

**MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND
SANITATION**

**REVIEW OF SANITATION PROGRAMME IN
RURAL AREAS**

**COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES
(2014-2015)**

**EIGHTH REPORT
SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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Presented to Lok Sabha on the 29.04.2015



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
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COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES (2014-15)

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* Elected vide Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II No. 987 dated 03.012.2014 consequent upon vacancy caused by the appointment of Shri Hari Bhai Chaudhary, Member of Lok Sabha in the Council of Ministers w.e.f. 09.11.2014.

^ Elected vide Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II No. 987 dated 03.012.2014 consequent upon vacancy caused by the appointment of Shri Ram Kripal Yadav, Member of Lok Sabha in the Council of Ministers w.e.f. 09.11.2014.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
AWP&B	Annual Work Plan & Budget
BE	Budget Estimate
BLS	Base Line Survey
BPL	Below Poverty Line
BRCs	Block Resource Centres
CCDUs	Communication, Capacity Development Units
CLTS	Community-Led Total Sanitation
CRSP	Central Rural Sanitation Programme
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DDP	Desert Development Programme
DISE	District Information System for Education
DoPT	Department of Personnel and Training
DRDO	Defence Research and Development Organization
GPs	Gram Panchayats
GPWSC	Gram Panchayat Water & Sanitation Committee
IEC	Information Education and Communications
IHHL	Individual Household Latrine
IPC	Inter Personal Communication
IPC	Inter Personal Communication
KRC	Key Resource Centre
KRCs	Key Resource Centres
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MDWS	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MPLAD	Member of Parliament Local Area Development
NBA	Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NGP	Nirmal Gram Puraskar
NRDWSC	National Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation Council
NSSO	National Statistical Survey Organization
ODFI	Open Defecation Free India
PIPs	Project Implementation Plans
PRIs	Panchayati Raj Institutions
R&D	Research and Development
RE	Revised Estimate
RMSA	Rashtriya Mandhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan
SBM (G)	Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)
SCOPE	Standing Conference on Public Enterprises
SLWM	Solid Liquid Waste Management
SoR	Schedule of Rates
SSA	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
TERI	The Energy and Resources Institute

ToT	Training of Trainers
TSC	Total Sanitation Campaign
TV	Television
UDISE	Unified District Information System for Education
UNICEF	United National International Children's Emergency Fund
UTs	Union Territories
VWSC	Village Water & Sanitation Committee
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene Institute
WSP	Water Sanitation Programme
WSSO	Water & Sanitation Support Organization

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman of the Committee on Estimates, having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, do present this Eighth Report on 'Review of Sanitation Programme in Rural Areas'.

2. Sanitation has a direct bearing on human health and resultantly on all human endeavours. The lack of sanitation facilities in a vastly populated country like India has a severely debilitating effect on not only the human health but also on environment, eco-systems and the economy. In fact, Mahatma Gandhi rightly said that 'cleanliness is next to Godliness'. Due to various reasons including demographic, economic and attitudinal, the sanitation facilities in their modern form are lacking in the rural areas of the country though according to travelogues of some foreigners, Indian villages were model of sanitation right up with Eighteenth century. Rural sanitation coverage in the beginning of the 1980s was as low as 1%. With the launch of the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) in the year 1986 and its substitution by the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) in 1999, rural sanitation rose, remarkably, to 22% as per the Census 2001 and to 32.7 as per 2011 Census.

3. The Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) a Centrally sponsored scheme which supplements the efforts of States and UTs with financial and technical assistance to implement rural sanitation programme. NBA has been restructured and launched as Swachh Bharat Mission w.e.f. 2 October, 2014 with the goal to make India - Open Defecation Free India (ODFI) by 2019.

4. In the above backdrop, the Committee selected this subject for indepth examination and Report.

5. The Committee took oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation on 16 September, 2014 and 13 October, 2014. The Committee also heard the views of the experts on 22 September, 2014. Besides, the Committee also sought information and suggestions from the Ministry of Human Resource Development and all the State Governments and Union Territories in connection with examination of the subject.

6. The Committee considered and adopted this Report at their Sitting held on 24 April, 2015.

7. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the representatives of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation for tendering evidence before them. They also thanks to the Ministries and all the State Governments and Union Territories for furnishing requisite material in connection with the examination of the subject. The Committee also place on record their sincere thanks to the experts who appeared before the Committee besides furnishing written Memoranda.

8. For facility of reference and convenience, the recommendations/observations of the Committee have been printed in Bold in Part -II of the Report.

NEW DELHI;
28 April, 2015
Vaisakha 8, 1937 (saka)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI
Chairperson,
Committee on Estimates.

PART - I

CHAPTER-I

Sanitation

(i) Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)

The Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation administers the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) a Centrally sponsored scheme which supplements the efforts of States and UTs with financial and technical assistance to implement rural sanitation programme. NBA has been restructured and launched as Swachh Bharat Mission w.e.f. 2 October, 2014 with the goal to make India - Open Defecation Free India (ODFI) by 2019.

1.2 A direct relationship exists among water, sanitation, health, nutrition, and human well being. Consumption of contaminated drinking water, improper disposal of human excreta, lack of personal and food hygiene and improper disposal of solid and liquid waste have been the major causes of many diseases in developing countries like India. Though a lot of work has been done in the field of rural sanitation in the past decade under the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) in the country, sanitation coverage which ought to be a way of life to safeguard health is still inadequate. The Committee have been informed that the practice of open defecation in India is due to a combination of factors – the most prominent of them being the traditional behavioural pattern and lack of awareness of people about the associated health hazards.

1.3 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. The Programme provided large subsidy for construction of sanitary latrines for BPL households. The programme was supply driven, highly subsidized, and gave

emphasis on a single construction model. 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.

1.4 The **Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)**, was launched with effect from 1.4.1999 following a 'community led' and 'people centered' approach. TSC moved away from the principle of State-wise allocation to a "demand-driven" approach. The programme laid emphasis on Information, Education and Communication (IEC) for generation of effective demand for sanitation facilities. It also laid emphasis on school sanitation and hygiene education for bringing about attitudinal and behavioural changes for adoption of hygienic practices from an early age.

1.5 To encourage the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) to take up sanitation promotion, the incentive award scheme of **Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP)** was launched in 2005. The award is given to those PRIs which attain 100% open defecation free environment. This award publicized the sanitation programme significantly all across the country.

1.6 Encouraged with initial success of NGP, and looking into the need to upscale the sanitation interventions, the TSC was revamped as the **Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan**, (NBA) in 2012, with the objective to accelerate the sanitation coverage in the rural areas so as to comprehensively cover the rural community through renewed strategies and saturation approach and to transform rural India into Nirmal Bharat.

1.7 NBA has the following objectives

- a) Bring about an improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas.
- b) Accelerate sanitation coverage in rural areas to achieve the vision of Nirmal Bharat by 2022 with all gram Panchayats in the country attaining Nirmal status.

- c) Motivate communities and Panchayati Raj Institutions promoting sustainable sanitation facilities through awareness creation and health education.
- d) To cover the remaining schools not covered under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Anganwadi Centres in the rural areas with proper sanitation facilities and undertake proactive promotion of hygiene education and sanitary habits among students.
- e) Encourage cost effective and appropriate technologies for ecologically safe and sustainable sanitation.
- f) Develop community managed environmental sanitation systems focusing on solid & liquid waste management for overall cleanliness in the rural areas.

(ii) Financial and Physical Progress of NBA/TSC

1.9 Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan was started in the year 2012 in 607 districts. The cumulative total outlay of the NBA/TSC projects so far is Rs. 22672.36 crore, out of which Central share has been Rs. 14888.92 crore, States share is Rs. 5549.20 crore and beneficiary share is Rs. 2234.24 crore. Information related to outlay, release and expenditure position upto July, 2014 is given in the table below :

Table 1.9: Share of Union Government, States and Beneficiaries in NBA/TSC

(Rs. in crore)					
Sl. No.		Central Share	States Share	Beneficiary share	Total
1.	Outlay	14888.92	5549.20	2234.24	22672.36
2.	Release	12781.52	5191.46	2215.44	20188.42
3.	Expenditure	10659.52	4400.67	1715.47	16775.66

1.10 As far as physical components are concerned, details of items approved and cumulative achievement made upto July, 2014 as reported by the States in the MIS are given in table below :

Table 1.10: Projects Sanctioned and Achievements made

Component	Sanctioned Numbers as per Projects approved	Cumulative Achievement since inception of TSC	Percentage
IHHL(BPL)	6,18,38,922	5,22,59,682	84.51
IHHL(APL)	6,38,87,805	4,47,71,067	70.08
Total IHHL	12,57,26,727	9,70,30,749	77.18
School Toilets	13,75,234	13,41,567	97.55
Anganwadi Toilets	5,34,931	4,71,614	88.16
Community Complexes	33,684	27,789	82.5

(iii) XI and XII Plan Financial and Physical Progress

1.11 Financial and Physical progress made under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan/TSC during the Eleventh and Twelfth Plans (in first two years) :

Table 1.11: XI and XII Plan Financial allocation under NBA/TSC

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Allocation (RE)	Release	%
Eleventh Plan			
2007-08	1060	996	93.96
2008-09	1200	1192	99.33
2009-10	1200	1200	100.00
2010-11	1580	1580	100.00
2011-12	1500	1500	100.00
	6540	6468	98.90
Twelfth Plan			
2012-13	2500	2473.29	98.93
2013-14	2300	2250.32	97.84

Twelfth Plan allocation for Rural Sanitation is **Rs. 37159 crore**.

Table 1.11: XI and XII Plan Physical progress under NBA/TSC

Year	Household Latrines	Sanitary Complex	School Toilets	Anganwadi Toilets
XI Plan				
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
Total	56244145	14405	861723	300943
XII Plan				
2012-13	4559162	1995	76396	36677
2013-14	4976294	1530	37696	22318

1.12 The Committee through a subsequent questionnaire desired to know the physical status of the toilets built during each of the last five fiscals in each State/UT. In response, the Ministry stated that year-wise physical status of the toilets built during each of the last five fiscals in each State is not available. However, as reported by the States in the online Management Information system of the Ministry, 79.83% toilets are functional toilets as per Baseline Survey 2013. State-wise details are at **Appendix-I** .

1.13 The Committee during the Oral evidence desired to know as to why out of total allocation of Rs.37159 crore during the XII Plan for rural sanitation only Rs. 4,800 crore have been allocated in first two years of the Plan period. They also desired to know the manner in which the remaining allocation will

be utilized by the Ministry during the remaining period of Plan. In response a representative of the Ministry stated:

"The Ministry of Finance decides looking at the overall resource position. Last year higher allocation was made in the B.E. But, when those targets were dragged into discussion at R.E. stage, they were decided by the Government. The Finance Officer of the Department has no further role in this process".

1.14 In this regard, Secretary of the Ministry further submitted:

"Sir, there are two-three points when the Finance Ministry to be a meeting around September, October, November. The Ministry consider the expenditure already incurred on. The Ministry also consider the requirement of the Departments. It also consider the fiscal deficit. It is not under our control. Keeping in view all these things, Finance Ministry guillotine it or impose cuts".

(iv) Financial and Physical Progress under TCS and NBA

1.15 The details of physical and financial performance under the NBA in 2012-13 and 2013-14 as reflected in Outcome Budget and in the material submitted to the Committee are as follows:

Table 1.15: Physical Performance during 2012-13 and 2013-14

Year	Household Latrines		Sanitary Complex	School Toilets		Anganwadi Toilets
	Expected Outcome	Actual		Expected Outcome	Actual	
2012-13	80 lakhs	45,59,162 (57%)	1,995	80,000	76,396 (95%)	36,677
2013-14	60 lakhs	49,76,294 (83%)	1,530	70,000	37,696 (54%)	22,318

Table 1.15: Financial performance during 2012-13 and 2013-14

(Rs . In Crore)

Year	Allocation	Opening Balance	Release	Total	Expenditure (%)
2012-13	2500	1279	2473	3752	1558.24 cr. (41.53%)
2013-14	2300	2342	2250	4592	2172.72 (43.31%)

1.16 The Committee enquired about the reasons for the very low actual expenditure under NBA i.e. 41% in 2012-13 and 46% in 2013-14 with resultant poor performance in construction of household toilets (57% in 2012-13) and school toilets (54% in 2013-14). They also sought to know the reasons for not fixing State-wise targets and not reflecting them in the Outcome Budget.

1.17 In this context, the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation stated in their written reply that the NBA Guidelines have been revised in July, 2012 which provide for part funding of IHHLs from NBA and MGNREGS. It led to a slowdown as the States took time to put in place the mechanism of implementation of new guidelines. Also difficulties arose in convergence with MGNREGS in many States including :-

- (a) Difficulties in simultaneous sanctions under MGNREGA and NBA
- (b) Villagers want full benefit of Rs. 10,000/- (NBA-Central 3,200/-, NBA-State 1,400/-, MGNREGA 5,400/-] and prefer to wait till MGNREGA projects are sanctioned
- (c) Often funds for NBA would be available, but the matching funds from MGNREGA are not available at the district level for the construction of IHHLs.

1.18 School toilets units are additional toilet units in Schools or Schools opened prior to 2007 are being provided toilets under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA). Reason for slow progress is also due to less unit cost in NBA as compared to Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan for school toilets.

1.19 Since Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) is demand driven scheme, hence no State-wise annual targets have been fixed.

1.20 Asked by the Committee for details regarding periodic review meetings reportedly conducted to review the physical and financial progress in the implementation of NBA held during each of the last three years, the level of interface, the results thereof, MDWS submitted the following information:

“Year	No. of Meeting held	With whom meeting held	Result
2011-12	1-6-2011, 26-11- 2011 (Two)	State Secretaries and State NBA Co-ordinators	Reviewed the progress made so far in implementation of the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), upscale achievements, share the innovative best practices and sanitation models both in terms of programme implementation and technology and take concerted actions in strengthening the programme to achieve provision of sanitation facilities in all rural areas
2012-13	24 and 25 May, 2012 and 20 and 21December, 2012 (Four)	State Ministers, State Secretaries and State NBA Co-ordinators	Reviewing the progress made so far in implementation of the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), upscale achievements, share the innovative best practices and sanitation models both in terms of programme implementation and technology and take concerted actions in strengthening the programme to achieve provision of sustainable sanitation facilities in all rural areas
2013-14	12 April, 2013, 17 July, 2013 and 19November, 2013 (Three)	State Secretaries and State NBA Co-ordinators	Aims of reviewing the progress of implementation of the NBA including school sanitation targets, progress of survey and conversion of insanitary latrines into sanitary latrines, progress of baseline survey and preparation of revised Project Implementation Plans(PIPs)
2014-15	25 August, 2014 (One)	State Ministers, State Secretaries and State NBA Co-ordinators	Review the progress of implementation of the NBA and discussion on strategies to achieve target of Swachh Bharat by 2019

It was further stated that besides these review meetings, annual review meetings with each State were held in February and March.

1.21 As stated previously in this Report, the new initiative taken Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (SBA) aims at attaining a 100% Open Defecation Free India (ODFI) by 2019.

1.22 Keeping in view, the dismal performance of the past two years, where only 40.35% rural households had access to toilets upto 2012-13, the Committee desired to know whether it would be actually possible to accomplish 100% ODFI by 2019. They further desired to know about the strategy formulated for the Mission, the details of the funds requirement and source of funds for this gigantic task. The Ministry in their written reply stated that in the new mission approach i.e. the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), the Goal is to make India open defecation free by 2019. The Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 24 September, 2014 has approved Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) by restructuring the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA). The main strategies are as follows :-

- "The unit cost of the Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) is enhanced from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000 so as to provide for water availability, including for storing, hand-washing and cleaning of toilets.
- The part funding from MGNREGA for the payment of incentives for the construction of IHHLs is discontinued and the entire amount of Government of India share for IHHL to be paid from the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin).
- Transfer of the responsibility of construction of all School toilets to the Department of School Education and Literacy and of Anganwadi toilets to the Ministry of Women and Child Development.
- The strategy of implementation of the Sanitation Programme will focus on behavioural change, triggering of the population with regard to toilet construction, and their use. Triggering of communities for behaviour change and usage of toilets shall be given top priority to ensure increased demand, which will lead to use of assets created. Effective use of technology and media shall be done to communicate the message of the benefits of safe

sanitation and hygiene. Extensive field level Inter Personnel Communication at household level.

- Monitoring mechanism will be strengthened. Outputs (construction) and outcomes (usage) will be monitored. Household level monitoring initiated.
- States shall prepare an implementation strategy (Annual Implementation Plan) in consultation with the Mission. States performing as per their Plans will be incentivized. States achieving their targets prior to scheduled dates shall be further incentivized.
- A menu of accredited technology options for toilets and Solid Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) projects shall be made available to the States by the Swachh Bharat Mission. The Mission will provide a list of minimal acceptable technologies for which assistance under this programme will be available. However, use of any superior technology will be permitted at additional cost to be borne by the beneficiary.

1.23 The required Central Fund as estimated in Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is Rs. 1,00,447.02 crore in 5 years upto 2018-19. The current Central outlay for Rural sanitation for the XIIth Five Year Plan under Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation alone is Rs. 37,159 crore. Out of this Rs. 4,723.61 crore has been utilised in 2012-13 and 2013-14. Rs. 34,885.39 crore (including an Opening Balance with States of Rs. 2450 crore) is available as on 1.4.2014 The balance funds (in addition to the budgetary allocation for the XIIth. Plan) required to achieve Swachh Bharat (rural), amounting to Rs.65,561.63 crore are proposed to be made available via:

- Contributions to the Swachh Bharat Kosh;
- Commitments under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)
- Budgetary allocations in the First 2 years of the XIIIth Plan period 2017-18 and 2018-19.

1.24 In response to a question of the Coommittee, the Ministry stated that the Government has not yet finalized the fund availability for the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) through various source of funding viz (i) Swachh Bharat Kosh, (ii) Commitment under Corporate Social Responsibility; and (iii) Through Budgetary allocations.

CHAPTER II

SANITATION COVERAGE

(i) Rural Sanitation Coverage

The rural sanitation coverage in the country was as low as 1% at the beginning of the 1980s. With the launch of Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) in the year 1986 and the introduction of the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) in 1999, the coverage rose to 22% as per Census 2001 and to 32.7% as per census 2011. Also as per Base Line Survey (BLS) 2012-13, 40.35% of rural households have access to toilets. The goal under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) launched in 2012 was to achieve safe sanitation for 50% rural households by 2017 and to all rural households by 2022.

2.2 During evidence, the Committee desired to know as to how the coverage increased to 40.6 percentage in 2012 from 32.7 percentage in 2011 in one year whereas the progress in 2011 as compared to 2001 was only 10.8% in 10 years. ($32.7 - 21.9 = 10.8$). In response, a representative of MDWS clarified:

"Your doubt is absolutely right, we are following census figures indeed and this is an NSSO, that is third party verification. But the real comparison will be possible, when the data of census come to light again.

The last column has been shown. In the absence of any other third party data, this is the best third party data. We will show you in the next slide that the data which we have collected. We had conducting a base line survey last year. We have received figures equivalent to the figures of NSSO in that and we feel that there is some confidence in these figures."

2.3 To a specific query regarding coverage of individual and public toilets and their management, a representative of MDWS deposed:

"But those figures are very small. Around 30.7% people have individual toilets and the rest of the difference is public toilets".

2.4 In reply to a query regarding procedure for collection of data regarding setting up, their functioning and the status of rural school toilets, a representative of MDWS clarified:

" We have collected this through States. Maintenance is a very major problem, I will take guidelines from you in this regard later ".

2.5 To a query of the Committee as to why the Ministry was not involving students, retired teachers or other retired officials to assist the Government in collection of real time data in the field of drinking water and sanitation, the Secretary of the Ministry stated:

" We will definitely examine this suggestion because there is a major problem ".

2.6 The Committee further desired to know the problems encountered while implementing NBA and how these could be addressed. The MDWS in their written reply submitted that the following problems are encountered in implementation of NBA:-

- Problem of convergence with MGNREGS
- Lack of institutional structure
- Lack of mindset change among some households or members of the household regarding toilet use and sanitation.
- Need for hand-washing arrangements to ensure hygiene
- Inadequate staffing for carrying out required Inter-personal communication at village level
- Inadequate capacity at grass root level
- Low emphasis on solid and liquid waste management

2.7 As regards mitigating strategies, the Ministry informed the Committee about the following strategy components to address the above constraints:-

- Creating demand by triggering 'Behaviour change' by intensifying IEC campaign and Inter Personal Communication (IPC).
- IEC/IPC programme will be assisted by Multilateral Agencies like UNICEF, World Bank's WSP etc, national NGOs working on sanitation and groups like Rotary, Nehru Yuva Kendra, CLTS Foundation etc.
- Outputs (Construction) and Outcomes (Usage which will lead to better health) will be monitored.
- Mechanism of 'Trigger' plus Incentives to construct quality toilets will be used.
- Strong Administrative structure required for the Mission at Central, State and district level. Foot soldiers required at GP level.
- Monitoring Household coverage through a hand held device to capture photos of beneficiary, toilet and Lat./Long. coordinates.
- The Union Cabinet in its meeting on 24 September, 2014 has approved the following :-
 - Delinking NBA funding from MNREGA for Individual latrines.
 - Unit cost of IHHL increased to Rs. 12000 to take care of Hand-washing and toilet cleaning arrangements.

2.8 One of the critical problems in sustaining sanitation facilities already created is the issue of availability of water in Gram Panchayats. To a pointed question as to how it is proposed to address this critical problem of water availability, the Ministry stated that for this purpose convergence of NRDWP shall be taken with a conjoint approach focusing on integrated planning.

2.9 About Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) – sanitation targets and achievements, the MDWS stated that MDGs are eight goals to be achieved and by 2015. Target 10, set under Goal 7, seeks to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation (based on 1990 data). So far as sanitation is concerned, India

has already achieved the MDG. As per 1991 Census, sanitation coverage in India was 9 per cent, i.e. 91 per cent of the people did not have sanitation facilities then. Halving this proportion meant providing sanitation facilities to 45.5 per cent of those without sanitation. So, the target was achieving sanitation coverage of 54.5 per cent (9+45.5=54.5). Only 32.70% rural households had access to toilets as per Census 2011. Further, as per NSSO 2012, 40.60% rural households have toilets. The Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation, Government of India has set an objective of achieving cent-percent sanitation coverage in all rural areas by the year 2019 through Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin).

2.10 When asked to comment on the reports in the media pertaining to private participation in sanitation programme, the Ministry stated that private participation in infrastructure is generally not common in the sanitation sector in rural areas. Now under Swachh Bharat Mission the possibility of such involvement in SLWM, Construction and Operation of Community Sanitary Complexes and school and Anganwadi toilets shall be explored.

2.11 As regards co-relation between sanitation programmes and health improvement, the Ministry stated that about 600 million Indians do not use toilets and defecate in the open. Diaorrheal disease is also prevalent in many parts of the country. It is also widely accepted that amongst the causes of diaorrhea is unimproved sanitation, inadequate hygiene and consumption of contaminated water. Various sanitation programmes from the Central Rural Sanitation Programme till the successor programme of the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan i.e. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, launched on 02.10.2014 have resulted in about 40% of the rural population having access to toilets.

(ii) Status of toilets in Schools

2.12 In response to a specific query of the Committee, regarding toilets sanctioned, constructed, their functioning status and availability of running tap water facilities in schools under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, the Ministry of

Human Resource Development (Department of School Education & Literacy) informed the Committee that under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) the Department approves the Annual Work Plan & Budget (AWP&B) of the States/UTs which include the sanction of toilets for girls and boys in schools. Against this sanction, progress is monitored on quarterly basis. The progress is however monitored against the cumulative sanctions due to long construction period. Year wise sanction accorded under SSA and the number of constructions made State wise and year wise from 2010-11 to 2014-15 (upto June, 2014) is given under Table 2.12:

Table 2.12: State-wise Toilets Constructed

S. N o.	State	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15 (upto June, 2014)		Cumulative 2010-11 to 2014-15 (upto June, 2014)	
		Sanction	Constructio n completed	Sanction	Constructio n completed	Sanction	Constructio n completed	Sanction	Constructio n completed	Sanction	Constructio n completed	Sanction	Constructio n completed
1	Andhra Pradesh	11464	9694	15660	15920	7449	2917	0	5502	3304	16226	37877	50259
2	Arunachal Pradesh	530	544	626	145	1094	542	239	1375	330	42	2819	2648
3	Assam	10010	10010	8219	8219	12125	3800	0	8325	6488	0	36842	30354
4	Bihar	17800	6127	17420	22333	7747	7376	5855	16660	2352	3339	51174	55835
5	Chhattisgarh	7266	1700	24208	9809	38044	14615	4230	32116	0	0	73748	58240
6	Goa	220	48	120	26	0	260	60	115	0	2	400	451
7	Gujarat	395	412	1990	1244	9661	9578	3400	3533	2950	319	18396	15086
8	Haryana	1748	2445	715	1211	5051	4248	0	1735	0	11	7514	9650
9	Himachal Pradesh	3431	1975	373	2349	1103	2289	1678	2707	0	0	6585	9320
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2036	1728	7939	0	8170	235	0	14325	0	0	18145	16288
11	Jharkhand	6931	1729	1410	4225	7465	5230	1384	3033	0	274	17190	14491
12	Karnataka	9720	8560	2922	13819	3378	1761	0	1617	228	0	16248	25757
13	Kerala	3157	2012	595	1522	2582	3177	1070	1070	0	0	7404	7781

S. N o.	State	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15 (upto June, 2014)		Cumulative 2010-11 to 2014-15 (upto June, 2014)	
		Sanction	Constructio n completed	Sanction	Constructio n completed	Sanction	Constructio n completed	Sanction	Constructio n completed	Sanction	Constructio n completed	Sanction	Constructio n completed
14	Madhya Pradesh	7262	55	20648	32700	19110	20760	1311	897	8540	454	56871	54866
15	Maharashtra	4226	1123	1043	2247	21230	5703	0	7498	0	1175	26499	17746
16	Manipur	1600	982	0	2311	0	0	0	1502	0	0	1600	4795
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	5349	0	0	1417	5349	1417
18	Mizoram	846	694	0	422	1124	321	0	403	455	0	2425	1840
19	Nagaland	375	0	90	27	837	0	54	900	21	0	1377	927
20	Orissa	2197	961	1534	2966	65416	33038	2248	20393	5758	3060	77153	60418
21	Punjab	1103	858	2666	1469	6930	1976	0	4891	296	948	10995	10142
22	Rajasthan	2881	8182	1634	2525	0	1235	0	453	678	1	5193	12396
23	Sikkim	359	345	44	26	69	0	0	101	58	0	530	472
24	Tamil Nadu	12102	2815	6986	18694	17925	0	0	6011	270	5334	37283	32854
25	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Tripura	123	88	2171	329	525	2259	0	160	273	0	3092	2836
27	Uttar Pradesh	415	406	0	9	3660	2779	2185	2654	3318	60	9578	5908
28	Uttarakhand	6683	2579	2000	3494	2236	3900	0	3175	192	119	11111	13267
29	West Bengal	4922	3450	8170	4533	25789	6373	0	17209	0	2497	38881	34062
30	Andaman Nicobar	0	26	12	22	0	7	0	0	0	5	12	60
31	Chandigarh	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
32	Dadra Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	30	162	272	217	29	0	33	379	364
33	Daman Diu	13	0	6	6	95	6	4	19	0	0	118	31
34	Delhi	161	0	95	0	227	145	27	111	226	14	736	270
35	Lakshadweep	20	0	0	0	0	1	0	17	0	0	20	18
36	Pondicherry	103	26	0	40	96	0	0	14	0	0	199	80
TOTAL SSA		120104	69574	129296	152672	269300	134803	29311	158550	35737	35330	583748	550929

Note: Achievements more than the sanctions accorded in a particular year is due to cumulative coverage of previous years' sanctions.

2.13 As per District Information System for Education (DISE) 2013-14, there are 1093969 Government schools in the country. Out of this, 1033254 (94.45%) schools are having boys toilets and 925826 (84.63%) schools are having girls toilets. Out of schools having boys toilets 957516 (92.67%) schools are having functional boy's toilet and out of schools having girls' toilets 848242 (91.62%) schools are having functional girls' toilets.

2.14 Based on some news reports regarding veracity of the figures about toilets in schools posted in District Information System for Education (DISE) being challenged, the Committee sought further clarification from the Government in the matter. In response the information submitted by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation is given at **Appendix III**.

2.15 As per DISE 2013-14, 22.5% schools are having running tap water facility. This Department (DSEL) has taken up the matter with the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation to provide running water facility to all the schools where running water facility is not available. Details of schools State-wise with running water facility are given under Table 2.14:

Table 2.15: Schools-wise running water facility

State/UT	Number of Schools with Tap Water	% of Schools with Tap water
Andhra Pradesh	27239	35.89
Arunachal Pradesh	1844	54.27
Assam	1853	3.69
Bihar	498	0.70
Chhattisgarh	2101	4.40
Goa	889	94.17
Gujarat	20176	59.85
Haryana	9501	63.45
Himachal Pradesh	13851	91.01

State/UT	Number of Schools with Tap Water	% of Schools with Tap water
Jammu & Kashmir	14474	62.31
Jharkhand	380	0.93
Karnataka	28205	60.67
Kerala	1239	24.24
Madhya Pradesh	5948	5.20
Maharashtra	34337	51.02
Manipur	432	13.79
Meghalaya	1895	24.43
Mizoram	1512	66.55
Nagaland	799	30.70
Orissa	3602	6.17
Punjab	5863	27.48
Rajasthan	9526	11.40
Sikkim	776	89.20
Tamil Nadu	29907	80.81
Tripura	1157	27.42
Uttar Pradesh	974	0.61
Uttarakhand	12906	74.06
West Bengal	11556	14.11
Andaman Nicobar	283	80.40
Chandigarh	111	99.11
Dadra Nagar Haveli	140	50.91
Daman Diu	80	89.89
Delhi	2392	84.64
Lakshadweep	32	69.57
Pondicherry	414	94.09
INDIA	246892	22.54

2.16 Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) annual maintenance grant @ Rs. 5000 per school per year for schools with three classrooms and Rs. 10000 per school per year with schools more than three classrooms, for the maintenance, etc. of the existing school infrastructure including toilets, is provided. In addition to this, school grant is also provided @ Rs. 5000/- per primary school per year and @ Rs. 7000/- per upper primary school per year. All States are utilizing these funds for maintenance and cleaning of toilets. In addition to the above, States like Karnataka, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, etc. are providing specific grants for the maintenance of toilets and drinking water facilities in schools. In states like Kerala, Uttar Pradesh etc. Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) are also given the responsibility for the maintenance of facilities.

2.17 During the course of Oral evidence when the details of funds being provided through MPLAD fund for construction of toilets in schools were sought, a representative of Ministry of Drinking Water and Supply submitted:

"Sir, under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, there is a scheme for construction of toilet in the school."

2.18 However, an expert, who appeared before the Committee, submitted that often investments sponsored by people's representatives are not necessarily consistent with district and block investment plans. While commenting on this, the Ministry stated that the Minister of Drinking Water and Sanitation has requested Members of Parliament to provide funds for construction of household latrines, school and anganwadi toilets, community sanitary complexes and for solid and liquid waste management. It was further stated that the Ministry would take-up this matter with the State Governments for effective coordination of investment sponsored by people's representative with that of the States rural water supply and sanitation programmes so that they are consistent with district and block level investment plans to avoid wastage / duplication and for effective outcomes of the schemes.

(iii) Cost of construction of School Toilets

2.19 In reply to a query raised by the Committee regarding estimated cost of construction of toilets, etc., the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of School Education & Literacy) in their reply stated that the cost of construction of toilets, hand pumps and overhead tanks under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) & Rashtriya Mandhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) is sanctioned based on the Schedule of Rates (SoR) which vary significantly across States. Accordingly, the estimated expenditure on construction of toilets will also vary. However, based on the average cost of construction of toilets estimated funds of approx. Rs. 1600 crore would be required to construct new toilets in the schools not having these facilities.

2.20 As per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) 2013-14 there are 1.57 lakh dysfunctional toilets. Reasons for dysfunctionality include damage to civil works, non-availability of water supply, interrupted water supply in toilets, non-availability of overhead water tank, disruption in water supply to the schools, etc. It is proposed to make dysfunctional toilets functional by channelizing CSR funds from corporate sector. It is also proposed to avail the funds from 'Major Repairs under Civil Works Head' for making functional of those toilets which are non-functional and are more than 10 years old.

(iv) Cost of Construction of Toilets under NBA in Rural Areas

2.21 The Committee during oral evidence desired to know the total cost of construction of toilet in rural areas, a representative of MDWS stated:

"When Nirmal Bharat Programme Abhiyan was launched during the year 2012, it was roughly estimated for completion of a basic minimum toilet in ten thousand rupees on national average.

There has been inflation definitely. The cost of building materials has also escalated due to environmental regulations. Some of the States are demanding that it should be increased. As Hon'ble

Secretary has just stated that we have inputs from different States".

(v) Solid Liquid Waste Management

2.22 During the Oral Evidence when the Committee desired to know as to what constituted the ambit of Sanitation. A representative of Ministry of Drinking Water and Supply stated:

"Environmental sanitation is included in sanitation, but the problem of defecating in open is so huge in our country that it is given much more priority. Earlier, when Total Sanitation Campaign was being launched, it was revamped through Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan during the year 2012, by that time the main focus was on toilets only. But it was decided later to focus on solid liquid waste management. In earlier projects, the district administration had the power to spend upto ten per cent of project cost on environment.

But, after inception of Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, an amount was fixed for every village panchayat that if a village panchayat has more than five hundred households, the projects costing upto Rs. 20 lakhs can be allotted to it. There are different slabs. But this has been started since the year 2012 only after being laid focus on toilets"

2.23 To a specific query of the Committee regarding the details of fund provided for solid and liquid waste management to Gram Panchayats in the country and the targets and achievements in this regard during each of the last three years, State-wise, MDWS stated that since NBA is a demand driven Scheme, no State-wise targets are fixed. However details regarding State-wise, number of GPs where Solid and Liquid Waste Management have been taken-up during last 3 years were as reproduced under Table 2.22:

Table 2.23: State-wise Gram Panchayats having Solid and Liquid Waste Management

S.N.	State Name	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	404	111	1
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	8
3	ASSAM	0	0	0
4	BIHAR	7	71	24

5	CHHATTISGARH	234	73	1
6	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0
7	GOA	0	0	0
8	GUJARAT	229	319	261
9	HARYANA	23	16	22
10	HIMACHAL PRADESH	251	63	0
11	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1	3	0
12	JHARKHAND	2	100	0
13	KARNATAKA	195	75	0
14	KERALA	29	41	307
15	MADHYA PRADESH	144	65	24
16	MAHARASHTRA	122	106	48
17	MANIPUR	10	2	0
18	MEGHALAYA	1	108	0
19	MIZORAM	13	0	1
20	NAGALAND	0	0	0
21	ODISHA	99	21	0
22	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0
23	PUNJAB	26	25	0
24	RAJASTHAN	9	4	489
25	SIKKIM	0	0	0
26	TAMIL NADU	15	5	10
27	TELANGANA	281	204	11
28	TRIPURA	37	0	5
29	UTTAR PRADESH	98	2	37
30	UTTARAKHAND	371	72	0
31	WEST BENGAL	128	138	1
	Total	2729	1624	1250

(vi) Awareness Generation

2.24 The Committee during evidence asked about the steps taken by the Ministry to create awareness among the people to use toilets, stop open defecation and assessment about the impact of such awareness campaigns, the Secretary of the Ministry deposed:

"We got it propagating on radio and even in local languages in the entire country. It was also propagated on T.V. Now-a-days villages have dish TVs very large number of villagers have put dish. They view all the channels leisurely".

2.25 He further added:

"As you said that all the departments should be involved in the sanitation programme. We are involving MHRD we are involving Ministry of Women and Child Development for construction of toilets in Aanganwadi centres. We will construct two crore toilets 2019 through Ministry of Rural Development by using the Indira Awas Yojana Scheme and partly from MNREGA. A few will get constructed through Panchayati Raj. We have written to them. We are requesting them to construct 40,000 community sanitary complexes in the country. So we are trying to involve all the departments and Ministries. Around 1649 gram panchayats are adjacent to the river Ganges in the Ganga Plan. We have handed over the plan to the Ministry of Water Resources for the same. They are going to fund the same. We are involving all the departments"

2.26 In a written reply regarding the type of awareness programs and schemes that have been put in place by MDWS to inform the people, the methods utilized to spread awareness and the extent to which the villagers are fully sensitized to the issue, the Ministry stated that for making villagers aware of all the issues related to water and sanitation, awareness programmes at different levels are being undertaken. Under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan Programme, 15% of the funds have been allocated for creating awareness. However, under National Rural Drinking Water Programme, 5% of total allocation which is earmarked as support funds, States can utilize funds for implementing awareness programmes in order to ensure that the message is reaching the targeted rural population.

2.27 The Ministry further added that for making people aware the following activities are undertaken at the village level:

- (a) Awareness through nukkad nataks, rallies, discussions etc.
- (b) Awareness through advertisements on regional TV Channels, regional radio networks, Government as well as private, digital cinemas and other rural media, etc.
- (c) Street plays, hoardings.
- (d) Organizing awareness campaign wherein all activities at different levels are organized."

2.28 Taking cognizance of the fact that 58% of worldwide defecation comes from India's population, 638 million (69%) people of the country still resort to open defecation, the Committee sought to know the reasons for the apparent lack of a systematic strategy to eradicate this practice even 3 decades after the first rural sanitation programme was launched. The Ministry in their written submission stated that there have been efforts to spread awareness regarding the ill effects of open defecation over time. However, the task in India is huge, the mindset of a major portion of the population habituated to open defecation needs to be changed. The rural sanitation coverage has increased from 1% in 1981 to 40.6% in 2012. The biggest challenge before us is triggering behavioural change in a vast section of rural population regarding the need to use toilets. Focus will now be on Inter Personal Communication (IPC) through students, ASHA workers, Anganwadi workers, Doctors, Teachers, Block Coordinators, etc., including house to house visits. The new focus on sanitation is expected to get good results.

(vii) Technology Issues

2.29 During oral evidence, the Committee desired to be apprised of the technology aspects of rural sanitation. In response, the Secretary of the Ministry submitted:

"....I would like to clarify it. There are two things. There is difference between urban toilet and rural toilet. Sir, I am talking about use of water.

In the rural pan, the inclination is 42 degree which is a very high slope and it uses 0.6 litre of water per use. There is p. trap in it so that smell does not emanate from it. And even the bee does not enter in it, if it enters in it then it should not come out. In the urban pan, the minimum is 2.2 litre and it can be even more. In some households, six litre water is used in a flush".

2.30 To a specific question whether the Ministry has taken any research activities, etc., to reduce use of water in toilets or use of biochemical

technology to convert the waste into fertilizer, a representative of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation submitted:

"Now, two technologies have been developed. DRDO has developed bio-digester technology. It is like septic tank but there is no sludge in it. In this technology faeces is converted into liquid. We are also making efforts to promote it if there is pit in it. In our organization there is some provision for R and D. Some projects are being run".

2.31 When queried about any provision of Innovation Fund under the Ministry under which people working in the field of drinking water and sanitation sectors should be assisted for working in technology aspects, a representative of the Ministry stated during the Oral evidence:

" The Hon'ble Minister has approved Prof. Maleshkar Committee. The above Committee would study the technology relating to this area."

(viii) Role of NGOs

2.32 The Committee desired to know about the role of NGOs, financial assistance provided to NGOs and social welfare organisations, etc. and the mechanism in the Ministry to check that funds allocated are utilised properly. The Ministry in a written reply stated that under Key Resource Centre (KRC) Programme they have been providing financial assistance to NGOs and social welfare organizations, who are empanelled as KRCs under this Ministry. Monitoring and funding of these KRCs is being done by regular visits of the Ministry officials during the training programme and also on the basis of the feedbacks received on the programme by the participants directly. Apart from this, an online monitoring mechanism has also been prepared in the IMIS of the Ministry. All the institutes, organizations etc. empanelled with the Ministry regularly update their training calendars and other updates on the IMIS of the Ministry.

2.33 When asked about the NGOs, who have been provided financial assistance to undertake capacity building programme for state officials engaged in water and

sanitation activities during the last three years, the information furnished by the Ministry is as under Table 2.33:

Table 2.33: Amount sanctioned and released during the last four year (2011-2015)-KRC

1. Centre for Science and Environment, New Delhi

Year	Total Sanctioned amount in Rs	Total released amount in Rs	Number of training program / workshop approved
2011-2012	NIL	NIL	
2012-2013	33,64,400	16,82,200	6 Training 1 Regional Workshop 1 State Workshop
2013-2014	NIL	NIL	
2014-2015	NIL	NIL	

2. Gramalaya – Tiruchirapalli

Sanitation

Year	Total Sanctioned amount in Rs	Total released amount in Rs	Number of training program / workshop approved
2011-2012	NIL	NIL	
2012-2013	23,79,000	11,89,500	6 Training
2013-2014	NIL	NIL	
2014-2015	NIL	NIL	

3. Plan India - WASH Institute

Water

Year	Total Sanctioned amount in Rs	Total released amount in Rs	Number of training program / workshop approved
2011-2012	42,16,400	42,16,400	7 training (Completed)
2012-2013	47,68,000	47,68,000	(Completed)
2013-2014	NIL	NIL	
2014-2015	NIL	NIL	

Sanitation

Year	Total Sanctioned amount in Rs	Total released amount in Rs	Number of training program / workshop approved
2011-2012	35,68,000	17,84,000	8 Training
2012-2013	NIL	NIL	
2013-2014	NIL	NIL	
2014-2015	NIL	NIL	

4. SCOPE - Trichy

Sanitation

Year	Total Sanctioned amount in Rs	Total released amount in Rs	Number of training program / workshop approved
2011-2012	NIL	NIL	
2012-2013	25,11,600	12,55,800	6 Training
2013-2014	NIL	NIL	
2014-2015	NIL	NIL	

5. The Energy & Resource Institute (TERI), New Delhi

Water

Year	Total Sanctioned amount in Rs	Total released amount in Rs	Number of training program / workshop approved
2011-2012	17,51,400	8,75,700	Details not available
	15,00,00	15,00,00	Training module development and workshop
2012-2013	NIL	NIL	
2013-2014	5,00,000	2,50,000	Organising National workshop –India Water Form
2014-2015	NIL	NIL	

Sanitation

Year	Total Sanctioned amount in Rs	Total released amount in Rs	Number of training program / workshop approved
2011-2012	44,61,144	22,30,572	6 Training
2012-2013	NIL	NIL	
2013-2014	NIL	NIL	
2014-2015	NIL	NIL	

2.34 An expert in his memorandum submitted to the Committee stated that the existing policy of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation recognizes the need for NGO involvement in demand creation for improved sanitation facilities and promotion of usage among the communities but the extant policy guidelines do not lay out the process for NGO engagement with sufficient clarity. When asked to clarify on this, the Ministry informed the Committee that they are in the process of issuing guidelines for engagement of NGOs in Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin).

2.35 The expert also submitted that national assessment in the Water and Sanitation sectors indicates that there is a huge need & scope for skill development and capacity building at all levels of relevant government departments, which is particularly acute at district level in many States, where quality of implementation is adversely affected. MDWS, when asked to clarify in this regard stated that 2% of IEC funds are earmarked for Capacity Building. Key Resource Centres (KRCs) have been identified for carrying out training on Sanitation. Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation try to improve its skills in drinking water and sanitation at ground level by initiating various measures at institutional level and by improving capacity building under the National Rural Water Development Programme in the following manner:

Institutional level :-

1. As per the NRDWP and NBA Guidelines, MDWS insist States to train members of PanchayatiRaj Institutions(PRIs)/Gram Panchayat Water & Sanitation Committee(GPWSC)/Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWSC)/ Standing committee of PRIs, Swachhatadoots, Jaldoots on topics like water quality and Sanitation.
2. For improving skills of our stakeholders and grass root level workers, State has been asked to set up Water & Sanitation Support Organisation (WSSO)/Communication, Capacity Development Units(CCDUs) and Block Resource Centres(BRCs). In some States, where Water and Sanitation are handled by two different Departments, there are two

separate CCDUs for capacitating stakeholders up to grass root level. The BRCs are served as an extended delivery arm of District Water & Sanitation Mission in terms of software support and act as a link between it and the Gram Panchayats (GPs) / VWSCs / Village Committees.

3. In addition to this, at Central level, MDWS has selected reputed organizations and leading training Centres in India as National Key Resource Centres for capacitating the stakeholders of NRDWP and NBA.

Capacity Building :-

1. The KRCs approach MDWS with training proposals of specific topics based on their expertise along training plans. MDWS approves this and they organize trainings in selected States with association of WSSO/ CCDUs.
2. For improving skills of the grass root level water and sanitation functionaries, many trainings have been approved by Ministry for last 3 years including mason trainings in construction of latrines and ecosan toilets, training on O&M aspects in water sector, pump operators skill development training, lady mason trainings, Field Testing Kit trainings, etc.
3. Few State CCDUs like Punjab, Manipur have reports on training village level people on skill development.

2.36 It was further submitted that even though such trainings are given at ground level through KRCs and WSSO/CCDUs in the States, many of the trainings focussed on developing Training of Trainers (ToT) or Master trainers at Block level/District level/State level.

2.37 According to the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, they don't have any attached and subordinate office in the sanitation side due to paucity of staff in NBA division. They have only 1 Joint Secretary, 1 Director and 1 Under Secretary also with just one Technical Advisor for assistance. Asked as to why the Ministry have persisted with this set up even when the work load is increasing with each passing year and also why no expansion has been made, the Ministry stated that the issue has been raised with Ministry of Finance and DoPT.

CHAPTER - III

Miscellaneous

(i) **National Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation Council (NRDWSC)**

The Committee were informed that National Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation Council (NRDWSC) is headed by the Minister of Rural Development. Ministers of State for Rural Development, Secretaries from allied/related Ministries and Civil Society experts in the field of drinking water and sanitation are members. The Committee desired to know as to how many meetings were held by NRDWSC since its inception and also the outcome of each meeting. The MDWS in this regard stated that two meetings of NRDWSC were held on 10.05.2011 and 21.02.2012. The Minutes of meetings were circulated to related Ministries/Departments for appropriate follow up action vide letters No. W-11012/14/2009-DWS(Coord.) dated 23.6.2011 and W-11012/14/2009-DWS(Coord.)(Vol.II) dated 09.04.2012. Copies of these letters are at **Appendix-III**.

3.2 Taking note of the role of Planning Commission in conceiving, reviewing and monitoring development programmes and also the present move of the Government for abolition of Planning Commission, the Committee desired to know as to how the role being played by Planning Commission, will be executed in the monitoring and implementation of programmes under SBM. The Ministry in their written reply stated that Monitoring and Evaluation Wing including Third party monitoring and evaluation will be strengthened in the Ministry, which will take care of reviewing and monitoring of the programme implementation.

(ii) **Views/Suggestions of States/UTs**

3.3 The Committee also invited suggestions from State Governments and Union Territories. The Governments of Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan, Guwahati, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh and Puducherry

furnished the details of areas in which they are facing problems and suggested their views to improve the Rural Water and Sanitation Programme.

3.4 The State Government of J&K stated that they have enacted a comprehensive legislation under which water returns process will be started. They have also set up the Water Resources Regulatory Authority to ensure judicious and optimum utilization of water resources of the State. The State Government have been facing difficulties in execution of work under Desert Development Programme (DDP) due to limited working season and desired 75% release of funds under DDP as 1st instalment. The harsh winter condition also result in frequent damages to pipelines hence demanded raise of O&M component for 15% to 20%. The State Government also suggested incorporation of a sanitation survey as a part of the General Census to know the actual figures of availability of sanitation facilities.

3.5 The State Government of Rajasthan stated that they have committed during 2014-15 budget that State will be open defecation free in the year 2017-18 for which guidelines are under consideration.

3.6 The State Government of Assam have been facing problems like reluctance of beneficiaries to directly involve in operation and maintenance of schemes, clearing monthly water tariff, shortage of maintenance staff and suggested intensive convergence of related departments, etc..

3.7 The Administration of UT of Andaman & Nicobar Islands have been facing problems like transportation of material from mainland to Islands, forest clearance, climate condition and shortage of skilled workers. Their suggestions included modification of the existing environment, forest clearance norms, increase of training centres etc.

3.8 The Administration of U.T. of Puducherry informed the Committee that the status of rural habitations both covered and uncovered could not be

updated at IMIS website due to lack of State share and the relevant progress of implementing the scheme also could not be updated annually.

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PART II

Observations/Recommendations

1. Sanitation Coverage: Sanitation has a direct bearing on human health and resultantly on all human endeavours. The lack of sanitation facilities in a vastly populated country like India has a severely debilitating effect on not only the human health but also on environment, eco-systems and the economy. In fact, Mahatma Gandhi rightly said that 'cleanliness is next to Godliness'. The Committee note that due to various reasons including demographic, economic and attitudinal, the sanitation facilities in their modern form are lacking in the rural areas of the country though according to travelogues of some foreigners, Indian villages were model of sanitation right up with Eighteenth century. Rural sanitation coverage in the beginning of the 1980s was as low as 1%. With the launch of the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) in the year 1986 and its substitution by the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) in 1999, rural sanitation rose, remarkably, to 22% as per the Census 2001 and to 32.7% as per 2011 Census. The figure touched 40.6% in 2012-13 as per Base Line Survey (BLS). The Committee note that while the growth in the decade between 2001 and 2011 has been 10.8% in the short

period between 2011 and 2012-13, it has been as high as 7.9%. The break-up between individual toilets and the public toilets being 30.7% and 9.9% respectively. The low progress in regard to public toilets, the Committee find, is mainly due to difficulties being faced by the Government in maintenance and management of public toilets. The Committee also note that for the purpose of ascertaining the number of toilets constructed and those being utilized, there is absolutely no set up at the Central Government level and they have to depend on States to furnish this information on IMIS. This, as will be seen from the subsequent narrative, has a significant downside in the implementation of relevant schemes and programmes in the rural sanitation sector. The Committee are deeply concerned to note the abysmally poor progress made by the country in 67 years after Independence in creation of rural sanitation facilities. It is a matter of serious worry that out of 75 odd crore people living in the rural areas, almost 50 crore do not have individual toilets. By Government's own admission in regard to the very low number of public toilets (9.9%) and their poor state of maintenance and management, most of these people would be resorting to open defecation not by choice but by compulsion. Notably, the launch of Swachh Bharat Mission on 2nd October, 2014 resolves to make India Open

Defecation Free India (ODFI) by 2019. Having regard to the fact that collection of credible micro and real time data in regard to construction and utilization of toilets in rural areas is of paramount importance, the Committee strongly feel that the Government need to plan and involve participation of retired Government servants, teachers and school level students and NGOs in the nation-wide sustained sanitation campaign. Such a broad participation of persons from all sections of society will generate awareness about the importance of cleanliness in the country. Committee also desire that Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and NGOs should also be increasingly involved as an integral part of participatory strategy in planning, construction, maintenance and upkeep of public toilets.

2. Sanitation in Schools: As per records of the year 2013-14 submitted by the Ministry, there are 10,93,969 schools in the country. Out of these 94.45% schools have boys' toilets and 84.63% schools have girls' toilets. Out of total boys' toilets, 92.67% are functional. Similarly, 91.62% girls' toilets are functional. The percentage of girls toilets in both the terms are low as compared to boys toilets in the country. In this context when the Committee sought some further clarification from the

Ministry in the light of the veracity of figures of DISE being challenged, the Committee were informed that of the 11.22 lakh Government schools, 2.45 lakh schools do not have a toilet which translates to a gap of 4.19 lakh toilets if at least one toilet each is to be provided to girls and boys separately. The Committee note with deep concern the apparent mismatch between the figures submitted to them by the Ministry and the steps being taken and the time line by which each school would have adequate but separate toilets for girls and boys. They, therefore, direct the Ministry to furnish a detailed explanation alongwith the action as desired to the Committee in this regard within three months of the presentation of this Report to Lok Sabha.

3. On an average the overall percentage of school toilets having running water tap facility in the country is only 22.5%. The Committee note with concern that there are States like Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh where this coverage (water tap facility) percentage is as low as less than 1% and in States like Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Odisha, Rajasthan and West Bengal the same is far below the national average of 22.5%. This sorry state of affairs is totally unacceptable to the Committee. The Ministry of Human

Resource Development has also drawn the attention of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation to provide running water facilities in school toilets. In view of the growing scarcity of water, the Committee feel that the matter needs to be taken up with the concerned States to ensure availability of tapped water in all the schools expeditiously. The Committee further impress upon the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation to draw an Action Plan under which the schools which have no running water facilities are provided tap water in a time bound manner. Further, the Ministry need to identify expeditiously the schools which have non-functional toilets and the schools which have no toilets at all in the country in consultation with the Ministry of Human Resource Development and the Ministry of Women and Child Development so that the non-functional toilets are made, functional on priority basis and the school without toilets are provided the facility. They would like to be apprised of the action plan including timeline for attainment of the above objectives.

4. Physical Targets vis-à-vis Financial Targets: The Committee note that upto July, 2014, the overall allocations made under the Total Sanitation Campaign/Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan were ₹ 22,672.36 crore. This includes ₹ 14888.92 crore from Central

share, ₹ 5549.20 crore from State share and ₹ 2234.24 crore as Beneficiary share. A sum of ₹ 20188.42 crore was released for the purpose. The break-up being ₹ 12781.52 crore from Central share, ₹ 5191.46 crore from State share and ₹ 2215.44 from the Beneficiary share. The amount actually spent was ₹ 16775.66 crore which includes ₹ 10659.52 crore from Central share, ₹ 4400.67 crore from State share and ₹1715.47 from the Beneficiary share. Notably, the actual expenditure from the fund released from the Central share is about 83% and that from the States' share is about 85%. As compared to the earmarked Outlays, the actual expenditure under Central share is on 72% or so and under the States' share it is about 79%. In the case of the Beneficiary share the actual expenditure is approximately 78% of released amount and 77% of the earmarked Outlay. The Committee are deeply distressed to note that the funds utilization for rural sanitation schemes is grossly dissatisfactory. The low funds utilization, in the considered view of the Committee, is a major contributory factor for the insignificant achievements in the area of rural sanitation facilities. Notwithstanding the demand driven nature of rural sanitation schemes, the manner of allocation, its reduction and low expenditure with respect to finally released

funds reflects, apparently, a complete lack of proper planning on the part of Union Government, the State Governments and other executing agencies. They, therefore, recommend that the spending Ministries/Departments adhere to the sound principles of financial discipline and fiscal responsibility while allocating resources and their release, utilization including monitoring the pace of expenditure and the outcome thereof.

5. **Swachh Bharat Mission:** Considering the fact that rural sanitation has been allocated ₹ 37159 crore for XII Plan. In the first two years of the Plan, the Government have been able to utilize only ₹ 4723.61 crore which is only 12.71% of the total outlays made under XIIth Plan. The Committee further note that the Swachh Bharat Mission, launched on 2nd October, 2014, aims to make India Open Defecation Free (ODF) by 2019.

As per the updated information furnished to the Committee, the total fund requirement of Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural) is ₹ 1,34,386 crore. Out of which Central share of funds is ₹ 1,00,447.02 crore in 5 years upto 2018-19. The current Central outlay for Rural sanitation for the XIIth Five Year Plan under Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation alone is ₹ 37,159 crore. Out of this, ₹4,723.61 crores have been utilized in years 2012-13

and 2013-14. The balance of ₹ 34,885.39 crore (including an Opening Balance with States of ₹ 2450 crore) was available as on 1.4.2014 under the XII Plan period. The balance funds ₹ 65561.63 crore (in addition to the budgetary allocation for the XIIth Plan) required to achieve Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural), are to be made available via (i) contributions to the Swachh Bharat Kosh; (ii) through commitments under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and (iii) through Budgetary allocations in the first two years of the XIIIth Plan period 2017-18 and 2018-19. The Committee note that the Government have not yet finalized the fund availability for the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) through the proposed sources though the Government have fixed the timeline for completion of the Mission by the year 2019. Fixing of timeline for accomplishing the mission, without identifying the resources, in their considered view, may not only affect the target of completion of the Mission but also create an avoidable uncertainty. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Government must expeditiously explore the feasibility of funds needed for the Mission through various sources. They would like to be informed of the current status in the matter including a complete review of the NBA/TSC and steps needed to reformulate

the policy matters and estimates in the light of implementation of NBA/TSC within six months of presentation of this Report to Lok Sabha.

6. **Solid Waste Management:** Sanitation also include solid waste management and accordingly Gram Panchayats are being provided assistance. In the prevailing scenario of urbanization and industrialization, the problem of solid waste management is as daunting as providing sanitation facilities due to its severely adverse impact on environment, ecology and human and livestock health. The Committee were informed that the response of States for management of solid waste is very poor. There are States /UTs like Assam, Dadar & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Nagaland, Puducherry and Sikkim which have not shown their interest in creating solid waste management infrastructure during the preceding three years. The overall setting up of solid waste management infrastructure has disappointingly shown a declining trend. During 2011-12, a total 2729 Gram Panchayats have created infrastructure. This declined to 1624 in 2012-13 and 1250 in 2013-14. It was further informed that the Ministry has not been fixing any annual targets in respect of sanitation with the plea that NBA is demand driven scheme. The Committee find such a plea rather specious and therefore desire that the Government should re-

tailour their policy and fix annual targets for their schemes so that the mission is accomplished successfully within the timeline. They also urge the Government to create awareness among the Gram Panchayats to undertake solid waste management activities at village level.

7. R&D in Sanitation Equipments/ Technology: The representative of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation testified before the Committee that in rural areas the inclination of the toilet pan is 42 degree which uses, on an average, 0.6 litre of water per use whereas the consumption of water for the same purpose in urban area varies significantly between 2.2 litres and 6.6 litre. The Committee are surprised to note such a wide difference in respect of water being used in Rural and Urban toilets. The Committee also feel strongly that the bio-digester technology developed by DRDO be also explored for adoption, if found efficient, economic and environment friendly by the Government. The Committee also note that the Ministry have reviewed 65 R&D projects out of total 136 projects and found that most of the R&D projects are not viable either due to application base or due to being very old. Only two R&D projects have been recommended for implementation at site/field level. In view of the

massive and ever increasing problem of solid waste management, the Committee desire that the Government should play a far more proactive role to propagate the two projects and provide due incentivisation for their fast tracking from lab to land. The Committee also desire that a fresh impetus should be provided to R&D on solid waste management so that better, cost effective and environment friendly technologies for the purpose are developed on war footing to address the mounting threat of solid waste. Further, there is an imperative need to bridge the urban - rural divide in the matter of water being used by the rural and urban toilets inequitably.

8. Participation of NGO/Social Organisations: The Committee note that under the Key Resource Centre Programme, NGOs and Social Organizations have also been assisting the Government in achieving the sanitation goals. These organizations have been organizing training programmes and workshops at State and National levels. Notably, during the period 2011-12 to 2014-15, five NGOs/Social Organizations who assist the Government in the field but only Plan India – WASH Institute was able to complete their assignment i.e. only in water sector during 2011-12 and 2012-13. Rest of these organizations

have not been able to complete their projects. The Committee, therefore, urge the Government to look into the performance of the NGOs/Social Organizations receiving grant-in-aid from the Government or foreign aid and take appropriate corrective action and apprise the Committee in due course.

9. The Committee are deeply concerned over the aggravating sanitary conditions due to want of toilets, lack of adequate and regular water supply, the degradation caused by solid and liquid waste and the rising pollution of the water bodies posing serious threat to human habitations and the ecology. The Committee wish to recall that excavations of ancient sites like Mohenjo-daro and Harappa testify that there was great emphasis on sanitation in its all forms. The dictum that "cleanliness is next to godliness", captures the power and importance of sanitation. The Committee earnestly hope that the 'Swachh Bharat Abhiyan', being all encompassing, will achieve the intended objective by the year 2019.

NEW DELHI;
28 April, 2015
Vaisakha 8, 1937 (saka)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI
Chairperson,
Committee on Estimates.

(Appendix -I to III will be updated in due course)

MINUTES OF FOURTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES
(2014-15)

The Committee sat on Tuesday, the 16th September, 2014 from 1130 hrs. to 1400 hrs. in Room No. 53, Parliament House, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi – Chairperson

MEMBERS

2. Shri Sultan Ahmed
3. Shri Kirti Azad
4. Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria
5. Shri Ashwini Kumar Choubey
6. Shri Ashok Chavan
7. Shri Kalikesh N. Singh Deo
8. Shri Sanjay Dhotre
9. Shri P. C. Gaddigoudar
10. Shri Vinod Khanna
11. Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey
12. Shri K. N. Ramachandran
13. Shri Md. Salim
14. Shri Arvind Sawant
15. Shri Rajesh Verma
16. Shri Ram Kripal Yadav

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri A. Louis Martin – Joint Secretary
2. Shri S. Chatterjee – Director
3. Shri Srinivasulu Gunda – Additional Director
4. Shri U. C. Bharadwaj – Deputy Secretary

**REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND
SANITATION**

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. | Shri Pankaj Jain | Secretary |
| 2. | Smt. Seema Bahuguna | Addl. Secretary |
| 3. | Shri Saraswati Prasad | Joint Secretary |
| 4. | Shri Satyabrata Sahu | Joint Secretary |

2. The Committee resumed the discussion which remained inconclusive on 15.09.2014.

3. A representative of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation made a power point presentation regarding 'Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan' (NBA). The Members of the Committee sought clarification on various issues related to the subject to which representatives of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation responded. To the points to which representatives could not readily respond, Hon'ble Chairperson requested the Secretary of the Ministry to furnish detailed written replies at the earliest.

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

The Committee then adjourned.

MINUTES OF FIFTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES
(2014-15)

The Committee sat on Monday, the 22 September, 2014 from 1100 hrs. to 1500 hrs. in Room 53, Parliament House, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi – Chairperson

Members

2. Shri Sultan Ahmed
3. Shri Kirti Azad
4. Shri Kalyan Banerjee
5. Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria
6. Shri Ashwini Kumar Choubey
7. Col. Sonaram Choudhary
8. Shri Ramen Deka
9. Shri Kalikesh N. Singh Deo
10. Shri Sanjay Dhotre
11. Shri P.C. Gaddigoudar
12. Smt. Kavitha Kalvakuntla
13. Shri Nalin Kumar Kateel
14. Shri P. Kumar
15. Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey
16. Shri Arvind Sawant
17. Shri Ram Kripal Yadav
18. Shri Jai Prakash Narayan Yadav

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri A. Louis Martin - Additional Secretary
2. Shri S. Chatterjee - Director
3. Shri Srinivasulu Gunda- Additional Director
4. Shri U.C. Bharadwaj- Deputy Secretary

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee. Thereafter, the Committee heard the views of each of the following experts on the subjects shown below:-

LIST OF EXPERTS

XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX;
XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX;;
XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	xxxx; and

Experts on the subject 'Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme'

1. Prof. Purnendu Bose- Department of Civil Engineering, IIT Kanpur
2. Shri A. Kalimuthu -Director, Water for People, New Delhi

3. The experts appeared before the Committee one after another. The Chairperson drew the attention of each expert to Direction 55(1) of Directions by Speaker, Lok Sabha regarding confidentially of the proceedings of the Committee. xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx. One of the experts also suggested enactment of a legislation on 'Drinking water Security'.

4. On the issue of rural water supply and sanitation, the experts referred to the WHO guidelines on improved sanitation, sanitation targets and status viz-a-viz Millennium Development Goals, improvement of rural water supply in the country, etc. The experts also responded to the queries of the Members regarding cheap and low cost toilets, bio-degradation, chemical treatment, etc.

5. In respect of the points, for which the information was not readily available, the experts were asked to furnish written replies at the earliest.

Hearing of experts concluded.

6. Thereafter, the Committee deliberated and decided to invite information from all the State Governments as to what action has been taken by them xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx on rural water supply and sanitation.

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

The Committee then adjourned

Annexure-iii

MINUTES OF SEVENTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES
(2014-15)

The Committee sat on Monday, the 13th October, 2014 from 1500 hrs. to 1745 hrs. in Room No. '53', Parliament House, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi – Chairperson

MEMBERS

2. Shri Kirti Azad
3. Shri Kalyan Banerjee
4. Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria
5. Shri Ashwini Kumar Choubey
6. Col. Sonaram Choudhary
7. Shri Ramen Deka
8. Shri Kalikesh N. Singh Deo
9. Shri P. C. Gaddigoudar
10. Smt. Kavitha Kalvakuntla
11. Shri Vinod Khanna
12. Shri P. Kumar
13. Shri K. H. Muniyappa
14. Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey
15. Shri J.C. Divakar Reddy
16. Shri Md. Salim

17. Shri Ganesh Singh
18. Shri Kirti Vardhan Singh
19. Shri Rajesh Verma
20. Shri Ram Kripal Yadav
21. Shri Jai Prakash Narayan Yadav

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri A. Louis Martin – Additional Secretary
2. Shri S. Chatterjee – Director
3. Shri Srinivasulu Gunda – Additional Director

LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES

XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX;
XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX;
XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX.

MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER & SANITATION

1. Mrs. Vijay Laxmi Joshi - Secretary
2. Shri Satyabrata Sahu - Joint Secretary (W)
3. Saraswati Prasad - Joint Secretary (S)

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the representatives of the
xxxx xxxx xxxx Ministry of Drinking Water and
Sanitation xxxx xxxx to the
sitting of the Committee for evidence/further evidence in connection with
examination of the subjects xxxx xxxx xxxx and
(ii) Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme and drew their attention to
Direction 55(1) of 'Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha' regarding
confidentiality of the proceedings of the Committee.

3. The Committee discussed various issues related to the subject(s) viz.
xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx and 'Rural
Water Supply and Sanitation Programme'; to the points to which the
representatives could not readily respond, the Chairperson desired the
Ministries to furnish detailed written replies.

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

The Committee then adjourned.

MINUTES OF TWENTY- SECOND SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE ON
ESTIMATES
(2014-15)

The Committee sat on Friday, the 24 April, 2015 from 1000 hrs to 1100 hrs. in Room No. '62', Parliament House, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi – Chairperson

MEMBERS

2. Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria
3. Shri Ashok Chavan
4. Shri Col. Sonaram Choudhary
5. Shri P. C. Gaddigoudar
6. Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal
7. Shri Nalin Kumar Kateel
8. Shri P. Kumar
9. Shri K.N. Ramachandran
10. Shri Arvind Sawant
11. Shri Ganesh Singh
12. Shri Rajesh Verma

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri Devender Singh – Additional Secretary
2. Shri Vipin Kumar – Director
3. Shri Srinivasulu Gunda – Additional Director
4. Shri U. C. Bharadwaj – Deputy Secretary

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the Sitting of the Committee.

3. The Committee then took up for consideration the following draft Report(s):-

- | | | | | |
|-------|------|------|------|-----------|
| (i) | xxxx | xxxx | xxxx | xxxx |
| | xxxx | xxxx | xxxx | xxxx; |
| (ii) | xxxx | xxxx | xxxx | xxxx |
| | xxxx | xxxx | xxxx | xxxx;; |
| (iii) | xxxx | xxxx | xxxx | xxxx |
| | xxxx | xxxx | xxxx | xxxx; and |

(iv) Draft Report on 'Review of Sanitation Programme in Rural Areas' pertaining to the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

4. xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx.

Draft Report at (iv) above on the subject 'Review of Sanitation Programme in Rural Areas' pertaining to the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation was adopted by the Committee with slight modifications. The Committee then authorized the Chairperson to finalize them in the light of the modifications suggested and factual verification and present the same to Lok Sabha.

5. The Chairperson placed on record the cooperation and valuable suggestions of the Members in the work of the Committee. He also thanked the Secretariat for their cooperation and assistance rendered of the Committee.

The Committee then adjourned with vote of thanks to the Chair.