

STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(2012-2013)

40

FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA

MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER & SANITATION

**Demands for Grants
(2013-14)**

FORTIETH REPORT



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

FORTIETH REPORT

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(2012-2013)**

(FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA)

MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER & SANITATION

**Demands for Grants
(2013-14)**

Presented to Lok Sabha on 30.04.2013

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 30.04.2013



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

April, 2013/Vaisakha, 1935 (Saka)

CRD No. 086

Price : Rs.

© 2013 BY LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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

CONTENTS

	Page Nos.
COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE	(ii)
INTRODUCTION	(iii)
ABBREVIATIONS	(iv)
 REPORT PART I NARRATION ANALYSIS 	
I. Introductory	1
II. Status of implementation of Twenty-seventh Report on Demands for Grants (2012-13) under Direction 73 A of the Directions by the Speaker	3
III. Overall Analysis	3
IV. Five Year Plan Allocations	5
V. Scheme-wise Analysis	8
A. National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)	9
(i) Financial performance	10
(ii) Physical performance	12
(iii) Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)	21
(iv) Rural Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Project with World Bank assistance	22
(v) National Clean Energy Fund	23
(vi) Funding Pattern	24
(vii) Water Quality in Rural Areas	25
(viii) Reverse Osmosis (R.O) Plants in Andaman & Nicobar Islands	31
(ix) Mobile Treatment Plants	33
(x) Jalmani-Standalone water purification system in rural schools	35
(xi) Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance	36
(xii) Water Quality testing laboratories	38
(xiii) Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities	39
(xiv) Research and Development activities	41
B. Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA)	42
(i) Financial performance	45
(ii) Physical performance	47
(iii) State-wise physical performance	48
(iv) Nirmal Gram Puraskar	50

V. Unspent Balances	51
----------------------------	-----------

PART II

Observations/Recommendations of the Committee	55
--	-----------

APPENDICES

I. State-wise details of funds released and utilized on Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance	74
II. State-wise list of district water quality laboratories set up in the country	76
III. Minutes of the Eighth Sitting of the Committee held on 02 April, 2013	78
IV. Minutes of the Twelfth Sitting of the Committee held on 26 April, 2013	80

COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT (2012-2013)

Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan - *Chairperson*

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Thangso Baite
3. Shri Pulin Bihari Baske
4. Dr. Ratna De (Nag)
5. Shri Premchand Guddu
6. Shri Bijoy Krishna Handique
7. Shri Maheshwar Hazari
8. Shri Ramesh Vishwanath Katti
9. Shri Nimmala Kristappa
10. Shri Bishnu Pada Ray
11. Shri M. Rajamohan Reddy
12. Shri Anantha Venkatarami Reddy
13. Shri Arjun Charan Sethi
14. Dr. Sanjay Singh
15. Vacant*
16. Smt. Supriya Sule
17. Smt. Annu Tandon
18. Shri Narendra Singh Tomar
19. Smt. Usha Verma
20. Shri P. Viswanathan
21. Shri Madhu Goud Yaskhi

RAJYA SABHA

22. Shri Munquad Ali
23. Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar
24. Shri D. Bandhyopadhyay
25. Sardar Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa
26. Shri Vinay Katiyar
27. Shri Mahendra Singh Mahra
28. Dr. Chandan Mitra
29. Shri C.P. Narayanan
30. Shri Mohan Singh
31. Prof. Saif-ud-Din Soz

SECRETARIAT

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. Shri Brahm Dutt | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. Smt. Veena Sharma | - | Director |
| 3. Smt. Meenakshi Sharma | - | Deputy Secretary |
| 4. Shri Satish Kumar | - | Committee Assistant |

* Vacancy caused on account of demise of Shri Uma Shankar Singh w.e.f. 24 January, 2013

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Rural Development (2012-2013) having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present the Fortieth Report on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation.

2. 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 Drinking Water & Sanitation on 02 April, 2013.

4. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their sitting held on 26 April, 2013.

5. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the officials of the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation for placing before them the requisite material and their considered views in connection with the examination of the subject.

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

NEW DELHI;
29 April, 2013
09 Vaisakha, 1935 (Saka)

SUMITRA MAHAJAN
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Rural Development

ABBREVIATIONS

AAP	:	Annual Action Plan
APL	:	Above Poverty Line
ARWSP	:	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.
BP	:	Block Panchayat
BPL	:	Below Poverty Line
BRC	:	Block Recourse Center
CRSP	:	Central Rural Sanitation Programme
DDP	:	Desert Development Programme
DDWS	:	Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation
DPAP	:	Drought Prone Areas Programme
DRDA	:	District Rural Development Agency
DWSM	:	District Water and Sanitation Mission
FTK	:	Field Test Kits
GP	:	Gram Panchayat
GSDA	:	Groundwater Surveys and Development Agency
HGM	:	Hydro-geomorphological Maps
HRD	:	Human Resource Development
IAP	:	Integrated Action Plan
IEC	:	Information Education & Communication
IHHL	:	Individual Household Latrine
IMIS	:	Integrated Management Information System
LPCD	:	Liters per capita per day
M & E	:	Monitoring and Evaluation
MTP	:	Mobile Treatment Plant
MGNREGA	:	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MPR	:	Monthly Progress Report
NBA	:	Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan
NEERI	:	National Environment Engineering Research Institute
NGO	:	Non-Government Organization
NGP	:	Nirmal Gram Puraskar
NRDWP	:	National Rural Drinking Water Programme
NRDWQM & SP	:	National Rural Drinking Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Programme.
NRSC	:	National Remote Sensing Centre
O & M	:	Operation & Maintenance
PHED	:	Public Health Engineering Department
PRI	:	Panchayati Raj Institution
R.O.	:	Reverse Osmosis
R & D	:	Research & Development
R & DAC	:	Research & Development Advisory Committee
RGNDWM	:	Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission
SWSM	:	State Water & Sanitation Mission
TSC	:	Total Sanitation Campaign
WQM & S	:	Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance
WSP	:	Water & Sanitation Programme
ZP	:	Zila Panchayats/Parishads

REPORT
PART I
NARRATION ANALYSIS

I. Introductory

Rural Drinking Water supply is a State subject and is also included in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution among the subjects that may be entrusted to Panchayats by the States.

1.2 The protected rural water supply system was initiated for the first time in the Country in Ernakulam town in 1914, and in Trivandrum, in the 1930s. More than 80 % of the rural population did not have access to safe drinking water, which explains the deplorable conditions of public health as prevailed in the immediate days of independence of the country. The provincial governments depending on the financial resources at their disposal carried the responsibility of water supply. The rural drinking water supply and sanitation were recommended priority areas by the Bhole Committee (1946) and the Environmental Committee (1949) with elaborate plans. Although no immediate measures were adopted by the Central Government, in the year 1954, it provided assistance to the States to establish special investigation divisions in the Fourth Five Year Plan to carry out identification of the problem villages.

1.3 The Government of India's major intervention in the rural drinking water sector started in 1972-1973, through the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). A Technology Mission on Drinking Water was started in 1986, which in 1991-1992, was renamed as the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission. Upgrading the Mission, the Department of Drinking Water Supply (DDWS) was created in the Ministry of Rural Development in 1999, which was subsequently renamed as the Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation in 2010. Keeping in view the significance of rural water supply and sanitation, the Government of India created and notified the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation as a separate Ministry on 13th July, 2011.

1.4 The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation administers two Centrally Sponsored Schemes viz. the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) through which support is extended to the States in their endeavor to provide safe drinking water in the rural areas of the country and achieving 100 % rural sanitation coverage.

1.5 The mission of the Ministry is to ensure that all rural households have access to and use safe and sustainable drinking water and improved sanitation facilities by providing support to States in their endeavour to provide them basic facilities and services.

1.6 Since the First Five Year Plan (1951-1956) till the end of the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012), the Government of India (GoI) and State Governments have spent about Rs. 1,55,000 crore on rural drinking water out of which the expenditure in the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012) was nearly Rs. 90,000 crore. The plan-wise figures are as under:

Five Year Plan Period	Central Fund	State Fund
First (1951-56)	0.00	3.00
Second (1956-61)	0.00	30.00
Third (1961-66)	0.00	48.00
Fourth(1969-74)	34.10	208.00
Fifth (1974-79)	157.17	348.00
Sixth (1980-85)	895.38	1530.17
Seventh (1985-90)	1905.64	2471.53
Eighth (1992-97)	4139.74	5084.44
Ninth (1997-2002)	8454.57	10773.11
Tenth (2002-07)	16254.42	15102.42
Eleventh (2007-12)	39490.00	49000.00

1.7 In the Twelfth Plan (2012-2017), the focus shall be on piped water supply including household connections; increasing service levels from 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd) to 55 lpcd; convergence between drinking water supply and sanitation in rural areas; convergence with rural housing; participation of beneficiaries especially women in rural drinking water supply schemes; focus on Operation and Management of existing schemes to prevent slip backs; devolution of funds, functions and functionaries to Panchayati Raj Institutions with respect to rural drinking water supply schemes; extension of piped water supply to remote rural areas using solar powered pumps in such schemes especially in Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts; waste water treatment and recycling; and dedicated funding to tackle water quality problems including Japanese Encephalitis (JE) / Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) cases.

II. Status of Implementation of Recommendations made by the Committee in the Twenty-Seventh Report under Direction 73 A of the 'Directions by the Speaker', Lok Sabha

1.8 The Twenty-Seventh Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development on Demands for Grants (2012-13) pertaining to the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation was presented to Parliament on 2nd May, 2013 and the related Action Taken Report i.e. Thirty-fourth Report was presented to Parliament on 18th December, 2012.

1.9 The Twenty-seventh Report contained 13 recommendations out of which the Government accepted 8 recommendations and 4 recommendations were commented upon by the Committee.

1.10 The Minister of Drinking Water and Sanitation laid a statement in Parliament under Direction 73A of Directions by the Speaker on 21 March, 2013.

III. Overall Analysis

1.11 The Demands for Grants (2013-14) in respect of the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation was laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 21 March, 2013 *vide* Demand No. 29. The Demand makes a provision of Rs. 15265.70 crore with Plan component of Rs. 15260 crore and Non-Plan component of Rs. 5.70 crore for implementation of two Centrally sponsored schemes viz. National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing safe drinking water and Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) for providing improved sanitation facilities in the rural areas of the country. This outlay is Rs. 1260.46 crore higher than the BE (2012-13) and Rs. 2260.44 crore higher than RE (2012-13) of previous year's budget.

1.12 The following table shows the Budget Estimates (BE), Revised Estimates (RE) and Actual Releases for 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and BE for 2013-14:-

	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			2013-14
	BE	RE	Actual	BE	RE	Actual	BE	RE	*Actual	BE
Plan	10580	10580	10566.74	11000	10000	9992.88	14000	13000	12962.35	^15260
Non-Plan	3.78	4.94	4.51	5.24	5.24	4.82	5.24	5.26	4.48	5.70
Total	10583.78	10584.94	10571.25	11005.24	10005.24	9997.70	14005.24	13005.26	12966.83	15265.70

* Releases as on 31.03.2013

^ Including 10 % of funds for North-Eastern Areas

1.13 When asked about the broad areas which would be covered during the financial year 2013-14 with the enhanced Budget of Rs. 15265.70 crore (BE 2013-14) as compared to Rs. 14005.24 crore (BE 2012-13), the Ministry stated as under (**RLOP-Q.1**):-

"The budget allocation of Rs. 15265.70 cr. (BE 2013-14), will be utilised for the NRDWP and the NBA programmes. The scheme wise increase and percentage increase over the previous year is tabulated below:

	Scheme	2012-13			2013-14	
		BE	RE	Actuals Anticipated	BE	% increase
Plan	NRDWP	10500	10500	10500	11000	4.75
	NBA	3500	2500	2500	4260	70.40
Non Plan	-	5.24	5.24	5.30	5.70	8.77
Total		14005.24	13005.24	13,005.30	15265.70	17.38

Under NRDWP the focus will continue to be on providing coverage of Quality Affected and Partially Covered habitations preferably through piped water supply because of the 12th Five Year Plan approach to increase piped water supply coverage. It is planned to cover 75,000 partially covered and 22,000 quality affected habitations under NRDWP in 2013-14 and cover 3.25 crore persons with piped water supply. The Ministry is now in the process of discussions with the States for finalizing their individual Annual Action Plans under both NRDWP and NBA for 2013-14, for ensuring optimal utilization of the funds. State-wise targets will be finalized on completion of the meetings.

Under NBA, during the year 2013-14, 100 lakh Individual household latrines, 70,000 school toilets and 80,000 Anganwadi toilets are proposed to be constructed under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA). More emphasis will be given on Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) during 2013-14. It is proposed to develop 20,000 Gram Panchayats as Nirmal Grams during 2013-14."

1.14 On the adequacy of enhanced budgetary allocation for the financial year 2013-14, the Ministry informed that they had submitted a requirement of Rs. 16900 crore for the 2013-14 i.e. Rs. 11700 crore for the NRDWP and Rs. 5200 crore for NBA. The enhanced allocation in rural water supply will be used to achieve the targets of the financial year while implementing the new initiatives in the Twelfth Five Year Plan. The funds provided for NBA will be sufficient to meet the requirements.

IV. Five Year Plan Allocations

1.15 The proposed outlay by the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation and the amount actually provided by the Planning Commission in the Eleventh Plan and Twelfth Plans so far are as under:

(Rs. in crore)		
Plan Period	Proposed to Planning Commission	Funds allocated by Planning Commission
11th FYP	58,139.01	45,740
12th FYP	1,66,686	98,015

1.16 There is huge variation in the amount proposed to the Planning Commission by the Ministry vis-à-vis amount allocated by the Planning Commission. During the Eleventh Five Year Plan, total outlay proposed was Rs. 58,139.01 crore whereas Rs. 45,740 crore were allocated. Similarly, during the Twelfth Five Year Plan, total outlay was proposed at Rs. 1,66,686 crore and the allocation was to the tune of Rs. 98,015 crore i.e. about 59 % funds of proposed allocations.

1.17 When asked about the reasons due to which the Planning Commission allocated only 59 % funds of proposed allocations for the Twelfth Five Year Plan, the Ministry in a written note submitted as under :-

"Against an amount proposed by the Ministry to the Planning Commission for the Twelfth Five Year plan of Rs 1,66,686 cr. (Rs. 1,22,570 cr. for NRDWP and Rs. 44,116 cr. for NBA), the amount allocated for both the programmes for the Twelfth Five Year Plan as intimated by the Planning Commission is 98,015 crore. The reasons for the Planning Commission allocating only 59% of the allocation proposed by the Ministry may be due to constraints on availability of budgetary resources and the competing demands on limited resources.

The year wise allocation made/anticipated in the Twelfth Plan for NRDWP and NBA is as under :

NRDWP:

Year	Amount (In Crore)
2012-13	10500 (BE)
2013-14	11000 (BE)
2014-15	12000
2015-16	14000
2016-17	16138
Total	63638

For NBA :

Year	Amount (In crore)
2012-13	2500(RE)
2013-14	4260(BE)
2014-15	7117
2015-16	9000
2016-17	11500
Total	34377"

1.18 The Committee desired to know whether the Ministry has ever taken up the issue with the Planning Commission for allocating more funds, the Ministry in a written reply stated as under:-

"The Ministry had submitted its demands for allocation of funds with the Planning Commission. Further the Secretary, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation had written a D.O. letter to Secretary, Planning Commission urging for allocation of adequate funds to the Ministry. Finally the Ministry officials during Annual Plan discussion with the concerned Member, Planning Commission specifically made a case for allocation of higher funds to the two programmes administered by the Ministry."

1.19 On the specific question of the areas where the Ministry will not be able to work as per expectations due to reduction of 41 % of funds during Twelfth Five Year Plan, the Ministry in a written note informed as under:-

"With respect to rural water supply, the lesser allocation made to the sector, will result in a reduction in the target of rural population covered with piped water supply proposed to be achieved by the end of the XIIth Five Year Plan from the proposed target of 55% to 50%.

Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan(NBA) target is to achieve 50% Gram Panchayats as Nirmal Grams by end of Twelfth Plan. However due to reduction in funds , the Ministry will not be able to work in Solid and Liquid Waste Management(SLWM) projects to the extent proposed so as to achieve 50 % Nirmal Grams during Twelfth Five Year Plan."

1.20 Elaborating the issue further, the Secretary, Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation stated during evidence as under:-

"As far as the coverage, that is the quantity of the supply, is concerned, we want to increase the minimum supply from 40 LPCD to 55 LPCD in the Twelfth Plan and also to increase it to 70 LPCD by Thirteenth Plan, that is, 2022. I want to make a comment here that we had asked for an outlay of Rs.1.66 lakh crore from the Planning Commission for the Twelfth Plan. We were allocated Rs.1.07 lakh crore. We have reported Rs.98,000 crore but subsequently we

received a letter from the Planning Commission, after I sent the detailed comments to the Committee, that Rs.9,000 crore has been allocated to us under a scheme which is to be provided, which is called Flexi Funds Scheme. Still this falls short of what we had demanded. Therefore, I fear that this may hit the norm of 55 LPCD down to 50 LPCD by 2017. That means reducing our target. That is one area of concern."

1.21 The priorities of the Ministry during the Twelfth Five Year Plan in respect of Rural Drinking Water and Rural Sanitation are as under:-

Rural Drinking Water

- Emphasis on piped water supply
- Enhancement of service levels for rural water supply from the norm of 40 lpcd to 55 lpcd for designing of systems.
- Focus on coverage of water quality affected habitations
- Focus on States which are lagging in terms of coverage with pipe water supply
- Conjoint approach between rural water supply and rural sanitation so as to achieve saturation of habitations with both these services

Rural Sanitation

- A shift from motivating individual household toilet construction to covering whole communities in a Gram Panchayat saturation mode.
- The provision of incentive for individual household latrine units has been widened to cover all APL households who belong to SCs, STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homesteads, physically challenged and women headed households along-with all BPL households.
- Financial incentive for construction of toilets has been raised for all eligible beneficiaries under NBA.
- In addition upto Rs. 4500 to be booked under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme for construction of the toilet is permitted
- More emphasis on Information Education Communication (IEC).with earmarked 15% of the total outlay of district projects for IEC activities.
- Recasting component of Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) to a project mode in convergence with MGNREGS."

1.22 On the difficulties being faced by the Ministry in implementation of the Central schemes of NRDWP and NBA over the years due to which it has not been able to achieve 100 per cent coverage of habitations even after spending huge money, the Ministry in a written reply enumerated major difficulties, which are as under:

"With respect to rural drinking water supply, an investment of an amount of nearly Rs. 1,65,000 crore over a period of 60 years for a population which has reached 1.2 billion, has had a significant impact in the provision of drinking water supply in the vast rural areas of the country. As per the Census 2011, more than 84% of the rural population has access to improved sources of drinking water like taps, hand-pumps and covered wells. As a result of these investments, the country has achieved the MDG target with respect to rural drinking water supply. However, the enhancement in supply has had to keep pace with higher demand due to growth in population of habitations, creation of new habitations, rising demand for higher service levels of drinking water supply from the rural population. Moreover supply is also severely impacted by increasing competing demands from multiple stakeholders like agriculture and industry on the limited groundwater and surface water resources leading to decreasing water tables and reduced yields and drying up of drinking water sources, growing incidence of ground and surface water contamination and climate change.

In face of major challenges, the Ministry is striving to accelerate the coverage of rural habitations that are still not fully covered while making paradigm shifts in the planning goals in the sector so as to provide higher levels of service to the rural population and to reduce the urban-rural divide in the sector.

With respect to rural sanitation, large sections of Indian population are not fully convinced of the need to stop open defecation because of lack of proper awareness about the problems associated with open defecation. Building toilets is often not a top priority even for people who can afford to construct toilet and use it. A large number of people also defecate in the open because they cannot afford to build a toilet from their own resources.

V. Scheme-wise analysis

1.23 The Ministry operates the two Schemes under its auspices viz. (A) National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP); and (B) Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA). These are discussed in subsequent paragraphs.

1.24 The scheme-wise allocation during the fiscal year 2013-14 are as under :-

(Rs. in Crore)

Scheme	2013-14 (BE)
NRDWP	11000
NBA	4260

A. National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)

1.25 The drinking water is essentially a State subject and the Government of India supplements the programmes of the State Governments through NRDWP in order to supply clean, safe and adequate water to the rural population.

1.26 During 12th Five Year Plan, the focus of the Ministry would be on provision of piped water supply in rural areas to reduce the burden of fetching water on women and children. Service levels in terms of water supply for the rural population should increase with this and it is targeted to raise the service level of supply of safe drinking water in rural areas to 55 lpcd (litres per capita per day) from the present level of 40 lpcd.

1.27 In reply to a specific query of the Committee about achievements made by the Ministry in areas like sustainability, water quality, maintenance of old water bodies and restoring per capita water availability systems in rural areas, the Ministry stated as under:

"A majority of the country's population resides in rural areas where accessibility is poor and electricity supply is erratic. Due to need to ensure livelihoods and food security, groundwater is increasingly being drawn for irrigation purposes. Further, Industrial development has required increasing inputs of water as raw material and has also resulted in the contamination of many water bodies due to release of untreated effluents. Further, changes in climate patterns due to climate change has resulted in erratic rainfall across the country. Increasing natural calamities like drought and floods have also created disruptions in water supply especially in rural areas.

In spite of all the above constraints, the achievements in rural drinking water supply sector have been significant. The Ministry has data of 16.64 lakh rural habitations out of which 12.75 lakh habitations are fully covered with adequate and safe drinking water while the remaining habitations are partially covered with safe drinking water supply (coverage measured as 40 lpcd) or have drinking water quality problems.

To ensure sustainability of drinking water sources, the Ministry under NRDWP has provided 10% of the funds to the States on 100% Central share basis. This fund is utilised for construction of structures for recharge of ground water which is essential for ground water based water supply systems. States are also provided 15% funds under NRDWP for Operation & Maintenance activities which is utilised to ensure sustainable service delivery.

Water Quality problems have also been the focus of this Ministry. Upto 67% of allocation to States can be spent on covering water quality habitations. 5% of allocation at the National level is provided to States having chemical contamination problems in drinking water as well as to States with high incidence of Japanese Encephalitis and Acute Encephalitis syndrome cases. The problem

of Water Quality is dynamic one, with chemical contamination reports for ground water being reported in many parts of the country primarily due to deeper drilling for drinking water sources. The Ministry has also asked the States to ensure maintenance of traditional and old water bodies which could be used as surface sources for drinking water scheme by utilising the NRDWP Sustainability fund. The Ministry has also been asking State Governments to ensure that schemes once installed do not slip back in terms of service delivery by ensuring regular Operation & Management with participation of local PRIs.

The performance of the rural water supply sector is reflected in the fact that the MDG target for drinking water supply in rural areas has been achieved by the country in the year 2005, ten years before the target year 2015.

The Census Report of 2011 has also given encouraging figures of coverage of rural water supply. However, the reports have also indicated that a sizable percentage of rural population has to travel more than 500 meters to obtain drinking water. Further, issues like large number of uncovered wells in the country still exist. In the Annual Action Plan discussions being held with States in the month of March-April, 2013, States have been asked to study the Census Reports and take corrective actions urgently."

1.28 The Secretary, Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation added during evidence as under:-

"As far as water, we are ahead. The NSSO 65th Round showed that the coverage was 90 per cent. But that was for 2008-09. Now we take it as 92.93 per cent. The problems of quantity, quality and reliability still persist. A very important issue is sustainability because we find that ground level water is depleting in many States; you are fully aware of it. The Ministry of Water Resources, Central Government Water Board goes into these issues. Our Ministry has been insisting that we have a shift to the surface water schemes. Surface water schemes means getting it from the rivers and rain and also recharge rain water harvesting. These are measures of sustainability. Of course there are many others like check dams, channelling the rain water back into the aquifers, rain water harvesting over the housetops. These are very important issues to maintain sustainability of supplies over a long period of time."

(i) Financial performance

1.29 The financial performance of NRDWP showing Budget Estimates (BE), Revised Estimates (RE) and Actual Releases during each year of Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) and first two years of Twelfth Five Year Plan are as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Year	BE	RE	Actual	% Utilization
2007-08	6500	6400	6442.76	100.67
2008-09	7300	7300	7298.79	99.98
2009-10	8000	8000	7989.72	99.87
2010-11	9000	9000	8986.74	99.85
2011-12	9350	8500	8493.15	99.92
2012-13	10500	10500	10489.06	99.90
2013-14	11000			

1.30 On being asked as to whether the proposed outlay of Rs. 11000 crore for Ministry for the year 2013-14 is sufficient for achieving the goals set by the Ministry under NRDWP, the Committee were informed that the focus on provision of piped water supply and the increase in service levels from 40 lpcd and 55 lpcd shall require upgradation of infrastructure which shall need a significant increase in investment. The outlay for rural water supply in the Twelfth Plan period is Rs. 63,638 crore with Rs. 11,000 crore being allocated in 2013-14. The target in the Twelfth Five Year plan is to cover 50% of the rural population with piped water supply, The allocation for 2013-14 will be adequate for the same, subject to higher allocations as anticipated being provided in the remaining 3 years of the Plan period.

1.31 Explaining it further, the Secretary of the Ministry stated during evidence as under:

"This is just enough to maintain the same pace of progress considering the inflation. Last year it was Rs. 10,500 crore; now it is Rs. 11,000 crore. It is not a substantial increase. We will still have those parameters. Some of them will remain as gaps. For example in the piped water supply, which I was mentioning, the pace will get reduced from what would be anticipated. Similarly the coverage of piped water supply which I mentioned, we wanted to take it to 55 %; maybe we cannot achieve 55 % at the end of 12th Plan. The achievement may come down to 50 %. With this money we proposed to cover 75,000 partially covered habitations and 22,000 quality affected habitations. The target is lower because many States are investing in piped water supply instead of hand pumps for covering habitations. Piped water supply, by the very nature of the project, takes a longer time. Hand-pumps are easy and quick to install but hand pump is not a long-term solution for various reasons. The most important is it depletes the ground water supply. "

(ii) Physical performance

1.32 The year-wise targets and achievements in terms of coverage of habitations under NRDWP for Eleventh Five Year Plan and Twelfth Five Year Plan so far are as follows:-

Year	Slipped-back/ Partially Covered			Quality-affected Habitations		
	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Target	Achievement	% Achievement
2007-08	84,915	75,201	88.56 %	49,653	18,757	37.77 %
2008-09	1,01,743	1,13,653	111.71 %	99,402	21,531	21.66 %
2009-10	1,23,408	1,19,444	96.79 %	34,595	32,734	94.62 %
2010-11	80,342	91,918	114.41 %	41,094	27,107	65.96 %
2011-12	1,15,379	1,16,246	100.75 %	29,790	22,121	74.25 %
2012-13	1,15,139	*58,024	50.39 %	26,521	*8,748	33 %
2013-14	75,000			22,000		

* As on 31.12.2012

1.33 About the reasons for fixing lower targets of 75,000 for Slipped-back habitations and 22,000 for Quality affected habitations during the year 2013-14, the Ministry informed as under:

"The targets of 75000 for Partially Covered habitations and 22000 for Quality Affected habitations are the Outcome Budget targets for 2013-14, which is fixed after taking into account the performance of the States during the previous year, the progress of achievement received till the time of fixing the outcome budget targets and the probable availability of funds at the disposal of Central/ State Governments. The targets mentioned for 2012-13 are the States' 20 Point Programme Targets. The corresponding States' 20 Point Programme Targets for 2013-14 shall be finalized in April 2013 after the completion of Annual Action Plan discussions with the States."

1.34 The Committee enquired about mechanism in the Ministry to periodically verify the achievements at grass-root level in different State/UTs, the Ministry informed that the data on the web based IMIS is being entered by the States from 1.4.2009 onwards. All reporting by States is through the IMIS. The data, which is entered habitation-wise, is in the public domain and open to checking, verification and comment by all. Feedback can be given by the public, interested parties, public representatives, NGOs etc in case of incorrect entries. The same is also verified by officers on visits to the States and in official meetings and deliberations of senior officers of the Department with representatives of the State Governments. The Department has also commissioned a nationwide study for sample verification of the data entered by the State on the IMIS, report of which is expected in the beginning of 2013-14.

1.35 On being asked about the details of targets vis-à-vis achievements during Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plans so far, the Ministry furnished the information which is as under:

SL	State	ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12)				TWELFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2012-13) (As on 20.03.2013)			
		Partially Covered		Quality Affected		Partially Covered		Quality Affected	
		Target	Coverage	Target	Coverage	Target	Coverage	Target	Coverage
1	Andhra Pradesh	44551	39113	2239	2132	5096	5520	170	83
2	Bihar	89227	57779	41659	26263	8915	5397	6100	3954
3	Chhattisgarh	14303	34287	16355	5569	5973	4954	4589	3619
4	Goa	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Gujarat	6836	6449	4788	3474	795	1471	225	59
6	Haryana	4255	4195	339	183	940	601	10	7
7	Himachal Pradesh	20789	22337	55	12	2530	2251	0	0
8	Jammu and Kashmir	10083	2435	471	2	1042	703	25	6
9	Jharkhand	32175	54771	2235	2038	16157	7509	389	258
10	Karnataka	23110	27564	26709	7348	6027	7318	2218	1077
11	Kerala	1607	3828	1341	775	635	618	61	44
12	Madhya Pradesh	45460	53846	2880	1853	16150	12577	835	333
13	Maharashtra	24394	29999	17791	7378	4980	2555	774	488
14	Orissa	12889	38988	27635	9936	6709	13240	2407	143
15	Punjab	9812	4943	2349	925	1440	431	33	29
16	Rajasthan	35174	22425	32101	14377	1069	1526	1500	2645
17	Tamil Nadu	34007	38845	1229	1329	6396	6529	64	8
18	Uttar Pradesh	23942	23510	8618	6546	23150	2231	850	497
19	Uttarakhand	6774	6927	0	0	1075	756	0	0
20	West Bengal	10151	11925	29022	12846	846	2907	1623	884
21	Arunachal Pradesh	6572	2129	403	654	292	153	0	0
22	Assam	37879	21481	32513	14898	3693	2758	3537	1120
23	Manipur	1511	875	32	3	250	148	0	0
24	Meghalaya	5122	3510	133	63	540	172	40	39
25	Mizoram	974	578	0	0	57	5	0	0
26	Nagaland	392	819	175	82	71	115	30	0
27	Sikkim	1274	586	8	0	270	63	0	0
28	Tripura	2464	661	3397	2916	18	203	1034	260
29	Andaman and Nicobar	42	0	32	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	18	76	25	43	23	0	7	7
	Total	505787	514882	254534	121645	115139	82711	26521	15560

1.36 On being pointed out by the Committee that the performance under Quality affected habitations has not been up to the mark, the Ministry in their reply stated as under:

"During the Eleventh Five Year Plan, the target for coverage of Quality affected habitation was 2,54,534 habitations, against which the achievement was 1,21,645 habitations. The Ministry is focusing on the coverage of quality affected habitations. During the Annual Action Plan discussions, States are being urged to ensure that the balance quality affected habitations are covered on priority. The number of quality affected habitations as on 1.4.2012 was 1,04,160. Of these more than 50% of the habitations are affected with iron contamination, followed by Salinity and Fluoride.

The cost of provision of safe drinking water on a sustainable long term basis to water quality affected habitations, especially to arsenic and fluoride affected habitations, requires high capital investments. The locations of the remaining water quality affected habitations are challenging, with most of them being comparatively remote and requiring large pipe water supply schemes for coverage. While these schemes are being taken up, it takes time to ground such schemes, because they are highly capital intensive and often take about 2-3 years for implementation.

An additional issue is that, the problem of water quality being dynamic, there is a regular emergence of new quality affected areas, mostly due to geogenic contamination caused by deeper drilling for locating drinking water sources. Increasing contamination due to untreated sewage, open defecation and contamination from industrial effluents also worsens the drinking water quality status in rural areas. Thus coverage of water quality habitations remains a challenge. However focus remains on these habitations in the Twelfth Five Year plan too and the Ministry is giving maximum importance to these habitations as can be seen by the provision of additional 5% Water Quality Earmarked fund for States with such habitations."

1.37 On the issue of sharp decline i.e. about 50.39 % in the rate of achievement under the Slipped-back/Partially Covered Habitations during the year 2012-13 as compared to 2011-12 which was almost 100.75 % , the Secretary, Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation replied during evidence as under:

"As regards the physical achievements, we have done 82,711 partially covered habitations. These have been reported as covered which means brought above 40 LPCD as against the target of 75,000 which we had to cover in the year just gone by, which means over 100 per cent achievement. In the quality affected, the target was 25,000; we have achieved 13083 which is about 52 per cent. This of course is a matter of regret. We have been stressing upon this issue because enough funds are available in tackling the water quality. They can access the entire funds which was allocated; 67 per cent of the outlay we can access."

1.38 On the stoppage of Quality programme, the Ministry in a written reply stated as under:

"At the time of modification of the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) to the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) in 2009, the Water quality sub-mission, was discontinued as a separate submission and merged into the main Programme. Among the reasons for stoppage of the scheme were to reduce the multiplicity of programmes with different guidelines for the same purpose, to remove the incentive to States for over-reporting of number of quality affected habitations and under-reporting of achievements in covering them and give greater powers to the States to select and plan their own schemes within the programme framework.

Typically a scheme to cover a quality affected habitation can be categorized both under Coverage and under Quality components because both quantity and quality problems are tackled with the same scheme. Therefore it may be difficult to differentiate a piped water supply scheme as tackling quality alone or quantity alone. Large multi-village schemes cover both quality affected partially covered and non-quality affected partially covered villages. In such cases larger funding is required. As the NRDWP provides for interchangeability of fund allocation between Coverage (47%) and Water Quality (20%) components, this step has made up to 67% of funds allocated to States, available for coverage of water quality habitations, which is significantly more than was available earlier. Further, the NRDWP provides for a 50: 50 Central: State sharing pattern for this activity, while it was 75:25 under the earlier submission. Thus this change increases the stake of States in the coverage of water quality habitations activity and actually makes even more funds available for the purpose."

1.39 Asked about the factors that may affect the achievement of targets set in different States/UTs, the Ministry replied that under the NRDWP, planning, approval and execution of rural water supply schemes is done at the State level. Therefore, achievement of targets are dependent on factors that vary among States, including the time taken to tender large schemes, land acquisition delays, delays in obtaining permissions from Railways, National Highways, Forests etc for laying of pipelines in large schemes, availability of agencies capable of implementing schemes, the capacity of the State Rural Water Supply Departments, financial rules and powers and varying administrative procedures at various administrative levels, litigations involving procurement, extent of involvement of PRIs, specific State policies and situations like length of working season, elections of various levels leading to delay in awarding of contracts, involvement of PRIs in the planning and implementation processes, etc.

1.40 On a specific query of the Committee regarding efforts made so far during the Twelfth Five Year Plan to increase the service level of supply of safe drinking water in rural areas from 40 lpcd to 55 lpcd, the Ministry in their written replies stated as under:

"The Ministry has been urging all the States to predominantly utilize NRDWP funds for piped water supply schemes with higher service level of 55 lpcd. The States have been urged during the Annual Plan discussions to raise their State norm for supply of drinking water to atleast 55 lpcd. The Ministry has prepared a model DPR based on this increased level and circulated the same to the States. The Annual Action Plan discussions are now in progress with the State Governments and the States are being provided advice on planning for this change. The Ministry shall also upgrade the IMIS of the Ministry to be able to monitor for this level."

1.41 Giving details of the DPR Model circulated to the States to increase the service level of supply of safe drinking water, the Ministry further added as under:

"A manual for preparing the DPR for Rural Water Supply Schemes has been framed by the Ministry in order to guide States in implementing the works related to piped water supply schemes in a comprehensive, planned manner, maintaining appropriate standards and quality of the schemes and to ensure their completion well within the time frame, so as to achieve the goal of 12th Five Year Plan and Strategic Plan (2011-22) for rural water supply programme within the framework of NRDWP issued by this Ministry.

As per this manual, DPRs should consist of the following aspects: essential features of proposed scheme-project area with location & communication; existing water supply status; identification of problem in terms of quantity, quality and source; making water safety and security plans as well as system sustainability of existing system in use. The DPR manual also suggests the planning strategy and approach w.r.t. design period, details of project, proposed components in brief, including utilization of existing assents in best possible manner with sustainability measures, need of capacity building & IEC strategy for sustainability of system. Financial details including capital cost, recovery of cost/tariff, income and expenditure statement for operation and maintenance and providing details of institutional setup including the formation of the Gram Panchayat Water and Sanitation Committee (GPWSC) in GP level are also stressed."

1.42 On the specific modalities that have been worked out to ascertain the sustainability of sources in the form of measuring service standard levels in terms of number of hours and number of days of water supply throughout the year, the Ministry furnished the details, which are as under:

"At the beginning of the current Five Year Plan, the Ministry has made a significant shift in its strategy by shifting focus from hand-pumps to piped water supply systems and increasing the norm of coverage of drinking water supply from 40 lpcd to 55 lpcd. The issue of the measurement of services in terms of number of hours and number of days in respect of drinking water supply in rural areas throughout the year for all 16.66 lakhs rural habitations in the country, is a huge challenge. Currently, the Ministry is not in a position to monitor the hours and days of water supply of each individual scheme covering rural habitations at the national level. This kind of monitoring can be done at the State level or below. However, in this regard, this Ministry has in principle agreed to a proposal by Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad for Benchmarking of Service Levels of rural drinking water supply and sanitation in rural areas. This study will enable the Ministry to lay down the modalities for measuring service standard levels for guidance of States."

1.43 On the status of functioning of all drinking water schemes, the Ministry in written reply submitted that it is difficult to obtain a figure of the status of functioning of all drinking water schemes throughout the year in all the rural habitations of the country. The States have reported that as on 28.2.2013, out of the 16,66,075 rural habitations in the country, 12,84,512 rural habitations are fully covered with access to atleast 40 lpcd of safe drinking water. An additional 2,87,609 rural habitations have access to safe drinking water but may be providing less than an average of 40 lpcd round the year. The State/UT wise details are as under:

S.No.	State/UT	Fully Covered	Partially Covered
1	Andhra Pradesh	46180	25899
2	Bihar	88415	6759
3	Chhattisgarh	39377	24761
4	Goa	302	45
5	Gujarat	33880	450
6	Haryana	6157	1215
7	Himachal Pradesh	44554	8647
8	Jammu and Kashmir	6479	7448
9	Jharkhand	115044	3816
10	Karnataka	22991	31024
11	Kerala	10977	0
12	Madhya Pradesh	93834	31111
13	Maharashtra	90357	9048
14	Orissa	80727	49742
15	Punjab	12483	2658

16	Rajasthan	72144	23006
17	Tamil Nadu	90600	3542
18	Uttar Pradesh	246681	12900
19	Uttarakhand	27749	11376
20	West Bengal	87067	3666
21	Arunachal Pradesh	2761	2736
22	Assam	52250	21093
23	Manipur	1688	1182
24	Meghalaya	5048	4182
25	Mizoram	716	61
26	Nagaland	1097	273
27	Sikkim	1845	653
28	Tripura	2420	157
29	Andaman and Nicobar	434	57
30	Chandigarh	18	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	70
32	Daman and Diu	0	21
33	Delhi	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	9
35	Puducherry	237	2
Total		1284512	287609

1.44 As per Census 2011, the details of State/UT-wise number of rural households, which have access to piped drinking water from taps and the rural population who fetch their drinking water from more than 500 meters from their homes is as under:

Sl. No	State	Total Number of Rural Households	% of Rural Households with access to Piped Water from taps	Number of Rural Households with access to piped drinking water from taps	% of Rural households who fetch their drinking water from more than 500 meters	Number of Rural Households who fetch their drinking water from more than 500 meters
1.	A & N Islands	59030	77.50	45748	17.60	10389
2.	Andhra Pradesh	14246309	63.40	9032160	23.90	3404868
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	195723	59.30	116064	26.40	51671
4.	Assam	5374553	6.80	365470	20.40	1096409
5.	Bihar	16926958	2.60	440101	12.60	2132797
6.	Chandigarh	6785	95.20	6459	1.60	109
7.	Chhattisgarh	4384112	8.80	385802	30.30	1328386
8.	D & N Haveli	35408	42.50	15048	19.00	6728
9.	Daman & Diu	12750	84.80	10812	2.80	357
10.	Delhi	79115	59.40	46994	10.40	8228
11.	Goa	124674	77.80	96996	8.20	10223
12.	Gujarat	6765403	55.80	3775095	18.50	1251600
13.	Haryana	2966053	63.60	1886410	16.20	480501
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1310538	88.70	1162447	10.20	133675
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	1497920	55.70	834341	29.40	440388
16.	Jharkhand	4685965	3.70	173381	36.40	1705691
17.	Karnataka	7864196	56.40	4435407	24.80	1950321
18.	Kerala	4095674	24.50	1003440	10.80	442333
19.	Lakshadweep	2523	31.00	782	0.30	8
20.	Madhya Pradesh	11122365	9.90	1101114	36.10	4015174
21.	Maharashtra	13016652	50.20	6534359	19.60	2551264
22.	Manipur	335752	29.50	99047	40.70	136651
23.	Meghalaya	422197	28.70	121171	37.90	160013
24.	Mizoram	104874	41.40	43418	32.10	33665
25.	Nagaland	284911	51.80	147584	31.40	89462
26.	Odisha	8144012	7.50	610801	38.50	3135445
27.	Puducherry	95133	95.00	90376	2.10	1998
28.	Punjab	3315632	34.90	1157156	5.70	188991
29.	Rajasthan	9490363	26.90	2552908	31.90	3027426
30.	Sikkim	93270	82.60	77041	22.80	21266
31.	Tamil Nadu	9563899	79.30	7584172	8.20	784240
32.	Tripura	607779	25.20	153160	39.60	240680
33.	Uttar Pradesh	25475071	20.20	5145964	14.10	3591985
34.	Uttarakhand	1404845	63.90	897696	20.10	282374
35.	West Bengal	13717186	11.40	1563759	31.50	4320914
	INDIA	167826730	30.80	51690633	22.10	37089707

1.45 When the Committee asked about the reasons as to why the States of Bihar, Jharkhand, Assam, Odisha and Madhya Pradesh have less than 10 % access to piped water from taps even after more than 60 years of independence, the Ministry informed that Piped water supply is significantly more cost intensive and time taking to implement as compared to hand pumps. The States of Bihar, Jharkhand, Assam, Odisha etc. have higher

ground water levels as compared to other drier States, so hitherto shallow and medium depth hand-pumps have been installed in large numbers by the rural water supply departments of these States at lower cost. However, the emergence of chemical contamination in ground water sources arising mainly due to geo-genic causes, the need to improve service levels and increasing demand for piped water supply has led the Ministry, in the 12th Five Year Plan, to focus on Piped Water Supply (PWS) Schemes and States have been advised to take up more and more PWS schemes."

1.46 The Committee also desired to know the reasons due to which 40.70 % rural households in Manipur, 37.90 % in Meghalaya, 36.40 % in Jharkhand and 36.10 % in Madhya Pradesh still fetch drinking water from more than 500 meters, the Ministry informed that the States have been asked to examine the results received from Census 2011 with respect to drinking water supply. While the reasons for the results obtained with respect to distance travelled to collect drinking water in various States shall be obtained after such analysis, it seems that the geographical peculiarities as well as the nature and distribution of sources in these States are amongst the reasons behind households travelling beyond 500 meters to fetch water. To tackle this, in the 12th Five Year Plan priority is to be given to encourage household connections.

1.47 The Secretary, Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation during the evidence further elaborated as under:

"Another issue of concern is that Census 2011 has reported that 22 per cent of the households still have to walk more than 500 metres to get water. But with the amount of money which we are giving to the States, we have been emphasising that water supply should be available within 500 metres so people do not have to walk more than 500 metres. We have given a list of villages during the Annual Action Plan Meeting to the States where at least 10 households have been reported by Census that they have to walk more than 500 metres for collecting water. We recently held meetings with AAP of the States and we have distributed this list for taking priority action on this. Out of 16.66 lakh rural habitations, those which are getting less than 40 LPCD are 2.87 lakh habitations so this is a major gap which has to be addressed."

(iii) Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

1.48 The Committee find that as per the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the goal of halving the percentage of population without access was to be achieved by 2015. The WHO/ UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme Report 2012 states that the coverage of population with respect to '**Access to Improved Sources**', in rural areas is as below:

Year	% of Rural Population
1990	63
1995	70
2000	77
2005	83
2010	90

1.49 The NSSO (65th round) had estimated in 2008-09, that 90.8% of India's rural population had access to drinking water from Improved sources. Thus by 2010, 90% of rural population had access to drinking water from an improved source, which means that the population without access to improved sources of water was brought down from 37% in 1990 to 10% in 2012. Thus India has achieved the MDG rural drinking water supply target. However water quality, continuity of supply, inclusion, regional disparities and the issue of sustainability are required to be tackled on a continuous basis.

1.50 When the Committee desired to know the time by when the Ministry will be able to provide clean drinking water to rural households, the Secretary, Drinking Water & Sanitation informed during evidence as under:

"I have got 94,000 habitations even now. We have contaminated supply and it is not safe. It may have quantity but it is not fully safe because it has contaminants."

1.51 On the assertion of MDG, the Secretary, Drinking Water & Sanitation further added as under:

"The Millennium Development Goals do not provide 100 % clean water. It provides that the gap should be halved. The gap was 37 per cent which were mentioned in the year 1990. So, to half, it means, I have to achieve 18.5 per cent. I had achieved it by 2005....Sir, by 2010 my coverage of rural population is 90 %. We are making an assessment as to what the coverage now is."

(iv) **Rural Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Project with World Bank Assistance**

1.52 The Presidential Address in Parliament as well as the Outcome Budget have mentioned that a proposal for taking World Bank assistance for funding of a Rural Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Project with an outlay of Rs. 5400 crore (\$ 1 billion) for low income States that have lagged behind other States in providing piped water supply to the rural population has been approved and preparatory work for setting up a National Project Management Unit (N-PMU) has been initiated. The Project proposal for funding of 50 % of the outlay i.e \$500mn has been recommended by DEA to the World Bank.

1.53 Furnishing details of the project, the Ministry informed as under:

"The Ministry has proposed a project for credit from World Bank for a Rural Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Project to be implemented in 4 States of the country where the coverage of piped water supply is low. The States are Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand and Eastern Uttar Pradesh. The proposed Project period is six years starting from 2013-14. The proposed total outlay of the project for the four States is approximately Rs. 5400 crore (US Dollar 1 billion @ exchange rate of Rs. 54 per USD), out of which Rs. 2700 crore will be World Bank assistance while the remaining Rs. 2700 crore will be funded from the Central and State resources. The project shall consist of implementation of schemes which include Multi village, single Gram Panchayat and single habitation piped water supply schemes, coverage with Individual Household toilets and Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities to be taken up with the participation of rural communities through the Panchayati Raj Institutions. Coverage of water quality affected habitations and Partially Covered habitations will be prioritised in the Project. Capacity Building of stakeholders and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities to inform communities shall also form a significant part of the project. About 16,200 rural habitations are proposed to be benefited by the Project."

1.54 The Secretary, Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation further dwelt during evidence as under:-

"To help the low income States, we are preparing to roll out a World Bank assisted project amounting to US one billion dollars for the States of Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand and eastern UP. It will be a six-year project and based on the success of this, we may roll out a second phase also for four more States."

(v) **National Clean Energy Fund**

1.55 It has been stated in the Outcome Budget of the Ministry for the year 2013-14 that a project costing Rs. 574 crore under National Clean Energy Fund for Solar Powered Dual pump based piped water supply schemes, an innovative technology which is not dependent on electric supply for water pumping, in 10,000 habitations in 82 Integrated Action Plan districts of 9 States has been approved. The Committee enquired about the National Clean Energy Fund for Solar Powered Dual pump based piped water supply schemes, the Ministry in a written reply stated as under:

"The Solar energy based Dual pump Piped water supply scheme has been designed by the Groundwater Surveys and Development Agency (GSDA), Government of Maharashtra, Pune. This scheme has been successfully implemented in about 1716 habitations of Maharashtra with the technical guidance of GSDA. In this scheme a single phased 1 hp Solar Energy based submersible pump is installed in a high yielding bore-well which already has a hand pump. Water pumped from the system can be stored in an elevated tank and water supply provided to each house from tap connections. Each of these schemes can meet the drinking water needs of about 250 persons. The main innovations in this process are that water can be pumped from deeper levels, electric supply is not required, batteries are not required and household tap connections can be provided. On average each scheme costs about Rs. 5.10 lakh (including the average cost of the overhead reservoir and distribution network but excluding the bore well cost). The scheme has been found to be useful in providing piped water supply and tackling drinking water problems of remote and small hamlets/habitations.

This Ministry had proposed and obtained clearance for partial funding of a project to cover 10,000 habitations (with population between 150 and 250) in 82 IAP districts of the country from the National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF). The remaining cost is to be borne from the NRDWP (Central + State share). The National Clean Energy Fund shall bear 40% of the cost of the project while the rest of the expenditure (60%) is to be borne from the NRDWP."

1.56 On the above, the Secretary of the Ministry during evidence further submitted as under:-

"In the 82 Integrated Action Plan districts, in 9 States, covering 10,000 habitations, we are going to set up solar power pump based water supply schemes. There is no electricity and these are naxalite affected districts, they will work on solar but if the solar fails for some reasons, then the hand pump is also there. That is the dual mode"

(vi) Funding Pattern

1.57 The funding pattern of NRDWP is as under :

	NRDWP Central Allocation	Central-State sharing pattern
Non NE States	73 %	50:50* & 90:10**
NE States	10 %	90 :10**
DDP Area States	10 %	100 % Central share
Water Quality (Earmarked)	5 %	50:50* & 90 :10**
Natural Calamities	2 %	100 % Central share
Total	100 %	

* For all States/ Union Territories except North Eastern States (Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura) and Jammu & Kashmir.

** For North Eastern States (Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura) and Jammu & Kashmir.

1.58 The Committee desired to know about the experience on the over-all performance of the NRDWP with regard to above components, the Ministry informed as under:-

"The 10% allocation for North East States is made as per the national policy in this regard and has helped these States to improve provision of drinking water supply for habitations in hilly, remote and difficult physical conditions.

With regard to the allocation of 10% of national allocation to the DDP States, this provision has made additional funds available to those States which have drinking water supply problems in the summer months and often experience drought. States like Rajasthan, Karnataka and Gujarat have benefited from this and have been able to use the higher allocation made to them for developing durable water supply schemes in the identified blocks.

The earmarked allocation of 5% of national allocation for Water Quality assists States who have habitations where drinking water is contaminated with chemical contaminations including Arsenic, Fluoride, Iron, Salinity and Nitrate, and those States which have high priority districts with high incidence of Japanese Encephalitis and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome cases. Though this is the first year of allocation under this component, five of the larger States like Uttar Pradesh, Assam, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka have utilised the 1st installments and claimed the 2nd installment under this component. It is envisaged that this initiative will bring much needed specific focus to the problems of quality in drinking water - both chemical and bacteriological.

The 2% Natural Calamities component is utilized to assist States to mitigate the impact of droughts, floods, landslides, earthquakes etc. on drinking water supply. It has enabled States to take up immediate restoration works that are not permissible for finance under the guidelines of the National Disaster Response Fund."

(vii) Water Quality in rural areas

1.59 The Committee have been informed that the 5 % of overall national allocation is earmarked for States having habitations with chemical contamination of drinking water sources and with Japanese Encephalitis (JE)/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) priority districts.

1.60 On the allocation of funds to the States, the Ministry in a written reply stated that to allocate this 5% Water Quality funds to the affected States, 75% of this 5 % would be provided for chemical contamination based on the population in the chemical contamination affected habitations remaining to be covered as on 1/4/2011 as entered by the States on the online IMIS of the Ministry. The remaining 25% would be provided for the 60 priority districts affected with JE/AES and distributed on the basis of the number of drinking water sources in rural areas in these districts.

1.61 The earmarked amount would be allocated among States as per the following criteria:

Earmarked Allocation for Water Quality Affected States	Type of Contamination /disease	Weightage %	Contamination	Weightage to population in rural habitations reporting contamination as on 1/4/2011 in %
5% of NRDWP Allocation	Chemical Contamination	75	Arsenic	40
			Fluoride	45
			Iron	5
			Nitrate	5
			Salinity	5
	JE/AES affected priority districts	25	Drinking Water sources estimated as affected	100

1.62 When the Committee enquired about how many districts in the country are affected with arsenic, fluoride and chloride contamination of water sources, the Ministry furnished State/district- wise details, which are as under:-

Sl. No	Name of the State/ UT	Total Number of Districts	Total Quality Affected districts	Number of districts affected with				
				Arsenic	Fluoride	Iron	Nitrate	Salinity
1	Andhra Pradesh	22	15	0	11	0	0	9
2	Bihar	38	27	11	12	14	1	0
3	Chhattisgarh	27	24	0	12	23	0	5
4	Goa	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Gujarat	26	9	0	6	0	7	5
6	Haryana	21	5	0	5	0	0	2
7	Himachal Pradesh	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Jammu and Kashmir	22	10	0	1	8	0	2
9	Jharkhand	24	15	1	7	12	1	0
10	Karnataka	30	29	2	26	23	24	19
11	Kerala	14	14	0	5	14	6	12
12	Madhya Pradesh	50	23	0	18	4	0	10
13	Maharashtra	33	31	0	20	20	21	24
14	Orissa	30	30	0	10	29	3	9
15	Punjab	22	7	0	1	1	0	6
16	Rajasthan	32	31	3	28	5	13	29
17	Tamil Nadu	31	10	0	2	5	2	9
18	Uttar Pradesh	72	14	3	7	5	1	7
19	Uttarakhand	13	2	0	2	1	1	0
20	West Bengal	19	17	8	7	17	0	5
21	Arunachal Pradesh	16	4	0	0	4	0	0
22	Assam	26	25	19	4	25	0	0
23	Manipur	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Meghalaya	7	2	0	0	2	0	0
25	Mizoram	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Nagaland	11	5	0	0	5	0	0
27	Sikkim	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Tripura	8	8	0	0	8	0	0
29	Andaman and Nicobar	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	4	1	0	0	1	0	1
Total		650	358	47	184	226	80	154

1.63 The Secretary of the Ministry during evidence stated with regard to arsenic contamination as under:

"...arsenic which is a very important issue. I mentioned that 94,000 habitations in the country are water quality affected. As per our records, the arsenic affected habitations are 4314 as on 01.04.2013. The expected achievements in the year which has just gone by is 2462. We are still collecting the figures as to what has been the actual achievement. It means that the balance work which is to be done in 1852 habitations affected by arsenic still remain to be covered."

1.64 The Committee pointed out that more than half of districts in the country have water quality problems and asked about the efforts that have been taken to combat this situation, the Ministry in a written reply stated as under:

"..... Up to 67 per cent of the NRDWP funds allocated to States can be utilized for tackling water quality problems in rural areas of the country. Further, 5 % of NRDWP funds are earmarked and allocated to those States facing problems of chemical contamination in drinking water or with Japanese Encephalitis and Acute Encephalitis syndrome affected high priority districts. In addition to this Government of India provides 3 per cent NRDWP funds on 100 per cent Central assistance basis to States for water quality monitoring and surveillance, which *inter alia* include taking up works relating to setting up of new or up-gradation of district/sub-district water quality testing laboratories, providing chemicals and consumable to laboratories, providing field test kits/refills to Gram Panchayats etc. Further up to 10 per cent of NRDWP funds allocated to States could be utilized for sustainability of drinking water sources through artificial recharge of ground water and other methods, which *inter alia* may also dilute the level of contamination in aquifers."

1.65 During the study visit of the Committee in February, 2013 at Kolkata, the State Government informed that in West Bengal, about 30 % of the habitations have been found to be affected with chemical contaminants like Arsenic, Fluoride and Salinity. To combat the Arsenic menace, the State Government has prepared a Master Plan for Arsenic mitigation when Government of India had introduced Water Quality Submission with 75:25 cost sharing between Government of India and the State Government. In this connection, exclusive funding under this submission was withdrawn since 2008-09 and the State of West Bengal was left with a huge burden of commitment made to the people to provide Arsenic free water. It was also mentioned that quality of ground water is not static within a specific boundary and therefore more and more habitations affected with excess Arsenic are being reported and therefore the requirement of fund to mitigate

these additional areas will be manifold. Though the introduction of earmarked funding for water quality affected habitations under NRDWP have resulted in attracting additional funding, yet 50:50 cost sharing has again thwarted the expected benefit. It was therefore, proposed for 90:10 cost sharing between Government of India and State Government under this component.

1.66 On the proposal to change the funding pattern in the ratio of 90:10 between Government of India and State Governments, the Secretary, Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation replied as under:

"An issue was raised whether we can change the ratio of funding from 50:50 to 90:10 in certain States including West Bengal. Sir, this would not increase the availability of funds because the Central portion will remain the same because we have a formula. Now, if we change the pattern of funding, then that will form 90 per cent and only 10 per cent will be coming from the State. So, the overall kitty will become less. Therefore, it is not advisable for States to press on this."

1.67 On being asked as to whether requests have ever been received from the State Governments to allocate additional funds to tackle the problem of contamination of water sources, the Ministry stated as under:-

"Requests have been received from Punjab for additional funds to tackle the problem of Uranium and heavy metal contamination in the State. Punjab has in 2012-13 so far, been provided an additional allocation in 2012-13 of Rs. 45 crore. Rajasthan has also asked for additional funds for drinking water supply to cover villages affected by chemical contamination, mainly fluoride and salinity. Rajasthan is being provided additional funds in 2012-13. A request for an amount of Rs 500 crore was received from West Bengal for tackling arsenic and salinity problems. Similarly, requests from Karnataka, Punjab and Assam were received for providing additional funds for tackling water quality problems.

Additional funds are allocated to States that have made requests based on the availability of savings under NRDWP with the Ministry and utilization of available allocated funds by the State."

1.68 The Committee observed that in 2013-14 Budget Speech, the Finance Minister *inter alia* highlighted that there are still 2,000 arsenic and 12,000 fluoride affected rural habitations in the country and Rs. 1400 crore have been provided towards setting up water purification plants. When asked about whether any roadmap has been prepared or proposed to be prepared to utilize Rs. 1400 crore towards setting up water purification plants, the Ministry stated that a detailed EFC Memo. is being prepared for the programme for utilization of Rs 1,400 crore for tackling about 14,000 remaining fluoride and arsenic affected habitations in the country. The details of the proposal are being worked out.

1.69 The Ministry further added that under this component, it is proposed to target all the anticipated remaining 1,868 arsenic and 11,884 fluoride affected habitations as on 1/4/2013 for provision of safe drinking water. In addition States are covering these habitations with provision of safe drinking water supply by utilizing 67% of Coverage/quality funds under NRDWP and by utilizing 5% Water Quality Earmarked fund.

1.70 On the technologies being used for the treatment of contaminated water, the Ministry in their written note stated as under:

"The strategy of the Ministry is to assist States to provide safe drinking water on a sustainable basis through piped water supply connected to all households from alternate safe surface/ ground water sources. Depending upon the raw water quality, unit processes like aeration, sedimentation, flash mixer, clari-flocculator, rapid/slow sand filter, disinfection are planned and implemented in the water treatment plants (WTP). In order to monitor the quality and quantity of water in WTPs and at major distribution nodes, use of SCADA (Schematic Control And Data Acquisition) system is being encourage in mega schemes. States can also go in for standalone community water treatment plants as a short term measure duly ensuring capacity building of community for Operation & Maintenance, awareness generation on drinking safe water and creating ownership of the assets created."

1.71 On the issue of removal of arsenic substance in the water, the representative of the Ministry during evidence stated as under:

"57 technologies have been test trialled. There is a State level arsenic task force in West Bengal which has test trialled 22 technologies, many of which we could not succeed basically due to operation maintenance problems. Arsenic can be removed by one basic process called 'absorption co-precipitation method'. This method has been test trialled. The only issue involved here is the reject management. The reject water which is coming out of the plant has such large amount of arsenic that it goes into the food chain as well as into the water chain. That is a big issue.

One more issue is, unlike fluoride, arsenic mobilisation is very fast. If I try to institute dilution in arsenic affected areas, arsenic spreads very fast. Therefore, wherever arsenic and fluoride affected habitations are there, we are suggesting to the States to go for the alternative safe surface water or ground water where arsenic and fluoride contents are below the permissible limits and bring that water through conventional piped water supply schemes. Give this water through tap connections to every household. This is the strategy of the Ministry."

1.72 The Committee pointed out that the removal of arsenic in the water is more arsenic prone, the representative of the Ministry responded as under:

"Sir, that is absolutely the exact point. One of the key issues in what we are preparing at the International Centre is R&D on how to desensitise and to inactivate the reject material so that the arsenic 3 oxidises to arsenic 5 – gets inactivated.

Secondly, that water can be used in the brick industry or building industry where it will not pollute. These are all solutions whereas in a village, I cannot expect a brick kiln or such things. That is the issue. Alternatively, there is one more method of putting arsenic removal plant. We can put arsenic removal plants adjacent to the hand-pump. I will put the reject water in a very shallow pond of 10 centimetres deep so that water gets evaporated and only that arsenic powder will be there which can be scrapped and sanitarilly land-filled. These are some of the ways in which we can find out environmentally sustainable methods for reject management. This requires more and more R&D."

1.73 Regarding arsenic affected areas in West Bengal, the representative further elaborated as under:

"In West Bengal, the most important thing is the Arsenic Master Plan to cover all 7,500 water quality affected habitations in 79 blocks which are affected. The State is taking it up in a big way from a safe and sustainable point of view, but it takes a longer time. Therefore, we cannot keep people at risk. Therefore, as temporary measures, we will go for these solutions with proper reject management issue. The more important thing is community sensitisation so that the community takes care of its assets which are created in the panchayats."

1.74 On the issue of contamination of water supplies, the Secretary, Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation informed during evidence as under:

"There are two solutions for it. One is the local solution, which is through treatment plant, and the other is the long-term solution. We have been insisting to the State Government for temporary solutions for the next few years, but in the long run please switch to surface-water scheme even if you have to draw water from some kilometres away, but it would be clean and safe."

(viii) Reverse Osmosis (R.O) Plants in Andaman & Nicobar Islands

1.75 The Committee during the study visit in February, 2013 to Andaman & Nicobar Islands inspected drinking water Reverse Osmosis (R.O) Plants. The Committee were informed that as many as 50-60 such projects were in Andaman & Nicobar Islands and only few are functioning. On being asked about the details of such R.O. plants, the Ministry informed as under:

"The status of functionality of Reverse Osmosis (RO) plants set up through Zilla Panchayats and as reported by the Directorate of RD, PRIs and Urban Local Bodies in Andaman & Nicobar islands is tabulated below:

Sl. No	Location of the RO plant	Date of commencement as per agreement	Expenditure incurred (in Rs. lakh)	Expected time by which the plant will be made functional	Remarks
South Andaman District					
1.	Wandoor	30.12.2002	77.78	May, 2013	Functional from 2004 to 2008
2.	Havelock	30.12.2002		--	Functional since 2005
3.	Neil Island	15.06.2002	27.14	--	Functional since 2004
4.	Netajinagar, Hutbay	28.09.2005	33.10	14.03.2013	Non- completion of balance works
5.	Near CWR of APWD at Cambel Bay	20.07.2005	33.10	Oct, 2013	Fresh tender being invited
6.	Near market at Cambel Bay	20.06.2005	33.10	Oct, 2013	Functional for two years. Later, local authorities not allowed to use the ring well which was the source for RO plant
7.	Ramnagar, Neil Island	06.09.2005	29.79	Oct, 2013	Earlier contractor failed to install. Fresh tenders being invited
8.	Kalapathar village, Vijaynagar Panchayat, Havelock	06.09.2005	29.79	Very shortly	Work completed. Awaiting 3-phase electricity connection
9.	Manglutan-06	20.12.2007	52.87	Very shortly	Awaiting transformer and electricity connection
10.	Dhanikari	07.01.2009	--	Sept.,2013	Land dispute. Problem resolved now. Tender being invited
North and Middle Andaman District					
11.	Tugapur, Mayabunder	15.06.2002	27.13	May, 2013	Functional since 2004 till 2010. Work stopped due to settlement of floor
12.	Dasarathpur, Rangat	30.12.2002	38.89	Shortly	Functional since 2003-04 till date of Tsunami (26.12.04)

13.	Mohanpur, Diglipur	22.03.2005	44.28	Oct, 2013	Non-installation of OHT and GI pipelines
14.	Baludera, Baratang	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Oct, 2013	Tender being invited now
15.	Long island	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Oct, 2013	Electricity Department assured to provide connection by May, 2013
16.	Hanspuri	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Oct, 2013	Transportation problem from Mayabunder to Hanspuri due to decline of water in the creek.
17.	Kausalyanagar, Rangat	09.06.2005	53.25	May, 2013	Plant was functional for 6 months only since June, 2005. Later membranes developed problems
18.	Ramnagar, Diglipur	11.08.2005	45.97	Oct, 2013	Non-installation of OHT and GI pipes
19.	Shyamnagar, Diglipur	11.08.2005	45.79	Oct, 2013	Installation of pump and laying of pipes is to be carried out.

In additional, as informed by Andaman Public Works Department (APWD), 10 Nos. R.O. Plants were installed by Central Ground Water Board after Tsunami and all are functional. Recently, 3 Nos. were under minor repair and will be in operation by April, 2013. One RO plant was also installed by APWD at Port Blair, which is in running condition."

1.76 Asked about the reasons for delay in completion of these RO plants and by when these will be made operational, the Ministry informed that the reasons for delay in completion and/or commissioning of RO plants include delay in transportation of plants, spares and membranes from the main land, low voltage problem, non-availability of electricity/ transformer, technical problem in RO membrane, non-installation of overhead tank/ GI pipes, contractor not supplying or failed to complete the work, local authorities not allowing to extract raw water from ring wells, land dispute, settlement/damage of building/ floor due to tsunami/ landslide, non-availability of additional funds from Revenue Department and decline in water level in creeks.

1.77 The Committee pointed out at incorrect information provided by the Ministry regarding incomplete R.O plants in Andaman & Nicobar Islands and desired the representatives of the Ministry to check the ground reality and furnish a factual report. The Secretary, Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation during evidence responded as under:

"I will send a two-member Committee in a few days. This two-member Committee headed by DS/Director level officer will go into each of the point raised. They can also be in touch with the hon'ble Member."

(ix) Mobile Treatment Plant (MTPs)

1.78 During the Study visit of the Committee during February, 2013 at Barrackpore in North 24 Parganas, West Bengal, a Mobile Treatment Plant (MTP) Van for supply of safe drinking water during disaster situation was demonstrated. Such MTP plants are of immense help during natural calamity when drinking water is the panacea to the distressed people. The Committee were informed that MTP with the provision of instant packaging of treated water and water testing has been deployed in different districts. They also informed that the MTP effectively removes varied contaminants from untreated water to produce drinking water that is pure enough for its intended use, most commonly for human consumption. The main advantage of MTP is that it can be carried away anywhere to treat the water, the unit comprises of power generator, pre-treatment, post treatment storage tank and pouch packing machine. The drinking water pouches can be produced instantly at the site @ 5000 pouches per hour and distributed to the affected areas. This Mobile plant can be particularly useful at the time of disasters caused due to floods. This is very effective as it not only desalinates the water but also prevents the spread of post flood epidemics. It also converts the brackish water containing fluoride, nitrate and pathogenic bacteria into potable water.

1.79 When the Committee desired to know State/District-wise details of Mobile Treatment Plants set up for supply of safe drinking water during disaster/natural calamities, the Ministry informed that as per information available, MTPs are available with the States of West Bengal, Tripura and Assam. MTPs can be purchased by the State by utilizing 67% of NRDWP funds available for Coverage/Quality Components after obtaining approval of the State level Scheme Sanctioning Committee or by utilizing Natural Calamity funds under NRDWP.

1.80 The Committee have been informed that there is a component of natural calamity under NRDWP which is only available to the State when such calamity occurs, but, there is no fund under NRDWP which can be tapped to implement these MTPs.

1.81 In reply to a specific query as to whether there should be a provision for funds under NRDWP which can be effectively utilized for various preparedness works to combat the crisis caused due to natural calamity, the Ministry in a written note informed that the States can utilise funds available under the NRDWP (Coverage and Quality) components, for taking up preparedness works to combat the crisis caused due to natural calamity, including for purchase of MTPs. There does not seem to be a need for a separate provision for this purpose.

1.82 The Committee enquired to know whether any State Government/ Union Territory Administration has ever requested for funds under NRDWP for preparedness in natural calamities/disaster situation for supply of safe water to the affected habitations, the Ministry furnished the reply as under:

"States/UTs have not asked for NRDWP funds for preparedness for natural calamities/disaster situation for supply of safe water to the affected habitations. However after the natural calamity has occurred, States have asked for funds. For example, Sikkim Government had asked for funds in the wake of the earthquake in 2011, they were provided Rs. 41.64 crore under the NRDWP (Calamity) Component. Similarly Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Gujarat , Haryana and Punjab had asked for funds due to the drought situation in the States in 2012-13. While Karnataka, Maharashtra, and Rajasthan were provided Rs. 24 crore, 15 crore and 12 crore respectively from the NRDWP (Calamity) component fund respectively, all these States and Gujarat, Haryana and Punjab were released funds under NRDWP (Programme) urgently without taking into account financial requirements.

In addition, States present memoranda to the Inter Ministerial Central teams that visit the State in the wake of natural calamities. The final decision on release of funds is taken by the High Level Committee in the Ministry of Home Affairs/Agriculture. "

1.83 Asked whether MTPs can be used to remove contamination, the Secretary, Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation replied during evidence as under:

"Yes, they are permitted and this can be set up out of the 67 per cent of NRDWP funds which we give."

(x) Jalmani- Installation of standalone water purification systems in rural schools

1.84 With the objective of providing safe and clean drinking water to the children studying in water deficient rural schools, Finance Minister in his Budget Speech (2008-09) announced that Rs.200 crore would be made available during 2008-09 to the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation for installation of standalone water purification systems in water deficient rural schools. Under the programme, 100% financial assistance is provided to States to install standalone water purification system in rural schools to enable the children to have access to safe and clean water at the consumption point. The States were given the flexibility to select the appropriate technology and product. For the implementation of this programme, detailed guidelines were issued. Keeping in view the average cost of Rs.20,000/- per school, Rs.100 crore provided for the purpose was allocated to 28 States during 2008-09, with a target to cover 50,000 schools. In 2009-10, the remaining Rs.100 crore was provided to the Ministry, which was allocated to the States as 2nd installment to cover another 50,000 schools. Against the target for coverage of 1,00,000 rural schools, as on 20.02.2013, States have reported coverage of 91, 409 rural schools. The remaining schools are expected to be covered by the end of the financial year. A statement of physical and financial progress as on 22.03.2013 in respect of the programme is as under:

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No	Name of the State	Amount released			Amount utilised
		2008-09	2009-10	Total	
1	Andhra Pradesh	689.75	1,233.70	1,923.45	319.86
2	Bihar	766.16	0	766.16	608.13
3	Chhattisgarh	192.74	0	192.74	101.20
4	Goa	8.75	0	8.75	0.00
5	Gujarat	429.66	1,336.30	1,765.96	1394.73
6	Haryana	174.57	0	174.57	119.80
7	Himachal Pradesh	156.93	592.12	749.05	566.36
8	Jammu and Kashmir	435.92	0	435.92	80.97
9	Jharkhand	250.59	0	250.59	94.23
10	Karnataka	519.91	708.49	1,228.40	1227.42
11	Kerala	256.4	0	256.4	25.04
12	Madhya Pradesh	546.87	0	546.87	401.30

13	Maharashtra	834.82	834.82	1,669.64	1058.46
14	Orissa	346.08	346.08	692.16	692.16
15	Punjab	163.45	381.04	544.49	544.49
16	Rajasthan	688.66	0	688.66	3.62
17	Tamil Nadu	414.74	1,285.11	1,699.85	1336.37
18	Uttar Pradesh	1,378.45	1,378.45	2,756.90	1780.90
19	Uttarakhand	142.3	0	142.3	87.52
20	West Bengal	603.24	603.24	1,206.48	662.84
21	Arunachal Pradesh	26.33	26.33	52.66	21.28
22	Assam	704.82	704.82	1,409.64	144.02
23	Manipur	55.12	55.12	110.24	110.24
24	Meghalaya	55.65	128.18	183.83	108.25
25	Mizoram	13.64	183	196.64	196.64
26	Nagaland	49.59	49.59	99.18	99.18
27	Sikkim	14.57	73.32	87.89	43.99
28	Tripura	80.28	80.28	160.56	160.56
	TOTAL	9,999.99	9,999.99	19,999.98	11989.55

1.85 On the aspect of steps being undertaken by the Ministry to ensure that the targets are achieved within a fixed time frame, the Committee were informed that those States which have not achieved the targets set under Jalmani scheme till date have been advised to commission the stand alone water purification systems in targeted rural schools immediately. States have also given commitment that they would complete the targets with the next few months.

(xi) Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance

1.86 In order to develop the understanding and appreciation of safe and clean drinking water amongst rural communities and to enable them to carry out tests to determine the quality of drinking water, the National Rural Drinking Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Programme (NRDWQM&SP) was launched in February 2006. The programme aimed at empowering rural communities by bringing awareness about drinking water quality, sanitary survey, importance of environmental sanitation, training 5 grass root workers in each Gram Panchayat and 5 Gram Panchayat workers, 2 persons at the State level, 4 persons at the district and 5 persons at the Block level and provision of water testing kits for each Gram Panchayats etc. For all these, 100% financial assistance has been provided to the States.

1.87 So far, 15.41 lakh grass root people from GPs have been reported to be trained. However, due to turnover of grass root level workers at GP level, due to various reasons, States are being urged to impart training to the remaining people (wherever States have not achieved their 100% target) and also conduct refresher training to 2 people in each GP every year. State /UT-wise number of grass root workers trained for using field test kits as on 22.03.2013 for testing drinking water quality in Gram Panchayats is as under.

S. No.	State Name	Persons Trained			
		District Officials	Block Officials	Grass root workers in GPs	TOTAL
1	Andhra Pradesh	120	6077	156753	162950
2	Bihar	136	2376	40452	42964
3	Chhattisgarh	427	8078	33463	41968
4	Goa	16	0	834	850
5	Gujarat	1794	12988	169829	184611
6	Haryana	32	5853	55565	61450
7	Himachal Pradesh	90	589	15805	16484
8	Jammu and Kashmir	1778	23934	106510	132222
9	Jharkhand	1420	50305	25048	76773
10	Karnataka	268	1346	47872	49486
11	Kerala	1840	3193	6838	11871
12	Madhya Pradesh	386	3324	131134	134844
13	Maharashtra	989	23411	182953	207353
14	Orissa	393	820	29067	30280
15	Punjab	2447	8643	93718	104808
16	Rajasthan	160	2039	53754	55953
17	Tamil Nadu	102	1870	128199	130171
18	Uttar Pradesh	1343	23967	80410	105720
19	Uttarakhand	1	2131	38483	40615
20	West Bengal	3554	2230	88953	94737
21	Arunachal Pradesh	70	281	10266	10617
22	Assam	1548	1149	24468	27165
23	Manipur	79	30	1817	1926
24	Meghalaya	66	410	7400	7876
25	Mizoram	39	15	0	54
26	Nagaland	4	6	0	10
27	Sikkim	39	115	7890	8044
28	Tripura	425	686	3038	4149
29	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	130	0	428	558
TOTAL		19696	185866	1540947	1746509

1.88 The Committee have been informed that during the Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plan so far Rs. 418.64 crore has been utilized by the States/UTs, while the amount released is 561.30 crore. Under Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance Programme, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Nagaland have substantially utilized the funds released for training of 5 grass-root workers in each Gram Panchayats and other States have reported low expenditure. The State/UT-wise details of funds released and utilized as reported by the States is at **Appendix-I**.

1.89 When the Committee enquired about problems being faced by the States/UTs in utilizing the funds allocated to them, the Ministry informed as under:

"The 3% NRDWP-WQMS funds could be utilized for the following activities:-

- Setting up of new State level, District and sub-divisional laboratories.
- Upgrading of existing district and sub-divisional water quality testing laboratories
- Hiring costs of outsourced manpower for testing water quality
- Hiring charges of vehicles used for collection of water samples
- Procurement of new field test kits wherever such kits are not found / provided
- Procurement of refills for chemical test kits
- Procurement of bacteriological vials
- Testing drinking water quality through outsourcing
- Training and capacity building activities on water quality monitoring and surveillance

States were finding it difficult to plan the details of upgradation of laboratories. Non-availability of trained manpower at a lower salary was also one of the problem areas. The Ministry has attempted to resolve these issues by issuing a Uniform Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Protocol in February 2013. This Protocol provides guidance on the infrastructure, equipment, consumables, manpower requirements, sampling procedures, testing procedures etc for setting up/upgrading the labs to help States/UTs utilize the WQMS funds better."

(xii) Water Quality testing laboratories

1.90 The Committee find that the Ministry also supports the setting up and upgradation of district level and sub-divisional level laboratories in the States. So far, 729 district laboratories have been established by the States/ UTs using funds from the Centre, from their own resources and from other sources. In addition, to this, 1129 sub-divisional/ block level laboratories have also been set up in various States. They also

informed that Districts in Delhi, Chandigarh and 2 districts of Puducherry are predominantly urban areas and therefore not falling under the jurisdiction of the Ministry. In the remaining States/UTs, all States have been advised to set up laboratories at the district level immediately wherever such facility is not available. The number of district water quality testing laboratories set up by the States as on 22/3/13 is at **Appendix- II**.

1.91 On the issue of extent of coverage of rural populace by these labs, the Ministry stated that establishment of water quality testing laboratories is done by the State Governments as per the prevalence of and probability of contamination and the coverage extends to the entire population of rural India as these laboratories are located in most districts and in many sub-districts of the country.

(xiii) Information, Education and Communication (IEC)

1.92 The Committee observed that based on issues and challenges faced in the implementation of the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), the Ministry released advertisements in the All India Radio titled “Satyameva Jayate” and “Dil pe lagi aur baat bani” on safe use of drinking water. Further awareness campaign on different aspects of safe drinking water in rural areas through broadcast of audio spots on All India Radio on Vividh Bharati, Primary/ local channels, national news, regional news bulletin have also been planned. IEC guidelines have been formulated to help the States to take IEC activities for different stakeholders at different levels. Further to improve understanding of various aspects of drinking water among people and to promote hygienic practices and sharing of responsibility by PRIs, telecast of audio-visual spots on Regional Kendras of Doordarshan has also been planned.

1.93 The Committee have been informed that a new component for Support activities with 5 % allocation of NRDWP funds to States has been introduced to improve the quality of implementation and sustainability of rural drinking water supply schemes through activities like awareness generation through IEC, training MIS, R & D etc. activities.

1.94 When asked about the budgetary allocation and utilization thereof for awareness generation activities at Ministry level during the 11th Five Year Plan and 12th Five Year Plan so far, the Ministry informed as under:

(Rs. In lakh)

IEC	11 th Five Year Plan					12 th Five Year Plan so far
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Allocation	615.00	600.00	200.00	500.00	1000.00	500.00
Release	392.68	630.00	200.00	500.00	970.90	500.00*

* Anticipated

1.95 The Ministry had informed during the examination of Demands for Grants (2012-2013) that an integrated IEC plan is being formulated with Ministry of Information and Broadcasting which will be implemented in Twelfth Five Year Plan. When enquired about the current status of IEC plan, the Ministry informed that a letter from Secretary, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has been sent to Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting on 6.2.2013 requesting the Ministry of I&B to prepare a consolidated media plan for this Ministry to enable multimedia coverage. The Ministry of I & B has informed that they have circulated the request to all their subordinate organizations. This Ministry is likely to get the draft IEC plan in April 2013.

1.96 On the kind of coordination that exists between the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation and other Ministries in respect of IEC activities, the Ministry stated that they written to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for incorporating the water quality component in their IEC campaign for JE/AES programme. A separate allocation has also been made for IEC activities under the 5% water quality earmarked fund under NRDWP for JE/AES affected high priority districts. This Ministry has also written to Ministry of Women and Child Development for incorporating the safe drinking water component in their Nutrition IEC campaign.

(xiv) Research and Development

1.97 In order to promote research and development in the area of water quality, the Ministry funds R&D projects to premier R&D institutions, universities and autonomous organizations, including NGOs/ voluntary agencies. The Ministry has brought out two compendia on the completed projects and they have been widely disseminated to States/PHEDs for their use. To consider R&D proposals and provide guidance, the Ministry has constituted a Research & Development Advisory Committee (R&DAC). During the year 2012-13 a total of 5 R & D projects have been approved by the Committee.

1.98 The financial performance with regard to R & D activities is summarized in the Table below:

(Rs. in Lakh)			
Plan	Year	Allocation	Release (Utilization)
Eleventh Plan Period	2007-08	25	20.19
	2008-09	30	30
	2009-10	50	50
	2010-11	100	29.40
	2011-12	100	35.45
Twelfth Plan Period so far	2012-13	100	23.33

1.99 The Ministry informed that out of 149 sanctioned R & D projects 127 projects have been completed. However, no R & D project was completed during 2011-12 and 2012-13.

1.100 When asked about the reasons for not completing any project during 2011-12 and 2012-13, the Ministry in a reply submitted as under:

"For completion of projects, the R & D institutions have to provide the following documents:-

- (i) Statement of closure along with the audited statement of expenditure incurred.
- (ii) 20 copies of completion report along with the copies of publications/ patents made out of the projects.
- (iii) 20 copies of executive summary of the project, high-lighting the salient findings;
- (iv) Two thousand copies of printed brochures highlighting objective, methodology, findings etc.

No R & D institution has furnished all the above documents during these two years and therefore, no project could be completed and nil information was conveyed."

B. Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA)

1.101 Sanitation coverage, which ought to be a way of life to safeguard health, is inadequate in our country. India's first nationwide programme for rural sanitation, the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP), was launched in 1986 in the Ministry of Rural Development with the objective of improving the quality of life of rural people and to provide privacy and dignity to women. Based on the recommendations of the National Seminar on Rural Sanitation in September 1992, the programme was again revised. The revised programme aimed at an integrated approach to rural sanitation. The CRSP had little impact on the gargantuan problem. Results of evaluation of CRSP, led to the formulation of the Total Sanitation Campaign(TSC) approach in 1999 that focussed on behavioural change as the prime driver for sanitation with only a small incentive amount to be given to BPL households only.

1.102 Giving broad details of Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), the Ministry informed the Committee that based on the recommendations of a Working Group set up by the Planning Commission for the Twelfth Five Year Plan, the TSC has been revamped as 'Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan' (NBA) for the progress of sanitation in rural areas with modified guidelines and objectives to further accelerate sanitation coverage in the rural areas so as to comprehensively cover the rural community with renewed strategies under the programme. The new strategy is to transform rural India into 'Nirmal Bharat' by adopting community saturation approach. NBA goal is to achieve 100% access to sanitation for all rural households by 2022.

1.103 The Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) is being implemented in 607 districts of the States/UTs with support from the GOI and the respective State/UT Governments. The districts draw up a NBA Project and submit it through the State/ UT Government to claim GOI assistance. At the district level, Zilla Panchayats implement the project. In case, Zilla Panchayat is not functional, District Water and Sanitation Mission (DWSM) can implement the NBA. Similarly, at the block and the Panchayat levels, Panchayat Samitis and the respective Gram Panchayats are involved in the implementation of the NBA. The NBA goal is to achieve 100 % access to sanitation for all rural household by 2022.

1.104 The major components of the NBA are :-

- (a) Provision of Individual household latrines: Incentive of Rs. 3200/- and 1400/- for each toilet (Rs. 3700/- and Rs. 1400/- in case of hilly and difficult areas) is given by Central and State Government respectively to BPL households and identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households. The provision of incentive for individual household latrine units has been widened to cover all APL households who belong to SCs, STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homesteads, physically challenged and women headed households along-with all BPL households.
- (b) An additional assistance up to Rs 4500/- per toilet to be obtained by convergence with MGNREGS.
- (c) Assistance of Rs. 35000/- (Rs. 38500/- for Hilly and difficult areas) for Toilets in Schools and Rs. 8000/- (Rs. 10000/- for Hilly and difficult areas) for Anganwadi Toilets with the cost shared by Central and State Government in the ratio of 70:30.
- (d) Provision for up to Rs. 200000 for construction of Community Sanitary Complexes with cost share between Centre, State and Community in the ratio of 60:30:10.
- (e) Assistance to Rural Sanitary Marts (RSMs)
- (f) Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) in project mode for each Gram Panchayat (GP) with financial assistance capped for a GP based on number of households to enable all Panchayats to implement sustainable SLWM projects. A cap of Rs. 7/12/15/20 lakh to be applicable for Gram Panchayats having up to 150/300/500/ more than 500 households on a Centre and State/GP sharing ratio of 70:30.
- (g) 2% of IEC Funds for capacity building of all stakeholders
- (h) 15% fund for Information Education and Communication

1.105 As per the progress reported by States through online monitoring system maintained by the Ministry, as of December 2012, in rural areas 71% of families have sanitation facilities against the project objectives identified. As per Census 2011 data, sanitation coverage in rural India has reached 32.70% taking into consideration the increased population. Data of Census 2011 has also reported an increase in 2.96 crore households in rural areas as compared to earlier Census of 2001.

1.106 Asked whether any comprehensive survey/assessment has been made to assess the progress at the ground level, the Ministry informed that the Government of India has instructed the States/UTs to conduct fresh baseline survey to find out actual situation. Survey is going on.

1.107 About the bottlenecks being faced by the Ministry coming in the way of attaining the objectives of NBA so as to achieve 100 % access to sanitation for all rural households by 2022, the Committee were informed as under:

"Large sections of Indian population are not convinced of the need to stop open defecation because of lack of proper awareness about the problems associated with open defecation. Building toilets is often not a priority even for people who can afford to construct toilet and use it.

To eliminate the practice of open defecation and to promote the use of toilets in rural areas of country, Government of India took the major initiative and has designed a paradigm shift in Total Sanitation Campaign(TSC) which is now called the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), in the XIIth Five Year Plan. The objective of NBA is to achieve sustainable behavior change with provision of sanitary facilities in entire communities in a phased, saturation mode with "Nirmal Grams" as outcomes. The new strategy is to transform rural India into 'Nirmal Bharat' by adopting community saturation approach. The provision of enhanced incentive for individual household latrine units has been made and the same has been widened to cover all APL households who belong to SCs, STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homesteads, physically challenged and women headed households along-with all BPL households w.e.f. 01.04.2012. Sanitation and Hygiene Advocacy and Communication Strategy Framework (2012-2017) has been launched. It is designed to roll out a number of activities in a phased manner, including implementation to monitoring. It also provides a framework for States to develop State-specific action plans for rolling out of the strategy."

1.108 On the response of different State Government/UTs on the revised programme of NBA with modified guidelines and objectives, the Ministry stated that under NBA, provision of enhanced incentive has been made for BPL household and as well as for Identified APL households who belong to SCs, STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homesteads, physically challenged and women headed households along-with all BPL households w.e.f. 01.04.2012. With MGNREGS convergence and with beneficiary contribution, the overall cost of IHHL has been raised to Rs 10000/. It has been welcomed by all the States/ UTs. However, most of the States have stated about difficulties in convergence with MGNREGS.

(i) Financial performance

1.109 The Budget Estimates, Revised Estimates and Actual Releases for Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) for each year of Eleventh Five Year Plan and Twelfth Five Year Plan so far is as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Plan Period	Year	Financial Performance			
		BE	RE	Actual	% Utilization
Eleventh Five Year Plan	2007-08	1060	1060	1060	100
	2008-09	1200	1200	1192.81	99.40
	2009-10	1200	1200	1199.85	99.98
	2010-11	1580	1580	1580	99.99
	2011-12	1650	1500	1499.73	99.98
Twelfth Five Year Plan	2012-13	3500	2500	2473.29	86.07
	2013-14	4260			

1.110 As against the RE of Rs. 2500 crore during the year 2012-13, Rs. 4260 crore has been allocated as BE for 2013-14 indicating an increase of 70 % for NBA over RE of previous year. When asked about the utilization of this enhanced outlay of Rs. 4260 crore for NBA during the current fiscal year 2013-14, the Ministry in a written reply submitted as under:

"During the year 2013-14, 100 lakh Individual household latrine, 70000 school toilets and 80000 Anganwadi toilets are proposed to be constructed. More emphasis is on Solid and liquid waste management. It is proposed to develop 20000 Gram Panchayats as Nirmal Grams.

The new strategy is to transform rural India into 'Nirmal Bharat' by adopting community saturation approach and conjoint approach to Water and Sanitation for better health impact and sustainable sanitation facilities. Government of India has designed a paradigm shift in Total Sanitation Campaign(TSC) which is now called the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), in the XIIth Five Year Plan. The objective of NBA is to achieve sustainable behavior change with provision of sanitary facilities in entire communities in a phased, saturation mode with "Nirmal Grams' as outcomes."

1.111 Asked about areas which the Ministry would like to emphasise upon in the enhanced budget, the Ministry informed that Census 2011 has shown sanitation coverage of 32.7% .To achieve 50 % Nirmal grams by 2017, approximately 100 lakh toilets have been targeted to be constructed every year. Apart from this more emphasis will now be given on Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM).

1.112 During the evidence, the Secretary, Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation in this context further added as under:

"Sir, the first change is the behavioral change. We want to create awareness. We want to create the demand from the communities that they want toilets. Second, there will be a subsidy element. We have kept Rs. 4600 from the Centre and States plus Rs. 4500 enabling from NREGA, total Rs. 9100 and Rs. 900 from the beneficiaries. Nirmal Grams are sought to be achieved on the saturation mode. Village by village we would like to saturate that means all the people in a village will get clean toilets as well as the attendance of solid, liquid waste management projects. The objective is to have 100 per cent sanitation in rural household by 2022. Now, by 2022, with the available funds we may be able to achieve the toilets part but we may not be able to achieve the solid and liquid waste management practices through these projects because the funds would be inadequate. We have created from the year 1999, 9.09 crore toilets. This is against about 16 crore households. There is a gap. We are also constructing toilets in the schools as well as Anganwadis, 12.84 lakh school toilets have been built and 4.35 lakh Anganwadi toilets."

1.113 On being asked about the reasons for substantial decrease of allocation at RE stage during 2012-13, the Ministry stated that reduction in RE amount was done by the Ministry of Finance. In sanitation sector, slow progress was reported during 2012-13 due to changed strategy under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, guideline could be issued in July, 2012 only. The Ministry further informed that total eligibility amount for the districts was Rs. 3471 crore but due to reduction in financial allocation, only Rs. 2500 crore was allocated in the year 2012-13. States of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Kerala, Goa, Odisha, Punjab, Haryana, Puducherry could not get 2nd installment due to reduction of amount at RE stage during the year 2012-13.

1.114 To a specific query about policy measures that have been taken by the Ministry to keep Government's vision of Nirmal Bharat by 2022 unaffected due to reduction in allocation, the Ministry informed that the construction of Individual toilets, schools toilets, Anganwadi toilets and Community Sanitary Complexes will be given priority to keep Government's vision of Nirmal Bharat by 2022. However target of solid and liquid waste management will not be able to achieve with given resources.

(ii) Physical performance

1.115 Since NBA is a demand driven Scheme and hence no annual targets are fixed. The physical achievements under NBA during the Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plan so far are as under:

Year	IHHL	Sanitary Complex	School Toilets	Anganwadi Toilets
2007-08	11527890	3006	236259	86489
2008-09	11265882	3245	253004	68995
2009-10	12407778	2230	144480	66227
2010-11	12243731	3377	105509	50823
2011-12	8798864	2547	122471	28409
2012-13 (Upto Feb, 2013)	3830495	1342	60457	24422

1.116 However, component wise achievements made under NBA so far are as under:-

Component	Sanctioned	Achievement*
Construction of Individual House Hold Latrines	12,57,26,727	8,99,34,615
Construction of Community Sanitary Complex	33,684	25,231
Construction of School toilet units	13,75,234	12,60,273
Construction of toilet units for Balwadis/Anganwadis	5,34,931	4,25,527
Setting of Rural Sanitary Marts/Production Centers	4,634	7,837

*as on 31.12.2012

(iii) State-wise physical performance

1.117 State-wise details of physical performance in respect of Individual household latrines (IHHLs), Sanitary Complex, School Toilets and Anganwadi Toilets:-

Sl. No.	State	2011-12				2012-13 (upto February, 2013)			
		IHHL	Sanitary Complex	School Toilets	Anganwadi Toilets	IHHL	Sanitary Complex	School Toilets	Anganwadi Toilets
1	Andhra Pradesh	654282	27	7308	1048	329098	12	3599	1113
2	Arunachal Pradesh	27781	39	4	76	3942	16	0	8
3	Assam	510243	27	633	120	255054	11	52	66
4	Bihar	839927	132	22575	1521	682219	127	13960	3792
5	Chhattisgarh	82496	60	1918	365	44950	10	1348	153
6	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Gujarat	321357	10	5182	474	159016	7	4403	402
9	Haryana	103913	97	657	633	58862	11	148	315
10	Himachal Pradesh	30066	163	802	132	5123	124	502	94
11	Jammu & Kashmir	70626	166	2682	97	35474	101	1716	41
12	Jharkhand	53479	49	1228	1067	36217	39	463	665
13	Karnataka	414782	121	1062	1046	252827	89	1526	653
14	Kerala	2188	68	76	60	4816	42	34	270
15	Madhya Pradesh	900769	140	43687	1856	458089	55	985	750
16	Maharashtra	519563	823	539	579	142838	456	1	697
17	Manipur	55306	26	703	144	36548	11	0	53
18	Meghalaya	51550	40	2077	595	8084	18	362	53
19	Mizoram	17237	26	0	236	3622	10	8	167
20	Nagaland	46318	31	304	168	18630	7	28	20
21	Odisha	359171	45	1984	3320	116075	8	1077	946
22	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Punjab	32535	0	5	1197	57421	34	345	620
24	Rajasthan	730385	79	5297	2015	197579	52	11646	1639
25	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Tamil Nadu	410794	177	5605	1202	243927	7	1407	942
27	Tripura	24761	41	1035	777	6856	0	382	2
28	Uttar Pradesh	1613384	0	18	504	79653	0	0	0
29	Uttarakhand	125051	15	192	29	86675	8	198	19
30	West Bengal	800900	145	16898	9148	506900	87	16267	10942
	Total	8798864	2547	122471	28409	3830495	1342	60457	24422

1.118 The physical performance during the year 2012-13 had declined as compared to the preceding fiscal despite giving incentive for construction of IHHL, the Committee enquired about the reasons for the same. In this context, the Ministry informed that the NBA guidelines have been revised in July, 2012. This led to a slowdown as the States took time to put in place the mechanism of implementation of new guidelines. Also there are difficulties in convergence with MGNREGS in some States.

1.119 Dwelling upon the difficulties faced by the State Governments/UTs in implementation of NBA along with efforts made to contain these difficulties, the Ministry in a written reply stated as under:

Sl.No.	Difficulties faced in implementation	Efforts that have been made/ proposed to be made by the Ministry
1.	Non-release of State shares	The matter is being taken-up regularly with States
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of emphasis on inter-personal communication at village level • Lack of behavioural change among some households or members of the household 	More emphasis has been given to Information Education Communication (IEC) activities. 15 % of the total outlay of district projects has been earmarked for IEC activities. IEC Guidelines has been formulated and issued in order to provide a broad framework to the States for the implementation of IEC activities to increase awareness among rural people, generation of demand for sanitation facilities and creation of clean environment.
3.	Inadequate capacity building at grass root level	2 per cent of IEC funds is earmarked for Capacity Building.
4.	Lack of institutional structure	States are being requested to strengthen the institutions like Water and Sanitation Support Organisation (WSSO) and Block Resource Centers (BRCs).
5.	Low emphasis on solid and liquid waste management	States are being requested to prepare SLWM projects on the basis of availability of funds.
6.	Problem of Convergence with MGNREGS	Regular co-ordination meetings with MoRD have been organize to discuss issues related to convergence with MGNREGS.

1.120 On the issue of convergence with MGNREGS, the Secretary, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation during evidence stated as under:

"One of the problems in sanitation is the low unit cost which we have been given. It is only Rs.3200 per toilet.....So, we have Rs.3200 plus Rs.1400 which the State has released, making it Rs.4600 and Rs.4500 has to be spent out of NREGA. We recently had a National Workshop with the State Governments and all the hon. Ministers from the State Governments expressed their reservations about convergence with NREGA. The reason is that two different administrative order flows and two different fund flows have to take place. It does not properly converge at the local level. States are finding it difficult. In theory it is very good but in practice they are finding that sequentially it leads to delay. Two departments have to converge. And, then there is duplication of efforts, duplication of bureaucracy. So, we need to work on this."

(iv) Nirmal Gram Puraskar

1.121 Explaining the Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) scheme, the Ministry informed that the emphasis of NGP is on attaining 100% sanitation coverage in Gram Panchayats so that the practice of open defecation is completely eliminated and health benefits actually accrue to the villagers. To encourage Panchayati Raj Institutions in sanitation promotion, an incentive scheme called 'Nirmal Gram Puraskar' has been launched and has proved to be a resounding success. The cumulative number of awardees under Nirmal Gram Puraskar has reached 28,002. Due to the impact of NGP incentives and intensive monitoring of the projects, the implementation of the programme is progressing rapidly. During the financial year 2013-14, Rs. 162 crore has been allocated for NGP.

1.122 In reply to a specific query of the Committee on the methodology adopted to ensure sustainability of the NGPs, the Ministry replied as under:

"The Ministry has evolved a mechanism to ensure sustainability of NGP awarded GPs through revised 'Nirmal Gram Puraskar Guidelines'. As per Guideline, States should ensure sustainability of NGP through proper monitoring. There will be random checks by the DWSM to ensure that GPs maintain their NGP status. For this purpose, the status of Nirmal GPs will be periodically verified by the DWSM at least twice a year and reported on NGP website of Ministry of DWS. Complementary monitoring indicators such as outbreak of waterborne diseases, bacteriological content of the drinking water source etc. will also be taken into account to assess the sustainability of sanitation coverage.

The Guidelines also include release of prize money in two equal installments. The first installment will be released immediately after GPs are selected for the award. The second installment will be released on the sustainability of Open Defecation Free (ODF) status and Nirmal Gram attained by GP. For this purpose random checks will be carried out by the State after 6 months in all the awarded GPs."

VI. Unspent Balances

1.123 There has been consistent increase in unspent balances under National Rural Drinking Water Supply Programme (NRDWP) during the years 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 which are to the tune of Rs. 3766.55 crore, Rs. 3522.20 crore and Rs. 5447.71 crore respectively. Similarly, under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) the unspent balances are to the tune of Rs. 1176.70 crore, Rs. 1292.48 crore and Rs. 1835 crore for the years 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively. The programme and State/UT wise figures are as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Unspent Balances under NRDWP			^Unspent Balances under NBA		
		2010-11	2011-12	*2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	*2012-13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	285.20	301.30	285.74	169.25	174.30	282.25
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	35.03	9.11	102.88	6.90	3.84	5.31
3.	Assam	65.94	127.51	197.6	94.49	94.73	60.18
4.	Bihar	322.92	285.65	219.99	82.12	86.69	250.70
5.	Chhattisgarh	82.13	80.82	61.54	40.84	35.00	24.23
6.	Goa	1.92	5.91	5.95	0.22	0.22	0.22
7.	Gujarat	62.76	473.82	362.76	27.66	35.49	54.40
8.	Haryana	150.95	43.98	112.78	23.39	11.32	7.14
9.	Himachal Pradesh	60.38	61.94	70.66	17.36	9.30	18.02
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	221.05	147.04	353.63	26.35	11.40	38.42
11.	Jharkhand	91.83	74.31	127.67	53.16	102.46	136.56
12.	Karnataka	328.21	213.14	469.86	24.08	70.02	125.27
13.	Kerala	26.01	16.08	65.16	20.60	12.31	4.97
14.	Madhya Pradesh	122.34	35.82	227.42	74.40	58.16	104.26
15.	Maharashtra	237.37	320.10	529.12	71.73	45.82	147.32
16.	Manipur	8.72	9.29	34.9	4.37	8.24	6.16
17.	Meghalaya	25.97	36.83	59.32	27.28	5.53	8.75
18.	Mizoram	24.94	9.74	6.63	8.67	2.06	0.57
19.	Nagaland	1.99	1.10	35.35	10.96	10.04	0.92
20.	Odisha	145.27	84.34	91.48	127.46	192.65	166.14
21.	Punjab	1.68	2.99	22.68	14.89	16.64	12.76
22.	Rajasthan	595.09	319.68	881.05	66.64	89.52	99.03
23.	Sikkim	10.35	49.73	49.85	1.12	1.12	1.82
24.	Tamil Nadu	96.05	240.27	144.05	53.04	22.56	62.79
25.	Tripura	27.53	4.03	21.02	11.04	4.85	4.06
26.	Uttar Pradesh	105.18	159.90	605.96	45.62	94.27	85.30
27.	Uttarakhand	184.89	141.81	63.93	11.61	6.53	10.07
28.	West Bengal	444.85	265.96	238.15	61.29	87.39	117.60
29.	A & N Islands	0.00	0.00	0.58	--	--	--
30.	D & N Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.014	0.014	0.014
31.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	--	--	--
32.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	--	--	--
33.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	--	--	--
34.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.015	0.015
35.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	--	--	--
	TOTAL	3766.55	3522.20	5447.71	1176.70	1292.48	1835.24

* As on 31.12.2012

^ Figures were in lakhs, so difference in figure is due to rounding off.

1.124 The Secretary, Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation dwelling upon the reasons for unspent balances stated as under:

"Sir, as far as the balances are concerned, the closing balances, there are various reasons for unspent balances. One is that we released the funds in two instalments: one in the beginning of the year and one during the course of the year. Before we can release the second instalment, the States are expected to produce the UC having spent 60 per cent of the opening balance plus the first instalment. In many cases, now because the Finance is insisting that if the opening balance is high, then you deduct a portion which is above 10 per cent of the outlay from the first instalment also. There the first instalment itself gets delayed in the release and leading to a delay in the second instalment release. Therefore, you find that most of the States come up for release of second instalment around December. Therefore it shows a very high unspent balance ending December which is what we have reported. In fact the reports of the unspent balances have come down slightly as on February. It is Rs. 4617 crore for drinking water as against Rs. 5447 crore which we have reported ending December. There are other reasons for unspent balances. Most of the schemes except hand pumps in the drinking water etc. take more than one year to implement. Therefore there are processes in the State Government. First is that they will have to make DPRs for it and then take the approval of the State Sanctioning Committee, then make the estimates and then tender it out, and then allocate the contract. All this takes time. So they are not able to implement the schemes with the year leading to unspent balances. We have been, to counter this, insisting on the States, you take up almost twice or more quantity of the schemes so that parallelly if the schemes are running, at least the expenditure will be more. So, do not restrict only to the Budget; you take up say twice the number so that there is reduction in the unspent balances. That way the implementation of the whole scheme will be faster. We hope that the State Governments will take up this thread."

1.125 Asked further whether any specific modalities had been worked out to address the escalating problem of unspent balances so as to ensure long term stabilization of various schemes, the Ministry stated as under:

"To address the issue of unspent balances with States, the Ministry has implemented the directives of the Ministry of Finance and taken into account the excess Unspent balances of the previous years while releasing the 1st installment to the States.

For both the Programmes, to ensure that the unspent balance at the end of the year is kept to a minimum, States are asked to prepare their Annual Action Plan in February/March of the previous year for the next financial year, and fix their physical and financial objectives in consonance with their ability to implement the campaign during the year and prepare detailed plan for activities proposed and expenditure that is to be incurred on these activities. The Ministry also continuously pursues the matter of fund availability with the States through review meetings with State Secretaries, video conferencing and specific State review at the level of

Secretary (DWS) / Joint Secretary (DWS). The States have also been asked to prepare and approve a shelf of projects with an estimated cost of two to three times the quantum of available funds so that there is no slippage in utilization of funds.

Under NRDWP, States with high Opening unspent balances are penalized by deducting excess OB from the second installment. States performing well in utilization of funds are incentivized by being released with additional funds over and above their allocation.

For both the programmes, regular review meetings/Video Conferences etc. are organized by the MDWS to discuss issues relating to implementation of the NRDWP and NBA and reduce unspent balance. Also strict financial regulation with release of 2nd installment only after 60 % utilization has been incorporated to address the issue of unspent balance."

1.126 The Committee asked about the reasons for higher unspent balances during 2012-13 under NRDWP in the States of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Gujarat, the Ministry informed as under:

"Under NRDWP, due to high population and greater desert and drought prone areas in these States, as per the approved formula these 5 States are allocated 46.77% of the total NRDWP national allocation. States of Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Rajasthan were released their 1st and 2nd installments under NRDWP in advance after obtaining approval of the Empowered Group of Ministers on Drought to enable them to tackle the drinking water scarcity due to drought situation. UP was also released an amount of Rs. 62.42 crore for tackling the Water quality problem in the State especially the JE/AES situation.

The constraints that exist in the utilisation of funds under NRDWP by the States include time taken for obtaining approvals and preparing estimates, lengthy tender processes, shortage of experienced contractors with expertise in water supply schemes, large number of vacancies against technical posts in the rural water supply departments and low level of involvement of PRIs in the implementation process."

1.127 In respect of Unspent Balances under NBA in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Odisha, Maharashtra and Jharkhand, the Ministry informed that under NBA, the reasons for high unspent balances is slow progress due to change in Guideline seeking convergence with MGNREGS for additional assistance, lack of demand generation, inadequate capacity building at grass root level, lack of institutional structure and existence of revolving fund.

1.128 Keeping in view the fact that the unspent balances under Rural Water Supply and Rural Sanitation have increased from year-to-year, the Committee was keen to know as to what pro-active role the Ministry had taken in pursuing the State Governments to liquidate these unspent balances, they were informed through a written reply as under:

"Under the NRDWP, a specific provision exists that excess closing balance of more than 10% of available funds, is deducted while releasing the 2nd installment of the subsequent year. This deducted amount can be restored when the State is able to spend at least 75% of the available funds in that year. Further the 2nd installment is released to the States only when they report utilisation of at least 60% of available funds. For example in 2012-13, some releases to a few States were withheld, due to the fact that these States had a closing balance as on 31.3.2012 exceeding the permissible amount. This is gradually being released to those States which have thereafter expedited expenditure. At the same time States with higher pace of utilization of funds are incentivized by release of additional funds over and above their annual NRDWP allocation.

In 2012-13 the Ministry has implemented the directive of the Ministry of Finance and taken into account the excess Unspent balances of the previous years while releasing the 1st. installment to the States.

The Ministry also regularly monitors the expenditure being reported by the States through conferences, review meetings, video-conferences, review visits to States and pursues the same with the States to ensure faster financial progress."

1.129 The Ministry further informed that under NBA, strict monitoring methods are adopted to obtain the progress of each District on real time basis using the online monitoring system. Regular review meetings/Video Conferences etc. are organized by the MDWS to discuss issues relating to implementation of the NBA and utilization of funds. Apart from this, strict financial regulation with release of 2nd installment only after 60 % utilization has been incorporated to address the issue of unspent balance.

PART-II**OBSERVATIONS/ RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE**

2.1 The Committee note that the detailed Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation were laid in Lok Sabha on 21st March, 2013. The Demands show a budgetary provision of Rs. 15265.70 crore with Plan component of Rs. 15260 crore and Non-Plan component of Rs. 5.70 crore. The Committee have examined the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation for the year 2013-14 in detail. The Committee endorse the Demands for Grants of the Ministry for the year 2013-14. Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee are detailed in succeeding paragraphs.

Overall Analysis

2.2 The Committee note that the total budgetary allocation BE (Plan and non-plan) made during the fiscal year 2012-13 was Rs. 14005.24 crore which was reduced to Rs. 13005.26 crore at RE stage and the Ministry spent Rs. 12962.35 crore upto 31 March, 2013 and the utilization was almost close to 100%. The Committee note that total budgetary allocation for 2013-14 is Rs. 15265.70 crore which is Rs. 1260.46 crore higher than BE (2012-13) and Rs. 2260.44 crore higher than RE (2012-13) of the previous year budget. However, looking at the continuous downward trend at RE stage during the years 2011-12 and 2012-13, the Committee feel that any cut in funds at RE stage would hamper achievement of targets. Considering the fact that drinking water is one of the most important input for survival of humanity, the allocation should not be reduced at RE stage. The Committee, accordingly, recommend that the Ministry should work in their plans right from the start of the year so that the full budgetary provisions are utilized and there is no case of reduction of budget at RE stage.

(Recommendation Sl. No.1, Para No.2.2)

Five Year Plan Allocations

2.3 The Committee note that the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has been entrusted with the responsibility of implementing two major Centrally Sponsored Schemes i.e., the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) through which support is extended to the State Governments in their endeavour to provide safe drinking water in the rural areas of the country and achieving 100 % rural sanitation coverage. Hence, the budgetary planning of the Ministry spins around these two Schemes. The Committee find huge variation in the amount proposed to the Planning Commission by the Ministry vis-à-vis amount allocated by the Planning Commission. During the Eleventh Five Year Plan, the total outlay proposed was Rs. 58,139.01 crore whereas Rs. 45,740 crore were allocated. Similarly, during the Twelfth Five Year Plan, the total outlay was proposed at Rs. 1,66,686 crore and the allocation was to the tune of Rs. 98,015 crore only. The Committee have been given to understand that this reduction of 59% of allocation proposed by the Ministry is due to constraints on availability of budgetary resources and competing demands on limited sources. The Secretary, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation during evidence apprised the Committee that in addition to Rs. 98,015 crore for Twelfth Plan outlay Rs.9000 crore more has been allocated by the Planning Commission under Flexi Fund Scheme. The Committee are concerned to note that reduction of funds during Twelfth Five Year Plan, by the Planning Commission would result in reduction in the target of rural population to be covered with piped water supply from the proposed 55 % to 50 %. Similarly

due to the reduced allocation under NBA, the Ministry will not be able to work in Solid and Liquid Waste Management projects to the extent proposed so as to achieve 50% Nirmal Grams during Twelfth Five Year Plan. Keeping in view the targets fixed by the Ministry for its two schemes, the Committee recommend that the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation should approach the Planning Commission/ the Ministry of Finance with proper justifications to ensure additional funds so that their future development plans are not hampered and targets fixed are achieved fully. The Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation being crucial areas, the Committee feel that funds in these areas should not be reduced.

(Recommendation Sl. No.2, Para No.2.3)

National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)

2.4 The Committee note that in order to supply clean, safe and adequate water to the rural population, the Government of India supplements the programmes of the State Governments through National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). About the status of functioning of all drinking water schemes as on 28.02.2013, the Committee have been apprised that out of 16,66,075 rural habitations in the country, 12,84,512 rural habitations are fully covered with access to at least 40 liters per capita per day (lpcd) of safe drinking water. The remaining partially covered rural habitations have access to safe drinking water but may be providing less than an average of 40 lpcd round the year. The Committee further find that according to the figures of Census 2011, out of 16,78,26,730 rural households, 5,16,90,633 i.e. 30.80 %, have access to piped drinking water from taps, 3,70,89,707 i.e. 22.10 % rural habitations fetch their

drinking water from more than 500 meters from their homes. The Secretary, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation during evidence informed that according to NSSO 65th Round for 2008-09, 90 % rural households had access to water from secured sources which could now be 92.93 %. The Committee have also been informed that Millennium Development Goals (MDG) target for drinking water supply in rural areas has been achieved by the country in the year 2005, ten years before the target year 2015.

The Committee find it strange that there is no uniformity in the figures relating to coverage of drinking water in the country. In this context, the Committee in their Twenty-seventh Report had also recommended that an independent evaluation study may be carried out to determine the actual coverage of drinking water in the rural areas so that the planning process may be properly calibrated for taking corrective measures to cover the entire populace at the earliest. While reiterating their earlier recommendation, the Committee would like to be apprised of the outcome of the independent study commissioned by the Ministry to determine the actual coverage of drinking water in the rural areas.

(Recommendation Sl. No.3, Para No.2.4)

2.5 The Committee are at a loss to understand that since 1950's i.e. start of First Five Year Plan, more than Rs. 1,65,000 crore has been invested to achieve the objective of providing safe and adequate drinking water to rural habitations of the country, but the problem of quantity, quality and sustainability of water still persists. The Committee would strongly urge the Government to make sincere and earnest efforts so that rural population has access to safe and clean water

which is a basic human need. The Committee, therefore, expect that the Ministry shall strive to accelerate the coverage of rural habitations by proper planning in terms of quantity and quality.

(Recommendation Sl. No.4, Para No.2.5)

2.6 The Committee have been informed that during Twelfth Five Year Plan, the emphasis of the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation would be on provision of piped water supply in rural areas to reduce the burden of fetching water on women and children and to raise the service level of supply of safe drinking water to 55 lpcd from the present level of 40 lpcd.

The Committee further note that financial performance of NRDWP during 2012-13 was almost 100 % as against Rs. 10,500 crore at RE, the expenditure was Rs. 10489.06 crore. The Committee, however, are concerned to note the decline in achievement in case of Slipped-back/Partially covered and Quality affected habitations during 2012-13 as compared to 2011-12. During 2011-12, against a target to cover 1,15,379 Slipped-back/Partially covered habitations, the achievement was 1,16,246 i.e. 100.75 %, whereas during 2012-13 against target of covering 1,15,139 Slipped-back/Partially covered habitations, the achievement was only 82,711. Similarly in case of Quality affected habitations, during 2011-12, against target of 29,790, the achievement was 22,121. However, during 2012-13 against target of 26,521 achievement made was only 15,560.

The Committee are further apprised that under NRDWP the focus will continue to be on providing coverage of Quality affected and Partially covered habitations preferably through piped water supply. It is planned to cover 75,000

Partially covered habitations and 22,000 Quality affected habitations under NRDWP in 2013-14 and cover 3.25 crore persons with piped water supply. The Ministry owe an explanation to the Committee for steep decline in achievement during the year 2012-13. They also expect the Ministry to make concrete efforts to achieve the targets set for the current year viz. 2013-14.

(Recommendation Sl. No.5, Para No.2.6)

2.7 The Committee are dismayed to note that States of Bihar, Jharkhand, Assam, Odisha and Madhya Pradesh have less than 10 % access to piped water from taps. Whereas, 40.70 % households in Manipur, 37.90 % in Meghalaya, 36.40 % in Jharkhand and 36.10 % in Madhya Pradesh still fetch drinking water from more than 500 meters. The Committee while expressing concern at the sorry state of affairs in Bihar, Jharkhand, Assam, Odisha and Madhya Pradesh having less than 10 % access to piped water from taps, desire that special attention needs to be paid to these States so as to enhance the piped water supply. The Committee also desire the Ministry to take effective measures to accord priority to encourage households connections so as to reduce the burden of fetching water on women and children.

(Recommendation Sl. No.6, Para No.2.7)

2.8 The Committee in their Twenty-seventh Report on Demands for Grants (2012-13) had recommended to work out modalities to ascertain the sustainability of sources in the form of measuring service standard levels in terms of number of hours and number of days of water supply throughout the year. The Committee have been informed that the issue of measurement of services in terms of

number of hours and number of days in respect of drinking water supply in rural areas throughout the year for all 16.66 lakhs rural habitations in the country is a huge challenge and currently, the Ministry is not in a position to monitor the hours and days of water supply of each individual scheme covering rural habitations at national level as this kind of monitoring can be done at the State level or below. However, the Ministry in principle has agreed to a proposal by Administrative Staff College, Hyderabad for Benchmarking of Service Levels for a study of rural drinking water supply and sanitation in rural areas. This study will enable the Ministry to lay down the modalities for measuring service standard levels for guidance of States. The Committee would, therefore, like the Ministry to expedite the study and apprise them of its outcome.

(Recommendation Sl. No.7, Para No.2.8)

World Bank Assisted Rural Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Project

2.9 The Committee are informed that the Ministry is preparing to roll out a World Bank assisted Rural Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Project in four States i.e. Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh, that have lagged behind the other States in providing piped water supply to the rural population. The total outlay of the project is Rs. 5,400 crore (US Dollar 1 billion) out of which Rs. 2,700 crore will be World Bank assistance and the remaining Rs. 2,700 crore will be funded from the Central and State resources. The Committee note that this will be a six year project and about 16,200 rural habitations are proposed to be benefited by this. The Committee are further apprised that based on its success, second phase in four more States will be rolled out. The Committee feel that six years

time is too long to complete such an important project and desire the Ministry to review the time period of its completion. The Committee, therefore, desire to implement the project with utmost sincerity and complete it within two-three years time so that rural areas in these States, which are lagging behind in piped water supply, are benefitted.

(Recommendation Sl. No.8, Para No.2.9)

National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF)

2.10 The Committee note that a project costing Rs. 574 crore under the National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF) for Solar Powered Dual pump based piped water supply scheme which is not dependent on electric supply for water pumping, will be set up in 82 Integrated Action Plan districts, in 9 States, covering 10,000 habitations,. The Committee are also informed that the scheme which is designed by the Groundwater Surveys and Development Agency (GSDA), Government of Maharashtra, Pune has been successfully implemented in about 1716 habitations of Maharashtra. The Committee are apprised that each scheme can meet the drinking water needs of about 250 persons and has been found to be useful in providing piped water supply and tackling drinking water problems of remote and small hamlets/ habitations. The Committee also find that Ministry has obtained clearance of partial funding from the NCEF and the remaining cost will be borne from the NRDWP. The NCEF shall bear 40% of the cost of the project while the rest of the expenditure (60%) is to be borne from the NRDWP.

While appreciating the utilization of innovative technologies like Solar Powered Dual pump based piped water supply scheme whereby water can be pumped from deeper levels without using electricity or batteries in remote and small hamlets/ habitations with drinking water problems, the Committee would like to be apprised of the proposed year- wise targets to cover 10,000 habitations in 9 States under the project.

(Recommendation SI. No.9, Para No.2.10)

Water Quality in Rural Areas

2.11 The Committee are constrained to note that out of the total 650 districts in the country more than half i.e. 358 districts have water quality problems covering 94,000 habitations. The Committee also take note that the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech 2013-14 had highlighted that there are still 2,000 arsenic and 12,000 fluoride affected rural habitations in the country and Rs. 1400 crore have been provided towards setting up water purification plants. The Committee are apprised that to utilize this amount, a detailed EFC Memorandum for tackling about 14,000 remaining fluoride and arsenic affected habitations in the country is being prepared and the details of the proposal are being worked out. In view of various health hazards posed by arsenic and fluoride contaminants the Committee cannot but deplore the delayed action on the part of the Government in tackling water quality problems. The Committee would, therefore, like the Ministry to expedite the process for timely setting up of water purification plants so that the remaining arsenic and fluoride affected habitations are covered by fully utilizing the funds earmarked.

The Committee have also been apprised that to remove arsenic substance in the water, 57 technologies have been test trialled. They are apprised that major

problem involved in arsenic removal is to desensitise and to inactivate the reject material which comes out of the plant containing large amount of arsenic which goes into the food chain as well as into the water chain and this requires more R&D because unlike fluoride, arsenic mobilisation is very fast. The Committee would, therefore, emphasise to make concerted R&D efforts not only to remove arsenic, but also other contaminants from the water so that clean and safe water is available for consumption.

(Recommendation Sl. No.10, Para No.2.11)

Reverse Osmosis (R.O.) Plants

2.12 The Committee had sought the status of functioning of Reverse Osmosis (RO) plants set up in Andaman & Nicobar Islands through Zilla Panchayats. It was pointed out by the Committee during evidence that the data furnished by the Ministry in respect of functioning of Reverse Osmosis (RO) plants was inaccurate as the Committee themselves had inspected these Reverse Osmosis (RO) plants during their study visit to Andaman & Nicobar Islands during February 2013. The said data was provided to the Ministry by the Directorate of RD, PRIs and Urban Local Bodies in Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The Secretary, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation in this context, assured the Committee to send a two member Committee consisting official of the Ministry to visit Andaman & Nicobar Islands to visit the plants, consult local representatives including Member of Parliament, the members of the district and Zila Panchayats to get the figures verified in respect of functioning of RO plants set up there and submit a Report in this regard to the Committee. The Committee expect that information furnished to them is factual and accurate. They also desire the Ministry to take necessary action to have a factual Report on the status of functioning of R.O. Plants in Andaman & Nicobar Islands and submit the same to the Committee at the earliest.

(Recommendation Sl. No.11, Para No.2.12)

Mobile Treatment Plant (MTPs)

2.13 During the study visit of the Committee in February, 2013 at Barrackpore in North 24 Parganas, West Bengal, a demonstration of Mobile Treatment Plant (MTP) van for supply of safe drinking water during disaster situation was made before the Committee. The Committee are apprised that MTPs are of immense help during natural calamity as the MTP system effectively removes varied contaminants from untreated water to produce drinking water instantly at the site @ 5000 pouches per hour which is pure enough for human consumption. The Committee find that the main advantage of MTP is that it can be carried away anywhere to treat the water, the unit comprises of power generator, pre-treatment, post-treatment storage tank and pouch packing machine. This not only desalinates the water but also prevents the spread of post flood epidemics. The Committee are also apprised that MTP vans are available with the States of West Bengal, Tripura and Assam and can be purchased by the State by utilizing 67% of NRDWP funds available for Coverage/Quality Components after obtaining approval of the State level Scheme Sanctioning Committee or by utilizing Natural Calamity funds under NRDWP.

Keeping in view the effectiveness of the Mobile Treatment Plants (MTPs) to produce drinking water instantly at the site @ 5000 pouches per hour, the Committee strongly recommend that the Government should encourage and motivate the State Governments to come forward and purchase these MTP vans to cover more and more areas.

(Recommendation SI. No.12, Para No.2.13)

Jalmani-Installation of standalone water purification systems in rural schools

2.14 The Committee note that Jalmani scheme was initiated with a view to providing safe and clean drinking water to children studying in water deficient schools. Against the target of 1,00,000 rural schools, coverage as on 20.02.2013 has been to the extent of 91, 409 rural schools. The Committee also note that out of Rs. 19,999.98 crore released since 2008-09, Rs. 11,989.55 have been utilized so far. The Committee are apprised that the remaining schools are expected to be covered by the end of the financial year as those States which have not achieved the targets set under Jalmani scheme have been advised to commission the stand alone water purification systems in targeted rural schools immediately and State Governments have also given commitment to complete the targets within the next few months. The Committee, therefore, desire to be apprised of the up-to-date status of achievement of targets in respect of covering 1,00,000 rural schools. To overcome the problem of regular supply of electricity, the Committee would like the Ministry to explore the possibility of installing solar based Jalmani scheme.

(Recommendation Sl. No.13, Para No.2.14)

Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance

2.15 The Committee note that the National Rural Drinking Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Programme was initiated in February, 2006 to develop the understanding and appreciation of safe and clean drinking water amongst rural habitations and to enable them to carry out tests to determine the quality of drinking water by providing 100% financial assistance to States. The programme aimed at empowering rural habitations by bringing awareness about

drinking water quality, sanitary survey and importance of environment sanitation etc. So far as on 22.03.2013, total 17,46,509 persons viz. 19,696 District Officials, 1,85,866 Block Officials and 1,54,0947 Grass root workers in GPs have been trained for using field test kits for testing drinking water quality in various States. The Committee are also informed that during the Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plans so far Rs. 418.64 crore have been utilized by the States/UTs, while the amount released was Rs. 561.30 crore. The Committee would like the Ministry to make concerted efforts to persuade the State Governments to impart training to the remaining people by effectively utilizing the funds so as to achieve the objectives of National Rural Drinking Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Programme.

(Recommendation Sl. No.14, Para No.2.15)

Water Quality testing laboratories

2.16 The Committee have been informed that as on 22.03.2013, 729 District laboratories have been established in 650 Districts of the Country. 1,129 sub-divisional/ block level laboratories have also been set up in various States. Against a target of 192 and 518 new labs to be set up at District and sub district level respectively, the achievement is 14 and 162 respectively. The Committee further find that 3,246 labs out of 4,143 have been upgraded so far. Further against a target of 39,87,825 water samples to be tested, 18,80,936 samples have been tested. The Committee feel that in view of more than half districts of the country being quality affected, concrete efforts need to be made towards meeting the targets of testing water samples as this will help the Ministry in taking stock of contamination of ground water and to take corrective action accordingly.

(Recommendation Sl. No.15, Para No.2.16)

Research and Development

2.17 The Committee find that in order to promote research and development in the area of water quality, the Ministry funds R & D projects to premier institutions, universities, autonomous organisation including NGOs/voluntary agencies. To consider R&D proposals and provide guidance, the Ministry has constituted a Research & Development Advisory Committee (R&DAC). The Committee note that against the target of 149 sanctioned projects, 127 projects have been completed. During the year 2012-13, a total of 5 R & D projects have been approved by the R & DAC. However, no R & D project is reported to be completed during 2011-12 and 2012-13. The reason adduced by the Ministry that since no R&D institution has furnished the necessary documents during these two years and therefore, no project could be completed sounds unconvincing as Government should have examined this aspect and would have taken corrective action to enable the timely completion of projects. The Committee find this situation highly unsatisfactory and would await further follow-up action by the Ministry in this regard.

(Recommendation Sl. No.16, Para No.2.17)

Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan(NBA)

2.18 The Committee note that as per progress reported by the State Governments through online monitoring system 71% of families in rural areas have sanitation facilities. However, as per Census 2011 data, sanitation coverage in rural India has reached 32.70% taking into consideration the increased population, which is an increase of 2.96 crore households as compared to earlier Census of 2001. In respect of wide variation found in the data, the Committee are

informed that the Government of India has instructed the States/UTs to conduct fresh baseline survey to assess the actual situation at ground level and the said survey is reported to be going on. While expressing concern to note that rural habitations still do not have access to sanitation, the Committee would like to know the reasons for this wide variation in the data of Census 2011 and that reported by the State Governments. At the same time, the Committee would also like to be apprised of the findings of the fresh baseline survey being undertaken *inter alia* including when initiated, broad areas covered, time frame fixed for completion etc.

The Committee find that the goal of NBA (earlier Total Sanitation Coverage) is to achieve 100% access to sanitation for all rural households by 2022. The new strategy is to transform rural India into 'Nirmal Bharat' by adopting community saturation approach. During 2012-13, as against budgetary allocation of Rs. 2500 crore at RE, the actual expenditure was Rs.2473.29 i.e. 86.07% .During 2013-14, the budgetary allocation BE is Rs. 4260 crore which indicates an increase of 70% over RE of 2012-13.

The Committee note that since NBA is a demand driven scheme, hence no annual targets are fixed. During 2012-13 (upto February 2013), 38,30,495 IHHL, 1342 sanitary complex, 60,457 school toilets and 24,422 Anganwadi Toilets were constructed. Whereas during 2011-12, 87,98,864 Individual household latrines, 2547 sanitary complex,1,22,471 school toilets and 28409 Anganwadi Toilets were constructed. The Committee are constrained to note that the performance during 2012-13 was less than 50% as compared to 2011-12. The Committee are apprised that low achievement of targets was due to revision of NBA guidelines in July

2012 as State Governments took time to put in place the mechanism of implementation of new guidelines. The Committee are unable to understand that restructuring of any programme should reflect by way of improvement in the achievement, whereas in this case the performance during 2012-13 showed a declining trend.

The Committee are further apprised that during the year 2013-14, 100 lakh Individual household latrines, 70,000 school toilets and 80,000 Anganwadi toilets are proposed to be constructed and more emphasis will be given on Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM). It is also proposed to develop 20,000 Gram Panchayats as Nirmal Grams during 2013-14. The Committee are informed that the construction of Individual toilets, schools toilets, Anganwadi toilets and Community Sanitary Complexes will be given priority to keep Government's vision of Nirmal Bharat by 2022 but due to reduction in allocation, target of solid and liquid waste management will not be achieved. The Committee desire the Ministry to make earnest and sincere efforts to achieve the targets set by fully utilizing the budgetary allocation. The Committee while expressing concern that target of solid and liquid waste management will not be achieved would like the Ministry to approach the Ministry of Finance for higher allocation of funds.

The Committee find that major bottleneck faced in the attainment of objectives of NBA is that large sections of Indian population are not convinced of the need to stop open defecation because of lack of proper awareness about the problems associated with it and hence building toilets is often not a priority even for people who can afford to construct toilets and use it. The Committee are of the considered

view that utmost priority should be given to bring about behavioral change in the rural populace because without creating awareness, demand to create the toilets from the rural communities is least expected. The Committee, therefore, desire the Ministry to take suitable policy measures to create awareness so that demand is created from communities to have toilets.

The Committee note that another difficulty being faced by State Governments/UTs in implementation of NBA is convergence with MGNREGS. The Committee feel that because of involvement of two different Departments which have to converge at local level, States are finding difficulties. The Committee would, therefore, like the Ministry to have a dialogue with Ministry of Rural Development to resolve the difficulties faced in convergence with MGNREGS for smooth implementation of NBA.

(Recommendation Sl. No.17, Para No.2.18)

Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP)

2.19 The Committee note that to encourage Panchayati Raj Institutions in sanitation promotion, an incentive scheme called 'Nirmal Gram Puraskar' (NGP) was initiated in October, 2003. The emphasis of NGP is on attaining 100% sanitation coverage in Gram Panchayats so that the practice of open defecation is completely eliminated and health benefits actually accrue to the villagers. The Committee find that Rs. 162 crore have been allocated for NGP for 2013-14. The Committee also note that so far 28,002 Gram Panchayats have been awarded 'Nirmal Gram Puraskar' by the Ministry .

The Committee consider that awarding Gram Panchayats, 'Nirmal Gram Puraskar' for achieving open defecation free status is a step in the right direction

and are of the view that sincere efforts need to be made to popularize NGP. The Committee also desire to make concerted efforts to ensure sustainability of Open Defecation Free (OFD) status of the awarded Gram Panchayats.

(Recommendation SI. No.18, Para No.2.19)

Unspent Balances

2.20 The Committee are constrained to note consistent unspent balances under National Rural Drinking Water Supply Programme (NRDWP) at the end of 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 which are to the tune of Rs. 3766.55 crore, Rs. 3522.20 crore and Rs. 5447.71 crore respectively. Similarly, under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) the unspent balances are to the tune of Rs. 1176.70 crore, Rs. 1292.48 crore and Rs. 1835.24 crore at the end of 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively. The Committee find that the problem of unspent balances is prominent in the States of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Gujarat under NRDWP. Whereas substantial unspent balances under NBA, are lying with the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Odisha, Maharashtra and Jharkhand.

The Committee are apprised about the efforts made in pursuing the State Governments to liquidate these unspent balances. Under the NRDWP, a specific provision exists that excess closing balance of more than 10% of available funds, is deducted while releasing the 2nd installment of the subsequent year. This deducted amount can be restored when the State is able to spend at least 75% of the available funds in that year. Further the 2nd installment is released to the States only when they report utilisation of at least 60% of available funds. At the

same time States with higher pace of utilization of funds are incentivized by release of additional funds over and above their annual NRDWP allocation. Under NBA, strict monitoring methods are adopted to obtain the progress of each District on real time basis using the online monitoring system. Regular review meetings/Video Conferences etc. are organized by the Ministry to discuss issues relating to implementation of the NBA and utilization of funds. Apart from this, strict financial regulation with release of 2nd installment only after 60 % utilization has been incorporated to address the issue of unspent balances.

The Committee are disappointed to note that despite various efforts made by the Ministry to liquidate the unspent balances, the problems of unspent balances still persists. The Committee, therefore, strongly urge the Ministry to vigorously pursue the matter with State Governments by way of strict monitoring and exercising financial management so that funds allocated for the schemes are effectively utilized in time.

(Recommendation Sl. No.19, Para No.2.20)

NEW DELHI;
29 April, 2013
09 Vaisakha, 1935 (Saka)

SUMITRA MAHAJAN
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Rural Development

State-wise details of funds released and utilized as reported by the States on Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance

(Vide para 1.89 of the Report)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2007-08 #		2008-09 #		2009-10 *		2010-11 *		2011-12		XI plan		2012-13 @	
		Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	7.06	0.23	1.62	5.30	3.00	6.08	12.31	6.8	8.96	1.67	32.95	20.08	4.34	10.61
2	BIHAR	7.52	3.06	0.00	3.16	3.00	1.90	8.54	4.51	6.24	1.1	25.30	13.73	3.47	0
3	CHATTISGARH	3.05	3.14	0.00	0.00	1.10	0.00	3.26	0.73	2.29	0	9.70	3.87	0.88	0.16
4	GOA	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0	0	0.1	0	1.17	0.00	0.03	0
5	GUJARAT	3.91	3.51	1.06	4.41	5.25	6.91	13.57	17.21	8.51	0	32.30	32.04	6.84	1.11
6	HARYANA	2.21	0.83	0.00	1.61	1.00	1.00	5.84	3.49	3.88	0.43	12.93	7.36	0	0.15
7	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1.02	0.27	0.00	0.50	1.39	2.14	3.34	4.77	2.44	1.82	8.19	9.50	0	0.14
8	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	0.85	0.00	0.00	1.18	3.00	1.21	0	1.86	8.19	0	12.04	4.25	0	3.8
9	JHARKHAND	2.77	0.50	0.00	1.22	1.49	0.42	0	0.27	3.03	0	7.29	2.41	1.15	0.77
10	KARNATAKA	2.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	1.54	16.12	3.57	10.03	5.01	31.92	10.12	2.72	0.08
11	KERALA	0.88	0.67	0.00	0.69	1.53	1.33	3.61	3.54	2.63	1.2	8.65	7.43	2.19	0.32
12	MADHYA PRADESH	7.01	10.19	2.43	3.07	3.00	4.63	9.98	4.94	6.8	5.86	29.22	28.69	8.44	4.82
13	MAHARASHTRA	8.06	7.38	0.00	8.80	3.00	6.92	18.33	18.62	21.91	11.39	51.30	53.12	1.11	13.3
14	ORISSA	2.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.87	0.00	5.12	7.95	3.74	0.04	13.62	7.99	0	0.91
15	PUNJAB	2.90	0.34	0.00	1.71	1.00	1.62	3.49	6.21	1.45	0.79	8.84	10.67	1.35	1.98
16	RAJASTHAN	3.49	0.40	0.00	2.50	3.00	0.77	29.14	4.48	20.2	9.83	55.83	17.98	7.74	0
17	TAMIL NADU	4.78	7.43	1.71	1.47	2.48	3.12	13.47	11.86	4.64	4.55	27.08	28.43	5.94	5.58
18	UTTAR PRADESH	10.36	8.67	0.00	4.74	1.26	8.76	22.48	20.54	12.11	2.89	46.21	45.60	7.48	0
19	UTTARAKHAND	2.52	0.02	0.00	0.27	3.00	0.00	0	1.77	2.54	1.07	8.06	3.13	2.04	1.07
20	WEST BENGAL	4.67	5.22	0.00	2.98	2.99	2.99	10.45	12.18	5.64	0	23.75	23.37	2.14	2.16
21	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0.29	0.40	0.00	0.28	1.80	0.35	3.08	2.82	2.24	0.53	7.41	4.38	0.91	0.94
22	ASSAM	1.55	2.93	0.00	0.89	3.00	2.23	10.32	6.82	7.52	0.25	22.39	13.12	1.51	8.14
23	MANIPUR	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.37	1.18	1	0.7	3.42	1.93	0.86	0.27
24	MEGHALAYA	0.30	0.15	0.00	0.44	1.00	0.00	1.57	0.18	1.15	0.03	4.02	0.80	0.22	0.35

25	MIZORAM	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.88	0.89	1.18	0.65	4.11	2.59	0.69	0.5
26	NAGALAND	0.02	0.27	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.99	1.66	0.94	1.19	3.95	4.12	1.01	1.01
27	SIKKIM	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.66	0	0.28	0.07	1.99	1.12	0.12	0
28	TRIPURA	0.70	0.33	0.00	0.69	1.00	0.33	1.35	0.41	0.98	0.1	4.03	1.87	0.27	0.7
29	ANDAMAN and NICOBAR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.02	0
30	CHANDIGARH	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0
31	DADRA and NAGAR HAVELI	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.02	0.00	0	0
32	DAMAN and DIU	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.01	0.00	0	0
33	DELHI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.12	0.00	0	0
35	PUDUCHERRY	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.07	0	0
TOTAL		81.96	56.14	6.82	45.96	57.16	57.25	201.27	149.26	150.62	51.17	497.83	359.77	63.47	58.87

* : WQMS is a part of 5% NRDWP-Support funds. Figures shown are against 5% NRDWP Support

: WQMS funds released and utilized against procurement of field test kits, IEC and HRD activities

@ : Figures as on 1/3/13

State-wise list of district water quality laboratories set up in the country as on 22/3/13
(Vide para 1.91 of the Report)

S.No.	Name of the State/ UT	No Of Districts	Existing District Labs	New Labs to be set up					Upgradation of existing Labs		No. of water samples to be tested in labs	
				Sub-Dist Labs	Target Dist	Target Sub-Dist	Ach till date (Dist)	Ach till date (Sub-Dist)	Target	Ach till date	Target	Ach till date
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	22	51	119	0	92	0	92	51	51	427200	362896
2	BIHAR	38	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91677
3	CHATTISGARH	27	23	3	12	15	3	2	7	1	41157	16305
4	GOA	2	0	10	1	4	0	0	1	0	18000	0
5	GUJARAT	26	27	15	0	15	1	0	25	0	72125	73933
6	HARYANA	21	21	22	0	0	0	9	42	18	73500	10487
7	HIMACHAL PRADESH	12	18	3	2	33	0	0	3007	1	99000	7628
8	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	22	38	13	0	9	6	8	2	1	33300	18918
9	JHARKHAND	24	24	3	120	0	0	0	24	0	0	46496
10	KARNATAKA	30	42	71	10	104	0	0	30	0	90000	18816
11	KERALA	14	14	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27076
12	MADHYA PRADESH	50	51	114	6	19	0	4	103	20	440840	269225
13	MAHARASHTRA	33	39	428	4	40	0	37	480	0	1015112	222125
14	ORISSA	30	32	44	0	2	0	2	75	3014	310000	88319
15	PUNJAB	22	22	12	0	0	0	0	40	37	34800	76895
16	RAJASTHAN	32	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80300
17	TAMIL NADU	31	34	48	31	51	0	1	82	65	246000	248731
18	UTTAR PRADESH	72	75	7	0	0	0	0	72	0	300000	15342
19	UTTARAKHAND	13	28	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4800	5482

20	WEST BENGAL	19	19	101	0	100	0	3	0	0	37000	154652
21	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	16	17	31	1	0	0	0	0	0	138000	5729
22	ASSAM	26	27	32	1	0	0	3	52	35	195000	24551
23	MANIPUR	9	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1155	1141
24	MEGHALAYA	7	7	1	0	30	0	1	7	0	15000	749
25	MIZORAM	8	8	18	0	0	0	0	26	0	25000	1165
26	NAGALAND	11	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9614	5
27	SIKKIM	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	800	97
28	TRIPURA	8	8	13	4	0	4	0	17	3	27422	12196
29	ANDAMAN and NICOBAR	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	CHANDIGARH	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	DADRA and NAGAR HAVELI	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	DAMAN and DIU	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DELHI	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	LAKSHADWEEP	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	PUDUCHERRY	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		650	729	1129	192	518	14	162	4143	3246	3987825	1880936

COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT (2012-2013)**MINUTES OF THE EIGHTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE HELD ON
TUESDAY, THE 02 APRIL 2013**

The Committee sat from 1100 hrs. to 1320 hrs. in Committee Room No. 'C', Ground Floor, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri D. Bandyopadhyay - *in the Chair*

MEMBERS**Lok Sabha**

2. Shri Thangso Baite
3. Dr. Ratna De (Nag)
4. Shri Premchand Guddu
5. Shri Bijoy Krishna Handique
6. Shri Maheshwar Hazari
7. Shri Nimmala Kristappa
8. Shri Bishnu Pada Ray
9. Shri Anantha Venkatarami Reddy
10. Shri Arjun Charan Sethi
11. Shri Madhu Goud Yaskhi

Rajya Sabha

12. Sardar Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa
13. Shri Vinay Katiyar
14. Shri Mahendra Singh Mahra
15. Shri C.P. Narayanan
16. Prof. Saif-ud-Din Soz

Secretariat

1. Shri Brahm Dutt - Joint Secretary
2. Smt. Veena Sharma - Director
3. Smt. Meenakshi Sharma - Deputy Secretary

Representatives of Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation

1. Shri Pankaj Jain - Secretary
2. Smt. B. Bhamathi - Special Secretary & Financial Advisor
3. Shri T.M. Vijay Bhaskar - Joint Secretary
4. Shri Saraswati Prasad - Joint Secretary
5. Dr. Dinesh Chand - Additional Advisor
6. Shri D. Raja Shekar - Deputy Advisor

2. At the outset, in the absence of the Chairperson, the Committee under Rule 258 (3) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha chose Shri D. Bandyopadhyay to act as Chairman for the sitting. Thereafter, the Chairman welcomed the members of the Committee to the sitting convened to take evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation in connection with examination of the Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Ministry.

[Witnesses were then called in]

3. After welcoming the witnesses, the Chairman read out Direction 55 (1) of the Directions by the Speaker regarding confidentiality of the proceedings. Thereafter, the Chairman in his opening remarks highlighted various issues pertaining to the drinking water and sanitation viz. broad areas proposed to be covered with the enhanced budget during the current fiscal, efforts to made to enhance access to piped drinking water and sanitation facilities to rural households, huge unspent balances in National rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) as well as slow pace of implementation of the programmes, proposal to change funding pattern under Water Quality component from the existing 50:50 to 90:10, quality of water being supplied, setting up Mobile Treatment Plants (MTP), etc.

4. The Committee pointed out the inaccurate data furnished by the Ministry in respect of RO plants set up through Zilla Panchayats in Andaman & Nicobar Islands and directed them to enquire into the matter and submit a factual report. The Secretary, Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation agreed to send a two member Committee to visit Andaman & Nicobar Islands to consult local representatives, the members of the district and Zilla Panchayats in order to get the figures verified and to submit the Report in this regard to the Standing Committee. On those queries on which the information was not readily available the Ministry was directed to furnish written replies to the Secretariat.

[The witnesses then withdrew]

5. A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept.

The Committee then adjourned.

COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT (2012-2013)**EXTRACTS OF MINUTES OF THE TWELFTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE HELD ON
TUESDAY, THE 26 APRIL 2013**

The Committee sat from 1000 hrs. to 1100 hrs. in Committee Room No. 'E', Basement, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan - *Chairperson*

MEMBERS**Lok Sabha**

2. Shri Thangso Baite
3. Shri Bishnu Pada Ray
4. Shri Anantha Venkatarami Reddy
5. Shri Arjun Charan Sethi
6. Smt. Usha Verma

Rajya Sabha

7. Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar
8. Shri Mahendra Singh Mahra
9. Shri C.P. Narayanan
10. Prof. Saif-ud-Din Soz

SECRETARIAT

Shri A.K.Shah - Additional Director

2. At the outset, the Chairperson informed the members about sad demise of Shri Ambika Banerjee, sitting member of Howrah Parliamentary constituency on 25 April 2013 and expressed solidarity with the bereaved family. Thereafter, the Committee stood in silence for two minutes as a mark of respect to the departed soul.

3. Thereafter, the Chairperson welcomed the members to the sitting of the Committee and apprised about the Agenda for the sitting. The Committee then took up for consideration the Draft Reports on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation and the x x x x. After discussing the Draft Reports in detail, the Committee adopted the Draft Reports with minor modifications. The Committee also authorized the Chairperson to finalize the these Draft Reports taking into consideration consequential changes arising out of factual verifications, if any, by the concerned Ministry/ Department and to present the same to both the Houses of Parliament.

The Committee then adjourned.
