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**STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES
(2022-23)**

SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA

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

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2023-24)

TWENTY FIRST REPORT



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

March, 2023 / Phalguna, 1944 (Saka)

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DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION

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(2023-24)

Presented to Lok Sabha on 20.03.2023
Laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 17.03.2023



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

March, 2023 / Phalguna, 1944 (Saka)

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**COMPOSITON OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES
(2022-23)**

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1. Shri Chander Mohan - Joint Secretary
2. Shri Ajay Kumar Sood - Director
2. Shri Ram Lal Yadav - Additional Director
3. Smt. Shanta B. Datta - Under Secretary

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson, Standing Committee on Water Resources (2022-23) having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present the Twenty First Report on Demands for Grants (2023-24) of the Ministry of Jal Shakti - Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

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

3. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Jal Shakti - Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation on 20.2.2023.

4. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their sitting held on 14.3.2023.

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

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

NEW DELHI
14 March, 2023
23 Phalgun, 1944(Saka)

Shri Parbatbhai Savabhai Patel
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Water Resources

ABBREVIATIONS

AAP	:	Annual Action Plan
AES	:	Acute Encephalities Syndrome
AIP	:	Annual Implementation Plan
APL	:	Above Poverty Line
BE	:	Budget Estimate
BPL	:	Below Poverty Line
CSCs	:	Community Sanitary Complexes
CSR	:	Corporate Social Responsibility
CWPPs	:	Community Water Purification Plants
DDWS	:	Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation
DEWATS	:	Decentralized. Wastewater Treatment Systems
D MDF	:	District Mineral Development Fund
DPMUs	:	District Programme Management Units
DPRs	:	Detailed Project Reports
DWSM	:	District Water and Sanitation Mission
EBR	:	Extra Budget Resource
EFC	:	Expenditure Finance Committee
FHTC	:	Functional Household Tap Connection
FTKs	:	Field Test Kits
GBS	:	Gross Budgetary Support
GOBARdhan	:	Galvanizing Organic Bio-Agro Resources - DHAN
GP	:	Gram Panchayat
GPDP	:	Gram Panchayat Development Plan
GWM	:	Grey Water Management
IEC	:	Information, Education and Communication
IHHLs	:	Individual Household Latrines

IMIS	:	Integrated Management Information System
ISA	:	Implementation Support Agencies
JE	:	Japanese Encephalities
JJM	:	Jal Jeevan Mission
LWM	:	Liquid Waste Management
MTs	:	Master Trainers
MGNREGS	:	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MoEF&CC	:	Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change
MoRTH	:	Ministry of Road, Transport and Highways
MPLAD/MLAL AD	:	Members of Parliament Local Area Development/ Members of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development
MVS	:	Multi Village System
NABL	:	National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories
NCEF	:	National Clean Energy Fund
NGO	:	Non Government Organisation
NHAI	:	National Highways Authority of India
NJJM	:	National Jal Jeevan Mission
NITI	:	National Institution for Transforming India
NRDWP	:	National Rural Drinking Water Programme
NWEs	:	National WASH Experts
NWQSM	:	National Water Quality Sub Mission
ODF	:	Open Defecation Free
O&M	:	Operation & Maintenance
PFMS	:	Public Financial Management System
PRIs	:	Panchayati Raj Institutions
PWMU	:	Plastic Waste Management Unit

PWS	:	Piped Water Supply
RE	:	Revised Estimate
RLBs	:	Rural Local Bodies
SAGY	:	Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana
SBM(G)	:	Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen)
SFC	:	Source Finding Committee
SLSSC	:	State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee
SLWM	:	Solid and Liquid Waste Management
SNA	:	Single Nodal Agency
SPCBs	:	State Pollution Control Boards
SPMUs	:	State Programme Management Units
SVS	:	Single Village Scheme
SWM	:	Solid Waste Management
SWSM	:	State Water and Sanitation Mission
VWSC	:	Village Water Sanitation Committee
WASH	:	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WQM&S	:	Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance

REPORT
PART I
NARRATION ANALYSIS

I. Introductory

The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation in the Ministry of Jal Shakti is the Nodal Department for overall policy formation, planning, financing and coordination of two flagship Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Government of India, namely, the Swachh Bharat Mission – Grameen (SBM-G) for rural sanitation and the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) for rural drinking water supply.

1.2 Both Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation are State subjects. Therefore, it is the States who plan, design, implement, operate & maintain rural water supply infrastructure. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing technical and financial assistance. Through the Centrally sponsored sanitation programmes, Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments to improve the rural drinking water supply and sanitation status in the States, by providing technical and financial support.

1.3 Every rural household has drinking water supply in adequate quantity of prescribed quality on a regular and long-term basis at affordable service delivery charges leading to improvement in the living standards of rural communities.

1.4 Having achieved the Open Defecation Free (ODF) status, the Government of India on 19th February, 2020 approved the continuation of SBM(G) as Phase-II up to 2024-25, with a focus on creating Open Defecation Free (ODF) Plus villages that include sustainability of ODF status and Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) in the rural areas of the country.

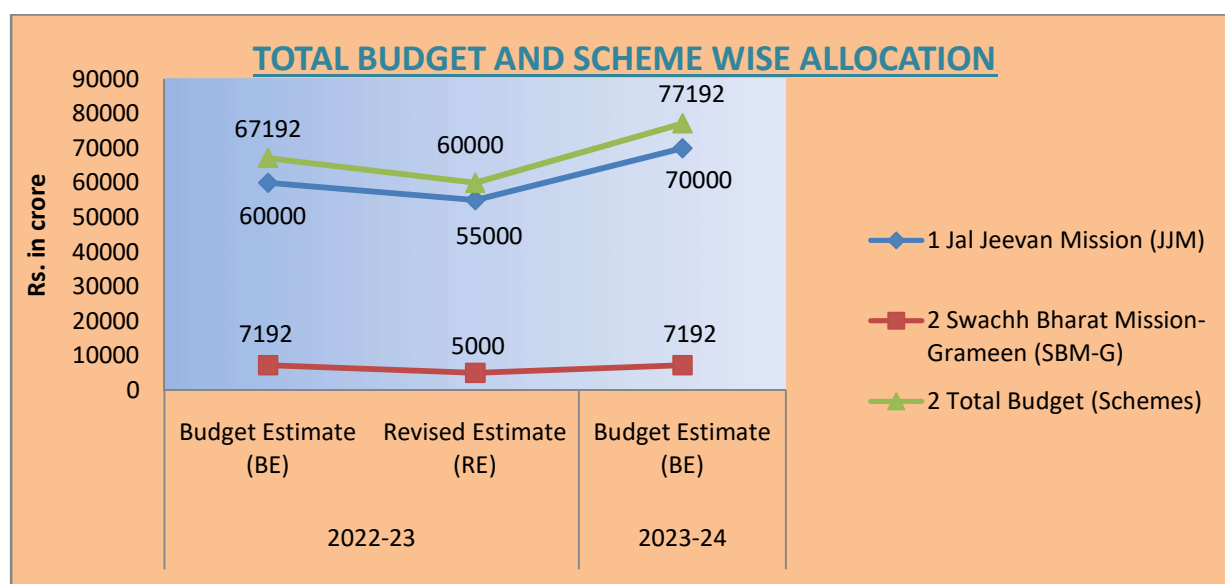
1.5 This Report aims at examining the Demands for Grants (No. 63) for the financial year 2023-24, raised by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation which was tabled in the House on 9 February, 2023.

II. Analysis of Demands for Grants

1.6 The Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation have been allocated Rs 77,223.00 Crore for the year 2023-24. This is an increase of Rs 10,001.88 Crore (14.88%) over the Budget Estimates of 2022-23 and Rs. 17,193.88 Crore (28.64%) over the Revised Estimate of 2022-23. The scheme-wise breakup of Budgetary Allocation for the fiscal year 2023-24 as compared to 2022-23 is given as under:-

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	2022-23		2023-24	% increase in 2023-24 over 2022-23 (BE)
		Budget Estimate (BE)	Revised Estimate (RE)	Budget Estimate (BE)	
1.	Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)	60,000.00	55,000.00	70,000.00	16.67 %
2.	Swachh Bharat Mission-Grameen (SBM-G)	7,192.00	5,000.00	7,192.00	0.00%
	Total Budget (Schemes)	67,192.00	60,000.00	77,192.00	14.83%
	Establishment expenditure of the Centre-Secretariat	29.12	29.12	31.00	6.46 %
	Grand Total (Scheme + Secretariat)	67,221.12	60,029.12	77,223.00	14.88 %

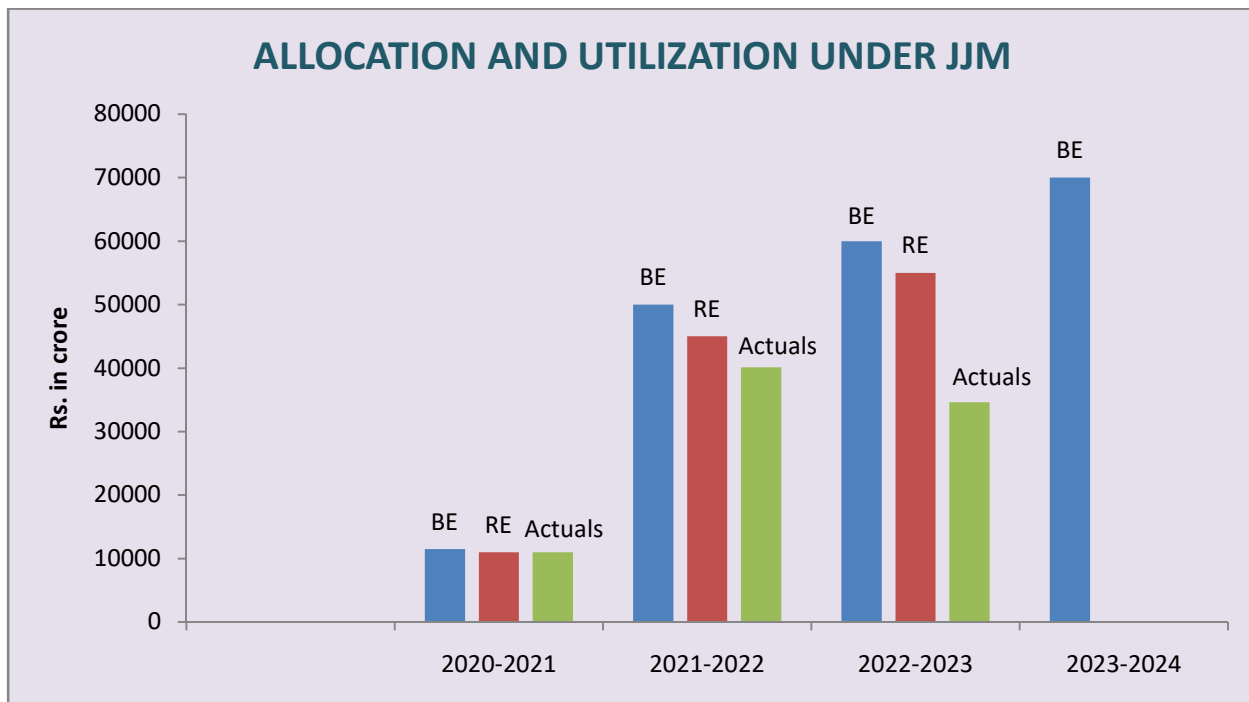


1.7 Allocation and expenditure in respect of Centrally sponsored schemes, viz. Jal Jeevan Mission and Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) as furnished by the Department is as under:

Jal Jeevan Mission (Amount in Rs. Crore)

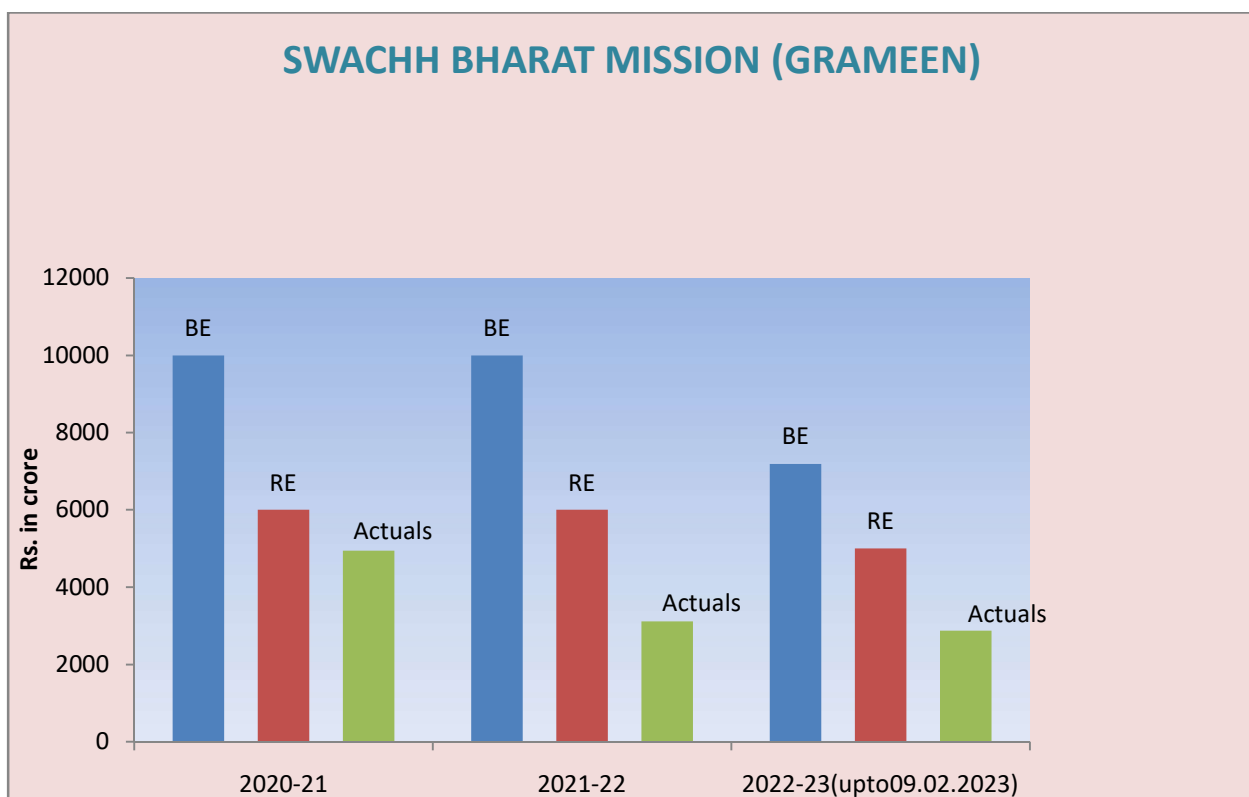
Year	BE	RE	% increase over previous year RE	Actual Expenditure
2020-2021	11,500.00	11,000.00	10%	10,999.94
2021-2022	50,011.00	45,011.00	309%	40,125.64
2022-2023	60,000.00	55,000.00	22%	34,628.52*
2023-2024	70,000.00	-	27%	-

* As on 13.02.2023



Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) (Rs. in Crore)

Financial Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Utilization
2020-21	9,994.10	6,000.00	4,947.92
2021-22	9,994.10	6,000.00	3,111.37
2022-23 (upto 09.02.2023)	7,192.00	5,000.00	2,876.72



1.8 Asked to furnish the detailed account of the progress made in drinking water and sanitation sector of the country during the last four years, the Department, in their written reply, informed as under:-

“Year-wise details of physical progress made under JJM are as follows:

Year	Cumulative Household coverage planned (in %)	Cumulative Achievements
15.08.2019	17	-
31.03.2020	21	20.98%
31.03.2021	34	37.65%
31.03.2022	54	48.39%
31.03.2023	74	*57.51%
31.03.2024	90	-
31.12.2024	100	-

*As on 13.02.2023

Long gestation period of Multi Village Schemes, water quality-affected drinking water source, nation-wide CoVID-19 pandemic and its associated restrictions of movement, etc. have affected the pace of implementation of the programme.

SBM(G) was launched with the aim to make the country ODF by providing access to toilets to rural communities. Under the programme, the quantitative targets were to construct Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) for household without toilets and Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs) for the households that do not have adequate space for construction of toilets, migrant and floating population and places of large congregation of people so that access to toilets can be provided to all the rural households. The qualitative indicator was achieving ODF by means of termination of faecal oral transmission through safe disposal of faecal matter and usage of toilets by the people.

Under Phase-II of SBM(G), being implemented from 2020-21 to 2024-25, which focuses on ODF sustainability and SLWM in the rural areas i.e. to make the villages ODF Plus, the quantitative indicators are to make arrangements for Solid Waste Management and Liquid Waste Management in the villages apart from construction of IHHLs and CSCs as per the demand. And the qualitative indicator is achieving ODF Plus status of the villages.

Under SBM(G), States/UTs submit their plans each year for various quantitative and qualitative indicators, in the form of the Annual Implementation Plan (AIP). The details regarding IHHLs and CSCs for the last five years and SLWM and ODF Plus villages for the last three years are given below:

Year	No. of IHHLs constructed	CSCs		
		Target	Progress reported	% of achievement
2018-19	2,35,15,140	68,625	12,344	17.99
2019-20	1,18,94,031	87,977	51,224	58.22

2020-21	47,43,410	1,31,782	1,00,704	76.42
2021-22	22,57,264	1,03,136	33,497	32.48
2022-23 (Upto 9.2.2023)	19,13,047	75,713	14,715	19.44

**For construction of IHHLs, demand driven approach has been adopted. Hence, no fixed annual target is set for IHHL. However, under SBM(G) Phase-II, demand of 30 lakhs new IHHLs per year has been estimated.*

Year	No. of villages covered with Solid Waste Management			No. of villages covered with Liquid Waste Management		
	Planned in AIP	Achievement	% achievement	Planned in AIP	Achievement	% achievement
2020-21	1,30,514	1,128	0.86	1,31,381	1,128	0.86
2021-22	2,07,945	58,837	28.29	1,82,517	35,718	19.57
2022-23	2,02,021	80,248	39.72	1,94,064	113,261	58.36
Total		1,40,213			1,50,107	

Year	No. of villages declared ODF Plus		
	Planned in AIP	Achievement	% achievement
2020-21	93,744	1,117	1.19
2021-22	1,76,675	46,381	26.25
2022-23	1,59,814	1,48,149	92.70
Total		1,95,647	

The targets mentioned in the AIP by the States is based on projection only, whereas, actual progress in respect of IHHLs, were based on the actual nos. of households demanded for incentive for construction of IHHL during that financial year and construction of CSCs were based on the actual need of it felt by the GPs and after ensuring its Operation and Maintenance (O&M). Progress under SLWM works was slow as the main focus during the initial years was on planning and further due to lack of technical knowhow at the initial stage. Prevalence of Covid-19 pandemic during 2020 and 2021 had also slowed down the pace of implementation at ground level. Now, the States/UTs have started gaining progress under the programme.”

III Scheme wise Analysis

1.9 The flagship schemes of Jal Jeevan Mission(JJM) and Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), implemented by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation is being discussed in detail in the subsequent paragraphs.

(A) Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)

1.10 Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) was announced in August, 2019 and is being implemented in partnership with States to make provision of tap water supply to every rural household in the country by 2024.

1.11 Under JJM, the focus is on 'service delivery' rather than mere water supply 'infrastructure development' which makes it distinct from earlier programmes. In view of this, JJM is being implemented as a demand-driven, decentralized, community-managed programme.

1.12 The broad objectives of Jal Jeevan Mission are:

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

1.13 JJM encompasses following sub components to achieve its objective of 'Har Ghar Jal':

- (i) Development of in-village piped water supply infrastructure.
- (ii) Development of reliable drinking water sources and augmentation of existing sources.
- (iii) Bulk water transfer, treatment plants and distribution network.
- (iv) Technological interventions for removal of contaminants.
- (v) Retrofitting of completed and ongoing schemes.
- (vi) Greywater management through convergence of resources from other schemes.

- (vii) Support activities such as capacity building, skilling etc.
- (viii) Water quality monitoring & surveillance activities; and
- (ix) any other unforeseen challenges/ issues emerging due to natural disasters/ calamities.

1.14 Elaborating the details of policy adopted for implementation of the water sector schemes in a sustainable way, the Department, in their written replies, stated as under:

“Drinking Water Supply being a State subject, it is the States who plan, design, implement, operate & maintain rural water supply infrastructure. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing technical and financial assistance.

To facilitate the expeditious and time-bound implementation of JJM in the States/ UTs, four-tier institutional mechanism has been set up at various levels viz. National Jal Jeevan Mission (NJJM) at national level, State Water and Sanitation Mission (SWSM) at State level, District Water and Sanitation Mission (DWSM) at district level and Gram Panchayat/ it’s sub-committee like Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWSC)/ Pani Samitis/ user group at village level.

Piped water supply (PWS) schemes are approved at the State level by the State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee (SLSSC), based on the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) prepared for the schemes, the recommendations of the Source Finding Committee (SFC) on the aspect of water source sufficiency and sustainability, and inputs from the NJJM. Provision for third party inspection of the assets created under JJM have been made to ensure quality of work undertaken.

Once 100% coverage is reported in a village, the Har Ghar Jal certification of the village is undertaken through a Gram Sabha organized for this purpose. A resolution and a video of the proceedings of the Gram Sabha are then uploaded on the JJM-IMIS to declare the village as “Har Ghar Jal”.

Further, under the Support fund component of JJM, upto 5% of the annual allocation to the State is earmarked inter alia for IEC activities, community mobilization, for skill development for masons, plumbers, electricians, motor mechanics, fitters etc. so that technical manpower is available at GP/ village level for implementation as well as operation & skilled maintenance.

For sustainable operation & maintenance of water supply schemes, provision has been made under JJM to reward/ incentivize the community in a phased-manner after the commissioning of the scheme to the tune of 10% of the capital expenditure on their respective in-village water supply scheme. This would serve as a ‘revolving fund’ to meet expenses on operation & maintenance of the scheme. Also, GP or its sub-committee is required to open an account to receive funds from different sources. The availability of financial resources and technical manpower at GP level will enable the GPs to function as a utility to provide drinking water supply services.

Further, 15th Finance Commission has allocated tied grants to Rural Local Bodies/ PRIs for water supply & sanitation, which will help in regular operation & maintenance.”

(i) Challenges/ constraints faced in implementation of JJM

1.15 On being asked about the specific challenges/ constraints which are slowing down the pace of implementation of the programme, the Department, in their written reply, stated as under:

“Apart from nation-wide CoVID-19 pandemic and its associated restrictions on movement, State Governments, during implementation of the programme, have inter-alia indicated bottlenecks like uneven geographical terrain, scattered rural habitations,

adverse climatic conditions, delay in obtaining statutory/ other clearances, etc., thereby delaying the implementation and fund utilization under the programme. Availability of Central funds is not a constraint. However, delays in release of matching State share lead to delay in utilization of funds.”

1.16 Further asked about the measures taken to address the challenges/ constraints, the Department, in their written reply, stated as under:

“To address the challenges holistically and overcome these, Government of India has taken a number of steps and launched various schemes/ programmes, inter alia including

- i.) Nomination of a nodal officer in the Department for coordinating with Central nodal Ministries/ Departments/ agencies viz. M/o EF&CC, M/o RTH, NHAI, M/o Railways etc to facilitate the States in obtaining Statutory/ other clearances. Further, regular review meetings are also being taken up with these central agencies and States level officers by Secretary, DDWS.*
- ii.) Implementation of Special Assistance to States for Capital Expenditure through M/o Finance wherein financial assistance as 50-year interest free loan for capital investment projects is extended to the States for providing matching State-share for centrally sponsored programme of JJM.*
- iii.) Central funds are promptly being released as soon as the conditionalities for releases are met by any State/UT.*
- iv.) State Programme Management Units (SPMUs) and District Programme Management Units (DPMUs) have been set up to bridge the gap in availability of technical skill sets and of HR for programme management.*
- v.) A network of Civil Society Organizations working in the water sector, the Rural WASH Partner Forum, has been set up to extend support to States for time bound implementation.*
The Jal Jeevan Survekshan 2023, a year-round programme, has been launched to focus on implementation and foster a spirit of healthy competition among States and districts.”

(ii) Financial vis-a-vis Physical performance

1.17 An amount of Rs. 70,000 Crore has been allocated under JJM during the fiscal year 2023-24. This is an increase of Rs 10,000 Crore (16.66%) over the Budget Estimate of 2022-23 and Rs. 15,000 Crore (27.27%) over the Revised Estimate of 2022-23.

1.18 The amount earmarked, allocated/ released, expenditure incurred and achievement against the physical and financial targets fixed for various activities under JJM during the last five years are as under:

<i>Rs. in Crore</i>						
Year	Budget Estimate (BE)	Revised Estimate (BE)	Release	Actual Expenditure	Targets (No. of Habitations)	Achievements (No. of Habitations)
2018-19	7,000.00	5,500.00	5,466.24	5,484.34	61,273	67,804
					No. of households provided with tap water connection*	
2019-20	10,000.66	10,000.66	9,951.81	10,000.44	82.62 lakh	

2020-21	11,500.00	11,000.00	10,917.86	10,999.94	322.61 lakh
2021-22	50,011.00	45,011.00	40,009.77	40,030.81	196.72 lakh
2022-23	60,000.00	55,000.00	30,610.97	30,644.97	171.35 lakh
2023-24	70,000.00		--	--	--

* JJM launched and targets have been shifted from habitations to household tap connections.

1.19 When asked to furnish the reasons for huge difference in amount allocated and released in the year 2022-23, the Department, in their written replies, informed the following:

“As on 13.02.2023, out of Rs. 55,000 Cr., an amount of Rs. 34,628.52 Cr. (63%) has been utilized by way of releases to the eligible States in 2022-23. The Department shall be able to release the full amount of funds for which the States/UTs become eligible in 2022-23.”

1.20 In reply to a specific query that whether the current allocation is sufficient to meet the requirement of the Department during the fiscal year 2023-24, the Department informed that against the demand of allocation for an amount of Rs. 87,525.70 Crore, an amount of Rs. 70,000 Crore has been allocated under JJM at BE stage for 2023-24.

1.21 Keeping in view the amount of actual expenditure incurred during the last year, a query was raised about the justification for increase in BE allocation in the current fiscal year of 2023-24. Responding to this, the Department, in their written reply, stated as under:

(i) *“Almost all works under the Programme have been approved and awarded. The pace of implementation has also significantly increased. The average number of FHTCs being provided per day has increased from 14,726 connections in April 2022 to 75,494 connections in January 2023. The fund absorption capacity of States has also increased substantially as is evident from the fact that the actual expenditure reported by States/UTs in 2022-23 (Rs. 58,984.58 Crore as on 13.02.2023) has already crossed the total expenditure in the full year of 2021-22. The pace of implementation is further likely to improve.*

(ii) *The Multi-village piped water supply schemes (MVS) have a longer gestation period. The progress of MVS’ was adversely affected in the initial years. However, now all hurdles for smooth implementation have been addressed and as many as 43,321 MVS’ are like to see completion in 2023-24.*

(iii) *Availability of sufficient finance is a pre-requisite for smooth and time bound implementation. The enhanced allocations for JJM are therefore not only justified but are necessary.*

(iii) State/UT wise financial performance

1.22 The Committee have been informed that estimated outlay of the mission is Rs.3.60 lakh Crore with Central and State shares of Rs. 2.08 lakh Crore and Rs.1.52 lakh Crore, respectively. Central assistance for JJM has two sources: Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) and Extra Budgetary Resources (EBR). The fund-sharing pattern between Centre and State/ UT is 100% for UTs without legislature, 90:10 for Himalayan, NE-States and UTs with the legislature and 50:50 for other States. In addition, up to 5% and up to 2% of such allocated funds to a State/ UT have been provisioned for support activities and Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance (WQM&S) activities, respectively.

1.23 The Department have further stated in their written reply that financial convergence at village level with all possible funding sources, like 15th Finance Commission (FC) tied grant to PRIs/ RLBs, JJM, MGNREGS, SBM, District Mineral Development Fund (DMDF), CSR funds, etc., is to be made for judicious utilization of funds. Gram Panchayats or sub-committees, i.e., VWSC/ Pani Samiti can use these funds for water conservation, groundwater recharge, rainwater harvesting, greywater management, etc., that aim to achieve water security in villages. Convergence of the 15th FC tied grant with schemes such as JJM, SBM (G), etc., will augment funds for the RLBs for water and sanitation activities and enhance resource availability in terms of quality, quantity, and sustainability.

1.24 The State/UT-wise details of allocation, released and reported utilization during 2022-23 (as on 13.02.2023) are given as under:-

(Rs. in Crore)

S. No.	State/ UT	Central share				Expenditure under State share	%age of utilization of Central allocation
		Opening Balance	Allocation	Released	Utilization		
1.	Mizoram	80.08	333.91	250.44	229.89	24.55	75.00%
2.	Tripura	175.78	666.97	500.23	636.20	60.43	75.00%
3.	Chhattisgarh	147.06	2,223.98	1,667.99	1,055.88	1,044.28	75.00%
4.	Meghalaya	420.52	747.76	560.82	843.94	94.33	75.00%
5.	Gujarat	583.39	3,590.16	2,692.62	2,444.65	2,568.92	75.00%
6.	Nagaland	17.00	484.28	363.21	377.92	39.26	75.00%
7.	Himachal Pradesh	818.27	1,344.94	1,008.70	1,216.66	134.65	75.00%
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	451.21	1,116.35	558.18	736.56	83.12	50.00%
9.	Assam	1,819.21	6,117.61	3,058.81	2,977.15	324.39	50.00%
10.	Jharkhand	199.83	2,825.52	1,412.76	811.09	902.18	50.00%
11.	Kerala	436.08	2,206.54	1,103.27	1,164.89	1,158.70	50.00%
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1,766.42	5,641.02	2,820.51	2,535.63	2,521.66	50.00%
13.	Uttarakhand	596.09	1,612.50	806.25	950.65	100.54	50.00%
14.	Uttar Pradesh	2,971.74	12,662.05	6,331.02	7,080.39	6,752.82	50.00%
15.	Sikkim	112.90	136.17	68.08	175.50	15.16	50.00%
16.	West Bengal	614.67	6,180.25	1,545.06	1,411.28	2,035.99	25.00%
17.	Karnataka	1,263.00	5,451.85	1,362.96	1,005.33	1,120.79	25.00%
18.	Manipur	142.03	512.05	128.01	213.25	22.81	25.00%
19.	Ladakh	262.25	1,555.77	382.76	222.99	NR	24.60%
20.	Odisha	1,197.29	3,608.62	866.57	1,214.27	1,193.52	24.01%
21.	Tamil Nadu	534.29	4,015.00	872.96	295.09	354.21	21.74%
22.	Maharashtra	1,557.65	7,831.25	1,701.11	1,542.96	1,631.84	21.72%
23.	Rajasthan		13,328.60	2,749.65	2,841.28	2,405.19	20.63%
24.	Haryana	157.47	1,157.44	231.50	286.49	279.63	20.00%
25.	Andaman & Nicobar	1.53	9.15	ND	0.60	NR	0.00%

26.	Andhra Pradesh	702.95	3,458.20	ND	300.23	93.93	0.00%
27.	Bihar	54.95	4,766.90	ND	NR	35.02	0.00%
28.	Goa	11.95	49.98	ND	11.04	11.84	0.00%
29.	Jammu & Kashmir	605.71	3,039.11	ND	465.02	54.61	0.00%
30.	Lakshadweep	0.00	36.99	ND	NR	NR	0.00%
31.	Puducherry	6.34	17.83	ND	0.18	0.15	0.00%
32.	Punjab	264.78	2,403.46	ND	213.74	116.85	0.00%
33.	Telangana	37.44	1,657.56	ND	11.38	13.52	0.00%

Source: JJM - IMIS

ND: Not Drawn NR: Not Reported

1.25 The amount of Central and State funds allocated, released and utilised during the last four years (year wise) and as on date under JJM are as follows:

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Year	Budget	Fund drawn by States	Central Fund utilization reported by States	State Expenditure as matching State share
2019-20	10,000.66	9,951.81	5,998.99	4,066.88
2020-21	11,000.00	10,917.86	12,542.03	7,803.36
2021-22	45,011.00	40,009.77	25,524.36	18,679.87
2022-23	55,000.00	33,043.47	33,272.13	25,194.89

1.26 When asked about the issue of timely release of State share of funds by the States which is stated to be one of the major reasons for slow progress of JJM schemes and steps taken by the Department in this regard, following written reply was furnished by the Department:

“All States/ UTs except Andhra Pradesh has released their matching State share as on 31.03.2022 under JJM.

States are advised to make adequate provisions for matching State share as per funding pattern to avail the entire fund allocation during the financial year, while conveying the Annual allocation for respective States. Further, this allocation is being released in two equal installments and each installment is released in two tranches after assessing the utilization of fund by the States/ UTs along with matching State share.”

1.27 Asked further that whether States/UTs have faced or are facing any financial constraints in arranging their share of funds for various components of JJM during the last three years and the support provided by the Central Government in this regard, the Department, in their written submission, stated as under:

“As informed by the States in various review meetings, they faced difficulties in arranging the matching States share especially during CoVID-19 pandemic and associated lockdown. To address the difficulties being faced by the States and handholding them, Government of India, through M/o Finance is implementing Special Assistance to States for Capital Expenditure wherein financial assistance as 50-year interest free loan for capital investment projects is extended to the States for providing matching State-share for Centrally sponsored programme of JJM.”

1.28 During the course of oral evidence held on 20 February, 2023, on a query about the precise loan amount available under the scheme, matching State share if any along with roadmap prescribed to avail the scheme and number of States which have availed this Scheme so far, the Department, in their post evidence written reply stated as under:

“To address the difficulties being faced for arrangement of matching State share, M/o Finance is implementing Special Assistance for Capital Expenditure as 50-year interest free loan with an allocation of Rs. 1 lakh Crore out of which Rs. 4,000 Crore is earmarked for works under JJM in 2022-23. Department of Expenditure being nodal agency in the matter, States submit requisite proposals directly to them and as such no data for fund utilization under scheme is maintained in this Department. The Department shall collect the information from the Department of Expenditure and provide the same to the Committee in due course.”

(iv) Provision for Operation and Maintenance works

1.29 When enquired about utilisation of available funds by Gram Panchayats (GPs) under JJM, the Department, in their written reply, informed the Committee as under:

“Under Jal Jeevan Mission, funds are released to Public Health Engineering/ Rural Water Supply Departments in States/ UTs to provide tap water connection. Thereafter, Gram Panchayat and/ or its sub-committee, i.e. VWSC/Paani Samiti/ User Group, etc. will have to manage, operate & maintain water supply infrastructure. JJM funds are not provided for operation and maintenance (O&M). For this GPs or its sub-committees has to ensure collection of user charges and plan utilization of funds available from other sources.

Further, to empower Panchayats for water & sanitation service delivery, the 15th Finance Commission identified water supply and sanitation as a national priority and recommended Rs.2.36 lakh Crore to RLBs/ PRIs for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26, out of which 60% is tied grant to be utilized for:

- i.) supply of drinking water, rainwater harvesting and water recycling; and,*
- ii.) sanitation and maintenance of open defecation-free (ODF) status.*

Thus, to ensure water supply and sanitation services, 15th Finance Commission has allocated Rs.1.42 lakh Crore for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26 to RLBs/ PRIs. Earmarking such a substantial amount for basic water and sanitation services in villages is a progressive step to ensure an assured water supply and improved sanitation in rural areas. RLBs have to earmark tied-grants for each of these components. However, if any GP has fully saturated the needs of one category, the particular GP can utilize the funds for the other category. In 2020-21, 50% of Rs. 60,750 Crore, i.e., Rs.30,375 Crore was allocated for water & sanitation. However, for the next five years starting 2021-22, 60% of the FC grants have been earmarked for water and sanitation as below:

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Total
Tied Grant	26,940.60	27,907.80	28,210.80	29,880	29,143.80	1,42,083

In the erstwhile National Rural Drinking Water Programme which has been subsumed under JJM, there was a provision of funding from the National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF) for installation of dual powered Solar pumps for remote, small habitations and those with irregular power supply.”

1.30 Dwelling upon the issue of admissibility of funds for operation and maintenance of water supply infrastructure, the Department, in their written reply, stated as under:

“For sustainable operation & maintenance of water supply schemes, provision has been made under JJM to reward/ incentivize the community in a phased-manner after the commissioning of the scheme to the tune of 10% of the capital expenditure on their respective in-village water supply scheme. This would serve as a 'revolving fund' to meet expenses on operation & maintenance of the scheme. Further, 15th Finance Commission has allocated tied grant to Rural Local Bodies/ PRIs for water supply & sanitation, which will help in regular operation & maintenance.”

1.31 On the issue of transfer of assets after completion of piped water supply infrastructure, which was raised during the oral evidence held on 20 February, 2023, the Committee were informed that in few places, Gram Panchayats are not ready to take over these assets as there is no clear mechanism specified for transfer of single village system, operation and maintenance and collection of user charges, etc. When asked to clarify these aspects, the Department, in their post evidence written reply, stated as under:

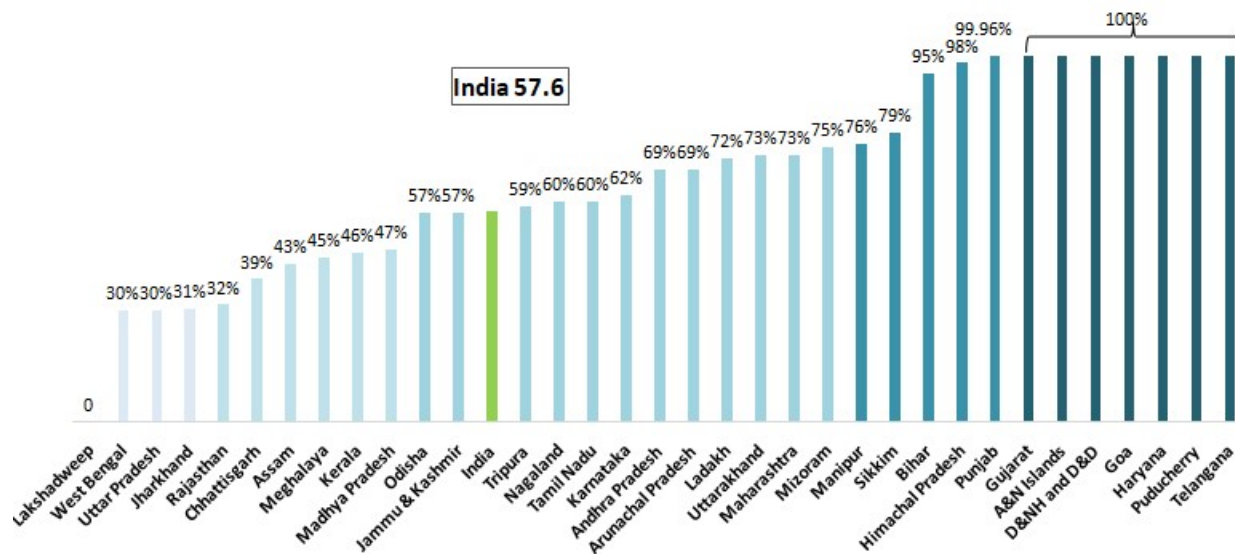
“Under JJM, after successful commissioning of the scheme, it is envisaged that the schemes shall be handed over to Panchayats for long term operation & maintenance and sustainability of rural water supply infrastructure. Gram Panchayat and/ or its sub-committee, i.e. VWSC/ Pani Samiti/ User Group, etc. through user charges and fund available under tied grants under 15th Finance Commission can meet O&M expenses on water related activities at Village level and petty expenditure up to Rs.10,000/- per month.

In addition, Water being a State subject, States have been advised to prepare a comprehensive Operation & Maintenance (O&M) policy including components of energy costs, preventive maintenance, breakdown maintenance, skilling, payment to staff, source of funding etc. for long term O&M of Water Supply Schemes.”

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

1.32 As informed by the Department, out of around 19.36 Crore rural households, around 11.02 Crore (57%) rural families of the country have assured potable tap water supply in their homes, improving their quality of life and enhancing 'ease of living'.

Tap water supply - State wise status



1.33 Regarding coverage of schools and anganwadi centres, the Committee have been informed that 9.02 lakh (87.46%) of schools have been provided with tap water supply while, 9.24 lakh (82.63%) of anganwadi centres have been provided with tap water supply.

1.34 Current certification status as informed by the Department, during their power point presentation made before the Committee on 20 February, 2023 is as under:

Har Ghar Jal* Status

Certified States/UTs: Goa, A &N Islands, Puducherry, D&NH and DND, Haryana

Reported States/UTs: Telangana, Gujarat

Districts		Blocks		Panchayats		Villages	
Reported	Certified	Reported	Certified	Reported	Certified	Reported	Certified
123	56	1321	414	73522	33747	153062	48525

*Har Ghar Jal means all households in that unit are provided with tap water supply

1.35 The Committee have been informed that JJM adheres to the service delivery norms of 55 litres per capita per day (lpcd). A tap connection is considered FHTC only if the said service delivery norms have been ensured. Hence, information on temporary connections is not maintained Centrally. State/ UT-wise details of coverage of Households through FHTCs are as under:

S. No.	State/ UT	Total Households (in lakh)	No. of HHs with tap water connection (in lakh)	%age of HHs provided with tap water connection
1.	Goa	2.63	2.63	100.00
2.	A & N Islands	0.62	0.62	100.00
3.	D&NH and D&D	0.85	0.85	100.00
4.	Haryana	30.41	30.41	100.00
5.	Gujarat	91.18	91.18	100.00
6.	Puducherry	1.15	1.15	100.00
7.	Telangana	53.98	53.98	100.00
8.	Punjab	34.26	34.24	99.96
9.	Himachal Pradesh	17.09	16.70	97.75
10.	Bihar	1,66.30	1,59.00	95.61
11.	Sikkim	1.32	1.05	79.36
12.	Manipur	4.52	3.43	75.93
13.	Mizoram	1.33	0.99	74.63
14.	Maharashtra	1,46.73	1,07.05	72.95
15.	Uttarakhand	14.94	10.89	72.85
16.	Ladakh	0.43	0.31	71.82
17.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.22	1.57	70.81
18.	Andhra Pradesh	95.18	65.62	68.95
19.	Karnataka	1,01.18	62.75	62.02
20.	Nagaland	3.66	2.21	60.32
21.	Tamil Nadu	1,25.51	74.89	59.67
22.	Tripura	7.42	4.36	58.80
23.	Odisha	88.56	50.66	57.20
24.	Jammu & Kashmir	18.68	10.63	56.90
25.	Madhya Pradesh	1,19.90	56.50	47.12
26.	Kerala	70.70	32.62	46.14
27.	Meghalaya	6.35	2.89	45.45
28.	Assam	67.23	29.09	43.27
29.	Chhattisgarh	50.08	19.44	38.81
30.	Rajasthan	1,07.65	34.00	31.58
31.	Jharkhand	61.19	18.68	30.53
32.	West Bengal	1,82.77	55.38	30.30
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2,62.80	79.40	30.21
34.	Lakshadweep	0.13	-	-
	Total	19,38.95	11,15.15	57.51

Source: JJM, IMIS

1.36 Asked about the reasons for slow progress of work under JJM, the Department, in their written reply stated as under:

“Long gestation period of Multi Village Schemes, water quality-affected drinking water source, nation-wide CoVID-19 pandemic and its associated restrictions of movement, etc. have affected the pace of implementation of the programme.”

1.37 Asked to furnish the details of roadmap prepared for countrywide implementation of JJM, the Department, in their written reply, stated as under:

“Year-wise reported timeline to achieve the goal of JJM are as under:

Year of completion	States/ UTs
2020	Goa
2021	Haryana, Puducherry, Telangana Dadra Nagar Haveli & Daman Diu and A&N Islands;
2022	Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh, Manipur, Punjab, Sikkim and Uttarakhand;
2023	Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland Tamil Nadu, and Tripura;
2024	Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

1.38 However, the Committee have been informed that in 13 focused States, more than 95% of households are yet to be provided with functional tap water connection. On being asked about the specific impediments/hurdles faced in implementation of JJM in 13 focused States and the steps taken to address the same, the Department, in their written reply, submitted as under:

“State-wise details for 13 focus States are as under:

(Nos. in lakh)

State	Total no. of rural households (HHs)	HHs with tap water connection as on 15.08.2019	Tap water connection provided since Aug, 2019	HHs with tap water connection as on 13.02.2023	Remaining HHs to be provided with tap water connection
Andhra Pr.	95.18	30.74	34.88	65.62	29.56
Assam	67.23	1.11	27.98	29.09	38.14
Chhattisgarh	50.08	3.20	16.24	19.44	30.65
Jharkhand	61.19	3.45	15.23	18.68	42.51
Karnataka	1,01.18	24.51	38.23	62.75	38.43
Kerala	70.70	16.64	15.98	32.62	38.08
Madhya Pr.	1,19.90	13.53	42.97	56.50	63.40
Maharashtra	1,46.73	48.44	58.61	1,07.05	39.69
Odisha	88.56	3.11	47.55	50.66	37.90
Rajasthan	1,07.65	11.74	22.25	34.00	73.66
Tamil Nadu	1,25.51	21.76	53.13	74.89	50.62
Uttar Pr.	2,62.80	5.16	74.23	79.40	1,83.41
West Bengal	1,82.77	2.15	53.23	55.38	1,27.38

State	Total no. of rural households (HHs)	HHs with tap water connection as on 15.08.2019	Tap water connection provided since Aug, 2019	HHs with tap water connection as on 13.02.2023	Remaining HHs to be provided with tap water connection
Total	14,79.48	1,85.55	500.52	6,86.06	7,93.42

Out of total rural households across the country, more than 76% rural households are spread across these 13 major States only. Further, long gestation period of Multi Village Schemes, presence of contaminants in ground water, lack of dependable ground water sources in drought-prone & desert areas, terrain challenges in hilly & forested areas, nation-wide CoVID-19 pandemic, associated lockdown, etc. have slowed down the pace of implementation for programme in these States.

Some of the measures being taken by the Department to address these challenges are:

- 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; and provision for professional manpower augmentation at different levels including project management units.”*

1.39 In a written reply, the Department further informed that the review of the implementation of JJM in 13 focused States, with more than 95% of remaining households, are held under the chairmanship of Secretary, Drinking Water and Sanitation from time to time. Also, Cabinet Secretary, chaired a meeting with officials of 13 focused States on 15.07.2022.

1.40 When asked about the outcome of the review meetings held with 13 States to expedite the implementation of the Scheme in these States, the Department, in their written reply, stated as under:

“With concerted efforts from both Centre and States, State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committees have conveyed its approvals for schemes/ projects planned by the States/ UTs for all the remaining households except around 50 lakh rural households mainly in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Further, States have also been advised to award the remaining work of provisioning tap water connections by 31.03.2023.”

1.41 On being further asked about the support given by the Department to expedite the implementation of the scheme in these States within the targeted period, the Department, in their written reply, stated as under:

“To achieve the goal of JJM in the whole country with speed and scale, Government of India is handholding the States, to expedite the implementation of the mission through number of steps inter alia, which includes joint discussion and finalization of Annual Action Plan (AAP) of States/ UTs regular review of implementation, workshops/ conferences/ webinars for capacity building and knowledge sharing, field visits by multi-disciplinary team to provide technical support, etc. Further, regular review meetings at

highest level inter alia including Union Ministers, Chief Ministers of the States, Cabinet Secretary, Chief Secretaries, Secretary and Secretary in charge in respective States/ UTs including conferences, workshops, video conferences, are held as well as field visits are taken up wherein States are advised to plan and expedite the implementation to achieve the goal in a time-bound manner. For online monitoring, JJM–Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) and JJM–Dashboard has been put in place. Provision has also been made for transparent online financial management through Public Financial Management System (PFMS).”

(vi) Practical issues in implementation of JJM

1.42 Enquired about the steps taken by the Department to verify the achievements made periodically at grass-root level in different State/UTs and whether any variations have ever been noticed, the Department, in their 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 of 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.”

1.43 During the course of oral evidence held on 20 February, 2023, the Committee drew the attention of the representatives towards the problems noticed in implementation of the scheme in States such as Maharashtra where the works under JJM was started only in 2021 and the survey of the households are done based on google images instead of physical survey by the hired agencies and as a result areas/households are being excluded. Further, proper survey of the water supply source have also not been done. As a result, though the IMIS data shows coverage of households, yet the ground reality is that the households are not covered. Asked to respond on these practical problems in implementation of the scheme, the Department, in their post evidence reply, stated as under:

“Department is regularly pursuing with the States to improve the quality of data reported at JJM-IMIS. User-id and passwords have been given to district nodal officers who are responsible for district level data entry which is further approved/ accepted by State Nodal Officers along with requisite modifications required in the data in order to avoid inconsistencies, if any.

Further, for ground truthing and providing technical assistance in implementation of JJM at ground level, National level monitoring- National WASH Experts (NWEs) have been empaneled and deployed since August, 2022. These experts have visited 121 districts

1,429 villages in 15 States/ UTs. The reports of these experts are also shared with the respective State Governments for corrective actions, wherever considered necessary.”

1.44 On another query regarding the monitoring of quality of work being executed under JJM, the Department in their post evidence replies, stated as under:

“Water is a State subject. However, under JJM, mandatory provision has been made for third party inspection of works undertaken to check the quality of works and materials before release of payment.

Further, apart from field level inspections by NJJM and NWE teams, the Department undertakes annual assessment of the functionality of household tap water connections provided under the Mission, through an independent agency.”

(vii) Provision of Water supply in quality affected areas

1.45 Emphasizing the water quality under JJM, States/ UTs are advised to adopt the following strategy to provide safe drinking water in quality affected habitations on priority.

- (i) In water quality-affected habitations, especially with Arsenic and Fluoride contamination, potable water has to be ensured on priority;
- (ii) Since the commissioning of piped water supply schemes may take a longer time, States have been advised to install Community Water Purification Plants (CWPP), especially in Arsenic and Fluoride-affected habitations as an interim (short-term) measure to provide 8-10 lpcd for drinking and cooking purposes. However, States are asked to plan for piped water supply to every home in these habitations on priority;
- (iii) In villages with sufficient groundwater availability but having quality issues, adoption of suitable in-situ treatment technology is to be explored;
- (iv) In villages with water quality issues and non-availability of suitable surface water sources in nearby areas, it may be more appropriate to transfer bulk water from long distances.

1.46 In water-deficient and quality-affected areas, States are preparing and implementing schemes for bulk water transfer and distribution network along with treatment plants;

1.47 **Support activities** – plan for engagement of ISAs, VWSCs formation, VAP preparation, IEC activities, support staff, capacity building, skilling, third-party inspection, grievance redressal, etc.

1.48 **Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance activities** – plan for new laboratories to be set up, NABL accreditation/ recognition, PPP, water quality testing and sanitary survey targets, etc.

1.49 The Committee have been informed that under JJM, contamination in drinking water sources in rural areas is monitored habitation wise. As reported by States, 21,945 habitations have drinking water sources with quality issues, as on 13.02.2023.

1.50 The State-wise details are as given under:

Jal Jeevan Mission-State-wise number of water quality-affected habitations
(as on 13.02.2023)

S. No	State	Number of quality-affected habitations							Total quality-affected habitations	
		Fluoride		Arsenic		Iron	Salinity	Nitrate		Heavy Metal
		Total	Covered with short term measures	Total	Covered with short term measures					
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	147	-	-	-	147
2.	Assam	-	-	-	-	7,570	-	-	-	7,570
3.	Bihar	-	-	-	-	84	-	-	-	84
4.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	9
5.	Jharkhand	2	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	5
6.	Kerala	4	4	-	-	61	18	8	-	91
7.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10
8.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
9.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	6	30	6	-	42
10.	Odisha	33	33	-	-	1,786	18	6	-	1,843
11.	Punjab	176	176	445	428	3	-	17	86	727
12.	Rajasthan	168	152	-	-	4	9,750	461	-	10,383
13.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	359	-	-	-	359
14.	Uttar Pradesh	38	38	107	107	277	79	10	-	511
15.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	3
16.	West Bengal	40	40	100	100	14	1	-	3	158
Total		461	445	652	635	10,325	9,909	509	89	21,945

Source: JJM-IMIS

1.51 When asked about the steps taken to cover the remaining villages and habitations within the targeted period of implementation of JJM, the Department in the written replies, stated as under:

“...under Jal Jeevan Mission, States/ UTs have been advised to prioritize the planning and implementation of piped water supply schemes of bulk water transfer based on safe water sources such as surface water sources or alternative safe ground water sources for the villages with water quality issues. In case, planning, implementation and commissioning of piped water supply scheme based on a safe water source may take time, purely as an interim measure, States/ UTs have been advised to install community water purification plants (CWPPs) especially in Arsenic and Fluoride affected habitations to provide potable water to every household at the rate of 8–10 litres per capita per day (lpcd) to meet their drinking and cooking requirements.

The progress reported by State is also monitored on daily basis through the online monitoring system JJM –IMIS. Department has been reviewing the progress with States from time to time through several meetings including conference, review meetings through video conference, field visits etc. States have been advised to expedite the implementation of schemes to ensure provision of safe drinking water through tap connections to all households in quality-affected habitations.”

(a) Water quality monitoring and surveillance

1.52 The Committee have been informed that Water Supply/ Water & Sanitation/ Public Health Engineering Departments and/or parastatal organization of respective State Government/ UT Administration, are responsible for making provision of water supply and ensuring quality of water supplied in their respective State/ UT.

1.53 The Department has further informed in their written reply that States/ UTs have also been advised to undertake testing of water quality on a periodic basis i.e. once in a year for chemical and physical parameters, and twice in a year for bacteriological parameters of all drinking water sources including surface water sources and take remedial action wherever necessary, to ensure that the water supplied to households is of prescribed quality.

1.54 When asked about the agency responsible for monitoring the quality of water being supplied, the Department, in their written reply, stated as under:

“Drinking Water Quality Monitoring and Services Framework states that there is a need for decoupling the functions of water service delivery and water quality testing to develop trust, transparency and accountability. A drinking water committee Commissionerate is to be constituted to decouple the function.”

1.55 When asked about the lapses/lacunae, noticed due to water quality monitoring by the same agencies which are responsible for supply of water and action taken to segregate water service delivery and water quality testing, the Department, submitted as follows:

“Considering the implementation level issues being faced by the States in water quality monitoring & surveillance activities, Government of India in consultation with States and various stakeholders has framed ‘Drinking Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance Framework’ and shared the same to States to decouple the functions of the water service delivery and water quality testing to develop trust, transparency and accountability.”

1.56 Asked to elaborate the role of Pollution Control Boards in the monitoring of drinking water quality, the Department furnished following written reply:

“As per the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the State are empowered to constitute State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) to take measures to prevent and control contamination of water or such alteration of the physical, chemical or biological properties of water that is likely to create a nuisance or render such water harmful or injurious to public health or safety, or to domestic, commercial, industrial, agricultural or other legitimate uses, or to the life and health of animals or plants or of aquatic organisms. Officials of the State Pollution Control Boards can draw water samples and get them tested for quality. Also, the SPCBs are charged with the responsibility of monitoring the extent and quality of treatment of municipal liquid waste, sewage, industrial and institutional effluents, for prevention of contamination of water sources. Further, Government of India in consultation with States and various stakeholders has framed ‘Drinking Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance Framework’ and shared the same to States for efficient water quality monitoring & surveillance.”

1.57 Asked to enumerate the challenges in monitoring the quality of water sources and the steps taken to address each of the challenges, the Department, in the written reply stated as under:

“States/ UTs have reported various challenges faced by them in water quality monitoring and surveillance. Some of these are listed as under:

- i.) Lack of confidence in people to drink water directly from tap/ opting for domestic treatment plants*
- ii.) Laboratories not open to public or costly charges*
- iii.) No regular water quality testing of drinking water sources*
- iv.) Unhygienic environment around public water supply delivery point*
- v.) Community unaware of quality norms*
- vi.) Lack of community ownership on water quality testing*
- vii.) Limited grievance redressal measures*
- viii.) Non-availability of water quality data in public domain for analysis*
- ix.) Lack of innovative technology to monitor quality of water supplied*
- x.) Limited awareness on the linkages of WASH services and public health*
- xi.) Laboratories unable to achieve sampling target*
- xii.) Institutional and functional gaps in laboratories*
- xiii.) No standardization of laboratories*
- xiv.) Lack of training to the HR involved in WQMS*

To address these challenges holistically and to provide technical assistance in the matter, Government of India in consultation with States and various stakeholders has framed ‘Drinking Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance Framework’ and shared the same to States. Further, to enable States/ UTs to test water samples for water quality in laboratories and using Field Test Kits (FTKs) and for sample collection, reporting, monitoring and surveillance of drinking water sources, an online JJM – Water Quality Management Information System (WQMIS) portal has been developed. The State-wise details of water quality test reported through WQMIS are available in public domain on JJM Dashboard and can also be accessed at:

<https://ejalshakti.gov.in/WQMIS/Main/report>

This portal also provides automated alerts to concerned authorities in States/ UTs, if the water sample tested is contaminated, to initiate remedial actions.

As reported by States/UTs, as on 13.02.2023, there are 2,076 drinking water quality testing laboratories at different levels viz. State, District, sub-division and/ or block level in the country. As per the advice of this Department, States/ UTs have opened these laboratories to general public for testing of their water samples at a nominal rate.”

(b) Water Quality Testing laboratories & National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) Accreditation

1.58 The Annual Report of the Department states that 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.

1.59 In this regard, the Department have informed that as reported by States/UTs, as on 13.02.2023, there are 2,076 drinking water quality testing laboratories at different levels viz. State, District, sub-division and/ or block level in the country. Out of these, 1,067 laboratories are accredited/ recognized. State/ UT wise list is given below:

Jal Jeevan Mission-State/ UT-wise details of drinking water quality testing laboratories
(as on 13.02.2023)

S. No.	State	No. of drinking water quality testing labs				No. of NABL accredited/ recognized labs			
		State	District/ Regional	Block/ sub-Division/ Mobile	Total	State	District/ Regional	Other	Total
1.	A & N Islands	1	3	7	11	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1	13	98	112	1	12	-	13
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	20	15	36	-	-	-	-
4.	Assam	1	26	56	83	1	21	27	49
5.	Bihar	1	37	84	122	-	11	-	11
6.	Chhattisgarh	1	28	42	71	1	24	11	36
7.	DNH & DD	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
8.	Goa	1	-	13	14	1	-	7	8
9.	Gujarat	1	33	46	80	1	26	41	68
10.	Haryana	1	21	22	44	1	19	15	35
11.	Himachal Pradesh	-	14	58	72	-	13	44	57
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	20	76	98	-	8	1	9
13.	Jharkhand	1	24	5	30	1	21	3	25
14.	Karnataka	2	31	48	81	-	21	25	46
15.	Kerala	4	14	70	88	1	14	67	82
16.	Ladakh	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	-
17.	Lakshadweep	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	-
18.	Madhya Pradesh	1	51	103	155	1	50	78	129
19.	Maharashtra	-	34	143	177	-	29	53	82
20.	Manipur	1	12	-	13	-	12	-	12
21.	Meghalaya	1	7	22	30	1	1	-	2
22.	Mizoram	1	8	18	27	1	-	-	1
23.	Nagaland	1	11	-	12	1	11	-	12
24.	Odisha	1	30	46	77	1	16	11	28
25.	Puducherry	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
26.	Punjab	1	23	9	33	1	22	6	29
27.	Rajasthan	2	32	20	54	-	25	-	25
28.	Sikkim	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
29.	Tamil Nadu	1	31	81	113	1	31	1	33
30.	Telangana	1	19	56	76	-	1	-	1
31.	Tripura	1	8	12	21	1	3	12	16

32.	Uttar Pradesh	1	75	5	81	1	25	-	26
33.	Uttarakhand	1	13	13	27	1	13	13	27
34.	West Bengal	1	22	196	219	1	22	181	204
Total		34	666	1,376	2,076	19	452	596	1,067

1.60 When questioned as to whether the existing water quality testing infrastructure is sufficient to ensure proper testing and monitoring of quality of water supplied for drinking purposes, the Department, in their written reply, stated as under:

“As reported by States/ UTs, as on 13.02.2023, drinking water quality has been tested in laboratories or using FTKs for chemical parameters in about 75.41% villages and bacteriological parameters (post monsoon) in about 52.41% villages, during 2022-23, so far.

‘Drinking Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance Framework’ has also been shared as a guiding tool for setting up/ strengthening the drinking water quality testing laboratories and providing technical support to implementing agencies for labs institutional framework; required infrastructure, manpower/ experts, equipment, staff qualification & experience; roles & responsibilities of laboratory personnel; laboratory gap assessment & improvement plan; NABL accreditation/ recognition process etc.

Apart from the above, upto 2% of the allocation to States/ UTs can be utilized for Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance which includes activities like setting up/ upgradation of Labs, procurement of equipment, instruments, chemicals, glassware, consumables hiring of outsourced human resources, NABL accreditation etc. all States/ UTs have been advised to review the existing network of drinking water quality testing laboratories and strengthen it by setting up/ exploring Public-Private Partnership/ Public - Public Partnership for additional labs at regional level, district level and block/ sub-division level in the State.”

1.61 On a further query about the status of qualified and trained manpower in the water quality testing laboratories, the Department stated as follows:

“Water” being a State subject, primary responsibility for setting up and strengthening of drinking water quality testing labs lies with respective State Governments. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing technical and financial assistance. Upto 2% of the Central allocation to States/ UTs can be utilized for Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance which includes activities like setting up/ upgradation of Labs, procurement of equipment, instruments, consumables hiring of outsourced human resources, NABL accreditation etc.

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.

The staff positions in laboratories may be filled with regular/ contractual personnel or can even be outsourced following due procedure as per extant rules of respective State/ UT.”

(B) Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen)

1.62 Swachh Bharat Mission- Grameen [SBM(G)], a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, 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. While Sanitation remains a State subject, Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Government to improve the sanitation status in the States by providing technical and financial support through the Centrally sponsored Sanitation programmes.

1.63 All the villages/districts in the country have self-declared themselves ODF as on 2nd October, 2019. The States/UTs were, however, advised to cover any left-out households under the programme and to ensure that no one is left behind and they were allowed to enter the details of any left out households in the IMIS.

1.64 The Committee have been informed that various activities covered under the major components of the SBM (Grameen) Phase-II, as furnished in the Annual Report 2022-23 of the Department are as under: -

- Solid Waste Management activities cover collection and segregation of bio-degradable waste and non-biodegradable waste. Management and disposal of bio-degradable waste are to be done through household and community level compost pits and bio-gas plants under GOBARdhan. For management of non-biodegradable waste, storage units at village level and Material Recovery Centre/Plastic Waste Management Unit (PWMU) at Block level have been envisaged.
- Under Liquid Waste Management activities, greywater management is to be done through household and community-level soak pits, Waste Stabilization Ponds, DEWATS etc.
- The programme also envisages for Faecal Sludge Management at the district level for offsite treatment of faecal sludge.
- New eligible households (all BPL households and identified APL households viz SC/ST households, households with physically disabled person, landless labourers with homestead, small and marginal farmers and women headed households) are provided incentives up to Rs.12000 for construction of one unit of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL).
- Community Sanitary Complex (CSC) are to be constructed under the programme on a 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.
- Intense IEC activities are being 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 is also being done to achieve the desired outcomes of ODF plus villages.

1.65 The Department have furnished the details of various components and their funding norms under SBM(G) phase II as below:

Components		Financial assistance		
Incentive for construction of IHHLs to all BPL and eligible APL households		Rs. 12,000/-		
SLWM activities	Village level SLWM activities		Villages upto 5000 population	Villages above 5000 population
		Solid Waste Management(SWM)	Rs.60 per capita	Rs.45 per capita
		Grey Water Management (GWM)	Rs.280 per capita	Rs.660 per capita
			<i>(For grey water management through community soak pits/leach pits)</i>	<i>(For grey water management through bigger systems e.g. Waste Stabilisation Ponds, Constructed Wetlands, etc.)</i>
	<i>Note: However, smaller villages will be eligible for funding support of minimum Rs.1 lakh for SWM and GWM based on their requirements.</i>			
	District/Block level SLWM activities	Plastic Waste Management Unit (one in each Block)	Rs.16 lakh per unit	
		Faecal Sludge Management	Rs.230 per capita	
GOBARdhan Projects		Rs.50 lakh per District		
Community Sanitary Complex (CSC)		Rs. 3 Lakh per CSC		
IEC and Capacity Building		5% of the total funding for programmatic components		
Admin Expenses		1% of the total funding for programmatic components		

Notes:

- (1) *For village level community activities viz. SLWM and CSCs, 30% of the above prescribed funding norms will be mandatorily borne by the Gram Panchayats through convergence with their 15th Finance Commission Grants.*
- (2) *The savings under Solid Waste Management component, if any, in a village can be used for Grey Water Management in the same village and similarly savings under Grey Water Management component, if any, in a village can be used for Solid Waste Management in the same village.*
- (3) *The savings, if any, with respect to the prescribed funding norms for a block for setting up of PWMU can be used in another block, if required. Also, based on the requirement, PWMUs can be set up in cluster mode for more than one block within the overall fund availability of such blocks*
- (4) *The savings, if any, with respect to the prescribed funding norms for a district for GOBARdhan can be used in another district, if required. Also, based on the requirement, GOBARdhan units can be taken up in cluster mode for more than one district within the overall funds availability of such districts.*
- (5) *Additional requirement of funds for any of these components can be met by the State Government from their own resources, Finance Commission grants to Rural Local Bodies, MPLAD/MLALAD Schemes, convergence with other schemes of Central and State Governments other than SBM(G), Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds, revenue generation through business models, etc.*

1.66 In reply to a query on progress in coverage of sanitation facility in rural areas, the Department, in their reply, stated as under:

“SBM(G) was launched with the aim to make the country ODF by providing access to toilets to rural communities. Under the programme, the quantitative targets were to construct IHHLs for household without toilets and Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs) for the households that do not have adequate space for construction of toilets, migrant and floating population and places of large congregation of people so that access to toilets can be provided to all the rural households. The qualitative indicator was achieving ODF by means of termination of faecal oral transmission through safe disposal of faecal matter and usage of toilets by the people.

Under Phase-II of SBM(G), being implemented from 2020-21 to 2024-25, which focuses on ODF sustainability and SLWM in the rural areas i.e. to make the villages ODF Plus, the quantitative indicators are to make arrangements for Solid Waste Management and Liquid Waste Management in the villages apart from construction of IHHLs and CSCs as per the demand. And the qualitative indicator is achieving ODF Plus status of the villages.”

1.67 When questioned on the measures taken by the Department to ensure sustainable sanitation facility in rural areas, the Department, in their written reply, stated as under:

“To make the sanitation activities sustainable, following initiatives have been envisaged under SBM(G):

- (i) Flexibility to the States to choose appropriate implementation mechanism and technology based on local conditions and needs;*
- (ii) Low cost technologies responsive to local topographic and hydrological conditions that are easy to operate and maintain, have been focused upon;*
- (iii) Convergence with urban local bodies for use of urban infrastructure facilities, wherever feasible, for plastic waste management and faecal sludge management;*
- (iv) Retrofitting of existing infrastructure has been focused; and*
- (v) Decentralized Operation and Maintenance of community sanitation assets in rural areas by Gram Panchayats (GPs)”*

1.68 When asked to state the details of the 10 lowest performing States/UTs in implementation of activities under the various components of SBM(G), the Department, in its written reply, stated as under:

“The 10 lowest performing States/UTs in terms of percentage of total ODF Plus villages are Manipur, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Punjab, Tripura, Meghalaya, Jharkhand, Maharashtra and Ladakh. The progress in these States has been slow due to the issues already mentioned above and also some State specific issues such as remote areas, difficult terrain, hydrogeological conditions, lack of technical knowhow, etc.”

(i) Challenges in implementation of SBM(G) II

1.69 Asked to state the various challenges coming in the way of smooth implementation of SBM(G) II, the Department, in their reply, stated 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. Following major challenges/constraints have been faced while implementing 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 changing geographic and climatic conditions; and*
- iii. Coordination between different departments/organisation for convergence of resources e.g. Rural Local Bodies, Urban Local Bodies, Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, etc.”*

1.70 On being asked about the steps taken by the Department to address the above challenges, the Department in their written reply; stated as follows :

“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. Joint advisories have been issued by DDWS, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs from time to time for effective convergence at ground levels.*
- iii. Technical manuals/brochures/templates pertaining to key components of ODF plus viz. Bio-degradable Waste Management, Plastic Waste Management, Grey Water*

- Management, Faecal Sludge Management, and IEC were prepared and disseminated to States to serve as ready reckoner for officials at various levels.*
- iv. Recognizing the need to create a pool of competent human resources at the State and district levels to cater to Capacity Building, technical and managerial support needs of GPs, DDWS has started an initiative for creation of Master Trainers (MTs). The MTs further train Sarpanch/Swachhagrahi/Panchayat Secretaries on ODF plus and handhold GPs and villages to prepare their ODF plus village sanitation plans and implementing them. Till date a pool of 2305 Master Trainers (MTs) has been created in 24 States.*
 - v. DDWS is regularly updating and refreshing the knowledge of State level officials dealing with the programme through orientation programmes. Training programmes on different verticals have also been organised. A National Workshop on Capacity Building on 12th July, 2022 was organised by DDWS. Orientation of State/district/block officials on 15th FC funds has been held in 11 batches and around 19000 officials have been trained from 28 States. Orientation of all State Project Management Units (SPMUs) of NIC, Ministry of Panchayat Raj was held in the month of June, 2022 in 4 sessions to further orient Panchayat Secretaries and elected PRIs. Training programmes are also conducted by the States/UTs. As reported by the States, as on 12.2.2023, 6146 trainings have been completed and 3,38,474 people have been trained for ODF Plus.*
 - vi. DDWS has issued manual for utilization of 15th Finance Commission tied grants for water and sanitation. With the regular follow up with the 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.”*

(ii) Annual Implementation Plan (AIP)

1.71 The Committee have been informed that the village action plan for sanitation which is the basis for Annual Implementation Plan (AIP) of SBM(G) starts with the preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) as it is a part of comprehensive GPDP. DDWS examines and discusses the consolidated AIPs of the States/UTs in February-March of previous financial year in the meetings of Plan Appraisal Committee with individual States and approves the AIP in National Scheme Sanctioning Committee of SBM(G) meeting by the commencement of the concerned financial year for allocation of funds to the States. The States/UTs can take up the activities as per their ground level planning. Process of considering Annual Implementation Plans (AIP) for 2023-24 has been started. States have already been requested to submit AIPs for 2023-24 under SBM(G).

1.72 On a query on the divergence between the Annual Implementation Plans (AIP) and actual implementation on ground, the Department, in their written reply, stated as under:

“Annual Implementation Plans (AIPs) are prepared adopting the bottom-up approach i.e. consolidating the Village/Block/District Action Plans. Since, DDWS has only consolidated AIPs of the States, detailed ground level progress with respect to the plan could not be monitored. However, there was shortfall in achieving overall targets planned in the previous years. The States/UTs have been regularly pursued to expedite implementation to achieve the targets as planned in AIPs...”

(iii) Financial performance

1.73 The Budget Estimates, Revised Estimate and Actual expenditure along with percentage variation during the last five years are given below:

(Rs. in Crore)

Financial Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	% change in RE w.r.t BE	Utilization	% of utilization w.r.t RE
2018-19	15,343.00	14,478.03	94.36	12,932.96	89.33
2019-20	9,994.00	8,338.22	83.43	8,245.75	98.89
2020-21	9,994.10	6,000.00	60.04	4,947.92	82.47
2021-22	9,994.10	6,000.00	60.04	3,098.56	51.86
2022-23 (upto 20.01.2023)	7,192.00	5,000.00	69.52	2,876.72	46.36
2023-24	7,192.00	-	-	-	-

Note: During 2018-19 and 2019-20 in addition to budget allocation given above, funds were raised through Extra Budgetary Resources also.

1.74 Asked to specify the reasons for variation in allocation and utilisation of funds under the scheme, the Department, in their reply, stated as under:

“The progress made by the States/UTs was not as planned in their AIPs. IHHL and CSC planned were based on projection only while actual progress in respect of IHHLs were based on the actual nos. of households demanded for incentive for construction of IHHL during that financial year and construction of CSCs were based on the actual need of it felt by the GPs and after ensuring its O&M. Progress under SLWM works was slow as the main focus during the initial years was on planning and further due to lack of technical knowhow at the initial stage. Prevalence of Covid-19 pandemic during 2020 and 2021 had also slowed down the pace of implementation at ground level, which also resulted in the shortfall in achieving the financial targets. Now, the States/UTs have started gaining progress under the programme.”

1.75 When asked why the BE allocation for SBM(G) II for the current financial year of 2023-24 has been kept equal to BE of 2022-23 while only 46 per cent of the reduced allocation at RE 2022-23 is stated to be utilised in the financial year 2022-23, the Department, in their written reply, stated as under:

“Rs.2876.72 Crores have been utilised in current financial year 2022-23 as on 9.2.2023. Based on the discussion with States, it is expected that allocated amount Rs. 5000.00 Crore will be fully utilised by 31.3.2023.”

1.76 Asked further to state particularly the amount of funds spent on interest payment for Extra Budgetary Resources (EBR) for the last five years, the Department, in their written reply, stated as under:

“Year-wise funds spent on interest payment for Extra Budgetary Resources (EBR) are as under:-

(Rs. In Crore)

Year	RE	Amount spent on EBR interest	%age of RE allocation
2018-19	14,478.03	2.75	NA
2019-20	8,338.22	763.51	9.15%
2020-21	6,000.00	1,031.03	17.18%
2021-22	6,000.00	1,032.89	17.21%
2022-23 (Upto 09.02.2023)	5,000.00	771.99	15.44%

(iv) Release of funds for various activities under SBM (G) II

1.77 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 Governments to saturate the sanitation facilities for achieving ODF Plus villages. Apart from budgetary allocations from DDWS and the corresponding State share, the remaining funds are to be dovetailed from the 15th Finance Commission grants to Rural Local Bodies, MGNREGS and revenue generation models, etc., particularly for SLWM. Further, additional funding can also be dovetailed from State Finance Commission, MPLAD/MLALAD funds or other schemes, if required.

1.78 A convergence matrix for various activities under ODF Plus with available funding sources is given as under:

Components	Source of funding		
	SBM-G	15th FC	MGNREGS
IHHL	Yes	-	-
Retrofitting	-	Yes	Yes
CSCs	Yes	Yes	Yes
Segregation Bins at households	-	Yes	-
Segregation Bins at Public Places	-	Yes	-
Individual Compost pits	-	Yes	Yes
Community Compost pits	Yes	Yes	Yes

Tri-cycles/other vehicles	Yes	Yes	-
Setting up of collection, segregation and storage units	Yes	Yes	Yes
Individual Soaks pits	-	Yes	Yes
Community Soak pits	Yes	Yes	Yes
Greywater Management systems	Yes	Yes	Yes
Plastic Waste Management Unit	Yes	Yes	-
Faecal Sludge Management	Yes	Yes	-
Bio gas plant (Cluster model)	Yes	Yes	-
Bio gas plant (Community model)	Yes	Yes	Yes

1.79 Under SBM(G), consolidated funds are released to the States/UTs for all components. The State can utilize the funds as per the requirements and priorities. The details of Centre and State share funds released to the States under SBM(G) Phase-II and utilization reported by the States through utilization certificates is given at **Annexure- III to VIII**.

1.80 In response to a query on delay in release of State share of funds under SBM (G), the Department, in their reply, stated as under:

“As per guidelines of Ministry of Finance regarding procedure for release of funds under Centrally Sponsored Schemes, Centre share funds are to be released from Treasury to Single Nodal Account of the schemes within 21 days of its receipt in the Treasury and corresponding State share funds are to be released within 40 days of receipt of Centre share. The details of States in which there has been a delay of more than 40 days in releasing the State share from the Treasury, is given below:

State	Date of funds released by Gol	Date of State share release	Days taken for State share release after Gol release
<i>Arunachal Pradesh</i>	<i>10.08.2022</i>	<i>23.01.2023</i>	<i>165</i>
<i>Bihar</i>	<i>27.12.2022</i>	<i>30.12.2022</i>	<i>Part State share Rs.72 Crore yet to be released.</i>
<i>Kerala</i>	<i>06.10.2022</i>	<i>22.12.2022</i>	<i>77</i>
<i>Manipur</i>	<i>17.08.2022</i>	<i>Not yet released</i>	
<i>Mizoram</i>	<i>12.10.2022</i>	<i>16.01.2023</i>	<i>105</i>
<i>Nagaland</i>	<i>10.08.2022</i>	<i>20.10.2022</i>	<i>70</i>
<i>Sikkim</i>	<i>12.09.2022</i>	<i>21.12.2022</i>	<i>99</i>
<i>Rajasthan</i>	<i>10.10.2022</i>	<i>04.01.2023</i>	<i>85</i>
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>	<i>02.08.2022</i>	<i>04.11.2022</i>	<i>93</i>
<i>West Bengal</i>	<i>04.11.2022</i>	<i>11.01.2023</i>	<i>67</i>

1.81 The Department have informed that the issue was regularly highlighted in every review meeting with the State. DO letters were also written to the Chief Secretaries of these States from Secretary, DDWS requesting for early release of State share funds to the Single Nodal Agency (SNA) implementing agencies. No further funds are released to the States until the full State share is released.

(v) Status of Open Defecation Free (ODF) Plus declared villages

1.82 As per the Annual Report 2022-23, ODF Plus status is being captured in three categories viz. ODF Plus – **Aspiring-उदीयमान**, ODF Plus – **Rising-उज्जवल**, and ODF Plus – **Model-उत्कृष्ट**. The goal for each village will be to achieve ODF Plus – **Model-उत्कृष्ट** status at the earliest.

Criteria for different categories of ODF Plus villages

ODF Plus – Aspiring-उदीयमान	ODF Plus – Rising-उज्जवल	ODF Plus – Model-उत्कृष्ट
(i) All Households in the village have access to a functional toilet facility (ii) All Schools/ Anganwadi Centres/ Panchayat Ghar in the village have access to a functional toilet, with separate toilets for male and female (iii) The village has arrangements for Solid Waste Management OR Liquid Waste Management	(i) All Households in the village have access to a functional toilet facility (ii) All Schools/ Anganwadi Centres/ Panchayat Ghar in the village have access to a functional toilet, with separate toilets for male and female (iii) The village has arrangements for Solid Waste Management (iv) The village has arrangements for Liquid Waste Management	(i) All Households in the village have access to a functional toilet facility (ii) All Schools/ Anganwadi Centres/ Panchayat Ghar in the village have access to a functional toilet, with separate toilets for male and female (iii) All public places in the village are observed to have minimal litter, minimal stagnant wastewater, and no plastic waste dump in public places (iv) Village has arrangements for solid waste management (v) Village has arrangements for liquid waste management (vi) The village should prominently display ODF plus IEC messages through wall paintings/ billboards etc.

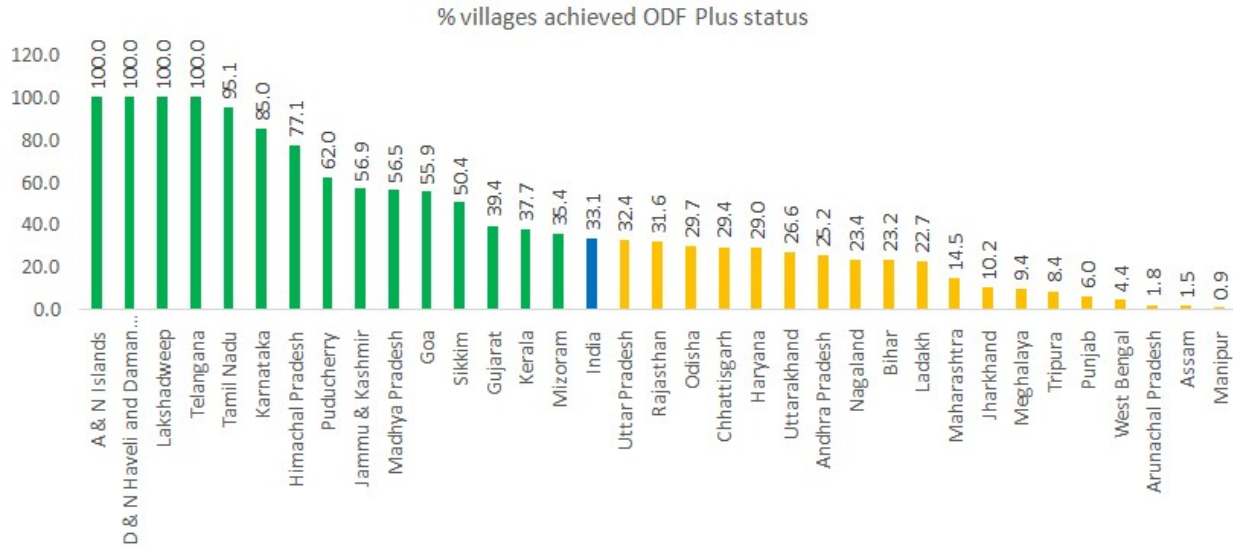
1.83 The goal under Phase-II of SBM(G) is to convert all the villages from ODF to ODF Plus. No. of villages that have declared themselves ODF Plus up to **20th January, 2023** is as under: -

ODF Plus Aspiring	ODF Plus Rising	ODF Plus Model	Total ODF Plus villages
1,08,764	22,026	45,045	1,75,835

1.84 State/UT-wise no. of ODF Plus along with percentage progress of total ODF Plus declared villages as on 09.02.2023 are given as under:

S.N.	State/UT Name	Total No. of villages	No. of ODF Plus Villages			Total ODF Plus Villages	% ODF Plus villages
			2020-21	2021-22	2022-23		
1	A & N Islands	189	0	189	0	189	100.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	18,709	747	379	3,578	4,704	25.14
3	Arunachal Pradesh	5,357	0	6	93	99	1.85
4	Assam	25,493	0	19	367	386	1.51
5	Bihar	36,858	0	0	8,491	8,491	23.04
6	Chhattisgarh	18,798	87	1,871	3,541	5,499	29.25
7	D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu	97	0	2	95	97	100.00
8	Goa	365	0	0	204	204	55.89
9	Gujarat	18,288	5	680	6,492	7,177	39.24
10	Haryana	6,769	199	351	1,408	1,958	28.93
11	Himachal Pradesh	15,900	7	3,052	9,109	12,168	76.53
12	Jammu & Kashmir	7,254	0	0	4,117	4,117	56.75
13	Jharkhand	29,414	0	352	2,617	2,969	10.09
14	Karnataka	26,190	1	1,835	20,403	22,239	84.91
15	Kerala	1,509	0	457	111	568	37.64
16	Ladakh	238	0	0	54	54	22.69
17	Lakshadweep	9	0	0	9	9	100.00
18	Madhya Pradesh	50,365	0	2,902	25,320	28,222	56.03
19	Maharashtra	40,255	0	903	4,920	5,823	14.47
20	Manipur	2,556	5	1	18	24	0.94
21	Meghalaya	5,832	0	374	173	547	9.38
22	Mizoram	694	0	47	199	246	35.45
23	Nagaland	1,425	0	0	332	332	23.30
24	Odisha	46,778	0	3,633	10,236	13,869	29.65
25	Puducherry	108	0	39	28	67	62.04
26	Punjab	14,041	8	630	203	841	5.99
27	Rajasthan	42,850	0	1,524	11,987	13,511	31.53
28	Sikkim	403	8	75	119	202	50.12
29	Tamil Nadu	12,525	0	11,442	414	11,856	94.66
30	Telangana	12,769	22	10,650	2,097	12,769	100.00
31	Tripura	1,176	0	1	98	99	8.42
32	Uttar Pradesh	95,827	0	2,331	28,191	30,522	31.85
33	Uttarakhand	15,049	28	2,528	1,438	3,994	26.54
34	West Bengal	41,443	0	108	1,687	1,795	4.33
	Total:-	5,95,533	1,117	46,381	1,48,149	1,95,647	32.85

State-wise progress of ODF Plus villages



1.85 When asked about the Department's projection regarding achievement of ODF sustainability in all the villages of the country within the targeted period, the Department, in their reply, stated as under:

“For achievement of ODF sustainability, provision for construction of IHHLs for left out and new households and construction of CSCs for households who do not have adequate space for construction of IHHLs, for floating and migrant population and in places of large congregation, has been made in SBM-G Phase-II. Regular engagement with the villagers for ensuring regular usage of toilets and their maintenance to prevent slip back from ODF status has been focused under IEC activities for which 3% of the programme funding at State level is available.”

(vi) Progress in construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs)

1.86 Annual Report for the year 2022-23 states that new eligible households (all BPL households and identified APL households viz SC/ST households, households with physically disabled person, landless labourers with homestead, small and marginal farmers and women headed households) are provided incentives up to Rs.12000 for construction of one unit of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL).

1.87 During the course of oral evidence held on 20 February, 2023, when questioned on the need for revising the unit cost assistance of Rs. 12000/- for construction of IHHL which was fixed way back in 2014 keeping in view the cost escalation due to inflation etc. the Department, in their written submission, stated as under:

“As the cost of construction of toilets in different States may differ, States across different regions in the country have been requested to furnish the cost estimation of twin pit toilets at present. The same will be provided to the Committee in due course.”

(vii) Retrofitting of toilets from single pit to twin pit

1.88 As per the Department's submission, SBM(G) Phase-I guidelines (as were updated in December, 2018) provided that "the Mission aims to ensure that all rural families have access to safe toilets and therefore safe technology choice is an important component. There are various safe sanitation technologies like the twin pit, septic tank with soak pit, eco-san, bio-toilets amongst others. The Ministry encourages using twin-pit technology wherever suitable, however States may choose other safe technologies as well."

1.89 The Committee have been informed that retrofit to Twin Pit Abhiyan was launched by Union Minister of Jal Shakti, Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat, on 2nd October 2022. The campaign aims to promote the safe disposal of faecal sludge through a simple on-site methodology of retrofitting single-pit toilets to twin-pit toilets. During the first phase of the Campaign from 2nd October to 19th November (the planning phase), States completed the baseline assessment of 97% of villages. The single pit toilets and septic tanks so identified, are to be retrofitted in the implementation phase up to 26th January 2023.

1.90 During the oral evidence held on 20 February, 2023, the Department in their power point presentation informed that there are 73.1 % twin pits, 13.5% septic tanks and 12.4% single pits. Further 1,62,237 toilets have been retrofitted out of which 97,951 Single Pits have been retrofitted to Twin Pits and 64,286 Septic Tanks have been fitted with Soak Pits. State/UT wise status of various types of toilets and percentage of twin pit toilets is as under:

State-wise status of various types of toilets and percentage of twin pit toilets

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total no. of toilets	Type of toilets				% twin pit toilets
			Twin pit	Single pit	Septic Tank	Others	
1	A & N Islands	40,729	2	170	40,536	21	0.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	74,92,614	63,67,444	6,61,655	4,22,367	41,148	84.98
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2,03,976	13,323	71,053	1,18,776	824	6.53
4	Assam	61,08,319	48,76,923	2,58,648	4,70,611	5,02,137	79.84
5	Bihar	1,52,16,454	1,26,24,684	1,99,317	23,67,044	25,409	82.97
6	Chhattisgarh	49,78,376	40,95,510	2,11,375	6,70,638	853	82.27
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	37,251	37,192	1	57	1	99.84
8	Goa	1,56,743	63,085	0	93,213	445	40.25
9	Gujarat	61,00,474	60,73,022	23,321	1,889	2,242	99.55
10	Haryana	26,17,023	7,43,276	11,63,580	7,07,770	2,397	28.40
11	Himachal Pradesh	14,38,082	9,824	10,99,052	3,26,895	2,311	0.68
12	Jammu & Kashmir	17,14,029	8,04,111	5,22,713	3,73,958	13,247	46.91
13	Jharkhand	48,46,630	48,16,196	244	29,481	709	99.37

14	Karnataka	73,65,518	3,90,613	61,39,915	769,750	65,240	5.30
15	Kerala	45,93,710	26,64,471	4,77,709	14,51,088	442	58.00
16	Ladakh	35,154	828	8,090	7,511	18,725	2.36
17	Lakshadweep	10,850	0	0	10,850	0	0.00
18	Madhya Pradesh	99,98,371	81,86,269	2,37,442	14,00,867	1,73,793	81.88
19	Maharashtra	1,21,84,277	92,65,876	4,53,382	22,77,180	1,87,839	76.05
20	Manipur	4,69,422	4,68,752	359	294	17	99.86
21	Meghalaya	5,27,911	1,84,044	3,25,107	17,596	1,164	34.86
22	Mizoram	1,13,590	15,339	79,045	18,930	276	13.50
23	Nagaland	2,70,823	79,855	1,52,125	34,154	4,689	29.49
24	Odisha	83,10,313	48,71,045	30,37,283	3,93,153	8,832	58.61
25	Puducherry	90,647	29,182	2,251	59,212	2	32.19
26	Punjab	29,75,065	4,88,778	390	24,85,426	471	16.43
27	Rajasthan	1,09,05,603	40,32,658	57,29,195	10,17,889	1,25,861	36.98
28	Sikkim	47,917	1,732	32,111	14,057	17	3.61
29	Tamil Nadu	1,02,24,159	68,09,758	1,32,649	32,62,076	19,676	66.60
30	Telangana	42,01,105	40,55,962	61,062	82,844	1,237	96.55
31	Tripura	8,11,517	3,36,595	3,81,408	39,116	54,398	41.48
32	Uttar Pradesh	2,98,08,985	2,95,49,542	9,097	2,30,231	20,115	99.13
33	Uttarakhand	13,94,623	3,74,764	7,33,417	2,86,124	318	26.87
34	West Bengal	1,51,61,852	1,35,79,986	4,90,778	9,48,081	1,43,007	89.57
Total		17,04,52,112	12,59,10,641	2,26,93,944	2,04,29,664	14,17,863	73.87

1.91 When asked about the funding provisions for retrofitting of toilets, the Department, in their post evidence written submission, informed as under:

“Retrofitting of toilets has been allowed from 15th Finance Commission tied grants for sanitation. Recently, it has been allowed under MGNREGS also (vide order dated 18.1.2023).”

1.92 To a pointed query on the amount of 15th Finance Commission tied grants and MGNREGS funds for convergence in the total estimated outlay of SBM(G) Phase-II, the Department, in their post evidence written replies, stated as under:

“The duration of SBM(G) Phase-II is from 2020-21 to 2024-25, while the 15th Finance Commission tied grants for sanitation are available to the Rural Local Bodies (RLBs) for the total period of the Commission i.e. till 2025-26. Therefore, out of the total sanitation tied grants allocation of Rs.86,230 Crore from 2020-21 to 2025-26, the amount of Rs.14,571 Crore which is allocated for the year 2025-26, will not be available in the SBM(G) Phase-II period. 15th Finance Commission grants may also be used for O&M of sanitation assets during the SBM(G) Phase-II programme period and thereafter also. Hence, with the SBM-G funds and 15th Finance Commission sanitation tied grants, the gap in meeting the funds requirements for construction of sanitation assets during the SBM(G) Phase-II programme period to make the villages ODF Plus, is envisaged to be covered through convergence with MGNREGS funds.”

1.93 Asked further to state the mechanism stipulated for emptying septic tank, the Department, in their post evidence written submission, informed as under:

“The faecal matter in the septic tanks is to be disposed off in the nearby STPs/FSTPs available in the urban or rural areas or by setting up new FSTPs through the funding support available under SBM-G Phase-II (i.e. @ Rs.230 per capita) and in convergence with 15th Finance Commission grants, etc. States have to ensure mechanised emptying/desludging of the septic tanks and transportation of faecal matter to the STPs/FSTPs, by using the services of service providers in the district through an appropriate business model. In case, the business model is not feasible in the districts, 15th FC tied grants allocated to the GPs, Block Panchayats and District Panchayats can be utilized for this purpose.”

(viii) Status of progress in implementation of Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) facilities under SBM(G)

1.94 As per the information furnished by the Department, there are 1,08,764 ODF Plus – ‘Aspiring’ villages (with arrangements for either Solid Waste Management or Liquid Waste Management) upto 20th January, 2023. Further, only 67,071 ODF Plus villages (including ‘Rising’ and ‘Model’) have both solid and liquid waste management facility.

1.95 The details of year wise targets for no. of villages to be covered with Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) under SBM(G) Phase-II as projected by the States/UTs in their AIPs and achievements upto 20th January, 2023 are as under:

Year	No. of villages covered with Solid Waste Management			No. of villages covered with Liquid Waste Management		
	AIP targets	Achievement	% of achievement	AIP targets	Achievement	% of achievement
2020-21	1,30,514	1,128	0.86	1,31,381	1,128	0.86
2021-22	2,07,945	58,837	28.29	1,82,517	35,718	19.57
2022-23	2,02,021	76,006	37.62	1,94,064	99,238	51.13

1.96 State/UT-wise details of targets planned by the States/UTs in the AIPs and achievements made under SWM and LWM during the last 3 years are given as under:

State/UT-wise targets for SWM in AIP and achievements

S.N.	State/UT	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	A & N Islands	0	0	18	189	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	6,232	750	4,402	603	4,250	3,775
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1,092	0	1,073	56	2,000	101
4	Assam	2,550	0	22,953	69	22,353	283
5	Bihar	7,636	0	7,636	13	11,082	2,173

6	Chhattisgarh	3,526	89	4,853	2,512	8,185	911
7	D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu	52	0	52	17	0	80
8	Goa	191	0	191	0	158	243
9	Gujarat	2,200	5	3,607	1,424	5,372	3,436
10	Haryana	2,733	199	3,146	434	3,300	1,406
11	Himachal Pradesh	2,640	7	5,338	4,434	4,905	7,768
12	Jammu & Kashmir	1,000	0	1,000	1	3,017	1,124
13	Jharkhand	5,040	0	6,165	430	9,752	414
14	Karnataka	11,211	1	7,411	4,450	14,291	17,993
15	Kerala	500	0	500	577	700	92
16	Ladakh		0	228	0	230	22
17	Lakshadweep		0		0	9	9
18	Madhya Pradesh	5,561	0	22,060	5,232	15,890	14,057
19	Maharashtra	6,218	0	22,173	1,448	27,345	3,754
20	Manipur	876	5	1,536	1	1,185	12
21	Meghalaya	5,163	0	4,776	606	2,390	134
22	Mizoram	309	0	259	156	300	120
23	Nagaland	152	0	175	17	349	417
24	Odisha	9,357	0	14,036	4,341	23,392	10,471
25	Puducherry	108	0	108	60	108	7
26	Punjab	3,406	8	2,355	187	2,028	48
27	Rajasthan	8,653	0	17,306	686	11,376	4,338
28	Sikkim	221	11	271	107	245	125
29	Tamil Nadu		0	0	12,173	4,718	72
30	Telangana	12,769	22	2,128	12,711	0	36
31	Tripura	247	0	350	6	500	35
32	Uttar Pradesh	22,710	0	41,443	3,112	4,723	5,590
33	Uttarakhand	2,551	31	1,896	2,651	3,468	761
34	West Bengal	5,610	0	8,500	134	14,400	441
	Total:-	1,30,514	1,128	2,07,945	58,837	2,02,021	80,248

State/UT-wise targets for LWM in AIP and achievements

S.N.	States/Uts	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	A & N Islands	186	0	0	189	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	6,679	750	7,997	255	3,500	333
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1,092	0	1,073	45	2,000	123
4	Assam	2,550	0	33	12	10,000	90
5	Bihar	7,636	0	7,636	41	11,082	8,273
6	Chhattisgarh	4,130	89	4,853	3,246	8,076	2,936
7	D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu	0	0	52	15	73	82

8	Goa	45	0	191	0	158	24
9	Gujarat	2,050	5	3,607	1,038	5,333	3,902
10	Haryana	2,087	199	2,671	361	1,650	946
11	Himachal Pradesh	2,640	7	5,338	4,220	4,906	7,733
12	Jammu & Kashmir	1,180	0	1,000	0	2,937	3,777
13	Jharkhand	5,040	0	6,165	493	9,752	2,585
14	Karnataka	6,982	1	3,776	139	13,050	159
15	Kerala	500	0	500	565	500	86
16	Ladakh		0	50	0	239	63
17	Lakshadweep		0		0	1	9
18	Madhya Pradesh	5,195	0	22,061	5,125	15,890	22,554
19	Maharashtra	6,275	0	22,173	1,454	27,672	5,245
20	Manipur	1,273	5	1,531	2	1,183	17
21	Meghalaya	5,163	0	4,776	511	2,390	137
22	Mizoram	309	0	259	131	250	101
23	Nagaland	152	0	175	15	678	379
24	Odisha	18,714	0	14,036	5,049	23,392	10,701
25	Puducherry	36	0	21	2	59	1
26	Punjab	3,406	8	2,355	488	2,946	152
27	Rajasthan	8,653	0	17,306	2,031	11,733	10,913
28	Sikkim	221	11	271	107	245	113
29	Tamil Nadu	2,622	0	1,622	227	4,718	13
30	Telangana	2,800	22	455	4,284	6,560	2,100
31	Tripura	247	0	350	1	500	83
32	Uttar Pradesh	22,710	0	41,443	3,237	4,723	26,977
33	Uttarakhand	2,551	31	1,896	2,402	3,468	1,183
34	West Bengal	8,257	0	6,845	33	14,400	1,471
	Total	1,31,381	1,128	1,82,517	35,718	1,94,064	1,13,261

1.97 When asked whether the aim of achieving sustainable ODF status can be achieved in all the 5,97,399 villages of the country by the stipulated time period as the work relating to creation of solid and liquid waste management works has been progressing very slowly, the Department, in their written reply, stated as under:

“The pace of implementation of the programme has been considerably improved during the current financial year as compared to the last two financial years. While during the last two years, a total of 47,498 villages declared themselves ODF Plus, during 2022-23 (till 09.02.2023), 1,48,149 villages have declared themselves ODF Plus. It is expected that with regular engagement, follow up and coordination with the States, pace of implementation will further improve and the targets of ODF Plus could be achieved by the States/UTs by 2024-25.”

(ix) Plastic waste management in villages

1.98 SBM-G Phase-II Guidelines envisage States/UTs to set up Plastic Waste Management Unit (PWMU) in each block. As per the Guideline, a village will be classified as visually clean if

80% of households and all public places are observed to have minimal litter and minimal stagnant water and that there is no accumulation of plastic waste in the form of a dump in the village.

1.99 During the course of oral evidence held on 20 February, 2023, a representative of the Department in his power point presentation informed the Committee following activities for plastic waste management:

“GP level activities for Plastic Waste Management (PWM):

- *Door-to-door collection of plastic waste along with other waste.*
- *Segregation & storage of plastic waste at the common village shed constructed/available in the village.*
- *Selling recyclable plastic waste to vendors.*
- *Sending remaining plastic waste to the block level PWM unit*
Block/District level activities for PWM.
- *Setting up & operating block level PWM unit for bailing & shredding.*
- *Establishing Forward Linkages for Recovery (Use in road construction or co-processing of plastic in cement kilns).”*

1.100 The Committee have been informed that as reported by States/UTs on IMIS, 517 blocks have operational Plastic Waste Management Units (PWMUs) as on 09.02.2023. State wise details are given as under:

Sr. No.	State/UT	Total no. of blocks	Total no. of blocks with operational PWMUs	Percentage
1	A & N Islands	7	0	0%
2	Andhra Pradesh	660	0	0%
3	Arunachal Pradesh	113	0	0%
4	Assam	249	5	2%
5	Bihar	534	12	2%
6	Chhattisgarh	146	0	0%
7	D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu	3	0	0%
8	Goa	12	0	0%
9	Gujarat	250	7	3%
10	Haryana	143	8	6%
11	Himachal Pradesh	81	14	17%
12	Jammu & Kashmir	285	0	0%
13	Jharkhand	266	13	5%
14	Karnataka	232	4	2%
15	Kerala	158	27	17%
16	Ladakh	31	15	48%
17	Lakshadweep	9	0	0%
18	Madhya Pradesh	313	5	2%
19	Maharashtra	352	1	0%
20	Manipur	44	4	9%

21	Meghalaya	41	0	0%
22	Mizoram	26	6	23%
23	Nagaland	74	0	0%
24	Odisha	314	226	72%
25	Puducherry	3	0	0%
26	Punjab	153	0	0%
27	Rajasthan	352	2	1%
28	Sikkim	32	0	0%
29	Tamil Nadu	388	158	41%
30	Telangana	540	0	0%
31	Tripura	58	0	0%
32	Uttar Pradesh	828	5	1%
33	Uttarakhand	95	5	5%
34	West Bengal	345	0	0%
Total		7137	517	7%

1.101 When asked to state the details of funds allocated and utilised by the States for creation of plastic waste management facility, the Department, in their reply, stated as under:

“Under SBM(G), Rs.60 per capita for villages upto 5000 population and Rs.45 per capita for villages above 5000 population are permissible for Solid Waste Management activities in the villages including procurement of battery vehicles/tricycles for door to door collection of waste and setting up of collection & segregation centres in a village/cluster of villages. For setting up Plastic Waste Management Units (PWMUs), funding support of Rs. 16 lakhs per block is provided under the programme. Additional funds can be provided from 15th Finance Commission grants to RLBs for these activities and other plastic waste management related activities. Under SBM(G), component wise funds are not allocated/released to the States/UTs. States/UTs can utilize the funds for all the permissible activities as per their requirements and priorities.”

1.102 When enquired about the specific problems faced by Gram Panchayats in implementation of waste management plan, as stipulated by Operational Guidelines of SBM(G) II and measures needed to overcome these problems to achieve clean and hygienic living standard in rural India, the Department stated following, in their written reply:

“States/UTs have expressed the need for setting up of PWMU in cluster mode for more than one block and management of waste Plastic through Rural-Urban convergence. For this DDWS has issued advisory to States/UTs that based on requirement, PWMUs can be set up in cluster mode for more than one block within the overall funds availability of such blocks. For using the Plastic Waste Management facilities of urban, a joint advisory along with the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has been issued to States/UTs.”

PART-II

OBSERVATIONS/ RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

Budget Analysis of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation

2.1 The Committee observe that “Drinking Water Supply” and “Sanitation” being State subjects, the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation of the Ministry of Jal Shakti has been mainly assigned the role of supplementing the efforts of the State Government to improve the rural drinking water supply and sanitation. The Department is providing technical and financial support through the Centrally sponsored schemes of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) and Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM(G)]. They note that the overall Budget allocation of the Department for the year 2023-24 has increased by Rs 10,001.88 crore (14.88%) over BE of 2022-23 (Rs 67,221.12) and by Rs. 17,193.88 crore (28.64%) over RE of 2022-23 (Rs 60,029.12). The Committee note that the Department’s actual utilization of funds has remained lower than RE allocation under both the flagship schemes during the last three fiscal years indicating that the projections of anticipated expenditure could not be realized on ground. However, the Department has continued to increase allocations at BE stage which has been subsequently revised downwards at RE stage and the actual releases were less than the anticipations. The Committee, therefore, are of the opinion that there is a need for more pragmatic analysis of future projections of activities to be undertaken and expenditures to be incurred based on States’ ability to utilize the funds. Besides, the underlying factors which have hampered the progress of implementation of the schemes so far, also need to be addressed to complete the schemes expeditiously. While appreciating the Government’s commitment to

make provision of tap water for 19.36 crore households and sustainable sanitation in 5,97,399 villages, which indeed is a behemoth task and require both the partners, i.e. States and Centre to work together, the Committee are of the view that the specific constraints/hindrances which have impeded the implementation till now, need to be addressed for smooth implementation of both the schemes further. They, therefore, recommend the Department to apprise them of the specific action taken to expedite the implementation of schemes and improvement made in actual expenditure to make the laudable schemes of JJM and SBM (G), a success.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 1)

Physical achievement of targets under Jal Jeevan Mission

2.2 The Committee note that Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), being implemented in the States/UTs on a Mission Mode since August, 2019, has been successful in providing tap water supply in the homes of more than 11.15 crore (57.5%) rural households out of 19.36 crore rural households, as on date. They laud the achievement of 100 per cent coverage of all the rural households in the States/Union Territories of Haryana, Gujarat, Telangana, Goa, Puducherry, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu with functional tap water connections. They also appreciate that the States of Bihar, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh have been successful in providing functional tap water supply in more than 95 % households and hope that soon these States will also reach the milestone of complete coverage under JJM. The Committee note that still a major part of the work remains to be completed in the 13 focused States which include big States such as Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Rajasthan and Chattisgarh having achieved only 29.56%,

30.21%, 30.30%, 30.53%, 31.58% and 38.81% coverage so far. They find that long gestation period of Multi Village Schemes, presence of contaminants in ground water, lack of dependable ground water sources in drought-prone & desert areas, terrain challenges in hilly & forested areas, nation-wide CoVID-19 pandemic, associated lockdown, etc. have substantially affected the pace of implementation of JJM in these States. The Department has informed that they have taken several steps such as joint discussion and finalization of Annual Action Plan (AAP) of States/ UTs, regular review of implementation, organising workshops/ conferences/ webinars for capacity building and knowledge sharing, field visits by multi-disciplinary team to provide technical support, regular review meetings at highest level for executing agencies/ Gram Panchayat and other stakeholders and provision for professional manpower augmentation at different levels including project management units, etc. the outcome in expediting the works is yet to be seen in majority of the States. The Committee are of the view that since States are the equal partners in successful implementation of the scheme, the specific problems in each of the States which are lagging behind, need to be examined. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Department to look into the State specific problems and devise suitable measures to fast track implementation of JJM to realise the objectives at the earliest.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 2)

Implementation of JJM - Some practical issues

2.3 The Committee note that in some States such as Maharashtra, where actual work started in 2021, surveys were conducted hastily without actually visiting households/physical survey done and uploading information through google images which has resulted in exclusion of many households in the villages, leading to faulty reporting of data on Integrated Management Information System

(IMIS). Further, in many places, water supply schemes have been launched without proper assessment of the water supply source, causing practical difficulties in execution of piped supply of water. Similarly, though 87.46% of schools and 82.63% Anganwadi Centres are reported to have been provided with tap connections, actual availability of water through these taps needs to be verified on ground through physical verification. Though district nodal officers have been given the responsibility to enter district level data, which is further approved by State nodal officers and at national level, National WASH Experts (NEW) have been appointed since August, 2022, the Committee believe that the scheme could be successfully implemented only when local officials are given the verification work. Local monitoring on real time basis and reporting of functional piped water infrastructure would be a great step in preventing not only inconsistency in factual information but also provide a genuine feedback for adoption of corrective measures. For this, officers may be designated for each district on the lines of Area officers (designated for each State/UT) to facilitate monitoring of work at the ground level and ensure actual reporting of works undertaken. The Committee are of the opinion that in order to achieve the target of 100 percent coverage of village households with regular assured water supply within the prescribed period, these practical issues in implementation, if sorted out, would certainly make JJM a fruitful mission. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Department to look into these issues and take corrective steps in consultation with State Governments to redress these problems and apprise them of the details of such measures within three months of presentation of this Report.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 3)

Budget Allocation and Utilisation of funds under Jal Jeevan Mission

2.4 The Committee find that an amount of Rs. 70,000 crore has been allocated under JJM at BE stage for 2023-24 which is an increase of Rs 10,000 crore (16.66%) over the Budget Estimate of 2022-23 and Rs. 15,000 crore (27.27%) over the Revised Estimate of 2022-23. However, till 13 February, 2023, the Department has been able to utilise only Rs. 34,628.52 crore by way of releases to the eligible States in 2022-23 which is 63% of the amount of Rs. 55000 crore allocated at RE 2022-23. On one hand, the target date for completion of implementation of JJM is approaching fast, continuous shortfall in actual expenditure is being observed since the fiscal year 2021-22 despite reduction in allocation at RE stage subsequently. While noting the submission of the Department that the pace of work under JJM will catch up in the next financial year, the Committee believe that unless the remaining works are executed on war footing, the target of bringing all rural households under the network of functional tap water in adequate quantity (55 lpcd) of prescribed quality on regular basis may not be achieved by 31.12.2024. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Department to take immediate steps to enable maximum utilisation of funds allocated under JJM.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 4)

Special assistance to address resource crunch in States

2.5 The Committee note that one of the principal reasons for under utilisation of funds is delay in release of matching State share. They find that five States viz. Haryana, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Odisha utilised less than 25% of Central funds while three States of West Bengal, Karnataka and Manipur utilised exactly 25% of the Central allocation for implementation of JJM. Lesser

utilisation of Central funds allocated under JJM has been attributed to States' inability in arranging funds during pandemic and associated lockdowns. The Committee believe that besides financial crunch, additional burden due to cost overrun has also handicapped States in releasing matching share timely for speedy implementation of projects/works under JJM, a pre requisite to achieve 100 percent coverage of Functional Household Tap Connection in rural areas. They note that in order to provide financial support to State Governments, Special Assistance from the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) was extended to States for Capital Expenditure with an allocation of Rs. 1 lakh crore as 50-year interest free loan, out of which Rs. 4,000 crore has been earmarked for works under JJM in 2022-23. They further note that the Department of Expenditure is the nodal agency in the matter and the States submit requisite proposals directly to them and as such no data for fund utilization under the scheme is maintained in the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation. While praising the much needed step to provide financial succour to States, the Committee observe that so far noticeable impact on States' fund release has not been seen. The Committee therefore, recommend the Department to furnish the details of States availing the special assistance along with the size of the loan available under this scheme, the amount demanded, received and utilised for JJM by each of them since its launch, reasons for not availing, etc. They also recommend that Department should urge the States to avail this assistance to enable them to implement the JJM works expeditiously.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 5)

Provision of funds for operation and maintenance of water supply infrastructure

2.6 The Committee are given to understand that under Jal Jeevan Mission, Gram Panchayats (GPs) or its sub-committees have to ensure collection of user charges and plan utilization of funds available from other sources for operation & maintenance (O&M) of water supply infrastructure. They note that for sustainable operation & maintenance of water supply schemes, provision has been made under JJM to reward/ incentivize the community in a phased-manner after the commissioning of the scheme to the tune of 10% of the capital expenditure on their respective in-village water supply scheme. This would serve as a 'revolving fund' to meet expenses on O&M of the scheme. While appreciating the intent of entrusting a sense of ownership and responsibility through the provision of collection of user charges for sustainable O&M of water supply infrastructure, the Committee take note of the fact that in reality, Village Water and Sanitation Committees are not empowered to collect user charges and the authority designated to levy and collect user charges being not clear, GPs are not collecting user charges at all. Moreover, they note that standard mechanism for transfer of assets to GPs, especially in case of new assets created under single village system for supply of water through pipeline has not been prescribed. In such state of affairs, there is no perpetual source of funds available to take care of repairing and maintenance works. The Committee would, therefore, recommend the Department to chalk out a standard handing over/ delivery procedure to GPs after the infrastructure/asset for supply of piped water is created to enable efficient service delivery and maintenance.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 6)

Supply of safe drinking water in quality affected habitations

2.7 The Committee note that out of 57,539 water quality affected habitations spread over 11 States, as reported on 15 August, 2019, quality of water supplied in 35,659 habitations have improved as on 15 February, 2023. However, 21,880 habitations, out of which 652 habitations are affected with arsenic, 461 with Fluoride, 10,325 with Iron, 9,909 with Salinity, 509 with Nitrate and 89 with Heavy Metals, are yet to be provided with safe drinking water. While majority of habitations in arsenic and fluoride affected water supply areas have been covered with temporary arrangement of safe drinking water supply, no such measure has been taken in case of other contaminants. Since other contaminants can also cause health hazard, the Committee feel that these areas too need to be covered by temporary measures to provide immediate relief to the remaining population living in 50% of quality affected habitations. They, therefore recommend the Department to impress upon the States the need to take measures which can provide immediate solution such as mobile water vans/tankers carrying safe and clean drinking water or installation of small water purification dispensers till all such habitants are provided piped drinking water from a good quality source besides taking measures for permanent solution of contamination problem under JJM. The Committee would also like to be apprised of the details of progress in coverage of quality affected habitations with permanent good quality functional tap water supply as on date.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 7)

Separating water supply service and quality check

2.8 The Committee note that Water Supply/ Water & Sanitation/ Public Health Engineering Departments and/or parastatal organization of respective State Government/ UT Administration are responsible for making provision of water

supply and ensuring quality of water supplied in their respective State/ UT. They further note that as per the Drinking Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance Framework, the States need to decouple the functions of the water service delivery and water quality testing to develop trust, transparency and accountability. In this regard, the Committee also note the submission of the Department regarding existing challenges in providing good quality drinking water such as no regular water quality testing of drinking water sources, unhygienic environment around public water supply delivery point, lack of innovative technology to monitor quality of water supplied, etc. Though water quality testing laboratories have been established and Field Test Kits (FTKs) are being used for monitoring water quality, these are still not sufficient to meet the testing requirements. The Committee are, therefore, of the view that entrusting the task of water supply and monitoring of water quality supplied to separate agencies would be a big advantage in ensuring availability of good quality water. They, therefore, recommend the Department to reinforce this aspect and urge the State Governments to take steps for separation of water supply service and its monitoring. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action taken in this regard at the earliest.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 8)

Increasing the network of National Accreditation Board for testing and calibration

Laboratories (NABL) accredited water quality testing laboratories

2.9 The Committee note that accreditation/recognition of drinking water quality testing laboratories at least for parameters of basic water quality as per ISO/IEC 17025 has been emphasised under JJM. They note that as on 13.02.2023, there are 2,076 drinking water quality testing laboratories at State, District, sub-division

and/ or block levels out of which 1,067 laboratories are accredited/ recognized. However, they find that in some of the States, such as in Jharkhand, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, compared to district level, very few water quality testing laboratories have been set up at Block level. Also approximately 50% of the laboratories are accredited by NABL so far. Although, 2% of the allocations can be utilized by States for Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance, the Committee find that creation of state of the art water quality testing laboratories is yet to achieve a momentum for ensuring good quality potable water in villages. The Committee would, therefore, recommend the Department to take utmost measures in this regard so that the network of recognised/accredited water quality testing laboratories is spread across the country.

(Recommendation SI.No. 9)

Physical performance of SBM(G)II

2.10 The Committee note that Open Defecation Free (ODF) sustainability and Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) in the rural areas apart from construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) and Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs) as per the demand are the main pivots of SBM(G) II. However, so far, the performance of phase II of SBM(G) has been lacklustre due to reasons such as initial planning, not having the required technical competence and prevalence of pandemic, etc. As a result, goals in terms of improvement in quantitative (SLWM and construction of IHHLs and CSCs) and qualitative (ODF sustainability) indicators, remains to be far from achievement, as so far, out of 5,97,399 villages, solid waste management facility has been created in 1,40,213 villages, liquid waste management facility in 1,50,107 villages and 1,95,647 villages have achieved ODF plus status. The Committee note that particularly 10 States/UTs viz. Manipur, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Punjab,

Tripura, Meghalaya, Jharkhand, Maharashtra and Ladakh have registered very slow progress under the scheme due to above factors as well as State specific issues such as remote areas, difficult terrain, hydro geological conditions, etc. Though the Department has taken several steps such as provision of 3% of the programme funds allocated for Information Education and Communication (IEC) and capacity building, joint advisories for effective convergence at ground level, creation of Master Trainers (MTs) to train on ODF plus and handhold GPs and villages to prepare their ODF plus village sanitation plans and implementing them, training and orientation programme for State level officials and manual for utilization of 15th Finance Commission tied grants, etc. to enable States to implement works for sustainable management of waste and maintenance of ODF status, the Committee are of the opinion that there is a need for more proactive engagement with States and implementing agencies to speed up the progress for yielding desired results.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 10)

Timely preparation of Annual Implementation Plans (AIPs)

2.11 The Committee find that AIPs are the blueprints for impending works to be undertaken in the next financial year. They note that consolidated AIPs of the States/UTs were discussed in the meetings of Plan Appraisal Committee with individual States in February-March of previous financial year. Thereafter, National Scheme Sanctioning Committee of SBM(G) approves the AIP by the commencement of the concerned financial year for allocation of funds to the States. They note that the process of considering Annual Implementation Plans (AIP) for 2023-24 has been started and States have been requested to submit AIPs for 2023-24 under SBM(G). However, taking note of the fact that there is a big deviation in the activities/projects/works to be undertaken as envisaged

under AIPs and actual progress of works, the Committee find that these plans are not in tune with ground reality. As a result, these plans lose their sanctity, since the initial commitment to take up the proposed works visualised during preparation of AIP, is not realised. Since, these plans are an amalgamation of Village/Block/District Action Plans, following bottom up approach, the Committee believe that monitoring of progress at these levels should be ensured and reasons for deviation, if any, should be recorded and redressed at each level. Another important factor in realisation of goals as planned under AIPs is timely preparation and approval of AIPs, preferably before the closing of financial year so that funds could be released with the commencement of new financial year and the projects could be implemented as planned. The Committee therefore, recommend the Department, to review the process of AIP formulation to enable release of funds from first week of April.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 11)

Financial performance under SBM(G)II

2.12 The Committee find that the trend of underutilisation during the last three years, highlighted by them in their earlier reports on Demands for Grants, has continued to be noticed in 2022-23 as well. They note that during the last three years, the Department has not been able to utilise the revised budget allocation despite reduction by approximately 60% in the years 2020-21 and 2021-22 and 69% in 2022-23 at RE stage, while the utilisations were stated to be 82.47% in 2020-21, 51.86% in 2021-22 and 57.53% in 2022-23 (till 9 February, 2023). However, around 15 to 17% of this utilisation has been towards interest payment for Extra Budgetary Resources (EBR) which was to the tune of Rs. 1031.03 (17.18%) in 2020-21, Rs. 1032.89 (17.21%) in 2020-21 and Rs. 771.99 (15.44%) in 2022-23 till 9 February, 2023. This shows the effective utilisation of funds has

been even lesser. Keeping in view the physical and financial performance of phase II of the Scheme, the Committee recommend the Department to intensify their efforts on issues/challenges withholding the execution of works/activities and pursue more vigorously with the concerned agencies and State Governments for accomplishment of goals within the targeted period.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 12)

Release of State share of funds for various activities under SBM (G) II

2.13 The Committee notice that as per the guidelines of the Ministry of Finance regarding procedure for release of funds under Centrally Sponsored Schemes, Centre share funds are to be released from Treasury to Single Nodal Account (SNA) of the schemes within 21 days of its receipt in the Treasury and corresponding State share funds are to be released within 40 days of receipt of Centre share. However, as per the facts submitted by the Department, 10 States such as Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal have reported delays in releasing funds, varying for a period of 67 to 165 days in the year 2022-23, affecting execution of projects. Since, timely release of funds from both Central and State Governments can only ensure timely utilisation, the Committee would recommend the Department to apprise them about the reason and the steps taken to address them including addressing the issue of resource crunch of the States.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 13)

Review of unit assistance for construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs)

2.14 The Committee note that for achievement of ODF sustainability, provision for construction of IHHLs for left out and new households and construction of CSCs for households who do not have adequate space for construction of IHHLs,

for floating and migrant population and in places of large congregation, has been made in SBM-G Phase-II. They further note that new eligible households (all BPL households and identified APL households viz SC/ST households, households with physically disabled person, landless labourers with homestead, small and marginal farmers and women headed households) are provided incentives up to Rs.12000 for construction of one unit of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL). However, in their view, the amount of incentive needs to be increased keeping in view the rising input costs and poor economic condition of the targeted beneficiaries as stated above, especially after the pandemic when many of them had to suffer economic hardship. In this connection, while welcoming the step taken by the Department to ascertain the cost estimation of twin pit toilets at present from States across different regions in the country, the Committee hope that the Department will review the cost as assured and revise it appropriately to encourage all the above categories of Households to build and use their own toilets and bring about behavioural change.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 14)

Retrofitting of toilets from single pit to Twin Pit

2.15 The Committee note that SBM(G) Phase-I emphasised on safe technology choice for sanitation. They also note that use of twin-pit technology has been encouraged wherever suitable along with the option given to States to choose from other safe technologies as well. The Department has informed that there are 73.1 % Twin Pits, 13.5% Septic Tanks and 12.4% Single Pits. Out of 1,62,237 toilets that have been retrofitted, 97,951 are Single Pits retrofitted to Twin Pits and 64,286 Septic Tanks have been fitted with Soak Pits. However, the Committee find that there are still many States/UTs where majority of the toilets are Single Pits and need to be retrofitted, such as Arunachal Pradesh (6.53%), Goa (40.25%), Haryana (28.4%), Himachal Pradesh (0.68%), Karnataka (5.30%), Ladakh (2.36%),

Meghalaya (34.86%), Mizoram (13.50%), Nagaland (29.49%), Puducherry (32.19%), Punjab (16.43%), Rajasthan (36.98%), Sikkim (3.61%) and Uttarakhand (26.87%). They further note that funds for this purpose can be utilised from the 15th Finance Commission tied grants and from MGNREGS funds which was allowed recently *vide* order dated 18 January, 2023. The Committee hope that with the funding assistance made available through Tied grants and MGNREGS funds, retrofitting of the remaining toilets and Septic Tanks will be completed within the stipulated time frame. They would like to be apprised of the State/UT wise details of retrofitting work completed within the three months of the presentation of this Report.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 15)

Status of Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) facilities

2.16 The Committee note that as on 20th January, 2023, there were 1,08,764 ODF Plus – ‘Aspiring’ villages having arrangements for either Solid Waste Management or Liquid Waste Management and 67,071 ODF Plus villages (including ‘Rising’ and ‘Model’) which have both solid and liquid waste management facility. However, they observe that in terms of targeted number of villages to be covered with SLWM infrastructure, only 37.62% of the villages could be equipped with solid waste management facilities, while 51.12 % of the villages could be covered under liquid waste management facilities. They further note that in some States such as Chattisagarh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal, both Solid and Liquid management works have been progressing at a snail’s pace since the year 2020-21. The Department have informed the Committee that the projected targets could not be accomplished due to focus on planning during the initial years and lack of technical knowhow at the initial stage. Prevalence of Covid-19 pandemic during 2020 and 2021 also affected the progress of

implementation. However, as assured, the Committee expect that regular engagement, follow up and coordination with the States will be undertaken extensively to create the SLWM facilities in all the villages so that the targets of ODF Plus could be achieved by the States/UTs by 2024-25.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 16)

Plastic waste management in villages

2.17 The Committee note that one of the objectives of phase II of SBM(G) is to make villages 'visually clean' by ensuring minimal littering, minimal stagnation of water and no accumulation of plastic waste in the form of a dump. The Committee are of the view that plastic waste disposal is one of the important dimensions in bringing about cleanliness. They note that to fulfill this objective, GPs have been assigned the task of arrangement for door-to-door collection of plastic waste along with other waste, segregation & storage of plastic waste at the common village shed constructed/available in the village, selling recyclable plastic waste to vendors and sending remaining plastic waste to the block level Plastic Waste Management Units (PWMUs). They further note that funding support of Rs. 16 lakhs per block is provided for setting up PWMUs. However, so far 7% of all the blocks in the country have been equipped with PWMUs. The Committee are happy to note that amongst all the States/UTs, Odisha, Tamil Nadu and Ladakh have made good progress in creating plastic waste management facility with 72%, 42% and 48% of the blocks covered respectively in these States. In view of the growing menace of plastic wastes which create environmental hazards and also create an filthy look in the form of heaps, the Committee recommend for expediting establishment of PWMUs in all the blocks of the country to realize the objective of visually clean villages. Also, facility for door to door collection of waste and its segregation, being the first step, the Committee recommend for creating monitoring mechanism including physical verification of such facility at block/ district level officers in those villages which have been certified as ODF

plus villages. They would like to be apprised of the details of existing ODF plus villages where door to door facility of waste creation and segregation has been created, frequency of such collection and verification mechanism for the same.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 17)

NEW DELHI
14 March, 2023
23 Phalguna, 1944(Saka)

Shri Parbatbhai Savabhai Patel
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Water Resources

ANNEXURE I

MINUTES OF THE FOURTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES (2022-23) HELD ON MONDAY, 20 FEBRUARY 2023

The Committee sat from 1500 hours to 1800 hours in Committee Room 'D', Ground Floor, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Parbatbhai Savabhai Patel – Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Vijay Baghel
3. Shri Nihal Chand Chauhan
4. Shri Guman Singh Damor
5. Dr. Heena Vijaykumar Gavit
6. Shri Sunil Kumar
7. Shri Hasmukhbhai Somabhai Patel
8. Shri Pratap Chandra Sarangi
9. Shri Shivkumar C. Udasi

RAJYA SABHA

10. Shri Pramod Tiwari

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri Chander Mohan - Joint Secretary
2. Shri Ajay Kumar Sood - Director
3. Shri R. L. Yadav - Additional Director

WITNESSES

Ministry of Jal Shakti-Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation

1. Ms. Vini Mahajan Secretary
2. Shri Vikas Sheel Additional Secretary
3. Ms. Richa Mishra JS&FA

4.	Sh. Jitendra Srivastava	Joint Secretary
5.	Shri Samir Kumar	Joint Secretary
6.	Shri Ranjeet Kumar	Director
7.	Shri Pradeep Singh	Director
8.	Shri Ajay Kumar	Director
9.	Ms. Anupama	Director
10.	Shri Kapil Choudhary	Director
11.	Shri Karanjit Singh	Director
12.	Shri Sanjay Kumar Sinha	Director
13.	Shri A. Murlidharan	Deputy Advisor

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 (2023-24).

[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 Chairperson then asked the representatives to make a brief presentation / submission on the budgetary allocation to the Department for the fiscal year 2023-24.

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 (2023-24) 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 2023-24.
- (ii) Issue of the variation in the figures of the Functional Household Tap Connection in the villages.
- (iii) Issues pertaining to under utilization of the budgetary allocation.

- (iv) Interest free loan for financial assistance availed by States for 50 years given by the Ministry of Finance for undertaking activities under JJM.
- (v) Issue pertaining to irregularity in the survey at ground level after implementation of the schemes.
- (vi) Coverage of SC/ST district and Aspirational/fluoride affected districts.
- (vii) Issues regarding creation of fund for operation and maintenance of JJM.
- (viii) Issue pertaining to retrofitting single pit toilets into twin pits.
- (ix) Revision in the rates for the construction of a household toilet.

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 at the earliest.

[The witnesses, then, withdrew]

6. The evidence was concluded.

7. The verbatim record of the proceedings of the sitting of the Committee has been kept.

The Committee, then adjourned.

MINUTES OF THE SIXTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES (2022-23) HELD ON TUESDAY, 14 MARCH 2023

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

PRESENT

Shri Parbatbhai Savabhai Patel - Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Vijay Baghel
3. Shri Nihal Chand Chauhan
4. Shri Bhagirath Choudhary
5. Shri Guman Singh Damor
6. Dr. K. Jayakumar
7. Shri Dhanush M. Kumar
8. Shri Sunil Kumar
9. Shri Hasmukhbhai Somabhai Patel
10. Smt. Agatha K. Sangma
11. Shri Pratap Chandra Sarangi
12. Shri Chandan Singh
13. Shri Shivkumar C. Udasi

RAJYA SABHA

14. Shri Aneel Prasad Hegde
15. Smt. Mausam Noor

16. Shri Arun Singh
17. Sant Balbir Singh
18. Shri Pramod Tiwari

SECRETARIAT

1. **Shri Chander Mohan** - Joint Secretary
2. Shri Ajay Kumar Sood - Director
3. Shri R.L. Yadav - 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 (2023-24)' of the Ministry of Jal Shakti (Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation); (ii) Draft Report on 'Demands for Grants (2023-24)' of the Ministry of Jal Shakti (Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation); and (iii) Draft Report on 'Groundwater: A Valuable but Diminishing Resource'. 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

Annexure -III

Centre Share Grants-in-aid released under SBM (G) –II during 2020-21

(Rs. in Crore)

State/UT	Allocation	Opening Balance	Release	Interest & Other Receipts	Expenditure	Closing Balance
A & N Islands	15.43	5.45	7.07	0.28	4.02	8.78
Andhra Pradesh	393.47	1034.71	212.27	17.94	686.90	578.01
Arunachal Pradesh	23.40	37.91	15.28	0.75	37.64	16.30
Assam	558.85	639.00	276.81	143.07	916.41	142.47
Bihar	776.94	1228.39	88.56	33.76	797.87	552.85
Chhattisgarh	121.68	411.84	68.43	11.78	334.60	157.45
D & N Haveli & Daman & Diu	8.57	1.77	1.65	0.01	0.00	3.43
Goa	19.24	1.84	0.23	0.00	1.17	0.91
Gujarat	499.20	192.23	312.56	38.96	341.69	202.06
Haryana	220.75	175.95	80.60	14.40	73.10	197.85
Himachal Pradesh	37.88	112.71	23.62	9.87	27.70	118.50
Jammu & Kashmir	64.89	122.72	24.89	4.34	126.39	25.56
Jharkhand	429.67	727.09	153.31	49.64	502.66	427.38
Karnataka	227.75	560.53	126.31	63.46	315.64	434.65
Kerala	137.01	183.32	103.73	0.94	212.03	75.95
Ladakh	3.93	1.69	2.71	4.63	6.76	2.27
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	493.98	366.97	291.48	5.12	372.64	290.93
Maharashtra	340.62	596.45	276.75	45.99	359.51	559.68
Manipur	61.29	28.23	17.51	0.43	36.53	9.65
Meghalaya	226.59	36.33	65.41	1.85	55.91	47.69
Mizoram	21.93	7.59	14.05	0.08	20.27	1.46
Nagaland	57.80	16.62	22.17	0.00	38.77	0.03
Odisha	58.92	1320.89	58.92	22.85	479.86	922.80
Puducherry	10.11	26.17	0.11	1.14	2.25	25.17
Punjab	78.82	241.98	65.94	6.96	183.27	131.61
Rajasthan	569.78	714.08	229.26	7.18	820.64	129.88
Sikkim	13.79	5.56	6.15	9.45	13.07	8.09
Tamil Nadu	294.67	231.59	162.89	124.80	271.93	247.36
Telangana	262.16	179.86	46.86	3.96	214.17	16.51
Tripura	52.00	61.90	24.33	1.52	60.67	27.08
Uttar Pradesh	1790.48	491.89	800.32	205.26	975.05	522.42
Uttarakhand	132.36	143.77	50.69	2.01	94.86	101.61
West Bengal	675.90	722.25	261.31	45.61	642.13	387.03
Total	8679.84	10629.27	3892.18	878.07	9026.12	6373.41

State Share released under SBM (G) –II during 2020-21

(Rs. in Crore)

State/UT	Opening Balance	Release	Interest/Other receipt	Expenditure	Closing Balance
A&N Island	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	887.61	0.00	0.53	291.35	596.78
Arunachal Pradesh	28.48	10.20	0.61	26.79	12.51
Assam	6.38	39.78	0.79	42.12	4.84
Bihar	191.46	568.17	0.00	457.90	301.73
Chhattisgarh	251.31	0.00	10.18	91.11	170.38
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	48.69	157.99	5.86	78.10	134.44
Haryana	67.66	9.97	3.45	17.11	63.98
Himachal Pradesh	9.30	0.00	0.81	2.19	7.92
Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	13.89	0.00	11.70	2.18
Jharkhand	536.94	22.06	13.47	217.00	355.47
Karnataka	292.09	0.00	30.23	70.65	251.68
Kerala	1.93	2.83	0.69	3.30	2.15
Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	184.94	58.45	2.59	63.66	182.33
Maharashtra	468.99	(-)160.64*	61.71	58.90	311.17
Manipur	4.17	3.55	0.07	4.03	3.77
Meghalaya	6.84	4.34	0.18	3.06	8.30
Mizoram	0.05	0.92	0.01	0.88	0.10
Nagaland	0.00	2.99	0.00	2.99	0.00
Odisha	747.06	29.44	13.43	249.21	540.71
Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Punjab	0.99	22.51	8.15	18.87	12.78
Rajasthan	359.57	86.43	3.04	362.45	86.59
Sikkim	1.27	0.50	0.00	0.43	1.33
Tamil Nadu	59.38	29.28	71.28	33.25	126.69
Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tripura	6.39	0.80	0.15	3.05	4.29
Uttar Pradesh	425.18	165.76	132.92	293.81	430.04
Uttarakhand	4.54	2.72	0	7.26	0.00
West Bengal	76.53	100.00	2.23	155.25	23.51
Total	4667.76	1171.96	362.38	2566.42	3635.67

*Funds returned to State Treasury

Centre Share Grants-in-aid released under SBM (G) –II during 2021-22

(Rs. in Crore)

State/UT	Allocation	Opening Balance	Release	Interest & Other Receipts	Expenditure	Closing Balance
A & N Islands	0.00	8.78	0.00	0.22	4.81	4.19
Andhra Pradesh	437.64	578.01	58.26	0.00	557.46	78.81
Arunachal Pradesh	23.03	16.30	4.10	0.00	18.74	1.66
Assam	513.56	142.47	256.78	0.17	229.75	169.66
Bihar	651.54	552.85	128.01	0.00	112.64	568.22
Chhattisgarh	207.58	157.45	0.00	5.46*	103.94	58.97
Dadar Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	5.75	3.43	0.00	0.13	0.72	2.84
Goa	61.27	0.91	15.32	0.13	9.66	6.69
Gujarat	342.73	202.06	171.37	0.71	215.53	158.62
Haryana	181.80	197.85	29.95	0.00	88.58	139.22
Himachal Pradesh	269.13	118.50	41.95	8.17*	43.61	125.00
Jammu & Kashmir	246.98	25.56	120.00	0.00	63.50	82.06
Jharkhand	148.51	427.38	0.00	4.70*	306.83	125.25
Karnataka	0.00	434.65	0.00	9.01*	246.19	197.47
Kerala	34.68	75.95	5.66	0.27	71.91	9.97
Ladakh	14.25	2.27	3.56	0.26	3.53	2.56
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	668.96	290.93	334.48	1.96	337.21	290.16
Maharashtra	1372.73	559.68	0.00	31.69*	127.20	464.17
Manipur	48.34	9.65	12.09	0.08	9.64	12.18
Meghalaya	165.71	47.69	36.56	0.00	41.11	43.14
Mizoram	17.62	1.46	13.22	0.00	9.19	5.49
Nagaland	18.02	0.03	9.01	0.00	4.53	4.51
Odisha	0.00	922.80	0.00	1.22	123.11	800.91
Puducherry	6.89	25.17	0.00	0.56	2.11	23.62
Punjab	52.87	131.61	0.00	0.00	39.58	92.03
Rajasthan	551.85	129.88	275.93	2.94	225.28	183.48
Sikkim	19.73	8.09	4.49	0.09	5.49	7.18
Tamil Nadu	26.29	247.36	0.00	46.82*	108.40	185.78
Telangana	180.67	16.51	0.00	1.19	7.59	10.12
Tripura	84.19	27.08	17.14	0.02	14.48	29.76
Uttar Pradesh	1825.85	522.42	370.59	164.55*	665.85	391.72
Uttarakhand	78.76	101.61	14.25	-0.64	91.98	23.24
West Bengal	645.08	387.03	135.45	18.98*	270.22	271.24
Total	8902.01	6373.41	2058.15	298.70	4160.35	4569.90

*Funds returned from Districts/Blocks/GPs to State Single Nodal Account of the Scheme

State Share released under SBM (G) –II during 2021-22

(Rs. in Crore)

State/UT	Opening Balance	Release	Interest/Other receipt	Expenditure	Closing Balance
A&N Island	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	596.78	79.11	0.00	623.97	51.92
Arunachal Pradesh	12.51	1.37	10.71*	7.95	16.63
Assam	4.84	18.11	0.10	14.02	9.03
Bihar	301.73	85.34	0.00	45.73	341.34
Chhattisgarh	170.38	0.00	3.64	68.36	105.66
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Goa	0.00	10.21	0.00	5.84	4.37
Gujarat	134.44	114.22	0.01	139.53	109.14
Haryana	63.98	62.98	0.00	14.19	112.76
Himachal Pradesh	7.92	2.97	0.91	4.23	7.57
Jammu & Kashmir	2.18	13.33	0.00	6.45	9.07
Jharkhand	355.47	17.71	0.00	126.25	246.93
Karnataka	251.68	0.00	3.44	142.84	112.29
Kerala	2.15	4.90	0.50	6.73	0.82
Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	182.33	222.99	2.44	226.45	181.31
Maharashtra	311.17	0.00	11.78*	89.83	233.11
Manipur	3.77	1.34	0.00	3.77	1.34
Meghalaya	8.30	4.06	0.00	3.95	8.41
Mizoram	0.10	2.18	0.00	1.68	0.59
Nagaland	0.00	1.18	0.00	0.68	0.51
Odisha	540.71	0.00	0.00	81.43	459.29
Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Punjab	12.78	30.45	0.00	30.45	12.78
Rajasthan	86.59	183.95	1.96	150.18	122.32
Sikkim	1.33	0.50	0.01	0.61	1.46
Tamil Nadu	126.69	0.00	29.52*	34.66	121.55
Telangana	0.00	20.30	0.00	0.00	20.30
Tripura	4.29	1.90	0.00	1.39	4.81
Uttar Pradesh	430.04	247.06	105.78*	396.57	386.32
Uttarakhand	0.00	1.58	0.00	1.58	0.00
West Bengal	23.51	209.10	28.73*	124.67	136.49
Total	3635.67	1336.87	199.53	2359.95	2818.12

*Funds returned from Districts/Blocks/GPs to State Single Nodal Account of the Scheme

Centre Share Grants-in-aid released under SBM (G) –II during 2022-23

(Rs. in Crore)

State/UT	Allocation	Opening Balance	Release	Interest & Other Receipts	Expenditure	Closing Balance
A & N Islands	0.83	4.19	0.00	0.00	0.84	3.35
Andhra Pradesh	676.79	78.81	0.00	0.00	42.06	36.75
Arunachal Pradesh	29.43	1.66	14.72	0.26	7.39	9.25
Assam	495.71	169.66	90.52	0.00	145.09	115.09
Bihar	1544.86	568.22	325.28	0.00	626.66	266.84
Chhattisgarh	355.07	58.97	88.77	0.00	87.85	59.88
D & N Haveli & Daman & Diu	1.63	2.84	0.00	0.00	0.90	1.94
Goa	34.38	6.69	7.99	0.00	9.77	4.92
Gujarat	284.68	158.62	0.00	0.00	64.56	94.05
Haryana	202.77	139.22	0.00	0.00	19.12	120.10
Himachal Pradesh	198.07	125.00	0.00	0.00	51.47	73.53
J&K	494.20	82.06	116.79	0.00	82.28	116.58
Jharkhand	300.64	125.25	0.00	0.00	78.53	46.72
Karnataka	665.34	197.47	0.00	0.00	53.37	144.10
Kerala	308.04	9.97	74.00	0.00	6.82	77.15
Ladakh	17.30	2.56	0.00	0.00	1.10	1.46
Lakshadweep	7.74	0.00	1.94	0.00	0.00	1.94
Madhya Pradesh	411.14	290.16	81.78	0.00	238.68	133.26
Maharashtra	1740.11	464.17	0.00	108.13*	62.25	510.05
Manipur	51.45	12.18	12.86	0.00	12.01	13.03
Meghalaya	92.13	43.14	0.00	0.00	26.16	16.98
Mizoram	19.67	5.49	4.92	0.00	5.48	4.93
Nagaland	39.44	4.51	19.72	0.00	14.26	9.97
Odisha	0.00	800.91	0.00	63.38*	332.91	531.38
Puducherry	37.80	23.62	0.00	0.00	10.79	12.83
Punjab	168.19	92.03	0.00	0.00	12.86	79.18
Rajasthan	624.90	183.48	288.78	0.00	265.90	206.36
Sikkim	23.17	7.18	5.79	0.00	2.18	10.79
Tamil Nadu	421.10	185.78	0.00	0.00	86.39	99.39
Telangana	542.94	10.12	0.00	0.00	6.25	3.87
Tripura	128.29	29.76	28.28	0.00	22.52	35.51
Uttar Pradesh	1529.38	391.72	687.87	0.31	647.77	432.14
Uttarakhand	92.61	23.24	14.14	0.03	26.65	10.75
West Bengal	848.16	271.24	193.97	2.86	275.45	192.62
Total	12387.96	4569.90	2058.12	174.97	3326.32	3476.67

*Funds returned from Districts/Blocks/GPs to State Single Nodal Account of the Scheme

State Share released under SBM (G) –II during 2022-23

(Rs. in Crore)

State/UT	Opening Balance	Release	Interest/Other receipt	Expenditure	Closing Balance
A&N Island	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	51.92	0.00	0.00	27.41	24.51
Arunachal Pradesh	16.63	3.42	0.03	4.97	15.11
Assam	9.03	27.98	0.00	16.12	20.89
Bihar	341.34	144.97	0.00	417.77	68.54
Chhattisgarh	105.66	59.18	0.00	58.57	106.27
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Goa	4.37	5.33	0.00	6.51	3.19
Gujarat	109.14	0.00	0.00	42.94	66.20
Haryana	112.76	0.00	6.42*	12.75	106.43
Himachal Pradesh	7.57	0.00	0.00	5.72	1.85
J&K	9.07	1.94	0.00	9.14	1.87
Jharkhand	246.93	0.00	0.70	52.35	195.28
Karnataka	112.29	0.00	13.64*	35.58	90.35
Kerala	0.82	49.33	0.00	4.55	45.60
Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	181.31	54.52	0.00	159.12	76.71
Maharashtra	233.11	0.00	64.36*	41.50	255.97
Manipur	1.34	0.00	0.00	1.33	0.01
Meghalaya	8.41	0.00	0.00	2.91	5.50
Mizoram	0.59	0.55	0.10	0.61	0.63
Nagaland	0.51	2.19	0.00	1.58	1.12
Odisha	459.29	0.00	115.11*	221.94	352.46
Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Punjab	12.78	0.00	22.62*	8.57	26.83
Rajasthan	122.32	192.52	0.00	177.27	137.57
Sikkim	1.46	0.64	0.22	0.24	2.08
Tamil Nadu	121.55	0.00	0.00	57.59	63.96
Telangana	20.30	0.00	0.00	4.17	16.13
Tripura	4.81	3.14	0.00	2.50	5.45
Uttar Pradesh	386.32	203.69	0.00	431.84	158.17
Uttarakhand	0.00	1.57	0.07	1.57	0.07
West Bengal	136.49	129.32	1.91	183.63	84.09
Total	2818.12	880.29	224.26	1990.75	1931.92

*Funds returned from Districts/Blocks/GPs to State Single Nodal Account of the Scheme

Vini Mahajan
Secretary
Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation
Ministry of Jal Shakti



Shailesh Kumar Singh
Secretary
Ministry of Rural Development

F.No. S-18011/25/2022-SBM-V-DDWS-Part(6)

18th January, 2023

Dear Chief Secretary,

As you are aware, under "Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav" initiative of Government of India, many campaigns are being undertaken to commemorate 75 years of Independent India. The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS) has initiated a Campaign for safe disposal of faecal sludge from rural households. Over 2.3 crore single pit type toilets have been identified in the country under this campaign, which need to be converted into twin pit type toilet.

2. Twin pit toilets have been promoted as these allow on-site and safe disposal of faecal sludge, which also prevents the ground water contamination. It is an efficient mechanism for treating the low quantity of waste generated from the rural households, by *in situ* treatment and converting the faecal sludge directly into manure (Sona Khad) which can be used in agriculture. The Twin Pit type toilets have no requirement for Faecal Sludge Management (FSM) chain viz., mechanized emptying, transportation, or treatment at STP or FSTP.

3. Single Pit type toilets can be converted into twin-pits by construction of an **additional pit or liquid waste chamber (soak pit/leach pit) with a junction along with the existing pit**, with minimum effort and expenses.

4. The construction of liquid waste chamber for individual beneficiaries has been included under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS for the purpose. Funds available under the tied grant of the Fifteenth Finance Commission may also utilized in convergence.

5. You are requested to ensure that all single pit toilets identified in your State are converted into twin pit toilets at the earliest.

With best regards,

(Vini Mahajan)
Secretary

Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation

Yours sincerely,

(Shailesh Kumar Singh)
Secretary

Ministry of Rural Development

To

Chief Secretary
All States/UTs