

STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(2016-2017)

35

SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA

MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION

**Demands for Grants
(2017-18)**

THIRTY-FIFTH REPORT



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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(2016-2017)

(SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA)

MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER & SANITATION

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(2017-18)

Presented to Lok Sabha on 20.03.2017

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 20.03.2017



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

March, 2017/Phalguna, 1938 (Saka)

CRD No. 132

Price : Rs.

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

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COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT (2016-2017)

Dr. P. Venugopal -*Chairperson*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Sisir Kumar Adhikari
3. Shri Kirti Azad
4. Shrimati Renuka Butta
5. Shri Harish Chandra Deoram Chavan
6. Shri Sanjay Dhotre
7. Shri Biren Singh Engti
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31. Shri Devender Goud T.

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 1. | Shri Abhijit Kumar | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Shri S. Chatterjee | - | Director |
| 3. | Smt. B. Visala | - | Additional Director |
| 4. | Shri Satish Kumar | - | Senior Committee Assistant |

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INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Rural Development (2016-2017) having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present the Thirty-fifth Report on Demands for Grants (2017-18) 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 and Sanitation on 22 February, 2017.

4. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their sitting held on 17 March, 2017.

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;
17 March, 2017
26 Phalguna, 1938 (Saka)

DR. P. VENUGOPAL
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Rural Development

ABBREVIATIONS

AAP	:	Annual Action Plan
APL	:	Above Poverty Line
ARWSP	:	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.
ADB	:	Asian Development Bank.
ASHA	:	Accredited Social Health Activist
AES	:	Acute Encephalitis Syndrome
BP	:	Block Panchayat
BPL	:	Below Poverty Line
BRC	:	Block Resource Centre
CCDU	:	Communication and Capacity Development Unit
CGWB	:	Central Ground Water Board
CSIR	:	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
CRSP	:	Central Rural Sanitation Programme
CBO	:	Community Based Organization
CPGRAMS	:	Centralized Public Grievances Redressal and Monitoring System
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
ECBI	:	External Capacity Building Initiatives.
EPC	:	Engineering, Procurement & Construction.
FTK	:	Field Test Kits
GoI	:	Government of India
GP	:	Gram Panchayat
GSDA	:	Groundwater Surveys and Development Agency
HADP	:	Hill Areas Development Programme
HGM	:	Hydro-geo-morphological Maps
HRD	:	Human Resource Development
HH	:	Hearing Handicapped.
IAP	:	Integrated Action Plan
IRC	:	International Resource Centre
ICDWQ	:	International Centre for Drinking Water Quality
IITF	:	India International Trade Fair
IEC	:	Information, Education & Communication
IHHL	:	Individual Household Latrine
IMIS	:	Integrated Management Information System
IWMP	:	Integrated Watershed Management Programme
IT	:	Information Technology
JE	:	Japanese Encephalitis
KRC	:	Key Resource Centre
IPCD	:	liters per capita per day

LWE	:	Left Wing Extremism
LSK	:	Lump-sum Turn Key
M & E	:	Monitoring and Evaluation
MGNREGS	:	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Generation Scheme
MPR	:	Monthly Progress Report
MDG	:	Millennium Development Goal
MIS	:	Monitoring Information System
MCD	:	Minority Concentrated Districts
MVS	:	Multi Village Scheme
MDWS	:	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation
MHM	:	Menstrual Hygiene Management
NBA	:	Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan
NEERI	:	National Environment Engineering Research Institute
NES	:	North Eastern States
NFHS	:	National Family Health Survey
NGO	:	Non-Governmental Organization
NGP	:	Nirmal Gram Puraskar
NIC	:	National Informatics Centre
NRDWP	:	National Rural Drinking Water Programme
NRHM	:	National Rural Health Mission
NRSC	:	National Remote Sensing Centre
NSSO	:	National Sample Survey Organization
O & M	:	Operation & Maintenance
ODF	:	Open Defecation Free
OLIC	:	Official Language Implementation Committee
O&M	:	Organisation & Management.
OH	:	Orthopedically Handicapped
PC	:	Production Centre
PHED	:	Public Health Engineering Department
PRI	:	Panchayati Raj Institution
R & D	:	Research & Development
R & DAC	:	Research & Development Advisory Committee
RGNDWM	:	Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission
RSM	:	Rural Sanitary Mart
SWSM	:	State Water & Sanitation Mission
SBM(G)	:	Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)
SHG	:	Self-help Group
SSA	:	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
TSC	:	Total Sanitation Campaign
UNICEF	:	United Nations Children Fund
UT	:	Union Territory
WSP	:	Water and Sanitation Programme
ZP	:	Zila Panchayat

REPORT

PART I

NARRATION ANALYSIS

I. Introductory

The Department of Drinking Water Supply was created in the Ministry of Rural Development in 1999, which was subsequently renamed as the Department of Drinking Water and 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.

1.2 The Ministry of Drinking water and Sanitation is the nodal Ministry for the overall policy, planning, funding and coordination of the flagship programmes of the Government viz. the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for rural drinking water and the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) {SBM(G)} for sanitation in the country.

II. Vision of the Ministry

1.3 The Vision of the Ministry is to provide safe and adequate drinking water and access to improved sanitation for all, at all times in rural India.

III. Goal of the Ministry

1.4 The goal of the Ministry is to provide every person with adequate safe water for drinking, cooking and other domestic basic needs on a sustainable basis. Similarly, the goal under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is to attain a clean and Open Defecation Free India by 2nd October, 2019.

IV. Objectives

1.5 The objectives of the Ministry are as under:-

- (a) Enable all households to have access to safe and adequate drinking water within a reasonable distance.
- (b) Enable communities to monitor their drinking water sources.
- (c) Ensure potability, reliability, sustainability, convenience, equality and consumers' preference with regard to drinking water supply. These are to be the guiding principles while planning for a community based water supply system.

- (d) Provide drinking water facility, especially piped water supply, to Gram Panchayats that have achieved ODF status on priority.
- (e) Ensure all government schools and anganwadis have access to safe drinking water.
- (f) Development of conducive environment for Panchayati Raj Institutions and local communities to manage their own drinking water sources and systems in their villages.
- (g) Cover all rural households with sanitation facilities in each Gram Panchayat, with an incentive for constructing and using toilet given to BPL households, identified APL households including SC/ST, physically handicapped, small and marginal farmers and women-headed households.
- (h) Follow a cohesive approach of dealing with sanitation and water supply which would progressively lead to a Swachh Bharat and ensure running water availability to all Government School toilets.
- (i) Massive Information Education and Communication campaigns to promote behaviour change and ensure use, sustainability and adequate 'Operation & Maintenance' (O&M) of toilets.
- (j) Take up Solid and Liquid Waste Management in all Gram Panchayats.

V. Strategic Plan

1.6 The Strategic Plans for drinking water supply and sanitation in rural areas have the following timeline:

(a) By Year 2017 (Drinking Water Facilities)

- To ensure that at least 50 % of rural households are provided with adequate and safe piped water supply with at least 35 % household connections; and
- All services meet set standards in terms of quality and number of hours of supply every day.

(b) By Year 2019 (Rural Sanitation facilities)

- To attain a Clean and Open defecation Free India by 2nd October, 2019.

(c) By year 2022 (Drinking Water facilities)

- To ensure that at least 90% of rural households are provided with adequate and safe piped water supply with at least 80 % household connections; and
- All services meet set standards in terms of quality and number of hours of supply every day.

1.7 In the present Report, the Committee have examined the implementation of the Schemes of drinking water and sanitation and have dealt with related issues in the context of overall budgetary allocation made in the Demands for Grants for the year 2017-18.

VI. Analysis of Demands

1.8 The Demands for Grants for the year 2017-18 in respect of the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation was laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 9 February, 2017 *vide* Demand No. 24. The Demand makes a provision of Rs. 20010.79 crore with scheme-wise component of Rs.19998.27 crore for implementation of two Centrally Sponsored Schemes viz. National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing safe and adequate drinking water and Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) for providing improved sanitation facilities in the rural areas of the country and Rs. 12.52 crore for Secretariat-Economic Service component.

1.9 The following table shows the Budget Estimates (BE), Revised Estimates (RE), Actual Releases during the Twelfth Plan period and Budget Estimate (BE) for the year 2017-18 as under :-

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Budget Estimate (BE)	Revised Estimate (RE)	Actuals
2012-13	14000	13000	12946.34
2013-14	15260	12000	11947.60
2014-15	15260	12100	12092
2015-16	5236	10898	10893.52
2016-17	14000	16500	11220.36*
2017-18	19998.27		

* As on 16.01.2017

1.10 When asked about the broad areas which would be covered during the financial year 2017-18 with the enhanced Budget of Rs. 19998.27 crore as compared to previous year's Budget, the Ministry stated as under:-

"Under SBM(G): The SBM(G) has an allocation of Rs. 13948.27 crores in 2017-2018 which will be used for incentive amount for Individual household latrine and Community Sanitary Complexes, Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities, behavior change and IEC and other administrative expenses. .To ensure adequate behavior change and triggering the demand for toilets, extensive IEC and Capacity building activities will be taken up by all the states. Under SBM(G), there is an increase of 32.84% in the budget of 2017-18 over the budget of Rs.10,500 crores of the year 2016-17.

Under NRDWP: As against the Rs. 5000 crore (BE) for the financial year 2016-17, Rs. 6050 crore (BE) i.e. Rs. 1050 crore more has been allocated to National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) which will further help in completing more number of ongoing schemes and cover more habitations under Piped Water Supply schemes towards achieving 90 % of rural household with Piped Water Supply. Scheme-wise increase in allocation and percentage increase over previous year is as below:

(amount in Rs. crore)

Scheme	Allocation (BE) for 2016-17	Allocation (BE) for 2017-18	% increase
National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)	5,000	6,050	21%

1.11 Asked whether the enhanced allocation is sufficient to meet the requirement of the Ministry during the fiscal year 2017-18, the Ministry replied as under:

"SBM (G) The BE/RE estimate submitted by the Ministry had made requisition of Rs. 25000 crore for F.Y 2017-18. The present allocation is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the Ministry with regard to the Mission implementation.

NRDWP: In view of the target set by the Ministry under its strategic plan to cover at least 90 % of rural household with Piped Water Supply by 2022, the enhanced allocation of funds (Rs. 1050 crore) is insufficient amount. The current Piped Water coverage of rural population in the rural areas of the country is 54.67%.

1.12 When asked about the amount allocated and proposed by the Ministry during the Twelfth Five Year Plan, the Ministry informed as under:-

"SBM(G):For the Twelfth Plan period, the proposed outlay was Rs. 44116 crore; however, total allocation mentioned in the 12th Plan document is Rs. 37159 crore. Year-wise demand for funds and the amount sanctioned by the NITI Aayog during last 3 years are as under:

* Year	Niti Aayog (in Rs. crore)	Niti Aayog (BE) (in Rs. crore)	Allocation (RE) (in Rs. crore)
R 2013-14	5200.00	4260.00	2300.00
e 2014-15	8000.00	4260.00	2850.00
d 2015-16	12500.00	2625.00	6525.00
c 2016-17	14000.00	9000.00	10500.00
e 2017-18	25000.00*	13948.27	

* Reduced to Rs.13948.27 crore as per norms indicated by Ministry of Finance.

NRDWP: In the Twelfth Five Year Plan beginning 2012, a provision of Rs. 68,786 Crores was made for NRDWP. As against this Ministry has received an amount of Rs 39,823 crores only which is 42.10% of the figures originally envisaged during the Twelfth Five Year Plan. The details of amount allocated under NRDWP against actually proposed by the Ministry for the 12th Five Year Plan is as below:

Years	Amount Proposed (in Rs. in crore)	Amount Allocated (in Rs. in crore) (RE)
2012-13	14710	10500
2013-14	11700	9700
2014-15	14200	9250
2015-16	15600	4373
2016-17	16600	6000

VII. Scheme-wise analysis

1.13 The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation operates the two centrally sponsored schemes under its auspices viz. (A) National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing safe drinking water and (B) Swachh Bharat Mission -Gramin (SBM-G) for providing improved sanitation facilities in the rural areas of the country. These are discussed in subsequent paragraphs.

A. National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)

1.14 Provision of safe drinking water is a basic necessity. Rural drinking water supply is a State subject and has been included in the Eleventh Schedule of the constitution among the subjects that may be entrusted to Panchayats by the States. Thus, the participation of the Panchayati Raj Institutions in the rural drinking water supply sector is an important area of focus.

1.15 However, considering the magnitude of the problem, Government of India's major intervention in water sector started in 1972-73 through the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) for assisting States/UTs to accelerate the coverage of drinking water supply in 'problem villages'. A Technology Mission was introduced in 1986, with focus on water quality, appropriate technology intervention, human resource development support. The mission was subsequently renamed as the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM) in 1991. In 1999-2000, Sector Reform Projects was started to involve the community in planning, implementation, management and monitoring of drinking water schemes which was scaled up in 2002 as the Swajaldhara Programme. A revised programme, the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) was launched on 01.04.2009.

1.16 The NRDWP is a centrally sponsored scheme aimed at providing adequate and safe drinking water to the rural population of the country. This has resulted in the provision of significant additional resources to the sector and created an environment for the development of infrastructure and capacity for the sustainable supply of safe drinking water in rural areas. Subsequently, the NRDWP was modified in 2012 for focussing on the redressal of the water quality related problems, arsenic and fluoride-affected habitations have been accorded priority, followed by iron, salinity, nitrate and other contaminants.

1.17 In the drinking water sector, more than Rs. 1,73,950 crore has been invested in the sector by the Centre and the States since the first Five Year Plan, habitations where the entire population is fully covered with adequate and potable drinking water are only about 76 % owing to slippages of fully covered habitations to partially covered due to various reasons like over-exploitation of groundwater without adequate recharge, leading to drying up of sources or reduced yields; increase in population, setting up of new habitations, contamination of drinking water sources due to leaching of fertilizers, sewage and industrial effluents into groundwater, etc.

1.18 On being pointed out by the Committee that inspite of huge spending by the Government, there are continuing problems of 'quality and quantity' of drinking water along with poor operations and maintenance in the rural areas of the country, the Ministry replied as under:-

"The problem of 'quality and quantity' of drinking water is the two sides of the same coin. This Ministry is continuously forging a joint effort with State Governments to address this twin issue. Owing to various geographical and climatologically reasons, there is a sharp decline in ground water table in various parts of country. As about 85% of rural drinking water schemes are ground water based, any depletion in them has the effects of decline in quantity of water available for the schemes. With regard to quality of water, it is stated that most of the constraints are geogenic in nature. The only solution to these are safe surface water based sources for the schemes which again is dependent on the climatic factor i.e. rainfall. This Ministry is making efforts to provide surface based water supply like Piped Water Supply and provide them safe drinking water. Surface water based sources are available in very few States and this again is a constraining factor in taking up surface water based schemes. Moreover, if the cost of transportation of water from distant safe sources is taken into account, cost of surface water based schemes may increase exponentially which is again not financially viable."

(i) Focus and achievement of the Ministry during Twelfth Five Year Plan

1.19 The Committee find that during the Twelfth Plan period, the Working Group on Domestic Water and Sanitation has recommended, amongst other, the following initiatives:

- (i) the need to increase drinking water supply service levels in rural areas from 40 LPCD (litres per capita per day) to 55 LPCD;
- (ii) focus on piped water supply; and
- (iii) combined focus on drinking water supply and sanitation.

1.20 On the Committee's observation that India is far away from ensuring supply of safe, sustainable drinking water in the rural areas of the country, the Ministry replied as under:-

"This Ministry has continuously endeavored to provide safe drinking water on sustainable basis to all rural habitations in the country. It is quite obvious because during financial year 2016-17, as on 13.02.2017, 77.30% of total rural habitations are fully covered (i.e. getting 40 litre per capita per day (lpcd) safe drinking water) against 70.12% Fully Covered rural habitation during the financial year 2010-11. Similarly, 3.97% of total rural habitations during financial year 2016-17 are Quality Affected (i.e. affected with at least one chemical contaminant) against 7.30% Quality Affected rural habitation during the financial year 2010-11. It shows substantial increase in providing safe drinking water to rural habitations. Providing drinking water supply is a continuous process. As most of our rural drinking water supply schemes are still Ground Water based, there is continuous problem of slippages due to insufficient re-charge of Ground Water in the event of drought and insufficient rainfall. The focus of the Ministry is to gradually shift to safe surface water sources now so that the slippages can be gradually reduced. India has already achieved Millennium Development Goals (MDG) with regard to providing drinking water supply to the rural population and hence it cannot be said that the country is far away from ensuring supply of safe and sustainable drinking water in the rural areas of the country. To address drinking water supply in the water quality affected habitations in the country, a dedicated Sub-Mission is under way to address and completely eliminate the problem of contaminants in these areas through piped drinking water supply through safe sources."

1.21 In reply to a specific query of the Committee regarding the modalities to address the challenges and present status for providing safe drinking water in rural areas of the country particularly keeping in view that the Twelfth Five Year Plan is about to be over shortly, the Ministry in a written note stated as under:-

"In addition to according more focus on PWS from safe perennial source the Ministry has formulated a National Water Quality Sub-Mission for focus on funding to schemes meant for mitigating arsenic and fluoride contamination on cost sharing basis between Centre and State. Under this Mission, the goal is to provide safe drinking water to arsenic and fluoride affected habitations from sustainable water sources. There are 15 States where such schemes are in progress under the Sub Mission."

1.22 When asked about efforts made during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period to increase the service level of supply of safe drinking water in rural areas from 40 lpcd to 55 lpcd, the Ministry replied as under:-

".....at present the minimum norm for providing drinking water supply in rural areas is 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd) which is required to meet the needs of drinking, cooking, bathing, washing utensils and ablution, based on basic minimum need. State Governments, have been given the flexibility to fix their own higher norm based on water availability, demand and capital cost involved. Under the NRDWP, supply of the minimum required quantity of safe drinking water is monitored in terms of coverage of rural habitations. The funds under the programme are allocated to the States/UTs on the basis of a pre- approved criteria and is fixed at the beginning of financial year on the basis of Annual Action Plan (AAP) submitted by the States /UTs. The States fix their targets in accordance with the AAP. The States have been delegated the powers to select, approve and implement the drinking water supply projects. States have also been given flexibility to go for higher service delivery level of 55 lpcd based on their financial capacity, availability of water and need. However, the States have been asked to go for enhanced service delivery level only when the minimum standards of 40 lpcd has been achieved for the entire population.

Moreover, As per information provided by States on Ministry's online monitoring portal Integrated Management Information System (IMIS), as on 13.02.2017, 77.30 % rural habitations have been fully covered so far with the availability of more than 40 Litres per capita per day (lpcd) safe drinking water, whereas 18.73 % habitations are partially covered where drinking water availability is less than 40 lpcd. If the norm of 55 lpcd is taken into account as on 13.2.2017, there is 28.75% of rural population which has been full covered whereas 62.89% of habitations are partially covered.

1.23 When the Committee sought to know the latest details of habitations having access to safe drinking water throughout the year, the Ministry informed that out of total 17,14,438 rural habitations in the country, 13,25,234 rural habitations are Fully covered (i.e. getting more than 40 litre per capita per day safe drinking water) and 3,21,098 rural habitations are Partially Covered (i.e. getting less than 40 lpcd).

1.24 The State/UT-wise details of status of access to safe drinking water are as under:-

S.No.	State	Total No of Habitations	No of Fully Covered Habitations	No of Partially Covered Habitations
1	ANDMAN and NICOBAR	400	324	76
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	48342	33005	14811
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	7577	2849	4673
4	ASSAM	88099	55889	23438
5	BIHAR	110234	64965	40145
6	CHHATTISGARH	74647	70559	2965
7	GOA	347	345	2
8	GUJARAT	36066	36066	0
9	HARYANA	7948	7503	239
10	HIMACHAL PRADESH	53604	41636	11968
11	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	15958	8747	7206
12	JHARKHAND	120067	113054	429
13	KARNATAKA	60248	27642	30746
14	KERALA	11883	3563	7664
15	MADHYA PRADESH	128067	127867	47
16	MAHARASHTRA	100066	88416	11269
17	MANIPUR	2868	2241	627
18	MEGHALAYA	10475	1674	8791
19	MIZORAM	738	447	291
20	NAGALAND	1530	731	756
21	ODISHA	156468	128230	25585
22	PUDUCHERRY	266	153	113
23	PUNJAB	15384	9879	1814
24	RAJASTHAN	121648	55509	45716
25	SIKKIM	2084	731	1353
26	TAMIL NADU	100204	92807	7046
27	TELANGANA	24582	13182	9936
28	TRIPURA	8723	4284	517
29	UTTAR PRADESH	260801	259386	1054
30	UTTARAKHAND	39209	21681	17511
31	WEST BENGAL	105905	51869	44310
Total		1714438	1325234	321098
Percentage			77.3	18.73

1.25 On being asked about the progress made under Strategic Plan, the Ministry informed as under:-

Progress made under Strategic Plan		
Scheme	Target	Achievement
National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)	50% rural household with Piped Water Supply (PWS) by 2017	54.67% rural population has been covered with PWS as on 13.02.2017
	at least 35 % with household connections	15.31% rural household connection with PWS as on 13.02.2017

1.26 On the issue of coverage of Piped Water Supply, the Secretary of the Ministry during evidence informed the Committee that the national average of coverage of population by piped water supply was 52 % whereas, the national average of households having piped water supply is only 15 %.

1.27 When asked about the State/UT-wise details of number of rural population having access to piped drinking water, the Ministry stated as under:-

Nos. of Population (in Lakhs) with PWS Connections			
Sr. No.	State	Total Rural Population	Rural Population with PWS connection
1	ANDAMAN and NICOBAR	2.65	2.41
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	366.33	342.25
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	12.51	7.51
4	ASSAM	296.58	138.34
5	BIHAR	994.54	104.02
6	CHHATTISGARH	197.95	107.79
7	GOA	7.31	5.02
8	GUJARAT	371.18	353.48
9	HARYANA	184.08	182.99
10	HIMACHAL PRADESH	66.86	63.76
11	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	102.17	96.2
12	JHARKHAND	269	77.95
13	KARNATAKA	402.78	388.71
14	KERALA	268.75	267.42

15	MADHYA PRADESH	528.14	205.02
16	MAHARASHTRA	644.45	539.94
17	MANIPUR	23.29	22.56
18	MEGHALAYA	26.68	18.22
19	MIZORAM	5.23	4.83
20	NAGALAND	17.27	16.44
21	ODISHA	356.53	156.56
22	PUDUCHERRY	4.38	3.64
23	PUNJAB	179.9	174.74
24	RAJASTHAN	508.07	273.89
25	SIKKIM	4.59	4.58
26	TAMIL NADU	396.18	393.32
27	TELANGANA	227.39	221.57
28	TRIPURA	44.92	38.31
29	UTTAR PRADESH	1687.69	261.43
30	UTTARAKHAND	72.01	53.54
31	WEST BENGAL	746.37	402.15
Total		9015.78	4928.59
		Percentage	54.67

(ii) **Financial Performance**

1.28 The statement showing Budget Estimate (BE), Revised Estimates (RE) and Actual Releases during the Twelfth Plan period for NRDWP is as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Financial Performance		
	BE	RE	Actual
2012-13	10500	10500	10489.91
2013-14	11000	9700	9697.27
2014-15	11000	9250	9242.76
2015-16	2611	4373	4369.55
2016-17	5000	6000	3470.92*
2017-18	6050		

* as on 16.1.2017

1.29 It may be seen that financial achievement from 2012-13 to 2015-16 are almost 100 % and as against the actual allocation during the year 2016-17 of Rs. 6000 crore, the expenditure upto 16.01.2017 has been Rs. 3470.92 crore. When asked about the huge under spending, the Ministry informed as under:-

"As against the budget allocation under NRDWP of Rs. 6000 crore at RE stage, the actual expenditure during the year 2016-17 is Rs. 4385.80 crore (as on 13.02.2017). Time and again State / UTs are directed to send their Utilization Certificates (UCs), Audited Statement of Accounts (ASAs) etc. in time for timely disbursement of funds. In spite of our efforts many states have not made expenditure

and lift their allocation under different components of the programme in time, resulting in unspent balances. Moreover to enhance the overall performances, States are directed not to take any new schemes and instead complete the schemes which are at advanced stage of completion in the following order:

- a) 100 % physically completed but financially incomplete
- b) More than 75 % but less than 100 % physically complete
- c) More than 50 % but less than 75 % physically complete
- d) More than 25 % but less than 50 % physically complete

While doing so, priorities is to be accorded by the states to the schemes meant for Arsenic / Fluoride affected habitation, Piped Water Supply Schemes for Verified Open Defecation Free (ODF) villages and Piped Water Supply Schemes for Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) Gram Panchayats (GPs). States have been permitted to take new schemes under this category.

1.30 On being asked whether the current allocation of Rs. 6050 crore is sufficient to meet the Strategic Plan, the Ministry informed that huge number of ongoing schemes in respect of Rural Water Supply vis-a-vis the availability of funds at Central level show that the amount allocated under NRDWP is not sufficient to meet the requirement of the schemes.

1.31 The Ministry has been granted Rs. 6050 crore for the fiscal year 2017-18 which will be utilized/spent under following components of NRDWP:-

Sl. No.	Component / Break-Up	Amount (Rs. in crore)
(i)	Externally Aided Projects (EAP) share for Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Project for Low Income States (RWSSLIS)	300
(ii)	National Water Quality on Sub-Mission	1000
(iii)	Administrative Expenditure(Ministry Level)	70
(iv)	Calamity	115
(v)	Management Devolution Index (MDI)	433.675
(vi)	North Eastern States	517.50
(vii)	Desert Development Programme (DDP) States	410.85
(viii)	5% Water Quality Earmarked	228.25
(ix)	Other States	2974.725
	Total	6050.00

1.32 The Ministry also informed the component-wise distribution of State NRDWP allocation and Center-State sharing pattern:-

Component	Purpose	Distribution of State NRDWP allocation	Center-State Sharing pattern
Coverage	For providing safe and adequate drinking water supply to un-served, partially served and slipped back habitations	47%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90: 10 for NE and Himalayan States • 50:50 for others States • 100:0 for UT
Quality	To provide safe drinking water to water quality affected habitations.	20%	
Operation and Maintenance (O&M)	For expenditure on running, repair and replacement costs of drinking water supply projects.	15% (Maximum)	
Sustainability	To encourage States to achieve drinking water security at the local level through sustainability of sources and systems.	10% (Maximum)	
Support	Support activities like awareness generation, training etc.	5 %	
Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance	For monitoring and surveillance of water quality in habitations	3%	
Total		100 %	

1.33 During the evidence, the Secretary informed the Committee about future roadmap & improvement plan of the Ministry as under:-

- Focus on Mega Water Supply Schemes;
- Development of comprehensive guideline for water and energy audit;
- Getting NABL accreditation of water testing labs in a phased manner;
- Promoting water budgeting and conjunctive use of water, ground water and rain water harvesting;
- Promoting Solar powered dual pumping piped water supply schemes in remote habitation where the electric supply is not there or with frequent outages.
- ICDWQ-Promoting R & D, Networking and academic programs in the area of drinking water quality.

(iii) Physical performance

1.34 The year-wise break-up of physical targets vis-a-vis achievements during the Twelfth Five Year Plan so far for Partially Covered and Quality-affected Habitations under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) are as under:-

Year	Partially Covered		Quality-affected Habitations	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2012-13	91750	77388	28642	19405
2013-14	116493	51823	25345	16649
2014-15	118671	61419	23427	15579
2015-16	47080	39399	9111	8125
2016-17	44023	16645	12812	2828

1.35 The State-wise targets and achievements during the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 (as on 13.02.2017) under NRDWP for Fully covered, Partially covered and Quality affected habitations as furnished by the Ministry are given below:-

S. No.	State	2015-16		2016-17	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	5	0	5	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	980	1905	1005	1269
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	217	143	188	40
4.	Assam	3993	1659	1752	188
5.	Bihar	5692	7189	7777	931
6.	Chhattisgarh	3894	3670	4169	756
7.	Delhi	-	-	0	0
8.	Goa	2	0	2	0
9.	Gujarat	961	1193	32	1279
10.	Haryana	248	317	263	157
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1115	1536	1300	722
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	359	233	380	66
13.	Jharkhand	7307	1868	1430	2246
14.	Karnataka	4551	19791	12000	8246
15.	Kerala	429	432	463	225
16.	Madhya Pradesh	5421	11478	338	5539
17.	Maharashtra	1611	1566	1955	646
18.	Manipur	52	80	50	81

19.	Meghalaya	280	242	110	28
20.	Mizoram	31	28	35	9
21.	Nagaland	24	168	54	148
22.	Odisha	8620	15224	9300	7009
23.	Puducherry	5	0	5	0
24.	Punjab	261	251	779	446
25.	Rajasthan	1963	2763	2039	1379
26.	Sikkim	45	81	40	14
27.	Tamil Nadu	1494	1390	3269	2149
28.	Telangana	802	1669	915	573
29.	Tripura	525	938	565	272
30.	Uttar Pradesh	2334	4300	1354	44
31.	Uttarakhand	473	479	495	377
32.	West Bengal	2497	5295	4766	3473
Total:		56191	85888	56835	38312

1.36 It may be seen from the above that during the year 2016-17, there is a gross mismatch between target fixed and the achievement. When asked about the reasons for such dismal performance, the Ministry in a written note submitted as under:-

"Rural water supply is a State subject. Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), this Ministry provides financial & technical assistance to States to supplement their efforts to improve the drinking water supply to rural population. The States are vested with power to select, design, approve, execute and monitor drinking water supply facilities for providing safe drinking water to their rural populace. However, the peak working season generally starts from September to April. During this period, it has been observed that coverage of rural water supply increases rather than during May to August due to natural phenomena like rainy season, drought etc. Therefore, the shortfall for achieving the target would be overcome during remaining period of this financial year."

1.37 When the Committee asked about the mechanism in the Ministry to periodically verify the achievements at grass root level in different State/UTs, the Ministry have furnished the following details:-

"A web-based online 'Integrated Management Information System (IMIS)' is in place to monitor the progress of the schemes. From time to time, review meetings are held with the State Secretaries and Engineers-in-Chief in-charge of rural water supply. Area Officers from the Ministry also keep on visiting the States for review/monitoring of the projects. In addition, the IMIS is continuously updated to intensify the monitoring of schemes."

1.38 The Committee desired to know what are the factors that may affect the achievements of targets in different States/UTs, the Ministry in a written note submitted to the Committee stated as under:-

" Providing drinking water is a dynamic process. Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), targets for coverage of habitations depend on the fund allocation for that year. Several other factors like population increase, over-exploitation of ground water sources, slippages of habitations etc. also have an effect on achievement of target. Moreover, following are the major factors that affect the achievement of target in different States/UTs.:-

- Adverse seasonal conditions
- Poor workmanship of contractors attracting cancellation of tender
- Delay in obtaining statutory clearances such as Forest, National highways etc.
- Depletion of Ground Water
- Successive Droughts
- High level of Pollution
- High level of use of pesticide/fertilizers."

(iv) Water Quality in rural areas

1.39 The Committee have been informed that 5 per cent of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) funds is over and above 67 % of the funds allocated to the States under NRDWP and can be used for tackling water quality problems.

1.40 On the issue of status of drinking water quality in the country, the Secretary of the Ministry during evidence informed the Committee that there are 65,525 drinking water quality affected habitations in the country. The Secretary also apprised the Committee that nearly 4.08 crore rural population are at risk due to this contamination. The details of habitations are as under:-

(i)	Arsenic	13918 habitations (6 States, maximum in West Bengal)
(ii)	Fluoride	13264 habitations (19 States, maximum in Rajasthan)
(iii)	Iron	20416 habitations
(iv)	Salinity	13875 habitations
(v)	Nitrate	1983 habitations
(vi)	Heavy Metal	2069 habitations

1.41 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:-

State-wise number of districts affected by water quality as reported by the States into Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 13th February, 2017							
Sl. No.	Name of the State /UTs	Number of Districts					
		Fluoride	Arsenic	Iron	Salinity	Nitrate	Heavy Metal
1	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	11	0	0	8	2	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	5	4	0	0	0
4	Assam	8	18	24	0	0	1
5	Bihar	12	17	11	1	1	0
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	7	0	15	2	1	0
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Haryana	10	10	0	4	0	0
14	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Jammu and Kashmir	0	6	1	0	0	0
16	Jharkhand	23	9	18	1	2	0
17	Karnataka	22	6	16	11	20	1
18	Kerala	5	2	12	11	6	0
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	5	0	1	2	0	0
21	Maharashtra	12	1	9	12	12	0
22	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Meghalaya	0	1	1	0	0	0
24	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Nagaland	0	0	1	0	0	0
26	Odisha	9	2	24	7	1	0
27	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Punjab	17	14	19	6	15	21
29	Rajasthan	32	2	3	31	27	0
30	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Tamil Nadu	0	0	2	2	1	0
32	Telangana	9	0	5	7	8	0
33	Tripura	0	0	8	0	0	0
34	Uttar Pradesh	28	16	1	3	1	0
35	Uttarakhand	0	0	1	0	1	0
36	West Bengal	6	9	18	4	1	0
	Total	216	118	194	112	99	23

1.42 During the Budget Speech 2017-18, the Hon'ble Finance Minister also proposed to provide safe drinking water to over 28,000 arsenic and fluoride affected habitations in the next four years. This will be a sub mission of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). In this context, when asked about how much fund has been earmarked for treating the above 28,000 arsenic and fluoride affected habitations, the Ministry informed that the total anticipated estimate cost of National Water Quality Sub-Mission will be around Rs. 25,000 crore, out of which 50 % will be central share and it is time bound programme which will be implemented within four years.

1.43 On the technologies being used for treatment of contaminated water i.e. arsenic, fluoride, salinity, nitrate and iron, the Ministry in their written note submitted are as under:-

"Under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), powers to plan, approve and implement the water supply schemes which inter-alia includes, selection of suitable treatment technologies rest with the States. States use a number of technology options to provide potable drinking water in the quality affected habitations.

Arsenic Contamination: Several arsenic removal technologies are available viz., SORAS method, Corrosion induced adsorption, Coagulation, Oxidation, Passive sedimentation, In-situ oxidation, Adsorption and co-precipitation, Bucket treatment methods, Stevens Institute Technology, Fill and Draw units, Arsenic removal plants attached to tube well, Sorptive filtration media, Activated alumina, Granular ferric hydroxide, Read-F arsenic removal plant, Nano Technology, Iron coated sand, ion exchange, membrane techniques, low pressure nano-filtration and Reverse Osmosis (RO) and other indigenous filters.

Fluoride Contamination: Fluoride removal technologies for providing potable water include tapping alternate safe surface water, Nalgonda technique (co-precipitation), Prashanti technique (Activated Alumina), reverse osmosis, Nano Technology, ion exchange, roof-top rainwater harvesting and in-situ dilution through artificial ground-water recharge. R&D projects on use of herbal extracts, drumsticks seeds, amla seeds, nirmal seeds, charcoal, burnt bricks, burnt paddy husk filters for fluoride removal were also taken up.

Salinity problem: Salinity refers to the amount of dissolved salts present in water. To address salinity problem in drinking water, various technological options like tapping of alternate safe surface water sources, reverse osmosis, electro-dialysis, ion exchange, roof-top rainwater harvesting and in situ dilution through artificial ground-water recharge, Solar stills, single stage flash distillation, multi-stage flash etc. are also available.

Nitrate contamination: For providing potable water in nitrate contaminated areas, options include tapping alternate safe surface water, reverse osmosis, ion exchange, roof-top rainwater harvesting and in-situ dilution through artificial ground-water recharge. The best option to reduce nitrate contamination in drinking water sources is to minimize/ eliminate domestic sewage pollution and/or reduce excessive use of fertilizers and pesticides.

Iron contamination: For safe water in excess Iron contaminated areas, options include tapping of alternate safe surface water, oxidation (aeration), terra-cotta filters, roof top rainwater harvesting and in-situ dilution through artificial ground-water recharge. In addition, specific iron removal plants have also been developed by Defence Research and Development Organization, National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, CMERI, etc.

Conventional water treatment plants with surface water bodies as alternate sources are the most sustainable solution for addressing water quality problems in the longer run. This system is suggested especially for tackling arsenic, fluoride and salinity problems as reject management is a major issue in case of insitu treatment plants.

While considering insitu treatment plants as a short term solution to provide safe water, State Governments are suggested to adopt a dual-water policy to supply safe treated drinking water @ 8-10 lpcd for drinking and cooking purposes while sensitizing the community to use contaminated water for purposes other than cooking and drinking."

1.44 In the above context, the Ministry informed that the NRDWP funds for supplying "safe" drinking water in contaminated areas are being utilized by the States as a policy, mostly for alternate safe Piped Water Supply (PWS) schemes including Multi-village schemes (MVS). The Ministry also informed all the States to commission surface water based piped water supply schemes in all water quality affected habitations as a long term sustainable solution. However, since commissioning of PWS projects may take 3-5 years and the rural people cannot be put to risk of consuming contaminated water during this period, all States have been advised to install Community Water Purification plants, in reported arsenic and fluoride affected habitations by March, 2017. This is being done as a short term immediate measure for providing 8-10 lpcd of safe water for drinking and cooking purposes only.

1.45 During the evidence, the Secretary informed the Committee that so far there are 9191 Community Water Purification Plants in 9620 Quality Affected habitations, benefitting 1.29 crore population.

1.46 The Secretary also stated that the Government has also taken the following initiatives for tackling water quality, which are as under:-

- Information, Education and Communication
- Coloring the identified hand pumps having contaminated water
- Tapping deeper aquifer for Arsenic free and JE/AES free water
- Rooftop rainwater harvesting
- High Level Technical Committee (Dr. Mashelkar)-Technologies- 30 (water) and 11 (sanitation)
- Community water purification plant
- Surface water based pipe water supply scheme.

(v) Solar Powered Dual Pumping Piped Water Supply Scheme

1.47 On the issue of promoting Solar powered dual pumping piped water supply schemes in remote habitation, where the electric supply is not there or with frequent outages, the Secretary of the Ministry submitted to the Committee as under:-

"There was one suggestion on solar. It is an excellent suggestion. खासतौर से लफ्ट विंग एरिया में पांच लाख का मॉडल है। Solar is a very good model. करीब 20 हजार स्कीम ऑलरेडी बन गए हैं Some States are doing it more than others. जैसे छत्तीसगढ़, उड़ीसा जहां नक्सल प्रभावित एरिया हैं जहां वह कर रहे हैं क्योंकि वहां पाइप लाइन बिछाने में दिक्कत है। मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ नॉन-कन्वेन्शनल इनर्जी से इन्सेन्टिव मिलना चाहिए वह कम हो गया है। पहले नेशनल क्लीन इनर्जी फंड से करीब एक लाख अस्सी हजार सोलर स्कीम के लिए सब्सिडी मिलती थी वह करीब पांच लाख रुपये का स्कीम है जिसमें दो लाख रुपये वहां से मिल रहा था इसलिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के लिए इन्सेन्टिव था अब वह बंद हो गया। मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ नॉन-कन्वेन्शनल इनर्जी से केवल 40 हजार रुपये मिल रहा है। इसलिए हम लोग स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को इनकरेज कर रहे हैं। अगर इस साल के बजट में कुछ सेविंग्स मिलेगा We expect it. Then we are going to release that money for solar. हमारी पूरी कोशिश है। Next year, we will try to go with the EFC Memo to get more budget for solar. Solar is a very important thrust. लो कॉस्ट और इफेक्टिव भी है।"

1.48 The Secretary apprised the Committee that the Government has completed 17218 Solar Powered Dual pump pipe water supply schemes up to December, 2016.

(vi) Desalination Plant

1.49 When asked about the Desalination Plants, the Secretary of the Ministry during evidence informed the Committee as under:-

‘सर, डिसैलिनेशन का सिस्टम बहुत ही महंगा है। इसे तमिलनाडु कर रहा है और कुछ कोस्टल राज्य हैं, जो अपनी राशि से इसे कर रहे हैं। एशियन डवलपमेंट बैंक, वर्ल्ड बैंक आदि के सहयोग से वे इसके लिए कोशिश कर रहे हैं क्योंकि अभी तक इसका कॉस्ट इस लेवल तक नहीं आया है कि यह कमर्शियली वायवल हो। इजरायल ने लगभग 50 सेंट्स की लागत से इसे किया है, जो करीब 20 रुपये प्रति क्यूबिक मीटर पर ले आये हैं, लेकिन वे इसे बहुत वर्षों से कर रहे हैं। जब तक इसका कॉस्ट और लोअर नहीं होगा, तब तक इसे बढ़ाना कठिन होगा। यह महंगा है। इसे हम लोग सपोर्ट करते हैं, लेकिन अंततः राज्य सरकारों को एक्सटर्नल एसिस्टेंस लेना होगा।’

1.50 On the issue of Desalination Plants, when the Committee desired that the Central Government and State Government would share the cost in the ratio of 50:50, the Secretary of the Ministry added as under:

"We can share but the only problem is money. We can share it if you give us the money. We need budget."

(vii) Water Quality testing laboratories

1.51 The Ministry provides support in set up of and strengthening of district level sub-divisional laboratories in the States. As on 16.02.2017, 27 State level laboratories, 722 district laboratories, 280 Block level laboratoes, 1118 Sub divisional laboratories and 88 mobile testing laboratories have been set up by the States/UTs using funds from 3 % NRDWP funds (on 100 % central assistance), from their own resources and from other sources. States have carried out testing of 21.25 lakh water samples during 2016-17 in these laboratories as reported on IMIS of the Ministry as on 31.12.2016. All the States have been asked to set up district level water quality testing laboratories by March, 2017 wherever such facility is not available.

1.52 The State/Union Territory-wise Water Quality Testing laboratories at various levels set up in the country as on 15.02.2017 are as under:-

S. No.	Name of the State / UTs	State Labs (without mobile labs)	District Labs (without mobile labs)	Block Labs (without mobile labs)	Sub-Division Labs (without mobile labs)	Mobile Labs (State/ District/ Block/ Sub-division Level)	Total Labs (State/ District/ Block/ Sub-division Level)
1	Andaman and Nicobar	1	0	0	0	2	3
2	Andhra Pradesh	1	32	0	73	0	106
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	16	0	31	1	49
4	Assam	1	29	0	53	20	103
5	Bihar	1	41	0	0	0	42
6	Chhattisgarh	1	27	1	21	5	55
7	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Goa	1	0	1	9	0	11
9	Gujarat	1	32	47	0	6	86
10	Haryana	0	21	0	22	0	43
11	Himachal Pradesh	1	14	0	28	0	43
12	Jammu and Kashmir	0	22	2	77	0	101
13	Jharkhand	1	24	0	4	5	34
14	Karnataka	1	44	39	106	46	236
15	Kerala	1	14	0	33	0	48
16	Madhya Pradesh	1	51	3	106	0	161
17	Maharashtra	1	46	3	140	0	190
18	Manipur	1	9	0	2	0	12
19	Meghalaya	1	7	0	22	0	30
20	Mizoram	1	8	0	18	0	27
21	Nagaland	0	11	0	1	2	14
22	Odisha	1	32	0	44	0	77
23	Puducherry	0	2	0	0	0	2
24	Punjab	3	22	8	0	1	34
25	Rajasthan	1	33	165	0	0	199
26	Sikkim	0	2	0	0	0	2
27	Tamil Nadu	1	34	0	49	0	84
28	Telangana	1	19	0	56	0	76
29	Tripura	1	8	7	6	0	22
30	Uttar Pradesh	1	76	3	2	0	82
31	Uttarakhand	0	28	1	14	0	43
32	West Bengal	1	18	0	201	0	220
Total		27	722	280	1118	88	2235

1.53 Asked about whether all the labs in the country are equipped with qualified chemical experts and equipments, the Ministry informed as under:-

"The Ministry published and released "Uniform Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Protocol" to devise minimum standards for setting up of laboratories at various levels and water quality testing procedures including manpower, equipment's etc, complete. As reported by States into the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 15th February, 2017, there are 722 districts Water Quality Testing Laboratories exists in the country. In these laboratories, 840 Chemists and 225 Bacteriologist are presently working. In addition to this, States can hire the services of trained manpower utilizing 3% of NRDWP Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance funds."

1.54 During the evidence, when the Committee pointed out inadequacy of Mobile Testing laboratories in the country, the Secretary of the Ministry submitted as under:-

"Sir, regarding water testing, you are right, we have got laboratories. As Hon. Chairman also mentioned, our mobile testing needs to be increased. All this ultimately is coming down to budget. What we transfer to the State Government, we always try to supplement. But ultimately the money is fixed. Fortunately, we insist that there should be a minimum spending on water quality. Otherwise, any State Government would not be doing that. To do more mobile testing, we will have to give the States more money. If we get more budget, we can do but we insist on minimum amount reserved for water quality which includes water quality testing. I fully acknowledge that it is inadequate. There is no question on that."

(viii) Water Supply in Sansad Adrash Gram Yojana villages

1.55 On the issue of Piped Water Supply to SAGY villages, the representative of the Ministry during the evidence informed as under:

‘सर, सांसद आदर्श ग्राम योजना में ग्रामीण विकास विभाग से 676 ग्रामों की लिस्ट आयी है। देश में कुल हैविटेशन की संख्या 6424 है। माननीय सदस्यों ने जो गांव सिलेक्ट किये थे, उनमें से 3045 गांवों में ऑलरेडी पाइपवाटर की सप्लाई है और शेष लगभग 3300 गांवों में पाइपवाटर की सप्लाई नहीं है। इन गांवों में प्रायसिटी के आधार पर पानी देने के लिए हम राज्य सरकार को कह रहे हैं।’

(ix) E-portal for Hon'ble Members

1.56 When asked about the e-portal for Hon'ble Members for water and sanitation, the Secretary of the Ministry informed as under:-

"We have developed a portal. We need your help. Every MP constituency-wise for water and sanitation you can see the exact status. It took some time. The other departments do not have it. डिस्ट्रिक्ट का डेटा है। Exact MP constituency-wise mapping for sanitation and water has been developed by us. हमने इसे डवलप किया है। हम चाहते थे कि मेम्बर्स आईडी के साथ इसे डायरेक्टली देख सकें। We are not getting the permission. If you can support us, you can see exactly the real status in your constituency and give feedback to us. We can give a hardcopy. We have got the completely updated data on water and sanitation."

1.57 Asked whether the Ministry is prepared for development of e-portal, the Secretary informed as under:

"Yes, sir.....we are in touch with the Secretariat. If you give us permission, we can give it with access only for MPs. यहाँ तक की एक मेम्बर दूसरे मेम्बर का भी नहीं देख सकता है।"

1.58 The Committee also desired that the same should be linked with Hon'ble Members own nic portal. In this context, the Secretary added as under:-

'सर, हमने उसके साथ लिंक करने की कोशिश की क्योंकि यह बात आयी थी कि क्या इसे पब्लिक डोमेन में रखा जाए या नहीं। We want only MPs to see and give us feedback. It took us three months. We have got it for 94 per cent of all MPs for water and sanitation.'

(B). Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)

1.59 The Government launched Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) on 2nd October , 2014 to accelerate efforts to achieve universal sanitation coverage, improve cleanliness and eliminate open defecation in India by 2nd October 2019. The programme is considered India's biggest drive to improve sanitation, hygiene and cleanliness in the country. The effectiveness of the Programme is predicated upon generating demand for toilets leading to their construction and sustained use by all the household members. It also aims to promote better hygiene behaviour amongst the population and improve cleanliness by initiating Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) projects in the villages of the country. This is to be bolstered with adequate implementation capacities in terms of trained personnel, financial incentives and systems and procedures for planning and monitoring. The emphasis is on stronger focus on behaviour change intervention including interpersonal communication; strengthening implementation and delivery mechanisms down to the GP level; and giving States flexibility to design delivery mechanisms that take into account local cultures, practices, sensibilities and demands.

1.60 The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) has been launched on 2nd October, 2014 with a goal to achieve Swachh Bharat by 2nd October 2019.

(i) Objectives

1.61 The main objectives of the SBM(G) are as under:-

- a) Bring about an improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas, by promoting cleanliness, hygiene and eliminating open defecation.
- b) Accelerate sanitation coverage in rural areas to achieve the vision of Swachh Bharat by 2nd October 2019.
- c) Motivate Communities and Panchayati Raj Institutions to adopt sustainable sanitation practices and facilities through awareness creation and health education.
- d) Encourage cost effective and appropriate technologies for ecologically safe and sustainable sanitation.

- e) Develop where required, Community managed sanitation systems focusing on scientific Solid & Liquid Waste Management systems for overall cleanliness in the rural areas.

(ii) Provisions under SBM(G)

1.62 The main provisions under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) are as under:-

- a) Provision of Individual household latrines: Incentive of Rs. 7200/- and 4800/- for each toilet (Rs. 10800/- and Rs. 1200/- in case of North Eastern States, Jammu and Kashmir and Special category states) is given by Central and State Government respectively to BPL households and Identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households after they construct and use toilets. Other APL households are motivated to construct toilets with their own funds or by taking loans from SHGs, banks, cooperative institutions etc
- b) Construction of Community Sanitary Complexes (Upto 2 lakh per Community Sanitary Complex). Sharing pattern will be 60:30:10 (Centre: State: Community)
- c) 5% of the district project outlay subject to maximum of Rs. 1.5 crore can be used as revolving fund including for funding the setting up of Rural Sanitary Marts/Production Centres.
- d) Fund for Solid and Liquid Waste Management. A cap of Rs. 7/12/15/20 lakh to be applicable for Gram Panchayats having upto 150/300/500 more than 500 households on a Centre and State /GP sharing ratio of 60:40.
- e) Provision for IEC will be at 8% of total Project cost, with 3% to be utilised at the Central level and 5 % at State level
- f) Provision for Administrative Cost will be 2% of the Project cost. Sharing pattern will be 60:40 between Centre and State.

(iii) Sanitation Coverage

1.63 Asked about whether the Ministry has envisaged to cover all rural households with sanitation facility by the end of 2019, the Ministry replied as under:-

"Sanitation is a demand driven programme requiring behavioural change. This requires community process and collective action process, which take time. However, the Ministry will endeavor to achieve the objectives of Swachh Bharat by 2nd October, 2019, provided requisite resources are provided to the Ministry. Sanitation Coverage in rural areas of the Country was 42.01% as on 2.10.2014, which has increased to 60.66 % as on 14.02.2017. 92 Districts, 945 Blocks, 71715 GPs and 159092 Villages have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) as on 14-02-2017."

1.64 The Secretary also added during the evidence:-

‘स्वच्छ भारत मिशन अक्टूबर, 2014 में शुरू हुआ, जिसे माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने लांच किया। अक्टूबर, 2014 में सेनीटेशन कवरेज करीब 42 प्रतिशत था, जो आज की तारीख में 61 परसेंट है। There has been quite a significant improvement of almost 20 per cent in coverage across the country. इसके अलावा स्टेट्स को लेंगे, तो तीन राज्य--सिक्किम, हिमाचल प्रदेश और केरल को खुले में शौच मुक्त घोषित किया गया। अभी ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की बात हो रही है। अगर आप डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स लेंगे तो एक साल पहले छः या सात जिले ओडीएफ घोषित किये गये। आज की तारीख में it is almost 95. So, there has been a significant increase in districts. If you take villages, it has gone up from about 40,000 about a year ago to over 1,60,000. एक लाख 60 हजार गांव ओडीएफ घोषित किये गये हैं। इसमें वेरीफिकेशन स्टेट लैवल पर होता है। नैशनल लैवल पर अलग से होता है। यह करीब वन फोर्थ ओडीएफ है। लेकिन इंडीविजुअल कवरेज 60 परसेंट है। यह अच्छी प्रोग्रेस है। अलग-अलग स्टेट के कवरेज अलग-अलग लैवल्स पर हैं। करीब पांच या छः स्टेट्स ऐसे हैं जहां 85 प्रतिशत के ऊपर कवरेज है। हम समझते हैं कि अगले छः या आठ महीने में वे ओडीएफ हो जायेंगे। Overall, the main focus of this programme is on behaviour change and not on construction of toilets. क्योंकि यूजेज बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट है। थर्ड पार्टी स्टडी शो करती है कि यूजेज भी हाई है। इसमें मोमेंटम काफी बिल्डअप हो चुका है और यह प्रोग्राम is going on reasonably well. Some States have low coverage; in respect of others, जहां पर एक्सट्रा फोकस दिया जा रहा है। अल्टीमेटली माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि वाटर एंड सेनीटेशन स्टेट सब्जेक्ट्स हैं। हम लोग सेंटर गवर्नमेंट से टेक्नीकल असिस्टेंस, पालिसी फ्रेमवर्क, फाइनेंशियल असिस्टेंस बाय वे ऑफ इंसेंटिव देते हैं। We work very closely with State Governments and districts.

1.65 During the evidence, when asked about steps taken to provide toilets for very old age persons who are unable to use Indian style toilets, the Secretary of the Ministry submitted as under:-

"It is a very good question. As was mentioned in the presentation, the focus of this programme is on the behaviour change and not so much on construction and to adopt something called the Community-Led Total Sanitation which includes the elderly, young and all members of the household. There is a particular training method which is used to bring about this behavioural change. In the practical case, as you have said about elderly people, how do we encourage them for usage? So, the type of toilet that is to be built is as per the convenience of the household. Most of them are building Indian style toilets. There is cost factor also. You can build a low cost toilet for anywhere from Rs.10,000 to Rs.20,000. The incentive of Rs.12,000 is given by the Central Government and State Governments together. The Central Government's share is 60 per cent. The Central Government's share is Rs.7200 and the State Governments' share is Rs.4800. In the village, increasingly we are finding that most people have started using toilets. In some cases, as was pointed out, the elderly have a problem. It is not just the inconvenience of Indian-style toilets, but they are used to going out. So, this collective behavioural change led by the Sarpanch, the local self help groups and the community is bringing about the change. In specific cases, like you have mentioned, they have come up with local solutions. They pay for it themselves. They get some assistance from the Panchayat. So, to the extent possible, the elderly are also taking care of it. The elderly and the disabled are an important part of the Swachh Bharat Mission and special measures have been taken to focus for the convenience of the elderly and disabled. "

1.66 On the issue of verification of ODF village, the Secretary of the Ministry informed the Committee as under:-

"Sir, there is a 3-tier process, which can still be improved. एक तो ग्राम पंचायत में सेल्फ डिक्लरेशन होता है, मतलब आम सभा में वह अपना करते हैं। फिर डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर थर्ड पार्टी आउटसाइड ग्राम पंचायत एक टीम वे भेजते हैं, which they verify. Same thing is there for block and district. अगर डिस्ट्रिक्ट ओडीएफ घोषित किया जाता है then, the State Government does send an outside district party. यह स्टेट लेवल पर है।

At the national level, we have got two processes. One is national level monitoring. We are, now, starting to send national level monitor third party to verify every single district. यह हम अपने लेवल पर करते हैं। On top of this annual verification, through the World Bank Project, there will be independent verification agency, who will be doing third party verification. So, with this, we are reasonably confident that, the ODF declared, is properly verified at different levels. But there is still scope to improve this. दूसरा यह भी है कि जो ओडीएफ घोषित किया जाता है, उसको कैसे सस्टेन करें, उसके लिए गाइडलाइंस भी जारी हुई हैं, which are being followed कि मैकेनिज्म हो, इंसेंटिव हो कि एक गांव को ओडीएफ सस्टेन करने के लिए।

1.67 Further, during evidence when asked by the Committee on SBM (G) app for monitoring the progress of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), the Secretary informed the Committee as under:-

‘आपने एमआईएस ऐप के बारे में कहा। हमारे पास ऑलरेडी एक स्वच्छता ऐप है। उसमें हाउसहोल्ड लैवल के बैनिफिशियरीज के नाम पर, अगर सब माननीय सदस्य डाउनलोड कर सकते हैं तो न केवल अपनी कौन्सटीट्यूंसी बल्कि विलेज के हाउसहोल्डर्स के नाम भी हैं। आप विलेज की स्वच्छता भी रेट कर सकते हैं। **Please download it. You can monitor the progress very accurately."**

1.68 Asked about the bottlenecks being faced by the Ministry in the way of attaining the objectives of full household sanitation coverage in the entire rural areas of the country by the year 2019, the Ministry informed that there are certain challenges being faced which are as under:-

- a) Difficult tasks of change of mindset and age-old practice of defecating in the open
- b) Usage of toilets by certain people (some elderly etc.
- c) Building capacities of grass root level implementing machinery
- d) Maintaining focus on Community engagement
- e) Availability of adequate funds
- f) Understanding of appropriate tools of Behaviour change communication (BCC) to trigger and sustain behavioral change
- g) Acceptance of the correct technology
- h) Having a real time monitoring and evaluation and foolproof Management Information System(MIS)
- i) Involvement of other Government Departments in the programme
- j) Need for strengthening of Institutional mechanisms of manpower.

1.69 In order to address the above challenges, a number of measures have been taken/being taken by the Ministry. These include:

- a) Focus on behavior change: Community based collective behavior change has been mentioned as the preferred approach, although the States are free to choose the approach best suited to them. Focus is also on creation of complete open defecation free (ODF) villages, rather than only on construction of individual toilets. This entails triggering the entire village into changing their behavior rather than dealing individually with beneficiaries.

- b) The programme provides flexibility to the States in the implementation. This is essential, given the vast socio-economic-cultural diversity of India, and also from the point of view of promoting innovations.
- c) There is a greater emphasis on capacity building, especially in community approaches and programme management. Lack of adequate capacities is a major challenge in scaling up the programme. Therefore, various initiatives are being taken to reach out to all the stakeholders. From the Government of India side, the States and select organizations (called Key Resource Centres) are being trained. These in turn are, carrying out trainings at the sub-State level. The key official at the district level-Collector-has been roped in the programme to provide leadership at the district level. They are being exposed to best practices, both through workshops and exposure visits.
- d) The programme is being run as a *janandolan* with cooperation of all sections of the society including the NGOs, Corporates, youth etc. The Panchayats are being actively involved.
- e) There is an emphasis on streamlining administrative and financial procedures, both to cut down on time, as well as to increase accountability.
- f) Innovations in technology is being promoted at the National and State levels. There is a National Committee under Prof. R.A. Mashelkar that examines all new technologies from the point of view of safety and feasibility.
- g) Sanitation is being prioritized amongst the overall development agenda. The Government has taken a decision to prioritise all Centrally Sponsored Schemes in ODF villages. Various other development schemes are being converged with the sanitation outcomes.
- h) Community managed sanitation system with focus on solid and liquid management as part of the overall mission is being pushed as an equally key component of the mission.
- i) Promotion of direct incentive transfer to beneficiary is also being promoted by Gol as a best practice

- j) Fund allocation to states is being linked to ODF achievement and performance to encourage better performing states as well as to prevent parking of funds at state level.
- k) ODF villages are being prioritised for other schemes and sanitation is centrestaged in overall development agenda
- l) Swachh Iconic Places : 100 Iconic Places for cleaning up have been identified across the Country. Of these, 10 have been taken up in the 1st Phase.
- m) Swachhata Action Plans : Inter Ministerial convergence has been carried out and each Ministry has prepared their own Swachhata Action Plan.
- n) Zila Swachhata Preraks : One Zilla Swachhata Prerak is being sponsored by the Tata Trusts for each district to support the district administration in programme implementation.

(iv) Financial performance under SBM(G)

1.70 The financial performance of SBM(G) at the national level showing Budget Estimates (BE), Revised Estimates (RE) and Actual Releases during the Twelfth FYP so far and BE for the year 2017-18 is as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Financial Performance		
	BE	RE	Actual
2012-13	3500	2500	2473.29
2013-14	4260	2300	2250.32
2014-15	4260	2850	2849.95
2015-16	2625	6525	6524.52
2016-17	9000	10500	7749.44*
2017-18	13948.27		

* as on 10.01.2017

1.71 It may be seen that the financial performance of the Ministry was satisfactory from 2012-13 to 2015-16. However, during the financial year 2016-17 (upto 10.01.2017), the Ministry has been able to utilize only Rs. 7749.44 crore out of Rs. 10500 crore allocated to them. In this context, when asked about the reasons for under utilization of funds, the Ministry informed that under SBM(G), against Revised Estimate of Rs. 10,000 crore, Rs. 8335.49 crore have been spent upto 14.02.2017 and the entire amount will be utilized by 31.03.2017.

1.72 As against the RE of Rs. 10,500 crore during the year 2016-17, Rs. 13,948.27 crore has been proposed as BE for 2017-18 indicating an increase of Rs. 3,448.27 crore. When asked about the utilization of enhanced outlay during the current fiscal year, the Ministry in a written note submitted to the Committee stated as under:-

"Against target of 150 lakh Individual household latrines (IHHLs) targets for 2016-17, 161 lakh IHHLs have already constructed upto 14.2.2017. During 2017-18, construction of 170 lakh IHHLs is achievable if adequate funds are available. Triggering of Communities for behaviour change and usage of toilets is to be given top priority so as to ensure increased demand which will lead to use of the assets created."

1.73 The Ministry furnished component-wise details of Rs. 13948.27 crore to be spent during the current fiscal year 2017-18:-

Component	Budget 2017-18 (Rs. in crore)
Funds to States/UTs	11872.27
Monitoring & Evaluation	2.00
Human Resource Development	10.00
Research	10.00
Management Information System	10.00
IEC(Centre)	418.00
External Aided Project	1626.00
	13948.27

1.74 When asked about the areas which will be given priority with this enhanced budget, the Ministry informed that during the year 2017-18, 170 lakh Individual household latrine and 1500 Community Sanitary Complexes and Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities as required by the States may be taken up under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin).

1.75 To a pointed query as to how to meet the 100 % sanitation coverage by 2019 with available resources given the fact that 40 % of rural India still needs to be covered, the Ministry informed as under:-

"The BE/RE estimate submitted by the Ministry had made requisition of Rs. 25000 crore for F.Y 2017-18. The present allocation is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the Ministry with regard to the Mission implementation."

1.76 During the evidence, the Secretary admitted that still there is shortfall of Rs. 3500 crore in 2016-17 and Rs. 11000 crore in 2017-18 and also informed the Committee that the Ministry is following it up with Ministry of Finance.

1.77 The State/UT-wise, fund released and expenditure reported by the States during the fiscal year 2016-17 as on 14.02.2017 are as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

S.N.	State/UT Name	Release during 2016-17	Exp. during 2016-17
1	A & N Islands	1.50	0.14
2	Andhra Pradesh	285.53	300.31
3	Arunachal Pradesh	47.96	16.47
4	Assam	240.00	280.58
5	Bihar	131.86	59.88
6	Chhattisgarh	438.35	215.59
7	D & N Haveli	0.00	0.00
8	Goa	0.00	0.00
9	Gujarat	651.23	445.50
10	Haryana	68.79	25.94
11	Himachal Pradesh	117.30	66.84
12	Jammu & Kashmir	59.51	24.48
13	Jharkhand	391.13	264.98
14	Karnataka	190.07	240.33
15	Kerala	98.25	136.42
16	Madhya Pradesh	984.85	707.98
17	Maharashtra	528.94	398.53
18	Manipur	27.28	3.45
19	Meghalaya	75.70	27.39
20	Mizoram	10.98	2.16
21	Nagaland	32.06	2.02
22	Odisha	732.17	609.56
23	Puducherry	0.00	0.13
24	Punjab	197.02	47.22
25	Rajasthan	627.30	801.04
26	Sikkim	7.04	2.38
27	Tamil Nadu	537.02	173.85
28	Telangana	96.10	88.52
29	Tripura	24.98	8.93
30	Uttar Pradesh	712.35	687.68
31	Uttarakhand	170.58	114.70
32	West Bengal	640.50	574.44
	Central level	209.13	209.13
Total :-		8335.49	6536.56

1.78 To a specific query about the steps taken by the Ministry to accelerate the pace of utilization of funds, the Ministry informed as under:-

"The Ministry is facilitating the States to accelerate the fund utilization through advising the State regarding Correct approaches including community participation; to focus on behavior change and on achievement of ODF villages as a whole; to rope in all stakeholders including NGOs; to strengthen their M & E System; and to conduct appropriate trainings and capacity building for their manpower."

(v) Physical performance under SBM(G)

1.79 The details of physical performance during the Twelfth Five Year Plan in respect of Individual household latrines (IHHLs) and Community Sanitary Complexes are as follows:-

Year	Individual Household Latrines constructed	Community Sanitary Complexes constructed
2012-2013	4559162	1995
2013-2014	4976294	1530
2014-2015	5854987	1109
2015-2016	12656894	1899
2016-2017*	13546086	1395
Total	41593423	7928

* Upto 10th January, 2017

1.80 The State-wise details of physical performance in respect of number of IHHLs and Community Sanitary Complexes during the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 are as under:-

S.N.	State/UT	2015-16		2016-17(Upto 14.2.2017)	
		IHHLs	Sanitary Complex	IHHLs	Sanitary Complex
1	A & N Islands	0	0	941	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	354975	5	584240	16
3	Arunachal Pradesh	19133	221	19981	105
4	Assam	465537	52	668282	49
5	Bihar	426131	10	431233	5
6	Chhattisgarh	357061	0	1049370	2
7	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0
8	Goa	5365	0	0	0
9	Gujarat	922495	0	1266612	0
10	Haryana	131163	13	48254	13
11	Himachal Pradesh	66615	247	80795	264
12	Jammu & Kashmir	64222	162	49747	107
13	Jharkhand	311302	23	599335	13
14	Karnataka	533003	38	551221	52
15	Kerala	11752	34	194969	11
16	Madhya Pradesh	1007947	0	1287620	332
17	Maharashtra	889434	36	1254854	5
18	Manipur	47526	6	35300	2
19	Meghalaya	44129	100	35392	18
20	Mizoram	5500	12	2342	13
21	Nagaland	22617	164	1906	7
22	Odisha	1330568	7	992755	7
23	Puducherry	0	0	1695	0
24	Punjab	71310	8	87662	0
25	Rajasthan	2146032	63	2268931	33
26	Sikkim	3707	42	0	55
27	Tamil Nadu	948281	76	547612	28
28	Telangana	240190	25	368671	0
29	Tripura	61152	30	34239	25
30	Uttar Pradesh	694488	3	1338646	1
31	Uttarakhand	63982	27	319228	14
32	West Bengal	1417107	495	2013200	474
	Total	12662724	1899	16135033	1651

1.81 Asked about the factors that may affect the achievement of targets in different States/UTs, the Ministry informed that the difficulties that are coming in implementation inter alia include fund availability, inadequate prioritization of the programme by the State Government, inadequate implementation structures, inadequate capacity at grass root level and lack of behavioural change and poor demand generation.

1.82 The State-wise details of total villages and ODF declared villages as per Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation as on 14.02.2016 are as under:-

S.N.	State/UT	Total villages	ODF declared villages	%ODF declared villages
1	A & N Islands	323	0	0.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	18942	2965	15.65
3	Arunachal Pradesh	5571	1129	20.27
4	Assam	27450	517	1.88
5	Bihar	38763	1003	2.59
6	Chhattisgarh	19683	10838	55.06
7	D & N Haveli	3	0	0.00
8	Goa	375	0	0.00
9	Gujarat	17922	10200	56.91
10	Haryana	6754	6017	89.09
11	Himachal Pradesh	16637	16637	100.00
12	Jammu & Kashmir	7514	116	1.54
13	Jharkhand	29805	1848	6.20
14	Karnataka	27403	6831	24.93
15	Kerala	2035	2035	100.00
16	Madhya Pradesh	51543	13528	26.25
17	Maharashtra	40551	17339	42.76
18	Manipur	2850	167	5.86
19	Meghalaya	6843	3518	51.41
20	Mizoram	704	200	28.41
21	Nagaland	1451	306	21.09
22	Odisha	47308	2454	5.19
23	Puducherry	265	0	0.00
24	Punjab	12526	3056	24.40
25	Rajasthan	41694	17486	41.94
26	Sikkim	446	446	100.00
27	Tamil Nadu	12542	2976	23.73
28	Telangana	10969	1726	15.74
29	Tripura	1033	5	0.48
30	Uttar Pradesh	97598	4530	4.64
31	Uttarakhand	15480	12367	79.89
32	West Bengal	42561	18852	44.29
		605544	159092	26.27

(vi) Information, Education and Communication

1.83 Massive media campaigns have been organized at National level using Audio Visual (TV) and Audio (Radio). Celebrities and icons from various walks of life have been roped into the campaign. Social media is being used extensively. There is a national Swachh Bharat Group on Hike App, with representatives from all the States and selected districts. There is also a Phase 1 collectors WhatsApp group which is actively used to share happenings on the field across the country on a daily basis. The Ministry also actively uses social media platforms, such as Twitter (@swachbharat), Facebook (facebook.com/sbmgramin) and YouTube (tinyurl.com/sbmgramin). The website of the Ministry (www.mdws.gov.in) has also been upgraded as a medium for real-time cross sharing of best practices. Through a national IEC Consultation and other workshops, efforts have been made to maximize the benefits from IEC interventions and the funds meant for this purpose. Corporates, civil society organisations and other Ministries and departments have joined in SBM awareness efforts in good measure.

1.84 Asked about the budget which has been earmarked for awareness campaign for the financial year 2017-18, the Ministry informed that at the Central level , Rs. 418 crore earmarked for IEC for the year 2017-18 and at State /District level, 5 % of funds are earmarked for IEC.

1.85 On the issue of monitoring mechanism available with the Ministry to ensure that the funds for awareness campaign are utilized properly, the Ministry informed as under:-

"The Ministry regularly interacts with the States, including the officials concerned with awareness to guide them on awareness. Feedback is also obtained as part of Management Information System (MIS)."

1.86 To a pointed query whether the Ministry has received any complaint regarding misuse of funds earmarked for IEC activities, the Ministry submitted as under:-

"The implementing unit for Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is the State Government. The role of Central Government is limited to providing technical and financial guidance. Complaints received, if any, are immediately forwarded to the concerned State Government for redressal."

1.87 On being asked about the mechanism in the Ministry to have close co-ordination with State Governments as the schemes are implemented through the State Governments, the Ministry in a written note submitted as under:-

"Regular Review meetings, Video Conferencing and State field visits are organized for close Co-ordination with States. There is a Plan Appraisal Committee (PAC) with the Joint secretary Sanitation, MDWS, GoI and the State Principal Secretary amongst the members which discusses the States AIP and reviews its implementation on a regular basis. The Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the programme also capture real time information of the programme that aids coordination."

1.88 To a specific query about system for on-the-spot visits/assessments to ascertain actual implementation of programmes to ensure that fund release is linked to actual progress of project, the Ministry informed that the Secretary(DWS) , Joint Secretary (Sanitation), Directors and other Officials regularly visit to States for on spot verification. In addition, a panel of National Monitors has also been made which includes experts working the water & Sanitation sector in Government of India, State Governments, External Support Agencies, Non Governmental Organisations, Training Institutions etc. They go to the states to review the quality of Implementation. Ministry with the help of Quality Council of India (QCI) has conducted 'Swachh Survekshan-Gramin' 2016.

(vii) Unspent Balances

1.89 Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), the unspent balances during the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 are to the tune of Rs. 2108.84 crore, (-) 886.27 crore and Rs. 645.94 crore respectively and under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) ,the unspent balances are to the tune of Rs. 2528.89 crore, Rs. 1585.12 crore and Rs. 3323.27 crore for the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively.

1.90 The programme and State/UT wise figures of unspent balances as on 15.02.2017 are as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Unspent Balances under SBM(G)			Unspent Balances under NRDWP		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	A & N Islands	0.00	3.40	3.76	0.67	0.83	1.05
2.	Andhra Pradesh	143.65	85.97	-78.87	33.44	12.88	32.83
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.15	14.66	22.18	16.09	15.26	42.75
4.	Assam	170.96	161.11	120.56	92.64	160.83	248.05
5.	Bihar	143.31	42.00	114.47	276.54	183.89	205.46
6.	Chhattisgarh	58.26	-59.63	163.17	12.05	8.24	28.81
7.	D & N Haveli	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	-	-
8.	Goa	0.44	-3.34	-3.34	3.73	5.39	3.23
9.	Gujarat	50.34	-46.88	158.89	48.38	12.5	63.48
10.	Haryana	47.06	7.74	50.85	63.13	35.19	86.66
11.	Himachal Pradesh	119.33	52.83	103.57	45.97	40.48	45.75
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	116.87	53.99	89.03	75.49	45.44	64.52
13.	Jharkhand	42.58	-122.77	-60.82	89.27	99.65	90.34
14.	Karnataka	-57.16	-50.41	-100.67	179.31	90.71	204.1
15.	Kerala	37.12	28.91	-9.19	33.11	16.71	29.33
16.	Madhya Pradesh	271.07	-156.34	-179.59	174.38	8.93	88.48
17.	Maharashtra	31.25	-43.33	87.62	433.66	180.69	198.79
18.	Manipur	4.63	-4.66	19.16	23.38	7.87	9.64
19.	Meghalaya	37.75	17.28	65.60	11.6	12.14	19.1
20.	Mizoram	6.99	3.64	12.47	30.99	25.15	33.55
21.	Nagaland	19.99	3.02	33.16	27.37	4.25	11.58
22.	Odisha	119.11	-506.31	-383.46	87.41	39.96	70.37
23.	Puducherry	2.23	6.63	6.50	1.02	0.98	1.27
24.	Punjab	4.09	-16.55	133.25	22.1	28.31	27.09
25.	Rajasthan	41.83	-305.98	-479.12	117.07	163.61	897.36
26.	Sikkim	4.93	5.15	9.65	0.98	0.54	5.08
27.	Tamil Nadu	239.76	-241.10	122.07	5.48	27.49	27.07
28.	Telangana	87.19	58.14	19.90	22.99	14.52	21.62
29.	Tripura	49.76	36.07	52.36	8.18	0.8	2.18
30.	Uttar Pradesh	275.28	269.22	594.03	412.65	272.38	422.11
31.	Uttarakhand	5.53	-16.58	39.85	82.87	44.01	56.53
32.	West Bengal	29.56	-162.20	-81.10	96.94	25.49	285.09
	TOTAL	2108.84	-886.27	645.94	2528.89	1585.12	3323.27

1.91 Asked about the reasons for unspent balances in SBM(G) and NRDWP, the Ministry informed as under:-

"Under SBM(G): (i) Slow progress due to guidelines of NBA seeking convergence with MGNREGS; (ii) Lack of demand generation; (iii) Inadequate capacity at grass root level; (iv) Lack of institutional structure; and (v) existence of revolving fund.

Under NRDWP: As far as NRDWP release at the central level is concerned, there are no unspent balances of the allocated amount every year. The Ministry is able to release the entire allocation to the States. The unspent funds lying with the State /UT at the end of a financial year is spent in the next year. The effort of the Ministry has been to release due allocation of funds to the States well in time after obtaining the utilization certificates and other requisite documents.

Under NRDWP, the execution of rural water supply scheme is done by the respective State Government. States are free to plan, design and execute Rural Drinking Water Supply Scheme (RWSS) after getting the same approved by the State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee (SLSSC). States are advised from time to time to monitor the expenditure and reduce the unspent balance"

1.92 To a pointed query about the steps being taken by the Ministry to utilize the unspent balances, the Ministry in their written note submitted to the Committee stated as under:

"SBM-G: Higher unspent balance in States automatically reduces their eligibility for further fund release in the subsequent year. Due to this specific modality and inbuilt provision in the SBM(G) guidelines, States observe better financial discipline. 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 SBM(G) and utilization of funds.

NRDWP: This Ministry exhorts State Governments for timely submission of their proposals for availing funds under NRDWP so that effective utilization of funds can be done on the progress of schemes. This Ministry also carries out Annual Action Plan (AAP) meetings every year between February and April which are held with the Departments of the State Governments dealing with rural drinking water supply, wherein the progress achieved under different components of NRDWP is reviewed and States are directed to expedite the utilization of funds. The physical & financial progress of NRDWP is also monitored in National / Regional / State level review meetings, conferences and video conferences. Officers of the Ministry are also deputed to States to make field visits and review the progress of implementation."

PART II

OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee note that the detailed Demands for Grants (2017-18) of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation under Demand No.24 were laid in Lok Sabha on 8 February, 2017. The Demands show a total budgetary provision of Rs. 20010.79 crore in which scheme-wise component is Rs.19998.27 crore and non scheme component is Rs. 12.52 crore for Secretariat-Economic Service component. The Committee have examined the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation for the year 2017-18 in detail. Observations/Recommendations of the Committee are detailed in succeeding paragraphs.

Analysis of Demands

2.1 The Committee observe 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 Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) through which support is extended to the State Governments in their endeavour to provide safe and adequate drinking water in the rural areas of the country and in achieving 100 % rural sanitation coverage. Hence, the budgetary planning of the Ministry spins around these two schemes. The scrutiny of Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation reveals that during the year 2016-17, the allocation at RE stage of the Ministry has been revised upwards which the Ministry has failed to utilize fully. The Committee find that during the current fiscal 2017-18, the allocation of Rs. 19998.27 crore to the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation is approximately 21.20 % higher than the RE of the previous year i.e. 2016-17. The

Committee also note that against the demand of Rs. 25,000 crore for financial year 2017-18 for SBM(G) an allocation of Rs. 13948.27 crore has been made and for NRDWP Rs. 6050 crore has been allocated. As also admitted by the Ministry, this allocation is not sufficient to meet the desired goals of the Ministry. The Committee are concerned to note that reduction/insufficient fund allocation by the NITI Aayog/Ministry of Finance would result in reduction in the target of rural population to be covered with piped water supply and similarly due to insufficient allocation under SBM(G), the Ministry will not be able to achieve goal of Open Defecation Free India by 2019. The Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation being crucial areas, the Committee feel that funds in these areas should not be reduced. Keeping in view the targets fixed by the Ministry for its two important schemes, the Committee recommend that the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation should optimally utilize the allocated funds and also approach the NITI Aayog/Ministry of Finance with proper justifications to ensure sufficient additional funds so that their future development plans are not hampered and targets fixed are achieved fully as per the timelines.

(Recommendation Sl.No. 1, Para No. 2.1)

National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)

2.2 The Committee note that in order to supply clean, safe and adequate drinking water to the rural population, the Government of India supplements the programmes of the State Governments through National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). The NRDWP was modified in the year 2012 for focussing on the redressal of water quality related problems. The Committee also note that in the drinking water sector more than Rs. 173950 crore has been invested by the Centre and States since First Five Year plan. The Committee are constrained to

note the slippages of fully covered habitations to partially covered due to reasons like over-exploitation of ground water without adequate recharge, increase in population, contamination of drinking water sources, etc. The examination of the Committee has revealed that about 85 % of rural drinking water schemes are ground water based and any depletion in them affects the quantity of water available for the scheme. Also, the quality of water are geo-genic in nature and the only solution is surface water which again is dependent on climatic factors. The Committee are of the view that the progress so far, made by the Ministry in providing safe and adequate drinking water is not satisfactory. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Ministry to suitably address the problems related to slippages of fully covered habitations and accelerate the pace of coverage of safe and adequate potable drinking water to all the rural habitations and also sanitizing the people about conservation and judicious use of drinking water.

(Recommendation Sl.No. 2, Para No. 2.2)

Coverage of habitations

2.3. The Committee note from the data provided by the Ministry that as on 13.02.2017, 77.30 % of the total habitations are fully covered are getting 40 litre per capita per day and 3.97 % habitations are quality affected. To reduce the slippages which may happen due to drought or less than normal rainfall as most of the rural water schemes are ground water based, the focus of the Ministry is to shift gradually to safe surface water sources. Also, to address the quality related problems, the Ministry has initiated a dedicated sub-mission to supply piped drinking water. The Ministry also informed that there were 15 States where such schemes are in progress under the sub-mission. The Committee further, observe that if the norm of 55 lpcd is taken into account there are 28.75 % of rural

population which have been fully covered whereas 62.89 % of habitations are partially covered.

The Committee, also note that as per the progress made under the strategic plan of NRDWP as against the target of 50 % of rural households to be provided with piped water supply by 2017 and at least 35 % with household connections, the achievements has been 54.67 % and 15.31 % only respectively as on 13.02.2017. The Committee are dismayed to note that the targets have not been achieved in providing rural household connections with piped water supply. Also, the national average of coverage of population by piped water supply is only 52 % whereas the national average of households having piped water supply is only 15 %. In light of the foregoing, the Committee feel that there is an urgent need to strengthen the machinery available with the Ministry for time bound completion of target in time so that people do not suffer without this basic need.

(Recommendation Sl.No. 3, Para No. 2.3)

Performance under NRDWP

2.4 The Committee find that the financial achievement from 2012-13 to 2015-16 are almost 100 % but as against the actual allocation during the year 2016-17 of Rs. 6000 crore the expenditure till 13.02.2017 is Rs. 4385.80 crore. The Committee were further informed that due to non-submission of utilization certificate (UCs), Audited Statement of Accounts (ASAs) etc. in time, funds have not been disbursed to the States. The Committee has taken a strong view of non-furnishing of the UCs and ASAs by the States because of which large population of rural India is suffering without safe drinking water. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Ministry to take up this issue on priority basis with the State

Governments as rural water supply is a State subject, so that the funds could be released on time and physical targets are achieved.

The Committee are of the unanimous view that the allocation for the year 2017-18 is insufficient with regard to the task in hand of the Ministry. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Ministry to approach NITI Aayog/Ministry of Finance for higher allocation of funds. The Committee would also like the Ministry to chalk out the strategy for effective and optimum utilization of funds.

(Recommendation Sl.No. 4, Para No. 2.4)

Water Quality in Rural Areas

2.5 The Committee are concerned to note that 216 rural districts of the country are affected with fluoride, 194 with Iron, 118 with arsenic, 112 with salinity, 99 with nitrate and 23 are affected with heavy metals. During evidence, the Secretary apprised the Committee that there are 65,525 drinking water quality affected habitations in the country and nearly 4.08 crore rural population are at risk due to this contamination. The Ministry also informed the Committee that to tackle the problem of contamination of drinking water sources, various initiatives have been taken by the Government i.e. contaminated hand pumps are being coloured to make a distinction and films are also screened to create awareness among rural people. The Committee was also informed that since commissioning of Piped Water Supply projects may take 3 to 5 years and the rural people cannot be put to risk of consuming contaminated water during the period for this, all the States have been advised to install Community Water Purification plants in reported arsenic and fluoride affected habitations by March, 2017. The Secretary also informed the Committee that so far 9191 Community Water Purification Plants

have been installed in 9620 Quality affected habitations benefitting 1.29 crore population.

The Committee are of the view that since the goal of the Ministry is to provide every person with adequate safe water for drinking, cooking and other domestic basic needs on a sustainable basis, the Ministry should ensure timely commissioning of Community Water Purification plants in all water quality affected habitations in the country.

(Recommendation Sl.No.5 , Para No. 2.5)

Solar Energy based Dual Pump Piped Water Supply Scheme

2.6 The Committee find that the Government is focussing on the provision of piped water supply in rural areas of the country during the Twelfth Five Year Plan. The Committee also observe that the drinking water supply infrastructure in tribal, naxalite affected, far-flung and inaccessible habitations are non-functional due to non-availability of electricity. To address the issue of electricity needed to run the pumping machine for providing piped water supply, where the electric supply is not there or with frequent outages, the Secretary of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation informed that solar is a very good model and 17,218 solar pumping systems in the country has already been installed in different States till December, 2016. The Ministry also informed that subsidy from Ministry of New & Renewable Energy under National Clean Energy Fund has been reduced from Rs. Rs. 1,80,000/- to Rs. 40,000/- only for the installation of solar model.

Noting the fact that solar powered dual pumping piped water supply scheme is useful in tackling drinking water problems of remote non-electrified and small hamlets/habitations, the Committee, strongly recommend that the Government should explore the feasibility of providing funds for solar powered dual pumping scheme so that potable drinking water can be provided to the far flung and inaccessible habitations in rural areas of the country. The Committee would also like the Ministry to take up the issue of enhancement of subsidy with the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.

(Recommendation SI.No.6 , Para No. 2.6)

Desalination Plants

2.7 The Committee observe that availability of drinking water in the coastal areas is a difficult task. During the study visit of the Committee in the year 2015, the Committee visited Minjur Seawater desalination plant and Nemmeli Desalination plant and are of the view that Desalination plants are the only option in the coastal regions for providing safe and adequate drinking water to the rural populace. The Secretary of the Ministry during evidence informed the Committee that setting up of Desalination plant is very costly. The Committee asked if the 50:50 cost sharing ratio between Centre and State to meet the requirement of funds was feasible for setting up of desalination plants, the Secretary of the Ministry admitted that the Central Government will share the money, if fund for desalination plant is provided by the States. The Committee, therefore, urge the Ministry to convince the Coastal States to come forward for installation of desalination plants for which the centre will provide the matching share.

(Recommendation Sl.No.7 , Para No. 2.7)

Water Supply in Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana villages

2.8 The Government of India has launched an ambitious village development project in which each member of Parliament will take the responsibility of developing physical and institutional infrastructure of three villages by 2019. On the issue of Piped Water Supply to villages adopted by the Member of Parliaments, the Secretary informed the Committee during the evidence that under SAGY, Department of Rural Development (Ministry of Rural Development) had been forwarded a list of 676 SAGY villages in which there are 6424 habitations, out of which 3045 habitations already have piped water. Further, the Secretary informed that the Ministry has asked the State Government to take

those habitations on priority basis. The Committee recommend the Ministry to tie up with the State Governments for providing piped water supply to all SAGY villages/habitations at the earliest.

(Recommendation SI.No.8 , Para No. 2.8)

E-portal for Hon'ble Members

2.9 The Committee observe that the Ministry has developed a portal in which every Member of Parliament can see the exact status of water and sanitation in his/her Constituency. The Committee were informed that they intend to link this portal with the ID of the Member of Parliament, so that real time status and feed back of the Member of Parliament can be taken into account immediately. The Committee appreciate the efforts of the Ministry in developing of the above mentioned portal. The Committee also feel that a separate portal should also be developed for general masses of the country so that their grievance and suggestion can be taken into account.

(Recommendation SI.No.9 , Para No. 2.9)

Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)

2.10 The Government of India launched Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) on 2nd October, 2014 to accelerate efforts to achieve universal sanitation coverage with the objective to make Open Defecation Free (ODF) India by 2nd October, 2019. The Committee are apprised that main activities under the SBM(G) are incentives for Individual Household Latrine (IHHL), construction of Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs), Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM), Information Education and Communication (IEC), Capacity building and Monitoring and

evaluation etc. The Committee note that total assistance for IHHL is Rs. 12000/- and upto Rs. 2 lakh for construction of Community Sanitary Complexes.

On the issue of sanitation coverage, the Ministry have informed that as per Census 2011, only 32.7 % rural households had access to sanitation facilities in the country. The Ministry have also informed that at the time of launch of SBM(G) on 2 October, 2014, the coverage was 42.01 % which has increased only to 61% till 14.02.2017 leaving a balance around 40 % rural households without access to toilets. During the evidence, the Secretary of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation also apprised the Committee that as on 22.02.2017, three States i.e. Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh and Kerala, 95 districts, 945 Blocks, 71,715 Gram Panchayats and 1,60,000 villages have been declared Open Defecation Free.

While expressing concern to note that around 40 % of rural households still do not have access to safe sanitation facilities and only three States declared Open Defecation Free States, the Committee strongly recommend the Ministry to tackle this problem on war footing in a time bound manner so that the objective of SBM(G) i.e. attaining 100 % Open Defecation Free India by 2nd October, 2019 is achieved.

(Recommendation Sl.No.10 , Para No. 2.10)

Enhancement of Allocation

2.11 The Committee note that since SBM(G) is a demand driven scheme, no annual targets are fixed. The Ministry informed that during 2016-17 (upto 14.02.2017), 161 lakh IHHLs and 1651 Community Sanitary complexes have been constructed. Also during 2017-18, construction of 170 lakh IHHLs, 1500 Community Sanitary Complexes and Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities are achievable, if adequate funds are available. During the evidence, the

Secretary also candidly admitted before the Committee that as against the proposed allocation of Rs. 25,000 crore, only Rs. 13948.27 crore was allocated and the present allocation is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the Ministry with regard to the mission implementation. The Ministry also informed that Rs. 30,000 crore will be required for 2018-19 to achieve the Swachh Bharat by 2nd October, 2019.

The Committee are of the opinion that the efforts of the Ministry to attain the objectives of SBM(G) would bear fruits only when the end-users get sanitation facilities. The Committee find the budgetary allocation of Rs. 13948.27 crore is quite inadequate to meet the requirements and feel that this would definitely have an adverse impact on targets of SBM(G) and as a result millions of people living in the rural areas of the country will be affected for sanitation facilities. The Committee are of the considered view that the meagre allocation does not commensurate with herculean task of sanitation facilities by 2nd October, 2019. The Committee are apprehensive that attainment of the objectives of ODF India would remain a distant dream until and unless sufficient funds are allocated to the Ministry. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend the Ministry to approach the NITI Aayog/Ministry of Finance with apt justifications to ensure allocation of additional funds for the financial year so that future development plans are not hampered and the targets fixed are achieved in time.

(Recommendation Sl.No. 11, Para No. 2.11)

Awareness for Sanitation

2.12 The Committee find that major bottleneck faced in the attainment of objectives of full household sanitation coverage in the entire rural areas of the country by 2019 under SBM(G) is that large sections of rural population are not

convinced of the need to stop open defecation because of lack of proper awareness about the problems associated with it and, therefore, 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 behavioural change in the rural people because without creating awareness, the objective of SBM(G) is least expected. The Committee are happy to note that during the year 2017-18, top priority of the Government is triggering of communities for behavioural change and usage of toilets. The Committee feel that approach of the Ministry is moving in right direction and the momentum gained can be accelerated by the Ministry through extensive campaigning about awareness programme by also involving all stakeholders like Government, public sector, private sector, NGOs, Universities, students etc. for achieving the goal of universal sanitation by the year 2019.

(Recommendation SI.No.12 , Para No. 2.12)

Unspent Balances

2.13 The Committee are disappointed to note huge unspent balances in both the flagship programmes of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation viz. National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin). During 2016-17, Rs. 3323.27 crore were lying unspent under NRDWP whereas under SBM(G), the unspent balances stood at Rs. 645.94. The Committee are concerned to note that out of total unspent balance of Rs. 3323.27 crore under NRDWP, Rs. 2460.96 crore is attributed to seven States viz. Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Karnataka and Maharashtra. Similarly, under SBM(G), the total unspent balance as furnished by the Ministry is Rs. 645.94 crore. While analysing the data, the Committee found that the total unspent balance under SBM(G) is Rs. 2022.11 crore except for 8 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttarakhand where the unspent balance shown in negative. The Committee desire to know the justification for showing the total unspent balance of Rs. 645.94 crore in the States/UTs under SBM(G) and the difference in the figures may be reconciled. The Committee may be apprised of the action taken in this regard.

Expressing concern over huge unspent balances, the Committee strongly urge the Ministry to vigorously pursue the matter with State Governments for effective utilization so that funds allocated for the schemes are fully and optimally utilized.

(Recommendation Sl.No. 13, Para No. 2.13)

NEW DELHI;
March, 2017
 Phalgun, 1938 (Saka)

DR. P. VENUGOPAL
Chairperson,
 Standing Committee on Rural Development

STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT (2016-2017)**MINUTES OF THE SEVENTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE HELD ON
WEDNESDAY, THE 22 FEBRUARY, 2017**

The Committee sat from 1100 hrs. to 1330 hrs. in Committee Room G-074, Parliament Library Building (PLB), New Delhi.

PRESENT

Dr. P. Venugopal -- *Chairperson*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Kirti Azad
3. Shri Sanjay Dhotre
4. Shri Ajay Misra (Teni)
5. Shri Manshankar Ninama
6. Shri Prahlad Singh Patel
7. Shri Gokaraju Ganga Raju
8. Dr. Yashwant Singh
9. Shri Ladu Kishore Swain
10. Shri Chintaman Wanaga

Rajya Sabha

13. Shri Shamsher Singh Dullo
14. Shri Mahendra Singh Mahra
15. Shri Narayan Lal Panchariya

Secretariat

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. Shri Abhijit Kumar | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. Shri A.K. Shah | - | Director |
| 3. Smt. B. Visala | - | Additional Director |
| 4. Smt. Emma C. Barwa | - | Deputy Secretary |

Representatives of the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Shri Parameswaran Iyer | - | Secretary |
| 2. Shri Anshu Prakash | - | AS & FA |
| 3. Shri Arun Baroka | - | Joint Secretary |
| 4. Shri Satyabrata Sahu | - | Joint Secretary |
| 5. Shri Hiranya Borah | - | Deputy Director General |
| 6. Shri Samir Kumar | - | Economic Advisor |
| 7. Dr. Dinesh Chand | - | Additional Advisor |
| 8. Shri Nipun Vinayak | - | Director |
| 9. Smt. Pratima Gupta | - | Director |
| 10. Shri Yugal Kishore Joshi | - | Director |
| 11. Shri Rajesh Kumar | - | Director |

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee convened for taking the evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation in connection with the examination of Demands for Grants (2017-18) of the Ministry.

[Witnesses were then called in]

3. After welcoming the witnesses, the Chairperson read out Direction 55(1) of the 'Directions by the Speaker' regarding confidentiality of the proceedings. Thereafter, the Secretary, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation made a Power Point Presentation inter alia highlighting different features of the Demands for Grants (2017-18).

4. The main issues that came up for discussion included need for higher funds under NRDWP and SBM(G) for meeting the different time lines in the area of rural water and sanitation sector, need for physical verification of drinking water supply schemes in different States/UTs, expeditious usage of Solar Energy based Dual Pump Piped Water Supply scheme to the far-flung rural areas, provision of piped water supply in SAGY villages etc.

5. Thereafter the Members raised queries one by one which were responded to by the witnesses.

6. The Chairperson then thanked the representatives of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation and asked them to furnish written information on points for which information was not readily available at a later date to this Secretariat.

[The Witnesses then withdrew]

A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept.

The Committee then adjourned.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT (2016-2017)

**MINUTES OF THE NINTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE HELD ON
FRIDAY, THE 17 MARCH, 2017**

The Committee sat from 1030 hrs. to 1045 hrs. in Committee Room 'C', Ground Floor, Parliament House Annexe (PHA), New Delhi.

PRESENT

Dr. P. Venugopal -- *Chairperson*

**MEMBERS
LOK SABHA**

11. Shri Sanjay Dhotre
12. Shri Harishchandra Deoram Chavan
13. Shri Vijay Kumar Hansdak
14. Shri Ajay Mishra (Teni)
15. Shri Prahlad Singh Patel
16. Shri Gokaraju Ganga Raju
17. Shri Jugal Kishore Sharma
18. Dr. Yashwant Singh
19. Shri Ladu Kishore Swain
20. Shri Chintaman Wanaga

RAJYA SABHA

16. Shri Mahendra Singh Mahra
17. Shri Narayan Lal Panchariya
18. Shri A.K. Selvaraj
19. Shri Shiv Pratap Shukla

SECRETARIAT

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|---------------------|
| 5. Shri Abhijit Kumar | - | Joint Secretary |
| 6. Shri S. Chatterjee | - | Director |
| 7. Smt. B. Visala | - | Additional Director |
| 8. Smt. Emma C. Barwa | - | Deputy Secretary |

2. At the outset, the Hon'ble Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting convened for consideration and adoption of Draft Report on Demands for Grants (2017-18) of the XXX XXX XXX Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation XXX XXX XXX.

3. Thereafter, the Committee took up for consideration the Draft Reports and adopted the Draft Reports without any modifications. The Committee also authorized the Chairperson to finalize these Draft Reports taking into consideration consequential changes arising out of factual verification, if any, by the concerned Ministry/Department and to present the same to both the Houses of Parliament.

4. XXX XXX XXX.

The Committee then adjourned.
