.	Rajasthan	31	1304	0	5	10104	691	0	12104	1333	10771
17.	Tripura	8	0	0	1079	0	0	0	1079	0	1079
18.	Uttar Pradesh	25	41	107	281	79	10	0	518	146	372
19.	Uttarakhand	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	4	0	4
20.	West Bengal	18	145	1066	1630	72	0	67	2980	213	2767
Total		210	2064	1792	20185	10356	765	208	35370	2017	33353

1.44 To a pointed query, whether funds earmarked under water quality component is sufficient to meet the requirement of the States/UTs for addressing the problem of contamination of sources of drinking, the Department in their written submission stated as under:-

“While allocating the funds under JJM to States/ UTs, 10% weightage is being given to the population residing in habitations affected by chemical contaminants. The funds provided to States under JJM can be utilized for taking up schemes in water quality-affected areas on priority. Further, under JJM, up to 2% of the allocation to States/ UTs can be utilized for Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance activities. In view of the enhanced allocation under JJM and reported utilization in previous years, funds are sufficient.”

1.45 Further, when asked about the 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 informed as under:-

“ 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;*
- iv.) water safety planning; behavioral change communication on- ‘strictly avoiding water from quality-affected source’;*
- v.) inter-personal communication 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 Field Test Kit (FTK) Testing at GP level, anganwadi centres& schools and train at least five persons, preferably women, in villages for carrying out these FTK testing. Further, to enable States/ UTs to test water samples for water quality using FTKs or through laboratories, and for sample collection, reporting, monitoring and surveillance of drinking water sources, an online JJM – Water Quality Management Information System (WQMIS) has been developed in partnerships with Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), which is in public domain and can also be accessed at: <https://neer.icmr.org.in/website/main.php>. This portal also provides automated alerts to concerned authorities in States/ UTs, if the water sample tested is contaminated, to initiate remedial actions. On this portal an individual can also register his sample and choose nearby water quality testing laboratory to get the water sample tested. Thus, testing of water samples and reporting in rural areas, has been made accessible and easy for making consumers aware about the quality of water being supplied in their homes.”

1.46 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 is vested with States. As such, details of individual projects, inter alia which inter alia includes selection of any particular type of treatment system for water supply scheme are not maintained by this Department. The States may take up various treatment systems for water purification plants like activated carbon filter, reverse osmosis, ozonation, nano technology, 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. Under Jal Jeevan Mission, States/ UTs have been advised to plan schemes of bulk water transfer from long distance in villages with water quality issues and non-availability of suitable surface water source in nearby areas.”

1.47 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 (in Nos.)	
		As on 24.02.2021	As on 21.02.2022
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1512	1000
2.	Assam	1933	1891
3.	Bihar	506	484
4.	Chhattisgarh	158	251
5.	Haryana	16	15
6.	Jharkhand	547	490
7.	Karnataka	17206	13299
8.	Kerala	3	12
9.	Madhya Pradesh	288	222
10.	Maharashtra	22	20
11.	Odisha	49	46
12.	Punjab	640	677
13.	Rajasthan	7094	4838
14.	Uttar Pradesh	417	417
15.	West Bengal	1880	2536
Total		32271	26,198

(x) Water Quality Testing Laboratories

1.48 The National Mission is assisting and facilitating States/UTs in setting up, upgradation, improving the functioning and strengthening of drinking water quality testing laboratories. JJM emphasizes 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 the local condition.

1.49 As reported by the Department, so far, 2021 drinking water quality testing laboratories at different levels viz. State, district, sub-division and/or block level, has been set up in the country, which includes 444 NABL accredited laboratories.

Sl. No.	Laboratory Level	Number of Laboratories		
		As on 25.02.2020	As on 24.02.2021	As on 21.02.2022
1.	State Level	28	28	28
2.	District Level	732	675	659
3.	Block Level	244	93	89
4.	Sub-division level	1146	1143	1181
5.	Mobile Labs	83	93	64
	Total	2232	2032	2021

1.50 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	3	0	7	0	11	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1	13	0	98	0	112	13
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	17	0	30	1	49	0
4.	Assam	1	25	0	51	3	80	6
5.	Bihar	1	38	0	75	9	123	1
6.	Chhattisgarh	1	27	0	22	18	68	12
7.	Goa	1	0	0	13	0	14	1
8.	Gujarat	1	32	47	0	1	81	33
9.	Haryana	1	21	0	21	1	44	22
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1	14	0	44	0	59	39
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	20	2	70	0	92	0
12.	Jharkhand	1	24	1	4	0	30	7
13.	Karnataka	2	30	0	47	1	80	15
14.	Kerala	1	14	0	37	0	52	9
15.	Ladakh	0	2	0	4	0	6	0
16.	Madhya Pradesh	1	51	0	103	0	155	81
17.	Maharashtra	0	34	0	143	0	177	34
18.	Manipur	1	12	0	0	0	13	8
19.	Meghalaya	0	7	0	24	0	31	0
20.	Mizoram	1	8	0	18	0	27	1
21.	Nagaland	1	10	0	0	1	12	1
22.	Odisha	1	32	0	44	0	77	11
23.	Puducherry	0	2	0	0	0	2	1
24.	Punjab	2	22	8	0	1	33	18
25.	Rajasthan	1	32	0	0	21	54	32
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	6
29.	Tripura	1	8	6	6	0	21	7
30.	Uttar Pradesh	1	75	0	0	5	81	24
31.	Uttarakhand	1	13	0	13	0	27	1
32.	West Bengal	1	21	0	196	2	220	59
Total		28	659	89	1,181	64	2,021	444

* without mobile labs

State/ District/ Block/ Sub-division Level

1.51 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.”

1.52 Further, asked about whether all the testing labs in the country are equipped with latest equipments and qualified trained technical personnel, the Department informed that all States/UTs have been advised to follow Drinking Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance Framework which suggests the qualification and requirement of manpower/experts and equipment for strengthening the Laboratories.

1.53 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 09.02.2022, so far 9.09 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.

1.54 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	1,019
2.	Andhra Pradesh	49,153
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	16,631
4.	Assam	35,715
5.	Bihar	377
6.	Chhattisgarh	86,574
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	69
8.	Goa	NR
9.	Gujarat	41,814
10.	Haryana	32,791
11.	Himachal Pradesh	36,499
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	4,805
13.	Jharkhand	9,144
14.	Karnataka	63,177
15.	Kerala	1
16.	Ladakh	1,219
17.	Madhya Pradesh	52,750
18.	Maharashtra	1,93,072
19.	Manipur	12,837
20.	Meghalaya	23,014
21.	Mizoram	2,981
22.	Nagaland	6,409
23.	Odisha	26,287
24.	Puducherry	987
25.	Punjab	38,257
26.	Rajasthan	19,313
27.	Sikkim	2,019
28.	Tamil Nadu	62,661
29.	Telangana	7,659
30.	Tripura	5,517
31.	Uttar Pradesh	35,042
32.	Uttarakhand	40,715
33.	West Bengal	760
Total		9,09,268

(xi) Provision of Piped Water Supply to Schools and Anganwadi Centres in rural areas

1.55 Children are more susceptible to water borne diseases and spend lot of their time in schools/anganwadi centres in rural areas. Thus, it is important to ensure portable piped water supply in their safe abodes, which has become all more important in wake of CoVid-19 pandemic. Keeping this in view, a 100-days campaign has been launched to make provision of piped water supply for drinking and cooking of mid-day meals and tap water for hand washing and use in toilets in these centres.

1.56 The Department informed that as reported by States/UTs, so far in more than 8.45 lakh (82.11 %) schools and 8.64 lakh (77.34%) anganwadi centres (AWCs) provisions of potable tap water supply have been made.

1.57 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.	A & N Islands	558	558	100.00	368	368	100.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	42,604	42,604	100.00	41,572	41,572	100.00
3.	D&NH and D&D	369	369	100.00	411	411	100.00
4.	Goa	529	529	100.00	1,098	1,098	100.00
5.	Gujarat	42,279	42,279	100.00	29,754	29,754	100.00
6.	Haryana	21,789	21,789	100.00	12,988	12,988	100.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	17,769	17,769	100.00	17,298	17,298	100.00
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	23,926	23,926	100.00	22,422	22,421	100.00
9.	Karnataka	53,699	53,699	100.00	42,015	42,015	100.00
10.	Kerala	26,783	26,783	100.00	10,877	10,877	100.00
11.	Puducherry	413	413	100.00	390	390	100.00
12.	Sikkim	1,229	1,229	100.00	732	732	100.00
13.	Tamil Nadu	39,459	39,459	100.00	37,741	37,741	100.00
14.	Telangana	27,310	27,310	100.00	22,882	22,882	100.00
15.	Uttarakhand	16,473	16,473	100.00	19,249	19,249	100.00
16.	Bihar	96,979	95,956	98.95	71,323	70,767	99.22
17.	Nagaland	3980	1726	43.37	1,990	1,973	99.15
18.	Punjab	22470	22120	98.44	22,714	22,389	98.57
19.	Manipur	7972	7599	95.32	3,456	3,283	94.99
20.	Maharashtra	91267	81274	89.05	85,317	77,339	90.65
21.	Ladakh	1157	834	72.08	981	843	85.93
22.	Uttar Pradesh	172946	146965	84.98	1,22,784	1,03,635	84.40
23.	Chhattisgarh	46590	30779	66.06	45,973	37,401	81.35
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	5725	3450	60.26	2,915	2,289	78.52
25.	Tripura	8932	4687	52.47	4,536	3,365	74.18
26.	Madhya Pradesh	66896	40195	60.09	93,419	68,991	73.85
27.	Mizoram	1594	1370	85.95	2,556	1,862	72.85
28.	West Bengal	91046	36745	40.36	74,109	53,775	72.56
29.	Rajasthan	53179	29150	54.81	86,217	58,673	68.05
30.	Odisha	53823	29176	54.21	53,997	36,457	67.52
31.	Assam	34941	12703	36.36	42,405	27,217	64.18
32.	Meghalaya	4563	2765	60.60	13,224	7,542	57.03
33.	Jharkhand	38432	1756	4.57	41,408	7,449	17.99
Total		11,17,681	8,64,439	77.34	10,29,121	8,45,046	82.11

1.58 To a pointed query about the factors that stand as a hindrance in the achievement of targets in different States/UTs, the Department informed that long gestation period of Multi Village schemes, water quality affected drinking water source, nation-wide CoViD-19 pandemic, associated lockdown etc. have affected the pace of implementation for coverage of schools and anganganwadi centres.

(xii) Piped Water Supply to Gram Panchayat Buildings, Community Centres, Health Centres, Wellness Centres in rural areas

1.59 All Gram Panchayat Buildings, Health Centres, Community Centres, Wellness Centres in rural areas are also being covered with tap water supply under Jal Jeevan Mission. In this context, when asked by the Committee, how many of these are covered with tap water supply, the Department informed that as on 09.02.2022 about 3.40 lakh Health Centres, Community Centres, Wellness Centres, Gram Panchayat Buildings have been provided with piped water supply.

1.60 The State/UT-wise reported details are as under:-

S. No.	State/ UT	Ashram Shala, GP Building/ Panchayat ghar, Health Centre, Community Centre, Other Govt. office		
		Total	Institutes with tap water supply	Coverage %
1.	A & N Islands	292	292	100.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	26,457	26,457	100.00
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	190	190	100.00
4..	Goa	388	388	100.00
5.	Gujarat	4	4	100.00
6.	Kerala	176	176	100.00
7.	Manipur	16	16	100.00
8.	Sikkim	700	700	100.00
9.	Tamil Nadu	74,831	74,831	100.00
10.	Telangana	13,281	13,281	100.00
11.	Himachal Pradesh	8,274	8,268	99.93
12.	West Bengal	7,054	6,948	98.50
13.	Tripura	1,390	1,352	97.27
14.	Puducherry	306	294	96.08
15.	Bihar	10,677	10,141	94.98
16.	Karnataka	12,773	12,083	94.60
17.	Haryana	21,929	19,419	88.55
18.	Mizoram	863	716	82.97
19.	Punjab	3,109	2,426	78.03
20.	Jammu & Kashmir	6,820	5,265	77.20
21.	Uttarakhand	5,944	4,445	74.78
22.	Maharashtra	29,614	22,003	74.30
23.	Odisha	25,856	19,130	73.99
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	4,832	3,553	73.53
25.	Meghalaya	611	416	68.09
26.	Rajasthan	30,925	20,717	66.99
27.	Madhya Pradesh	14,842	9,745	65.66
28.	Chhattisgarh	24,871	15,674	63.02
29.	Nagaland	1,186	655	55.23
30.	Uttar Pradesh	1,11,528	53,909	48.34
31.	Jharkhand	11,924	5,722	47.99
32.	Assam	2,559	628	24.54
33.	Ladakh	929	219	23.57
Total		4,55,151	3,40,063	74.71

(xiii) Third Party Inspection

1.61 To a pointed query, whether all the State Water and Sanitation Mission (SWSM) empanelled third party verification agencies to check the quality of work executed by the implementing agencies, the Department informed State/UT-wise details of third party inspection agencies engaged as on 09.02.2022, are as under:-

Jal Jeevan Mission: State/ UT-wise reported details of third-party inspection agencies engaged so far

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

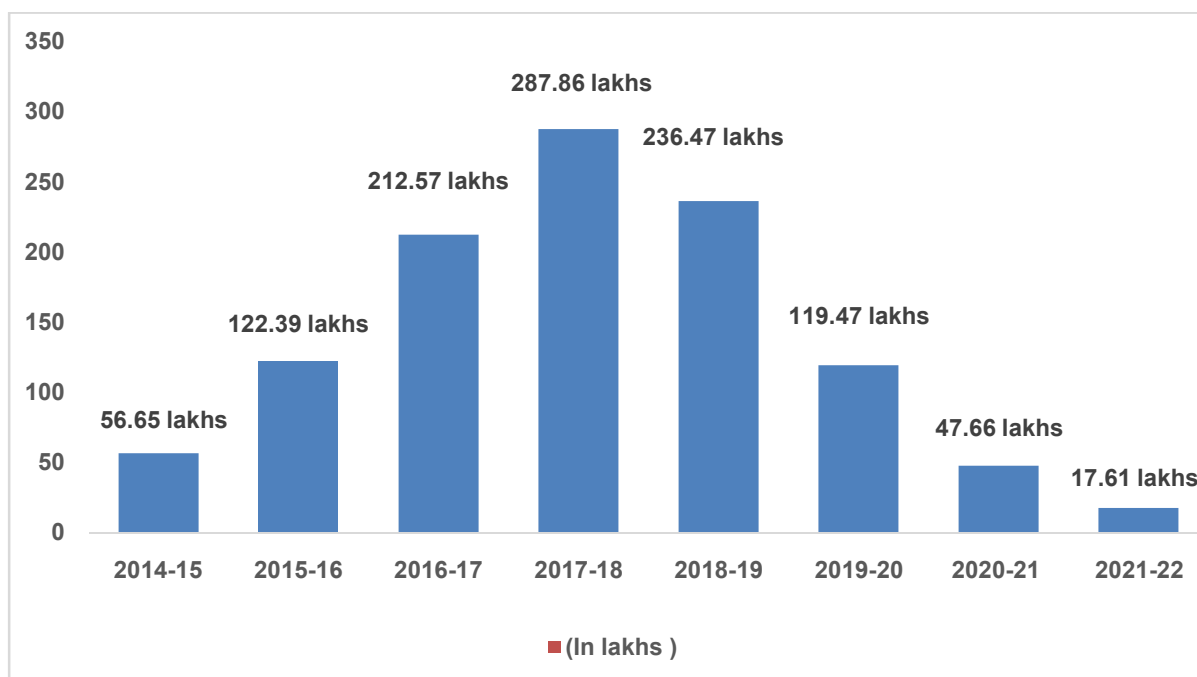
NR: Not Reported

Source: State reviews

(B) Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)

1.62 SBM (G) was launched on 2nd October, 2014 with the aim to achieve Open Defecation Free (ODF) status by 2nd October, 2019, as a fitting tribute to Mahatma Gandhi on his 150th birth anniversary. The main focus of the programme was bringing about a behavioural change among people towards sanitation and hygiene behaviour. Said to be the World's largest behaviour change programme, the SBM(G) transformed itself into a janandolan – with people from all spheres of life contributing to make the programme a success. Under the programme, more than 10 crore toilets were constructed and as a result, all the 36 States/UTs declared themselves ODF by 2nd October, 2019.

1.63 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 2022 (upto 21.02.2022) as per the following program: -



1.64 Having achieved the milestone of ODF status in rural areas of the country, the Government of India approved Phase-II of the SBM(G) on 19th February, 2020, to be implemented during 2020-21 to 2024-25, with the focus on creating ODF Plus villages which includes ODF sustainability and to cover the villages with Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM). The programme also aims to cover newly emerged households and that no one is left behind in having access to toilet facilities.

1.65 SBM(G) Phase-II has been designed as a novel model of convergence between different verticals of financing and various schemes of Central and State Government to saturate the sanitation facilities for achieving the ODF Plus villages. Apart from budgetary allocations from DDWS and the corresponding State share, remaining funds will be dovetailed from 15th Finance Commission grants to Rural Local Bodies, MGNREGS and revenue generation models, etc., particularly for SLWM.

(i) Provision under Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) Phase II

1.66 The major components of SBM(G) are:-

- New eligible households (all BPL households and identified APL households, i.e., SC/ST households, households with physically disable person, landless labourers with homestead, small and marginal farmers and women headed households) will be provided incentive up to Rs. 12000 for construction of one unit of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL). Other households will be motivated to construct the toilet on their own.
- Community Sanitary Complex (CSC) will be constructed under the programme on need basis to cater to the sanitation needs of households who do not have individual toilets due to lack of space or for floating / migrant population or at places where large congregation of people usually takes place so that ODF status of villages can be sustained. For the construction of CSC, priority will be given to the locations with predominant SC/ST habitations, poorest of the poor in the village and / or those visited by migrant labourers / floating population, etc.
- SWM activities will cover collection and segregation of bio-degradable waste and non-biodegradable waste. Management and disposal of bio-degradable waste will be done through household and community level compost pits and bio-gas plant under GOBARDHAN. For management of non-biodegradable waste, storage units at village level and Material Recovery Centre at Block level will be envisaged.
- Under Liquid Waste Management activities, grey water management will be done through household and community level soak pits, Waste Stabilization Ponds, DEWATS, etc.
- The programme will also envisage for Faecal Sludge Management at district level for offsite treatment of faecal sludge.
- Intense IEC activities will be continued under the programme for sustaining the ODF status achieved and awareness generation on hygiene behaviour and waste management among the rural population. Capacity building of various implementing agencies, Panchayati Raj Institutions and field level functionaries will be done to achieve the desired outcomes of ODF plus villages.

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

ODF Plus progress of the villages is being captured in three categories as under:

- (i) **ODF Plus – Aspiring-** **उदीयमानः** A village that:
 ✓ Sustains ODF status;
 ✓ Has arrangements either for Solid Waste Management or Liquid Waste Management.
- (ii) **ODF Plus – Rising-** **उज्ज्वलः** A village that:
 ✓ Sustain ODF status;
 ✓ Has arrangements for both Solid Waste Management or Liquid Waste Management.
- (iii) **ODF Plus – Model-** **उत्कृष्टः** A village that:
 ✓ Sustains ODF status;
 ✓ Has arrangements for both Solid Waste Management or Liquid Waste Management.
 ✓ Displays ODF Plus IEC messages

1.68 The representative of the Department also apprised the Committee through power-point presentation about the physical progress under Phase-II of SBM (G), which are as under:-

(i)	IHHLs constructed	65.27 lakh
(ii)	Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs) constructed	1,18,629
(iii)	Villages declared ODF Plus (Aspiring-26831; Rising-3687 & Model-10797)	41,315
(iv)	Villages covered with SWM arrangements	48542
(v)	Villages covered with LWM arrangements	23549

1.69 The representative of the Department further added that repeated occurrence of CoViD-19 pandemic in 2020-21 and 2021-22 largely hampered pace of programme implementation under Phase-II of SBM(G).

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

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

Components		Financial assistance (Centre and State share and 15 th FC grants)	
Incentive for construction of IHHLs		Upto Rs.12,000/- (including provision for water storage facility for hand washing and cleaning to maintain hygiene)	
SLWM activities	Village level SLWM activities	Village size	Financial support
		Upto 5000 population	Solid Waste Management: Upto Rs.60 per capita for collection, segregation and storage of solid waste and composting of bio-degradable waste Greywater Management: Upto Rs.280 per capita for construction of soak pits, WSP, DEWATS, etc. for disposal of greywater
		Above 5000 population	Solid Waste Management: Upto Rs.45 per capita for collection, segregation and storage of solid waste and composting of bio-degradable waste Greywater Management: Upto Rs.660 per capita for construction of soak pits, WSP, DEWATS, etc. for disposal of Greywater
	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 for setting up Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant
		GOBAR-Dhan Projects	Upto Rs.50 lakh per District
Community Sanitary Complex (CSC)	Rs. 3 Lakh for setting up CSC GPs are responsible for O&M of CSCs through appropriate mechanism		
IEC and Capacity Building	Up to 5% of the total funding for programmatic components (up to 3% to be used at State / District levels and up to 2% at Central level)		
Administrative Expenses	Up to 1% of the total funding for programmatic components		

(iii) Financial performance

1.71 The Budget Estimates, Revised Estimates and Actual Releases under SBM (G) from 2018-19 onwards are given below:-

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Financial Performance		
	BE	RE	Actual
2018-19	15343.00	14478.03	12932.96
2019-20	9994.00	8338.22	8245.75
2020-21	9994.10	6000.00	4946.97
2021-22	9994.10	6000.00	*2100.00
2022-23	7192.00	--	--

^ As on 21.02.2022

1.72 On being asked even after reduction of budget from Rs. 9994.10 crore to Rs. 6000 crore, what are the reasons for non-utilization of funds during the current fiscal year 2021-22, the Department informed as under:-

“Under SBM(G), funds are released to the States based on their demands, availability of funds under the programme and performance of the States. During the current financial year, implementation of SBM(G) hampered due to recurrence of Covid-19 due to which the States were unable to utilize the funds as per the estimated targets. Hence, utilization of funds during the current financial year has been low. Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation has been pursuing with the States to expedite utilization of funds and monitoring the performance of the States constantly to identify better performing States to which funds can be released.”

1.73 When asked about what steps of policy initiatives have been taken by the Department to utilize the funds allocation in time to avoid reduction at RE stage, the Department summarized as under:-

“The following steps have been taken by DDWS to enable the States to expedite utilization of funds under the programme, which may result in timely release of Budget allocation by DDWS:

- (a) Based on discussion with the States in various meetings and feedback received from the States regarding challenges faced by the States for taking up SLWM activities and utilization of funds thereon, guidelines have been amended to provide flexibility to the States for utilization of funds for SLWM activities at village, block, district levels.*
- (b) Under SBM(G), all the States have on boarded Public Financial Management System and opened single nodal account at State level for making all the transactions under the programme to avoid parking of funds at below level agencies (districts/blocks/GPs) and ensure better financial management. It is expected that this will increase speed of utilization and ensure timely release of Centre Share funds.*
- (c) Several rounds of meetings have been held with Chief Secretaries and Pr. Secretaries/Secretaries of the nodal Department in the States/UTs to pursue them for expediting implementation of the programme and effective utilization of funds and to understand the challenges in implementation of the programme and help them in addressing the issues.”*

1.74 The Committee desired to know that whether the current allocation for the 2022-23 is sufficient to meet the quality and sustainability of sanitation infrastructure created under Phase-II of SBM(G), the Department informed that in the present scenario, allocation of Rs. 7192 for 2022-23 appears to be sufficient. However, based on the performance and requirements of the States, if additional funds are required, the same will be sought for through the Supplementary Grants.

1.75 Further, the Committee want to know whether necessary plans for optimal utilization of funds have been finalized, the Department informed as under:-

“The output outcome framework for SBM (G) has been prepared by DDWS for 2022-23. However, SBM (G) is a demand driven programme instead of supply driven. Hence, demands of the States are submitted every year in the form of Annual Implementation Plan (AIP). AIPs for 2022-23 are being obtained from the States.”

1.76 To a pointed query, whether the States release their share of funds adequately and timely, the Department informed that most of the States release the State share in time. Presently, there is shortfall in State share in respect of Telangana and West Bengal only. DO letters have been written from Minister, Jal Shakti to the Chief Ministers and Secretary, DDWS to Chief Secretaries of these States. Secretary, DDWS has also held meetings with Chief Secretaries and Finance Secretaries of these States.

(iv) Challenges for achieving the goal of SBM(G) Phase-II

1.77 Asked by the Committee about bottlenecks/constraints faced by the Department, the Department informed as under:-

“Since SBM(G) Phase-II involves various new interventions under SLWM activities, this phase is complex in nature in comparison to Phase-I. Hence, following are the major challenges for achieving the goal of SBM(G) Phase-II:-

- i. Capacity building of the implementing agencies and functionaries at various levels with respect to planning and implementation of SLWM activities*
- ii. Technology solutions for various interventions considering India’s vast & varied geographic and climatic conditions*
- iii. Coordination with urban counterparts at State and district level for convergence with urban areas for use of existing assets for catering to the need of Plastic Waste Management and Faecal Sludge Management as envisaged under the programme.*
- iv. 60% of the 15th FC grants to Rural Local Bodies (RLBs) have been allocated as tied grants for water and sanitation, half of which is allocated for sanitation amounting to Rs. 71,042 crore over the period from 2021-22 to 2025-26. These grants are to be used by the RLBs in coordination SBM(G) implementing agencies properly and effectively to achieve the goal of ODF plus.*

1.78 Further, when asked about whether any steps/initiatives have been taken by the Department to overcome these challenges, the Department in their written submission informed as under:-

“DDWS has taken following steps to help the States tackle the above challenges for smooth implementation of the programme:

- i. 3% of the programme funds have been allocated for IEC and capacity building. The States have been advised to hire Programme Management Units having expertise on specific areas by using IEC and capacity building funds.*
- ii. Technology manuals on various interventions have been prepared by DDWS and released to States. Workshops have been organized to disseminate the main information of the technology manuals.*
- iii. A joint advisory has been issued by DDWS and Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs for convergent action plan for Faecal Sludge Management and Plastic Waste Management.*
- iv. DDWS has issued manual for utilization of 15th Finance Commission tied grants for water and sanitation. With the regular follow up with Ministry of Panchayati Raj, dedicated provision has been made for entering the plan for sanitation as part of Gram Panchayat Development Plan in e-Gram Swaraj portal and trainings have been imparted to PRIs regarding entering the sanitation plan in e-Gram Swaraj.”*

(v) Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs)

1.79 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 handwashing 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.

1.80 The Department informed that all BPL and identified APL households (SC/ST households, households with physically disabled person, landless labourers with homestead, small and marginal farmers and women headed households) shall be eligible for incentive upto Rs. 12,000/- for the construction of one unit of IHHL including for water storage facility for handwashing and cleaning to ensure hygiene.

1.81 When asked whether the incentive for construction of toilets or any request/proposal had been received from State/UTs/Individuals for enhancement of the incentive, the Department replied as under:-

“Sanitation is a behavioural issue. Incentive of Rs. 12,000/- is provided to encourage the people to construct the toilets by their own to ensure its continuous usage, which is irrespective of the construction cost of toilets. However, States have been given flexibility to provide additional incentive amount. No proposal for enhancing the incentive for IHHLs has been received from the States/UTs under SBM(G) Phase-II.”

1.82 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 by 2024.”

(vi) Construction of Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs)

1.83 The Department informed that 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. The details of the constructed CSCs during the last five years are as under:-

Year	Community Sanitary Complex (CSCs)	
	Targeted (AIPs)	Achievements
2017-18	36,424	3,901
2018-19	68,625	12,522
2019-20	87,977	52,868
2020-21	1,31,782	97,757
2021-22	1,03,136	18,523 (as on 21.01.2022)

1.84 In the above context, when asked about the reasons for construction of only 18523 CSCs during the year 2021-22, the Department informed as under:-

“Under SBM(G) it has to be endeavoured that all the rural households have individual household latrines. Hence, on achieving the 100% households having individual latrines, many villages may not have the need to have a Community Sanitary Complex (CSC). Therefore, provision of CSCs may not be required in all villages; it is need based to meet the requirements of floating population, large public gathering, households that do not have adequate space for toilets, etc. States have projected only estimated targets in their AIPs. However, DDWS is regularly advising the States to construct CSCs where there is apparent need for the same and its O&M is ensured.”

1.85 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.”

1.86 Further, the Department informed that 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 which may include, engaging SHGs, hiring of individual/agency, business models, etc.

(vii) Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM)

1.87 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.

1.88 The details of the Annual Implementation Plan (AIP) viz.a.viz. achievement during the year 2021-22 as on 07.02.2022 are as under:-

No. of villages covered with Solid Waste Management		No. of villages covered with Liquid Waste Management	
AIP targets for 2021-22	Achievements	AIP targets for 2021-22	Achievements
2,07,945	46,347	1,82,517	21,734

1.89 Asked about the reasons for such a dismal performance under SLWM by the States during the year 2021-22, the Department informed as under:-

“The States have projected the targets in their AIPs for SLWM as they have intended to take up the work during the financial year 2021-22. However, as revealed by the States in various review meetings that due to complexity involved in taking up SLWM activities and also due to recurrence of Covid-19 pandemic, implementation of the programme hampered at ground level and progress has been low. The States have however shown commitment to take up SLWM activities to achieve the targets to the extent possible.”

1.90 The State/UT-wise villages have created infrastructure for Solid & Liquid Waste Management as on 07.02.2022 are as under:-

Sl. No	State/UT Name	Villages covered with Solid Waste Management	Villages covered with Liquid Waste Management
1	A & N Islands	189	189
2	Andhra Pradesh	925	873
3	Arunachal Pradesh	56	34
4	Assam	69	12
5	Bihar	13	33
6	Chhattisgarh	2218	2562
7	D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu	16	14
8	Goa	0	0
9	Gujarat	1248	652
10	Haryana	531	498
11	Himachal Pradesh	763	736
12	Jammu & Kashmir	1	0
13	Jharkhand	258	276
14	Karnataka	4138	132
15	Kerala	533	520
16	Ladakh	0	0
17	Lakshadweep	0	0
18	Madhya Pradesh	2477	2331
19	Maharashtra	812	792
20	Manipur	5	5
21	Meghalaya	485	412
22	Mizoram	1	1
23	Nagaland	4	0
24	Odisha	1719	2025
25	Puducherry	46	1
26	Punjab	171	392
27	Rajasthan	285	855
28	Sikkim	11	11
29	Tamil Nadu	11227	162
30	Telangana	14183	4455
31	Tripura	0	0
32	Uttar Pradesh	1868	1804
33	Uttarakhand	2081	1956
34	West Bengal	14	1
Total		46347	21734

1.91 Further, the Department enumerated the various activities/works being undertaken under Solid Liquid Waste Management, which are as under:-

“The following activities related to SLWM are allowed under SBM(G):

- *Collection, segregation and storage units for solid wastes*
- *Construction of compost pits or bio-gas plants for managing bio-degradable wastes*
- *Construction of community soak pits/leach pits or larger interventions such as Waste Stabilization Ponds/DEWATS etc. for Grey Water Management*
- *Setting up of Plastic Waste Management Units/Material Recovery Centres at block/district level for managing non-biodegradable wastes*
- *Faecal Sludge Management through co-treatment or trenching or planted and unplanted drying beds.”*

(viii) Monitoring mechanism- Social Audit

1.92 As per mission guidelines, Social Audit meetings will be held in each Gram Panchayat once in six months. The GPs will organise and assist in organizing Social Audits of the programme. The District and the Block shall be responsible to ensure that this schedule is adhered to. Manual on social Audit issued from time to time by the Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation may be referred to for use of social audit for community engagement and monitoring under SBM (G).

1.93 On the above issue, when asked have all the Gram Panchayats in the country conducted social audit meetings, the Department informed as under:-

“DDWS shared a social audit manual with the States detailing, in a simplified manner, about how social audit needs to be conducted. The workshop on social audit was also organized to provide an opportunity for all States to learn from experience of States which have conducted social audit and augment community led monitoring in SBM. Some States namely Manipur, Meghalaya, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh have informed that social audit have been conducted in some villages in these States.

V. Work done in the Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) Villages

1.94 When asked about steps being taken by the Department to ensure the speedy implementation of both the flagship schemes in the villages adopted by Hon'ble Members of Parliament (MPs), the Department informed the work done in the SAGY villages, which are as under:-

“SBM(G): All the villages (including SAGY villages) of the country had declared themselves ODF as on 2.10.2019. Having achieved the outcome of ODF, SBM(G) Phase-II was launched w.e.f. 2020-21 with the focus on sustainability of ODF status and to cover all the villages with Solid and Liquid Waste Management arrangements by 2024-25 i.e. transforming the villages from ODF to ODF plus. Under SBM(G) Phase-II, all the States/UTs have been advised to prioritize the SAGY villages for saturating the sanitation needs in those villages.

As per the data reported by the States on online IMIS of SBM(G), 12.92 lakhs IHHLs and 3000 CSCs have been constructed in SAGY villages and 471 villages have already been covered with SLWM.

***JJM:** Considering the role that the Hon'ble Members of Parliament/ elected representatives can play in mobilizing the community and empowering them, thereby making this mission a 'Jan Andolan', provisions have been made for their participation in for the implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission. Thus, to ensure active participation of Hon'ble MPs in the planning and implementation of centrally sponsored 'Jal Jeevan Mission', detailed advisory has also been issued to all States/ UTs on 29th January, 2021. The advisory is placed at website of the Department @<https://jalshakti-ddws.gov.in>. Hon'ble Union Minister, Jal Shakti has also requested the Hon'ble Members of Parliament to help in making Jal Jeevan Mission, a 'Jan Andolan', thus helping in making water everyone's business. This will help in ensuring public participation and in providing assured piped water supply to every rural home in adequate quantity of prescribed quality on regular and long-term basis. Reminders on the subject have also been issued to all State/ UTs from time to time.*

As on 09.02.2022, out of 30.43 lakh rural households in SAGY villages, 16.19 lakh (53.22%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes.

PART-II

OBSERVATIONS/ RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

Analysis of Budgetary provision of Jal Jeevan Mission

The Committee note that Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) was announced in August, 2019 to enable every rural household to have assured and clean water supply through Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs) by 2024, which is being implemented in the States/UTs in a Mission Mode. As on date, out of 19.18 crore, 8.96 crore(46.48 %) rural households have access to clean potable water supply at their homes. The Committee are happy to note that the State Governments/Union Territories of Haryana, Telangana, Goa, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, D & N Haveli and Puducherry have achieved cent percent target of providing tap water connections to households. The Committee also appreciate that States like Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Gujarat which have achieved more than 90% household coverage and are expected to achieve cent percent coverage very soon. The Committee, however, express concern over the plight of bigger States like Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu which are providing below 40% FHTCs to their households. The Committee, therefore, desire that the Department should impress upon these State Governments to take appropriate steps for providing tap water connections to all the households in keeping with the target year fixed.

2.2 The Committee further observe that as against the demand of Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation for allocation of an amount of Rs. 91,258 crore, Rs. 60,000 crore only has been allocated for the year 2022-23. Keeping in view the fact that around 53.52% of rural households still require Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs) in different States/UTs, allocations under JJM for the year 2022-23 seems to be inadequate as the budgetary support provided is short by Rs. 31,258 crore against the initial demand. The Committee, therefore, urge the Department to strive to utilize the allocated funds at the earliest so that they have sufficient justification to ask for additional funds at the RE stage.

(Recommendation Sl.No.1)

Under-utilization of funds under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)

2.3 The Committee note that during the fiscal year 2021-22, under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), Rs. 50,011/- crore was allocated at BE stage which was reduced to Rs. 45,011/- crore at RE stage, while the actual expenditure incurred was only Rs.28,238/- crore. While analyzing State wise financial performance, the Committee find that only three States namely Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Meghalaya have utilized cent per cent of Central allocation of funds, while 11 States namely Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Sikkim, Nagaland, Assam, Odisha, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh and Mizoram have utilized only 50% to 75%. Further, the Committee are surprised to note that bigger States like Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu have utilized below 25 % of Central allocation. The Committee are dismayed to note the under-utilization of funds which clearly indicate lack of financial prudence and fiscal discipline, thus, adversely affecting the implementation and monitoring of the programme as a whole. This undoubtedly deprive the targeted beneficiaries' access to safe and clean potable water at their homes. The Committee, therefore, taking into consideration such dismal performance pertaining to the fund utilization, urge the Department to initiate suitable corrective measures during the current financial year to achieve a better performance under the scheme and apprise the Committee of the action taken in this regard.

(Recommendation SI.No.2)

Early finalization of Annual Action Plans (AAPs) under JJM

2.4 The Committee note that as per the JJM guidelines, the States/UTs have to finalize their Annual Action Plans by April-May every year. Thereafter, funds are released from time to time throughout the year and regular field visits and review meetings are held to ensure implementation of these Annual Action Plans to achieve the goal of Jal Jeevan Mission. The Committee note that the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) has entered third year of its implementation of providing Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs) by 2024 across the country in entirety. The Committee are of the considered view that since Annual Action Plan are an yearly exercise they should be completed well in time without any delay for enabling better utilization of funds and implementation of works/ programmes as per the timelines fixed. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Department to ensure early finalization of Annual Action Plans by all States preferably by March end of every year, so as to ensure completion of works within the timelines fixed.

(Recommendation SI.No.3)

Village Action Plan (VAPs) and Village Water & Sanitation Committees (VWSCs)

2.5 The Committee observe that under JJM Village Panchayat or the Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWSCs) is an integral partner in the planning process. The plan prepared by the Village, which is generally known as Village Action Plan (VAP), is based on the participatory approach. The aggregation of VAPs is done at the district level, and a District Action Plan is prepared and these in turn are again aggregated at the State level. The multi-villages schemes are being designed and planned at the State level in consultation with the villages. Similarly, Gram Panchayat or its sub-committee/user group i.e. Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWSC)/Pani Samiti, has been empowered to plan, implement, manage, operate and maintain village water supply system. As reported by the Department, the Committee note that there are 6,04,631 lakh rural villages in the country, out of which 4,68,366 lakh (77%) of rural villages have constituted VWSC and 3,79,280 lakh (62%) rural villages have prepared Village Action Plans as on 09.02.2022. The Committee express their concern that very poor progress has been made by some States like Madhya Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Odissa, Telangana & West Bengal in preparing/setting up VAPs/VWSCs. The Committee are of considered view that the preparation/ constitution of VAPs and VWSCs is very important and, untill and unless, these are completed/set up and made functional across the country, the target may not be achieved within the deadline. Further, VAPs and VWSCs play very important role in monitoring and implementation of the scheme and are crucial link in the success of Jal Jeevan Mission. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Department to take up the matter seriously and chalk out a time bound plan in consultation with States/Union Territories for constitution/preparation of VWSCs and VAPs at the earliest and also apprise the Committee of the steps taken in this regard.

(Recommendation Sl.No.4)

Waiving off of user charges form the local communities

2.6 The Committee note that under extant guidelines of the JJM, 5 % contribution has to be made by local communities towards the capital cost in cash and or in kind or labour in hilly/forested areas, NE/Himalayan States & villages having more than 50% SCs or STs population and 10 % of the capital cost in case of other villages, for in-village piped water supply infrastructure and related resources development to be implemented by Gram Panchayat and or VWSCs/Paani Samiti/User Group etc. Further willingness of the community contribution from at least 80 % of the household is pre-requisite for taking up water supply scheme. However, the GPs and/ or its sub committees may consider exempting individual contribution from poor, infirm, divyangjan or widow with no source of steady income. In this regard, the Committee observe that in the erstwhile National Rural Drinking Water programme there was no such stipulation of mandatory community contributions towards the capital cost. The Committee are of the considered view that since providing water to rural population is not only a basic necessity but also an integral function of a Welfare State, like India, any mandatory contribution by community would perhaps undermine the efforts for realization of the goal of providing water connection to every household. Further, considering the poor economic conditions of the rural masses, the Committee recommend that the Department should seriously consider waiving off the community contribution towards the capital cost of water supply infrastructure and related source development. The Committee would like to be apprised of the steps/initiative taken by the Department in this regard.

(Recommendation Sl.No.5)

Coverage of Aspirational/JE/AES affected District

2.7 The Committee note that 117 districts with low Human Development Indices (HDIs) have been identified as Aspirational Districts by the NITI Aayog. As per the data furnished by the Department, only 39.78 % of the households in 117 Aspirational Districts have tap water connections. While States like Haryana, Telangana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Bihar and Sikkim have covered more than 85 % of their household in the Aspirational districts with the tap connections, States like Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Uttrakhand, Kerala and Assam have less than 30 % household coverage. The Committee also observe that 61 districts of the 5 States namely, Assam, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are affected with Japanese Encephalitis/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (JE/AES), which is a serious health hazard which mostly affects children and young adults which can lead to severe morbidity and mortality. So far, only 40.43 % households are provided with tap water connections in these JE/AES districts. Thus, there is undoubtedly urgent requirement of covering more households in the Aspirational/JE-AES districts under the ambit of clean water supply. The ‘need of the hour’ is to bridge the gap in supply of safe drinking water in the lagging Aspirational/JE-AES districts, and bring them at par with the other districts of the Country in terms of availability of safe drinking water. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Department to chalk out a time bound action plan in cooperation with respective State Governments for coverage of all targeted Aspirational districts and JE/AES districts with tap water connections.

(Recommendation Sl.No.6)

Non-completion of road repair works after laying of pipelines under JJM

2.8 The Committee are happy to note that the laying of pipelines under Jal Jeevan Mission (Gramin) is undertaken at a massive scale throughout the country for providing safe and clean drinking water to the rural masses. However, the Committee note with concern that in several States after laying water pipelines, the damaged roads are not rehabilitated or repaired due to the negligence and callousness on the part of the concerned authorities. The damaged roads are often filled with soil or kept open instead of bringing them back to their original form. This not only gives shabby look but also lead to obstacles/hassles to the commuters. The villagers face a number of hardships ranging from day to day commutation to potential danger of accidents, particularly at night. The Committee, therefore, urge upon the Department to look into the matter seriously and issue advisories to the States / authorities concerned to ensure that the damaged roads get repaired promptly soon after laying of the pipelines by the contractor/implementing agencies.

(Recommendation Sl.No.7)

Rural areas with contaminated water supply

2.9 The Committee note that there are still 35370 rural habitations in the country which are affected with water contamination. Out of these, 1792 habitations are affected with arsenic, 2064 with Fluoride, 20185 with Iron, 10356 with Salinity, 765 with Nitrate and 208 with Heavy Metals. The data provided by the Department reveal that out of 35,370 quality affected habitations, only 2017 habitations have been covered with Community Water Purification Plants (CWPPs), which is less than 6 % of the total quality affected habitations. This reflects a very sorry state of affairs and people of these areas are constrained to drink contaminated water which are harmful to their mental and physical health. The Committee are also not satisfied with the progress of setting up of CWPPs as it is moving at a snail's pace in all quality affected habitations, though there is sizeable reduction in CWPPs from 32,271 (as on 24.02.21) to 26,198 (as on 21.02.22). Thus, there is an urgent need to speed up the implementation of the scheme and ensure timely setting up of CWPPs in all the contamination affected areas till piped water supply reaches every rural household/habitations. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend that the Department should prepare an emergent plan in consultation with the State Governments to set up CWPPs in all the areas within the stipulated time frame. Till such time, all such habitants are brought under CWPPs coverage, potable water may be provided through mobile water vans/tankers carrying safe and clean drinking water or small water purification dispensers be installed at designated places.

(Recommendation Sl.No.8)

Water Quality Testing Laboratories

2.10 The Committee note that the water testing laboratories play pivotal role in assisting and facilitating States/UTs in proper monitoring of supply of quality drinking water to the households besides enabling upgrading & improving the functioning and strengthening of the drinking water supply plants. As reported by the Department, as of now, there are 2021 drinking water quality testing laboratories at different levels i.e. 28 at State Level, 659 at District Level, 89 at Block level, 1181 at Sub-Divisional Level and 64 Mobile Laboratories. However, while scrutinizing the data, the Committee noticed that the number of water testing laboratories have got reduced by more than 10 % during the last two years. The Committee are perturbed to note that in only six States in the entire country namely Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Tripura water quality testing laboratories have been set up at Block Level. The Committee, in their successive Reports have stressed the need for having more and more water testing laboratories to provide quality potable water to the rural populace. However, the Committee are aghast to note that instead of increasing, the number of water testing laboratories being set up are decreasing over the last two years. The Committee are unable to comprehend the reason behind the reduction in testing laboratories, when the issue of contamination of water is rising as it indirectly affects the rural economic growth of the country. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend for increasing the water quality testing laboratories across the country on war footing by addressing the issue with utmost alacrity.

(Recommendation SI.No. 9)

NABL Accredited Laboratories

2.11 The Committee also note that there is considerable increase in the number of the National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) accredited water quality laboratories in the country. There are at present 444 NABL accredited water quality labs in the country in comparison to 70 in the last year. Data furnished by the Department reveals that the States like Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Rajasthan have more than 50 % of their laboratories, NABL accredited. However, a few big States like Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Uttrakhand and Tamil Nadu are still having less than 10 % of their total laboratories accredited under NABL. While appreciating the efforts made by the Department for NABL accreditation, the Committee feel that there is still lot more to be done in this direction. The Committee, therefore strongly feel the necessity of getting all the water quality testing labs in the country accredited from NABL. They urge upon the Department to expedite the accreditation process of all the labs on priority basis, within a definite time period.

(Recommendation SI.No. 10)

Social Audit System

2.12 The Committee feel that any mechanism which ensures proper monitoring and increasing the transparency at the ground level regarding the functioning of the SBM (G) need to be encouraged and implemented earnestly. In this regard, the Committee note that as per guidelines, Social Audit meetings are to be held in each Gram Panchayat, once in six months. The GPs will assist in organizing Social Audits of the programme and the Districts and Blocks shall be responsible to ensure the adherence to this schedule. The Committee are apprised that the Manual on Social Audit, issued from time to time, has to be referred while conducting social audit under SBM (G). Further, the Committee have also been apprised that few States like Manipur, Meghalaya, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh have conducted social audit in some villages. However, the Department have not furnished the details as also the reasons for non-conducting the Social Audit in 'letter and spirit' by other States. The Committee are of the considered view that such non compliance with the guidelines for conducting of social audit once every six months is tantamount to a blatant disregard to an important aspect of the Scheme which is meant for bringing transparency and accountability. Hence, the Committee recommend that it is high time that a regular and periodic social audit system should be effectively put in place in all the Gram Panchayat level and its findings be brought regularly in the public domain for better transparency and credibility of the scheme. The Committee strongly urge the Department to issue necessary advisory to all States/UTs to conduct social audit at regular intervals for ensuring that there is effective implementation of the flagship programme in rural areas.

(Recommendation Sl.No. 11)

Third Party Inspection

2.13 The Committee note that under the JJM, the State Water & Sanitation Missions (SWSMs) have empanelled third party verification agencies to check the quality of work executed by the Implementing Agencies. From the data furnished by the Department, the Committee are surprised to note that 14 States/Union Territories have not reported the details of the empanelment of the third party inspection agencies. Moreover, the numbers of Inspecting Agencies engaged by the States are abysmally very low in comparison to the size of the States. The Committee, therefore, urge the Department to direct the States/UTs to empanel more and more third party inspecting agencies, so as to ascertain the veracity of works executed by the agencies. The Committee would also like to be apprised of the reasons for non-reporting of data by States/UTs in this regard.

(Recommendation SI.No. 12)

Issue of contamination of water in Ganganagar district, Rajasthan

2.14 Contamination of water is a serious issue as it is directly related to the health of the people. The problem is extremely alarming as the number of cases of cancer in certain areas is rising alarmingly. The Committee in their earlier Reports also underlined the issue of water contamination especially in Ganganagar district of Rajasthan and its adjoining areas and urged upon the Department to take up the matter with the State Government of Rajasthan to prepare a time bound action plan for installing water purification plants on priority basis to ensure supply of clean and potable drinking water in the rural habitations. However, the Committee are concerned to note that no tangible progress has been made in this direction to mitigate the suffering of the affected people in the Ganganagar district. The Committee, therefore, reiterate that the Department should take up the matter at the highest level with the Government of Rajasthan, so that inhabitants of Ganganagar district are provided with clean drinking water at the earliest.

(Recommendation SI.No. 13)

Under-utilization of funds under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM-G)

2.15 The Committee are concerned to note that there is continuous decline in the trend of allocation of funds for Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin (SBM-G) at RE stage during the last three years. For the fiscal year 2021-22, Rs. 9994.10 crore was allocated at BE stage which was reduced to Rs. 6000/- crore at RE stage, while the Department has been able to release a sum of Rs. 2100/- crore only to States/UTs. The Department has stated that funds are released to the States based on their demands, availability of funds and performance of States, however, due to Covid-19, the States have not been able to utilize the funds as per the estimated targets during the current financial year. The Committee are of the view that consistent reduction of allocations at RE stage and under-utilization of funds reflects lack of financial prudence and planning, besides slacking in expenditure management on the part of Department. Taking a serious view on recurrent reduction / under-utilization of funds, the Committee desire that the Department should make concerted efforts in close coordination and cooperation with States and implementing agencies to fully utilize the allocated funds so as to minimize the scope of reduction of allocation at RE stage, so that the targets under the mission are fully achieved.

(Recommendation SI.No. 14)

Increase in unit assistance under SBM (G)

2.16 The Committee note that at present financial incentive of Rs. 12,000/- to BPL and identified Above Poverty Line households, under SBM (G), are being provided for construction of toilets. The Committee are of the considered opinion that the existing per unit assistance is grossly insufficient and nowhere near to the actual cost of construction of toilets even if a beneficiary puts his own labour. The Committee are of the opinion that the incentive be enhanced commensurately keeping in view the rising cost of the construction material of the toilets. They, therefore, strongly recommend the Department to consider the feasibility of enhancing the per unit assistance for toilets, from the existing rate of Rs. 12,000/- to Rs. 20,000/- for BPL and identified APL households in rural areas.

(Recommendation SI.No. 15)

Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM)

2.17 The Committee note that Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) is one of the key components of the SBM(G) Phase-II in creating clean villages. Under the scheme, it is incumbent on the States to promote Information, Education and Communication (IEC) interventions for SLWM so as to motivate Community/Gram Panchayats demand such a system. States must also provide capacity building to equip Panchayats to operate and maintain the system. The Committee note that as per Annual Implementation Plan (AIP), during the year 2021-22, against the target of covering 2,07,945 villages with infrastructure for Solid Waste Management (SWM), only 46,347 villages could be covered with SWM infrastructure. Similarly, a target of 1,82,517 villages to be covered with Liquid Waste Management was set but only 21,734 villages were covered with LWM infrastructure. The Department informed the Committee that the projected targets could not be accomplished due to complexity involved in taking up SLWM activities. The Committee would like to be informed about the complexities involved in executing the SLWM activities in rural villages and remedial measures taken by the Department to remove the bottlenecks in carrying out the SLWM works so that the target set under the scheme are achieved.

2.18 The Committee also urge upon the Department to launch workshops/ awareness campaigns throughout the year so as to motivate people to demand for creation of SLWM infrastructure in their villages as it is directly related to the hygiene / health of the rural masses besides the potential to create huge job opportunities

(Recommendation Sl.No. 16)

Implementation of schemes in Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) villages

2.19 The Committee observe that Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) was launched on October, 2014 in which all Members of Parliaments (MPs) have to adopt one village in a year with the aim of making it as 'Adarsh Grams'. Accordingly, the Government have urged the State Governments to accord top priority to the SAGY villages in speedy implementation of the various on-going schemes. The Committee express their serious concern over the sorry state of affairs in the villages adopted under SAGY as no priority has been given for the SAGY villages in the implementation of developmental schemes, especially Jal

Jeevan Mission and Swachh Bharat Mission and as a result, the promised holistic development of the villages under SAGY is not taking place. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend the Department to ensure implementation of both the flagship schemes of the Department in the SAGY villages on top priority basis and also issue necessary direction to the States in this regard. The action taken in this regard may be apprised to them within three months of the presentation of the Report.

(Recommendation Sl.No. 17)

Information and Increased Participation of MPs

2.20 It has been brought to the notice of the Committee that the Members of Parliament of the concerned districts are not being involved by the respective States at the time of laying of foundation/inauguration of the drinking water works / schemes in their Parliamentary Constituencies. Besides, Members of Parliament are not taken on board or informed as and when nodal officers from Centre/State conduct inspection /meeting with the scheme implementing authorities. Since, Members of Parliament have ear to the ground and are aware of the problems / issues faced by the people at village level, as they have vast repertoire of experience, they should be involved at every stage of implementation of the schemes particularly JJM & SBM(G). The Committee while taking a serious view of the non intimation of information regarding inspection of central / State teams and non involvement of Members in stone laying/inauguration of works taken up in their constituencies, strongly recommend the Department to frame guidelines/ instructions, on the lines of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), whereby the Member of Parliament of a constituency is invited at the programme of laying the foundation stone of the new works/projects. The Committee also desire that the MPs are invariably informed well in time regarding the inspections/meetings conducted to review the implementation of schemes in their district, for their valuable contribution.

(Recommendation Sl.No. 18)

NEW DELHI
15 March, 2022
24 Phalgun, 1943 (Saka)

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

**MINUTES OF THE SIXTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER
RESOURCES (2021-22) HELD ON MONDAY, 21 FEBRUARY 2022**

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

PRESENT

Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal – Chairperson

MEMBERS**LOK SABHA**

2. Shri Vijay Baghel
3. Shri Bhagirath Chaudhary
4. Shri Guman Singh Damor
5. Dr. Heena Vijaykumar Gavit
6. Dr. K. Jayakumar
7. Shri Kuruva Gorantla Madhav
8. Shri Nihalchand Chauhan
9. Shri Chandan Singh
10. Shri D. K. Suresh

RAJYA SABHA

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

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|------------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. | Shri M. K. Madhusudhan | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Shri Khakhai Zou | - | Director |
| 3. | Shri R.C. Sharma | - | Additional Director |

WITNESSES**Ministry of Jal Shakti-Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation**

- | | | |
|----|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. | Ms. Vini Mahajan | Secretary |
| 2. | Shri Arun Baroka | Additional Secretary |
| 3. | Shri Samir Kumar | Joint Secretary |
| 4. | Shri Manoj Sethi | JS & FA |
| 5. | Shri Pradeep Singh | Director |
| 6. | Shri P. Viswakannan | Director |
| 7. | Shri Yugal Kishore Joshi | 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 (2022-23).

[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 drew their attention to 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 2022-23. Thereafter, the representatives of the Department highlighted the salient features of both the flagship 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 (2022-23) 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 for the year 2022-23.
- (ii) Water availability / sustainability of water sources.
- (iii) Issue pertaining to constitution/preparation of Village Action Plans (VAPs) and Village Water & Sanitation Committees (VWSCs)
- (iv) Issue of community contribution of 5 - 10 % of the capital cost towards water supply infrastructure and related source development.
- (v) Coverage of Aspirational/JE/AES affected districts.
- (vi) Water Quality related issues and need for strengthening water Quality Testing Laboratories.
- (vii) Issue of Arsenic & Fluoride affected areas in Rajasthan.
- (viii) Training of grass root workers at Gram Panchayat level.
- (ix) Executing the Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) activities in villages.
- (x) Disposal of grey-water waste in villages for 'Swachhta'.
- (xi) Strengthening of Monitoring mechanism.
- (xii) Prioritized implementation of both the schemes of the Department in SAGY villages.
- (xiii) Information and increased participation of MPs.

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 within a week time.

[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 (2021-22) HELD ON TUESDAY, 15 MARCH 2022**

The Committee sat from 1430 hours to 1500 hours in Committee Room 'B',–Ground Floor, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal – Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Bhagirath Choudhary
3. Dr. Heena Vijaykumar Gavit
4. Dr. K. Jayakumar
5. Shri Dhanush M. Kumar
6. Shri Kuruva Gorantla Madhav
7. Shri Nihalchand
8. Shri Hasmukhbhai Somabhai Patel
9. Shri Sanjay Kaka Patil
10. Shri P. Ravindhranath
11. Smt. Agatha K. Sangma
12. Shri Pratap Chandra Sarangi

RAJYA SABHA

13. Shri Harshvardhan Singh Dungarpur
14. Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena
15. Shri Pradeep Tamta

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. | Shri M.K. Madhusudhan | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Shri Khakhai Zou | - | Director |
| 3. | Shri R.C. Sharma | - | Additional Director |

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee. Thereafter, the Committee took up for consideration (i) Draft Report on Demands for Grants (2022-23) of the Ministry of Jal Shakti (Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation); and (ii) Draft Report on Demands for Grants (2022-23) of the Ministry of Jal Shakti (Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation). After due deliberation, the Committee adopted the aforesaid draft Reports, without any modification.

3. 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
