

STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(2017-2018)

45

SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA

MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(2018-19)**

FORTY-FIFTH REPORT



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER & SANITATION

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(2018-19)

Presented to Lok Sabha on 06.03.2018

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 06.03.2018



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

March, 2018/Phalguna, 1939 (Saka)

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CONTENTS		Page No
	Composition of the Committee	(ii)
	Introduction	(iii)
	Abbreviations	(v)
REPORT PART I NARRATION ANALYSIS		
I.	Introductory	1
	(i) Vision of the Ministry	1
	(ii) Objectives of the Ministry	1
	(iii) Strategic Plan	2
II.	Analysis of Demands	2
III.	Scheme-wise Analysis	6
	A. Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)	6
	(i) Provisions under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)	7
	(ii) Sanitation Coverage	7
	(iii) State/UT-wise sanitation coverage	10
	(iv) Open Defecation Free	11
	(v) Financial Performance	12
	(vi) Physical performance	15
	(vii) Convergence with NRDWP	18
	(viii) Sanitation Action Plan (SAP)	18
	B. National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)	19
	(i) Reforms made in 2017	19
	(ii) Vision and Strategic Plan under NRDWP	20
	(iii) Focus of the Ministry	21
	(iv) Providing Piped Water Supply	23
	(v) Financial Performance	25
	(vi) Physical Performance	27
	(vii) Status of Drinking Water Quality	29
	(viii) Initiatives taken by the Ministry under restructured NRDWP during 2017	31
VIII.	Unspent Balances under NRDWP and SBM(G)	32
PART II		
	Observations/Recommendations of the Committee	33
APPENDICES		
I.	Minutes of the Sixth Sitting of the Committee held on 16 February, 2018.	47
II.	*Extracts of Minutes of the Eighth Sitting of the Committee held on 05 March, 2018	49

*Not appended

COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT (2017-2018)

Dr. P. Venugopal - *Chairperson*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Sisir Kumar Adhikari
3. Shri Kirti Azad
4. Shri Harishchandra Chavan
5. Shri Biren Singh Engti
6. Shri Gokaraju Ganga Raju
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18. Shri Ladu Kishore Swain
19. Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tasa
20. Shri Ajay Mishra (Teni)
21. vacant*

Rajya Sabha

22. Shri Munquad Ali
23. Smt. Shanta Chhetri
24. Shri Shamsheer Singh Dullo
25. Shri Javed Ali Khan
26. Shri Mahendra Singh Mahra
27. Shri Narayan Lal Panchariya
28. Shri A.K. Selvaraj
29. Shri A. V. Swamy
30. Shri K.T.S. Tulsi
31. Shri Lal Sinh Vadodia

SECRETARIAT

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Shri Abhijit Kumar | - | Additional Secretary |
| 2. Shri S. Chatterjee | - | Director |
| 3. Smt. B. Visala | - | Additional Director |
| 4. Smt. Emma C. Barwa | - | Deputy Secretary |
| 5. Shri Satish Kumar | - | Senior Committee Assistant |

* Vacancy created due to sad demise of Shri Chintaman Navsha Wanaga on 30.01.2018

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Rural Development (2017-2018) having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present the Forty-fifth Report on Demands for Grants (2018-19) 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 16 February, 2018.

4. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their sitting held on 05 March, 2018.

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;
05 March, 2018
14 Phalgun, 1939 (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 Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation is the Nodal Ministry for the overall policy, planning, co-funding, coordination and monitoring of two flagship programmes of the Government of India, namely, the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)] for rural sanitation in the country and the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for rural drinking water supply.

(i) Vision of the Ministry

1.2 The vision of the Ministry is to provide every rural person with adequate safe water for drinking, cooking and other domestic basis needs on a sustainable basis and also to achieve universal sanitation coverage, and to achieve an ODF and Swachh Bharat by 2nd October 2019-making the 150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi.

(ii) Objectives of the Ministry

1.3 The objectives of the Ministry are as under:-

- a) Achieve an ODF rural India by October, 2019.
- b) Cover all BPL households, identified APL households including SC/ST, physically handicapped, small and marginal farmers and women headed households in rural India with access to toilets and their use thereof.
- c) Promote behavior change by undertaking massive Information, Education and Communication campaigns to ensure use, sustainability and adequate 'Operation & Maintenance' (O&M) of toilets.
- d) Ensure planning and implementation of Solid and Liquid Wastage Management in all Gram Panchayats. Promote and integrate sanitation in other sectors and make sanitation "everyone's business".
- e) Enable rural households to have access to and use safe & adequate drinking water within premises to the maximum extent possible.

- f) Focus on Fluoride/Arsenic affected habitations, JE/AES affected habitations, SAGY GPs and on ODF declared villages.
- g) Ensure portability, reliability, sustainability, convenience, equity and consumer's preference to be the guiding principles while planning for a community based water supply system.
- h) Ensure transparency by placing information in public domain through online reporting mechanism, accessible to the public at large.

(iii) **Strategic Plan**

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

"Under SBM(G): The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) aims to attain a Clean and Open Defecation Free India by 2nd October 2019. For this, all 6 lakh villages, 680 districts, and 30 States/UTs need to be declared as Open Defecation Free (ODF); and

Under NRDWP: The Ministry is aspiring to achieve 'Har Ghar Jal' by 2030, in line with the UN's Sustainable Development Goals, i.e. providing safe & adequate drinking water to each rural household through coordinated efforts of the State Governments. Hitherto, drinking water to the rural population has been provided through both Hand Pumps/Tube Wells and piped water supply. In the renewed focus, the thrust areas is piped water supply, preferably through a balanced mix of sustainable surface and ground water based resources."

II. **Analysis of Demands**

1.5 The Demands for Grants for the fiscal year 2018-19 in respect of the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation was laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 08 February, 2018 *vide* Demand No. 24. The Demand provides for implementation of two Centrally Sponsored Schemes viz. Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)] for rural sanitation in the country and National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for rural drinking water supply.

1.6 Under Demand No. 24, the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation has made a provision of Rs.22343.10 crore with Plan and Non Plan components. The following table shows the Budget Estimates (BE), Revised Estimates (RE), Actual Releases from 2012-13 onwards:-

(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	16489.01
2017-18	19998.27	23998.27	17476.19*
2018-19	22343.10		

* As on 07.02.2018

1.7 When asked about the broad areas which would be covered during the financial year 2018-19 with the proposed Budget of Rs. 22343.10 crore as compared to Rs. 23998.27 crore (RE 2017-18), the Ministry stated as under:-

SBM-G: The SBM (G) has an allocation of Rs.15343.10 crores in 2018-19 . The allocated funds will be used for financing the following major activities under Swachh Bharat Mission:

- i. As incentive amount for promoting construction of 1.88 Crore Individual household latrines
- ii. Construction of 1500 Community Sanitary Complexes in rural areas,
- iii. Solid and Liquid Waste Management infrastructure in rural areas and related activities,
- iv. IEC and Behavior change activities for promotion of safe and hygienic behavior amongst people in rural areas
- v. Activities related to capacity building of functionaries involved in implementation and management of SBM and
- vi. Other administrative expenses.

Under SBM(G), there is an increase of 10% in the budget of 2018-19 over the Budget estimate of Rs.13948.27 Cr. of the year 2017-18.

NRDWP: As against the Rs. 6050 crore (BE) for the financial year 2017-18, Rs. 7000 crore (BE) i.e. Rs. 950 crore more has been allocated to National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP).

The allocated funds will be spent on:

- i. Completing ongoing schemes
- ii. Cover more habitations under Piped Water Supply schemes.
- iii. Ensure potable water in quality affected habitations

Under NRDWP, there is an increase of 15.70 % in the budget of 2018-19 over the Budget estimate of Rs.6050 crore of the year 2017-18."

1.8 Asked whether the current allocation is sufficient to meet the requirement of the Ministry during the fiscal year 2018-19, the Ministry replied as under:- **(RLOP-2)**

"SBM-G: The allocated General Budgetary Resources is sufficient to meet the requirement. Additional funds of Rs. 15000 crore in 2018-19 is also proposed from external Budgetary Resources.

NRDWP: In view of the target set by the Ministry under its strategic plan to achieve 'Har Ghar Jal' i.e. providing safe & adequate drinking water to each rural household with Piped Water Supply by 2030, the enhanced allocation of funds shall trigger States to make increased investment."

1.9 When asked about the percentage of expenditure of the Ministry with respect to GDP of the country, the Ministry informed that as per Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation, GDP of India for 2016-17 at constant prices of 2011-12 was Rs. 12189854 crore. Accordingly, Expenditure on the SBM(G) is 0.11% with respect to GDP of the country. Actual expenditure by this Ministry under NRDWP was Rs. 5980.01 crore which is 0.049% of the India's GDP. **(RLOP-3)**

Performance during Twelfth Five Year Plan

1.10 To a pointed query about the performance of the Ministry during the Twelfth Five Yera Plan (2012-17) *vis-a-vis* allocation and expenditure, the Ministry in a written note submitted as under:- **(RLOP-4)**

SBM-G: Details of year-wise, funds allocated and utilised during the 12th Five Year Plan under SBM(G) is as follows:

Year	Allocation	Utilised
2012-13	2500	2473.29
2013-14	2300	2250.32
2014-15	2850	2849.95
2015-16	6525	6524.52
2016-17	10513	10509.00

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 57.9% 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 Allocated (Rs. in crore)	Actual Expenditure (Rs. in crore)
2012-13	10500	10489.91
2013-14	9700	9697.27
2014-15	9250	9242.76
2015-16	4373	4369.55
2016-17	6000	5980.01"

1.11 On being asked about the spendings during the last plan period able to meet the physical targets and also how does the Ministry to recalibrate the shortcomings in targets achievements, the Ministry informed as under:- **(RLOP-4)**

"SBM-G: Since launch of SBM(G) in 2014, allocations have been constantly increased and so have the physical achievements. Achievements during 12th Plan are as under:

Year	Individual Household Latrines constructed	Community Sanitary Complexes constructed
2013-2014	4976294	1530
2014-2015	5845777	1109
2015-2016	12662724	1899
2016-2017	21829519	2511
2017-2018(Upto 8.2.2018)	21988081	1881
Total:	67302395	8930

NRDWP: The Ministry has been able to release almost 100% of total allocated funds to the States / UTs and States / UTs have also been able to achieve almost 100 % target during the previous plan period i.e. 2012-17."

1.12 Further, the Committed desired to know how does the Ministry proposed to project its long term visions in the absence of new plan periods, the Ministry in a written reply stated as under:- **(RLOP-6)**

"SBM-G: Long term Plan has been prepared by the Ministry in consultation with NITI Aayog. This LTP will inform the modus operandi of the Ministry vis-à-vis different schemes and inform the financial demands.

NRDWP: NRDWP has been restructured and approval of Cabinet has been obtained on 10.11.2017 for the continuation of restructured NRDWP. As per the restructured NRDWP, the Ministry has prepared a strategic plan for 2017-30 wherein it aims to achieve 'Har Ghar Jal' by 2030 i.e. providing safe & adequate drinking water to each rural household through coordinated efforts of the State Governments. The Ministry would now focus more on providing Piped Water supply only. Further, approval for the continuation of NRDWP is approved only up to March, 2020, which is co-terminus with 14th Finance Commission."

III. Scheme-wise analysis

1.13 The Ministry operates the two Schemes under its auspices viz. (A) Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin); and (B) National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). These are discussed in subsequent paragraphs.

1.14 The scheme-wise allocation during the fiscal year 2018-19 are as under :-

Scheme	Budget Estimate (2018-19) (Rs. in crore)
SBM(G)	15343.10
NRDWP	7000.00

A. Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)

1.15 To accelerate the efforts to achieve universal sanitation coverage, the Prime Minister of India launched the Swachh Bharat Mission on 2nd October, 2014, which aims to achieve an open defecation free (ODF) and Swachh Bharat by 2nd October 2019-marking the 150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. The programme is considered to be India's biggest social drive to improve sanitation, hygiene and cleanliness in the country. For this, all 6 lakh villages, 680 districts and 30 States/UTs need to be declared as Open Defecation Free (ODF).

1.16 The effectiveness of the Programme is predicated upon generating demand for toilets leading to their construction and sustained use by all the household members. This is to be bolstered with adequate implementation capacities in terms of trained personnel, financial incentives; 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.

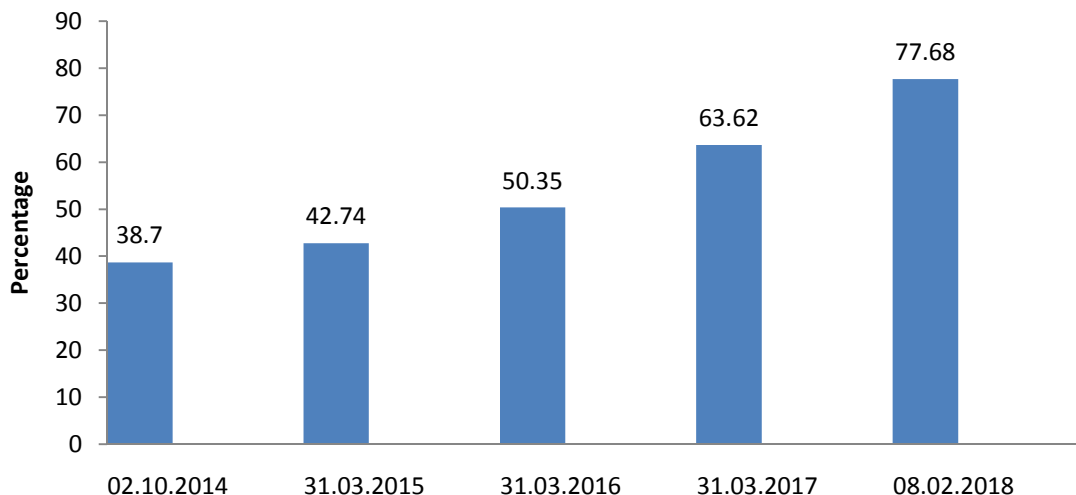
1.17 Swachh Bharat Mission also aims to promote better hygiene behaviour amongst the population and improved cleanliness by initiating Solid and Liquid Wastes Management (SLWM) projects in the village of the country.

(i) Provisions under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)

1.18 The major components of the SBM (Gramin) are:-

- Provision of incentive for individual household latrines: Incentive of Rs.7200/- and 4800/- respectively, by Centre and State, for each toilet (Rs.10800/- and Rs.1200/- in case of North Eastern States, Jammu and Kashmir and Special category States) is given 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 cooperative institutions etc.
- Construction of Community Sanitation Complexes (Upto 2 lakh per Community Sanitary Complex). Sharing pattern will be 60:30:10 (Centre:State:Community).
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Provision for Administrative Cost will be 2% of the Project cost. Sharing pattern will be 60:40 between Centre and State.

(ii) Sanitation Coverage



1.18 It may be seen that at the launch of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) on 2nd October, 2014, the sanitation coverage was 38.70 %. This has increased to 77.68 % as on 08.02.2018. Since launch of SBM(G), there is 38.98 % increase in Sanitation coverage. **(AR-pg.9)**

1.19 In the above context, when asked whether the Ministry has envisaged to cover all rural households with sanitation facility by the end of 2019, the Ministry replied as under:- **(RLOP-54)**

"Sanitation is a demand driven programme requiring behavioural change. This requires community process and collective action by communities, which take time. However, the Ministry will endeavour to achieve the objectives of Swachh Bharat by 2nd October, 2019, provided requisite resources are provided to the Ministry. Sanitation Coverage as on 2.10.2014 was 38.7%. This has increased to 77.68% as on 08.02.2018. 312 Districts, 2,826 Blocks, 1,40,466 GPs and 3,19,070 Villages have self-declared themselves as Open Defecation Free (ODF) as on 08.02.2018. 11 States/UT namely Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Gujarat, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Meghalaya are ODF with 100% coverage on IMIS."

1.20 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, the Ministry informed that there are certain challenges being faced which are as under:- **(RLOP-55)**

- a) Difficult task of behavior change- change of mind set and age-old practice of defecating in the open needs continuous efforts
- b) Reluctance in usage of toilets by certain group of people e.g elderly people etc.
- c) Building capacities of grass root level functionaries to implement behaviour change interventions at scale
- d) Maintaining focus on Community engagement in planning , implementation and operation and maintenance of the programme
- e) Availability of adequate funds to finance varied set of interventions under SBM-G
- f) Understanding of appropriate tools of Behaviour change communication (BCC) to trigger and sustain behavioural change by functionaries at the local level
- g) Adoption of appropriate and correct toilet technology
- h) Having a real time monitoring and evaluation system and a robust Management Information System(MIS)
- i) Involvement of other Government Departments in the programme
- j) Emerging issues of Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM).

1.21 In order to address the above challenges, a number of measures have been taken/are being taken by the Ministry. These include: **(RLOP-55)**

- a) Focus on behavior change,
- b) Flexibility to states on programme planning and implementation
- c) Emphasis on capacity building, especially in community approaches and programme management etc.
- d) Training of masons for promotion of responsive and appropriate technical options
- e) Mega campaigns like “Swachhata hi Seva Campaign” organized from 15th September, 2017 to 2nd October, 2017 to mobilise people from all walks of life .
- f) “SwachhSankalp se Swachh Siddhi” between 17th August to 8th September, 2017, under which Film, Essay and painting Competitions have been organized. 2.15 lakh films, 2.74 crore essays & 2.85 crore painting were received. This helped in mobilizing children and youth to participate in SBM activities.
- g) Renewed focus on IEC and a 360 degree media campaign is being envisaged to further boost participation of people in implementation of SBM. The social media – twitter (@swachbharat), Facebook (Swachh Bharat Mission) and WhatsApp/HIKE - are being extensively used for sharing innovative ideas and Swachh Sangraha (a Knowledge Management Portal) has been developed to promote cross learning.
- h) Promotion of direct incentive transfer to beneficiary is also being promoted by Gol as a best practice
- i) 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. Additionally, Swachhta Darpan, Village Swachhta Index (VSI) have been introduced to encourage positive competition among states towards achievement of ODF objectives.
- j) ODF villages are being prioritised for other schemes and sanitation is centre-staged in overall development agenda
- k) Swachh Iconic Places: 100 Iconic Places for cleaning up have been identified across the Country. Of these, 20 have been taken up in the 1st and 2nd Phase.
- l) Swachhata Action Plans: Inter Ministerial convergence has been carried out and each Ministry has prepared their own Swachhata Action Plan.
- m) 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.

(iii) State/UT-wise Sanitation coverage

1.22 The State/UT-wise sanitation coverage as on 31.12.2017 are as under:- **(AR-10)**

SI.No.	State/UT	Coverage in percentage
1.	Bihar	36.59
2.	Jammu & Kashmir	44.80
3.	Odisha	45.06
4.	Puducherry	51.81
5.	Uttar Pradesh	55.87
6.	Jharkhand	66.03
7.	Tripura	73.52
8.	Telangana	75.55
9.	Goa	76.22
10.	D & N Haveli	79.36
11.	Assam	79.90
12.	Andhra Pradesh	80.60
13.	Manipur	81.41
14.	Madhya Pradesh	85.02
15.	Karnataka	85.63
16.	Nagaland	85.90
17.	Tamil Nadu	88.02
18.	A & N Islands	92.05
19.	Punjab	93.94
20.	West Bengal	94.84
21.	Mizoram	96.01
22.	Maharashtra	96.64
23.	Rajasthan	97.14
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	100.00
25.	Chandigarh	100.00
26.	Chhattisgarh	100.00
27.	Daman & Diu	100.00
28.	Gujarat	100.00
29.	Haryana	100.00
30.	Himachal Pradesh	100.00
31.	Kerala	100.00
32.	Meghalaya	100.00
33.	Sikkim	100.00
34.	Uttarakhand	100.00

1.23 The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation informed the Committee that the sanitation coverage in the States of Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Odisha, Puducherry, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand and Tripura is below the national average.

(iv) Open Defecation Free

1.24 During the evidence, the Secretary, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation informed the Committee that 11 States/UTs namely Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Gujarat, Chandigarh, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh (Except LWE GPs) and Meghalaya are ODF States. The ODF status of rural India are as under:-

ODF Villages	ODF declared GPs	ODF Declared Blocks	ODF Declared Districts	ODF States
302445	141756	2871	314	11

1.25 The State/UT-wise details of Total villages and ODF declared villages are as under:- **(RLOP-68)**

S.N.	State/UT	Total villages	ODF declared villages	%ODF declared villages
1	A & N Islands	323	3	0.93
2	Andhra Pradesh	18942	7990	42.18
3	Arunachal Pradesh	5389	5389	100.00
4	Assam	25503	7915	31.04
5	Bihar	38715	3917	10.12
6	Chandigarh	13	13	100.00
7	Chhattisgarh	18769	18769	100.00
8	D & N Haveli	69	12	17.39
9	Daman & Diu	26	26	100.00
10	Goa	375	0	0.00
11	Gujarat	18261	18261	100.00
12	Haryana	6908	6908	100.00
13	Himachal Pradesh	15925	15925	100.00
14	Jammu & Kashmir	7575	515	6.80
15	Jharkhand	29647	11163	37.65
16	Karnataka	27262	18312	67.17
17	Kerala	2027	2027	100.00
18	Madhya Pradesh	51201	21386	41.77
19	Maharashtra	40501	35669	88.07
20	Manipur	2848	702	24.65
21	Meghalaya	6028	6028	100.00
22	Mizoram	701	588	83.88
23	Nagaland	1368	775	56.65
24	Odisha	47209	7731	16.38
25	Puducherry	265	24	9.06
26	Punjab	12360	10798	87.36
27	Rajasthan	42942	39443	91.85
28	Sikkim	441	441	100.00

29	Tamil Nadu	12524	7951	63.49
30	Telangana	11009	4122	37.44
31	Tripura	1033	17	1.65
32	Uttar Pradesh	98498	18521	18.80
33	Uttarakhand	15473	15473	100.00
34	West Bengal	42040	32256	76.73
	Total:	602170	319070	52.99

1.26 Asked about the verification and sustainability of ODF, the Secretary during the evidence informed the Committee as under:-

"Multiple verifications after ODF declaration

- Village democratically declares itself ODF through Gram Sabha.
- Third-party inter-district verification within 3 months.
- Another verification for sustainability, 6 months after previous.

Third-party verifications

- Quality Council of India
- Independent Verification Agency (IVA)
- National Level Monitors
- NSSO

Sustainability

- Sustainability protocol for ODF villages"

(v) Financial performance

1.27 The financial performance of SBM(G) at the national level showing Budget Estimates (BE), Revised Estimates (RE) and Actual Releases from 2012-13 and so far 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	10513	10509.00
2017-18	13948.27	16948.27	11136.53*
2018-19	15343.10		

* as on 22.01.2018

1.28 It may be seen that the financial performance of the Ministry was satisfactory during the Twelfth Plan period. However, during the financial year 2017-18 (upto 22.01.2018), the Ministry has been able to utilize only Rs. 11136.53 crore out of Rs. 16948.27 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. 16948.27 crore, Rs. 12739.30 crore have been utilized upto 07.02.2018 and the entire amount will be utilized by 31.03.2018. **(RLOP-59)**

1.29 During the financial year 2018-19, under SBM(G) an amount of Rs. 15343.10 crore has been allocated as BE. In this context, when asked about the component wise details of Budget of Rs. 15343.10 crore to be spent during the current fiscal year, the Ministry submitted as under:- **(RLOP-63)**

Component	Budget 2018-19 (Rs. in crore)
Funds to States/UTs	13616.10
Monitoring & Evaluation	2.00
Human Resource Development	5.00
Research	1.00
Management Information System	5.00
IEC(Centre)	300.00
External Aided Project(Centre)	36.00
External Aided Project(State)	1378.00
Total	15343.00

1.30 Asked about the areas which will be given priority with during the financial year 2018-19, the Ministry informed as under:- **(RLOP-64)**

"Against target of 170 lakh Individual household latrines (IHHLs) targets for 2017-18. 217 lakh IHHLs have already constructed upto 08.2.2018. During 2018-19, construction of 188 lakh IHHLs is targeted with BE of Rs. 15,343.10 crore. Triggering of Communities for behaviour change and usage of toilets were given top priority by the Ministry to ensure increased demand and sustained use of the assets created."

1.31 When asked about the reasons for decline of amount of Rs. 15342.10 crore (BE) as compared to RE of previous year, the Ministry informed as under:- **(RLOP-62)**

"It may be seen that BE during the current fiscal year 2018-19 has been Rs. 15343.10 crore as compared to Rs. 13948.27 crore at BE stage during the year 2017-18, showing 10 % increase. Further, Additional funds of Rs. 15000 crore in 2018-19 is proposed from out of Budgetary Resources."

1.32 The State/UT-wise Central share expenditure under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) since 02.10.2014 and so far are as under:-

S.N.	State/UT Name	Rs. in crore
		Exp. since 2.10.2014 to 8.2.2018
1	A & N ILANDS	16.30
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	1560.39
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	151.37
4	ASSAM	1622.94
5	BIHAR	693.94
6	CHHATTISGARH	1209.32
7	D & N HAVELI	1.50
8	DAMAN & DIU	0.99
9	GOA	25.75
10	GUJARAT	1675.74
11	HARYANA	178.15
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	198.65
13	JAMMU & KASHMIR	200.10
14	JHARKHAND	1084.35
15	KARNATAKA	1846.94
16	KERALA	175.87
17	MADHYA PRADESH	2717.81
18	MAHARASHTRA	1947.95
19	MANIPUR	83.74
20	MEGHALAYA	201.22
21	MIZORAM	32.35
22	NAGALAND	78.22
23	ODISHA	2486.56
24	PUDUCHERRY	7.95
25	PUNJAB	175.73
26	RAJASTHAN	3443.48
27	SIKKIM	12.12
28	TAMIL NADU	1746.23
29	TELANGANA	697.16
30	TRIPURA	102.15
31	UTTAR PRADESH	3791.50
32	UTTARAKHAND	407.29
33	WEST BENGAL	2570.97
		31144.72

1.33 To a specific query about the steps taken by the Ministry to accelerate the pace of utilization of funds, the Ministry informed as under:- **(RLOP-61)**

"The Ministry is facilitating the States to accelerate the fund utilization though advising the State regarding

- Developing plans that are results focussed and have clear timelines for initiating and completing activities
- Undertake intensive demand generation and behaviour change interventions so that increased number of people come forward to build their toilets
- Improved Monitoring arrangements that detect time and cost lag
- Renewed focus on behavior change and on achievement of ODF villages as a whole
- Outreach to all stakeholders including NGOs
- Strengthening of M & E System to ensure due monitoring at all levels
- Provision of trainings and refreshers for capacity building at all levels."

(vi) Physical performance

1.34 The details of physical performance in respect of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) and Community Sanitation Complexes are as under:-

Year	Individual Household Latrines constructed	Community Sanitary Complexes constructed
2015-2016	1,26,62,724	1899
2016-2017*	2,18,29,519	2511
2017-2018	2,01,77,054*	1820

* Upto 22.01.2018

1.35 Since SBM(G) is demand driven scheme, hence no State/UT wise targets are fixed. However, State/UT--wise details of physical performance in respect of number of IHHLs and Community Sanitary Complexes constructed during the last three years are as under:-

State/UT	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (As on 08-2-2018)	
	IHHLs	CSC	IHHLs	CSC	IHHLs	CSC
A & N ISLANDS	0	0	979	1	16128	0
ANDHRA PRADESH	354975	5	788495	40	1452537	231
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	19133	221	42857	547	41461	17
ASSAM	465537	52	1029339	64	596316	41

BIHAR	426131	10	873240	5	1820315	1
CHHATTISGARH	357061	0	1433352	2	955201	22
D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	18558	0
DAMAN & DIU			0	0	1600	0
GOA	5365	0	0	0	23272	0
GUJARAT	922495	0	1559535	0	428662	4
HARYANA	131163	13	105047	5	340343	128
HIMACHAL PRADESH	66615	247	80519	166	10	450
JAMMU & KASHMIR	64222	162	81787	251	228993	235
JHARKHAND	311302	23	820136	15	853018	0
KARNATAKA	533003	38	720013	125	1268911	42
KERALA	11752	34	194655	10	369	3
MADHYA PRADESH	1007947	0	1876167	316	2067154	34
MAHARASHTRA	889434	36	1917191	7	1963068	109
MANIPUR	47526	6	41407	2	35257	0
MEGHALAYA	44129	100	45973	26	87138	7
MIZORAM	5500	12	3398	12	13785	27
NAGALAND	22617	164	38112	220	15147	61
ODISHA	1330568	7	1263964	9	453913	2
PUDUCHERRY	0	0	2427	0	4538	0
PUNJAB	71310	8	106777	0	57349	0
RAJASTHAN	2146032	63	2737694	35	2050280	21
SIKKIM	3707	42	0	58	0	17
TAMIL NADU	948281	76	1139356	30	1654852	8
TELANGANA	240190	25	520029	0	1316320	0
TRIPURA	61152	30	43132	31	28072	6
UTTAR PRADESH	694488	3	1741158	1	3192654	1
UTTARAKHAND	63982	27	328941	25	48168	23
WEST BENGAL	1417107	495	2293839	508	954692	391
	12662724	1899	21829519	2511	21988081	1881

1.36 On the issue of construction of toilets, the Secretary informed the Committee as under:-

"स्पेसिफिकली पूछा है कि क्या हम ट्रैक पर हैं या नहीं, क्योंकि अभी तक करीब 60 परसेंट कवर हुआ है। इसमें मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि हम बिल्कुल ट्रैक पर हैं। जो प्रगति आयी है, पिछले करीब दो साल में काफी एक्सेल रेटिड प्रगति आयी है और जो बाकी है, करीब पौने चार करोड़ टॉयलेट बनने हैं। आपने जो सवाल पूछा है, ये मेनली चार राज्यों में हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में करीब एक करोड़ 15 लाख, बिहार में भी उतने ही हैं, ओडिशा में करीब 40 लाख हैं, जम्मू-कश्मीर में करीब सात लाख हैं।

.....In these four States, traditionally, the coverage has been low. When Swachh Bharat started, the national coverage of toilets was 39 per cent. That

has doubled to 78 per cent today. The coverage of UP is 57.9 per cent, Bihar is at the lowest. In Bihar the coverage is 40 per cent. It is the only State in India which has the lowest coverage-below 50 per cent.

1.37 The Secretary further added on the above issue:

"We have about 17 crore households in the Baseline survey. It was carried out in 2012-13. The largest numbers are in these two States. Out of this 17 crore households, appx. 80-85 per cent of households are eligible for the incentives. The APL households with some exceptions are not eligible. So, the remaining work to be done is in the States which have the maximum population. U.P. Bihar, Odisha and J&K, these are the four States, where out of the remaining 21.5 per cent - the national coverage is 78.5 per cent - most of the remaining 21.5 per cent is in these four or five States, where work needs to be done. So they have to deliver, they have to do behavioural change, they have to build toilets. There is a verification process. Then they submit it to us. When their utilization is done, then we release the funds. That is the process."

1.38 During the evidence, when asked by the Committee what are the reasons for these four States have not been able to do so and whether the Ministry analyse it, the Secretary replied as under:

"We worked very closely with these four States particularly because they are the remaining challenges. उन्हें हम टेक्निकल सपोर्ट देते हैं। All these States have picked up their progress. Now, for the remaining about 20 months or so, this is where a lot of efforts is going on both by the States and support by us and we are confident that they will achieve the target."

1.39 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 inadequate capacity at grass root level and lack of behavioural change and poor demand generation, inadequate prioritization of the programme by the State Government, inadequate implementation structures, fund availability and also outreach in some difficult to reach/LWE affected areas. **(RLOP-67)**

(vii) Convergence with NRDWP

1.40 It is clear that availability of water is required to keep the toilets clean and usable. provisioning of assured and sustainable water supply not only facilitates toilet construction and usage, but also goes a long way in incentivizing and motivating people to adopt good sanitation practices including hand washing before and after meals, post defecation, as also maintaining cleanliness and proper hygiene within and outside houses. Thus, availability of enough water for sanitation purposes needs to be taken into account on priority. A conjoint approach to water and sanitation is being adopted through convergence with the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and the SBM(G). Villages which have been declared ODF are given priority for Piped Water Schemes under NRDWP. Out of 8,02,054 Habitations in Open Defecation Free (ODF) declared villages, 4,22,305 Habitations have been provided Piped Water Supply Schemes (PWSS) upto 31.12.2017.

(viii) Swachhta Action Plan (SAP)

1.41 Swachhta Action Plan (SAP) is the realization of Hon'ble Prime Ministers vision that Swachhata (Sanitation) is "Everyone's Business". He has directed that all Union Ministries/Departments should work for the same in a significant manner with appropriate budget provisions. The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, the nodal Ministry for Swachh Bharat Mission and the SAP, coordinated with all Ministries/Departments to finalize and collate their Swachhata Action Plans.

1.42 During the evidence, the Secretary, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation further apprised the details of SAP which are as under:-

Sanitation as "Everyone's Business"					
Swachhta Action Plan	Swachh Iconic Places	Swachhagrahi	Swachhta Pakhwada	Zila Swachh Bharat Preraks	Swachh Bharat Kosh
76 Ministries implementing Action Plans worth over Rs. 12000 crores, with a specific budget code for Swachhata	Cleaning of 100 Iconic places (20 taken up so far)	4 lakh registered grassroots motivators-attempting to create army of one per village	All Ministries/Departments observing Swachhta fortnights	Young professionals deployed at district level for focus on sanitation	Platform for contributions to the Mission by Corporates, organizations and private citizens

1.43 The Secretary also apprised the Committee about the key focus areas to achieve the ODF India by 2019:-

- Continuous impetus to achieve an ODF India by 2019, with a special focus on difficult states
- Ensure verification and sustainability of all ODF declared villages
- Further enhance IEC and behavior change campaigns, even in the ODF declared districts and states
- Further scale up capacity building-Have Swachhagrahis in every village of India
- Learning from success across ODF districts-cross visits, workshops, learning portals for district officials and Preraks
- Enhance SLWM initiatives, especially in ODF villages

B. National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)

1.44 The National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) was launched on 01.04.2009. This 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 for creating an environment for the development of infrastructure and capacities for the successful operation of drinking water supply schemes in rural areas. The scheme underwent certain modifications in 2012. . **(AR-pg.41)**

(i) Reforms made in 2017

1.45 The scheme underwent further major modifications in November 2017 to make it competitive, outcome based and for incentivizing the states for maintaining the completed schemes functional. Weightage in allocation criteria for population affected with chemical contamination has been provided. 50% of second installment will be based on functionality status of completed piped water supply schemes found in third party verification. 50% of second installment will be based on the pre-financing central share by the performing states. Higher earmarked allocation has been provided for JE-AES affected areas. Now under this programme, only piped water supply schemes are allowed. Hand pumps are allowed only in JE-AES affected districts. **(AR-pg.41)**

(ii) Vision and Strategic Plan under NRDWP

1.46 The Vision of NRDWP is to provide safe and adequate drinking water for all, in rural India and the Strategic Plan under NRDWP is to achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all by 2030 and also measured by percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services which is:-

- Located in premises
- Available when needed
- Free from fecal and chemical contamination.

1.47 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:- **(RLOP-9)**

"Owing to various geogenic & climatologically reasons, over extraction of ground water by various sectors and pollution created by industry / agriculture / untreated municipal waste, there is a sharp decline in quality and quantity of ground / surface water in various parts of country. This is causing the increase in works of water supply department and also requirement of funds for the same manifold forever growing population to be fed. As such, States have now been categorically told to use own / rural local bodies funds / revenue collection for O&M. Further, 25% funds of restructured NRDWP have been made dependent on functionality status of completed PWS schemes which will make the States more concern for O&M and keeping the schemes functional."

1.48 On the Committee's observation that India is far away from ensuring supply of safe, sustainable drinking water in the rural areas, 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 2017-18, as on 06.02.2018, 77.56% 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, 4.19% of total rural habitations during financial year 2017-18 are Quality Affected (i.e. affected with at least one 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 and dynamic 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 implementation to address and completely eliminate the problem of contaminants in these areas through piped drinking water supply through safe sources."

(iii) Focus of the Ministry

1.49 The focus of the Ministry would be on provision of piped water supply in rural areas to reduce the burden of fetching water on women and children. Service levels in terms of water supply for the rural population should increase with this and it is targeted to raise the service level of supply of safe drinking water in rural areas to 55 lpcd (litres per capita per day) from the present level of 40 lpcd. **(RLOP-13)**

1.50 When asked about the efforts made during the last three years to increase the service level of supply of safe drinking water in rural areas from 40 to 55 lpcd, the Ministry replied as under:- **(RLOP-13)**

"Under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), 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 or beyond 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 have 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

06.02.2018, 77.56 % 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 18.26 % 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 06.02.2018, there is 45.85% of rural population which has been fully covered whereas 49.96% of habitations are partially covered."

1.51 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 17,26,031 rural habitations in the country, 13,38,689 rural habitations are Fully covered (i.e. getting more than 40 litre per capita per day safe drinking water) and 3,15,100 rural habitations are Partially Covered (i.e. getting less than 40 lpcd). **(RLOP-14)**

1.52 The State/UT wise details of status of access to safe drinking water are as under:- **(RLOP-14)**

Sl. No.	State	Total Nos. of Habitations	Nos. of Fully covered Habitations	Nos. of Partially Covered Habitations
1	Andman and Nicobar	400	324	76
2	Andhra Pradesh	48363	33328	14617
3	Arunachal Pradesh	7582	2922	4629
4	Assam	88099	52833	24243
5	Bihar	110234	67395	38627
6	Chhattisgarh	74685	70490	3025
7	Goa	347	345	2
8	Gujarat	36066	36065	1
9	Haryana	7948	7605	215
10	Himachal Pradesh	53604	42827	10777
11	Jammu and Kashmir	15958	9002	6940
12	Jharkhand	120764	116970	898
13	Karnataka	60248	25166	34054
14	Kerala	21551	4943	16247
15	Madhya Pradesh	128061	127795	79
16	Maharashtra	99732	87132	12320
17	Manipur	3788	2227	1561
18	Meghalaya	10475	1758	8685
19	Mizoram	738	470	268
20	Nagaland	1452	680	742
21	Odisha	157773	139027	15706
22	Puducherry	266	153	113
23	Punjab	15384	10057	1754

24	Rajasthan	121648	56571	45323
25	Sikkim	2084	750	1334
26	Tamil Nadu	100204	93555	6452
27	Telangana	24562	13821	9501
28	Tripura	8723	4580	1601
29	Uttar Pradesh	260027	256303	2345
30	Uttarakhand	39360	22272	17072
31	West Bengal	105905	51391	35861
Total		1726031	1338757	315068
		Percentage	77.56	18.25

(iv) Providing Piped Water Supply

1.53 When asked about how much work achieved so far for providing Piped Water Supply to rural households, the Ministry informed that as per information provided by States on Ministry's online monitoring portal Integrated Management Information System (IMIS), as on 06.02.2018, 55.20 % rural population has been covered with PWS and 16.88 % of rural households has PWS with household connection. **(RLOP-16)**

1.54 On being asked about the salient features of the Strategic Plan of the Ministry to ensure that at least 90 % rural population are provided with piped water supply by 2022, the Ministry submitted as under:-

"Owing to various geogenical & climatological reasons, over extraction of ground water by various sectors and pollution created by industry / agriculture / untreated municipal waste, there is a sharp decline in quality and quantity of ground / surface water in various parts of country. This is causing the increase in works of water supply department and also requirement of funds for the same manifold forever growing population to be fed. Considering the quantum of work involved in many states, they have been advised to pull more funds through State budget or by taking assistance from external agencies / domestic lending agencies. For fast and proper utilization of GoI funding, the NRDWP has been restructured to make the same competitive and outcome based. With this, the Ministry has prepared a strategic plan for 2017-30 wherein The Ministry aims to achieve 'HarGhar Jal' by 2030 i.e. providing safe & adequate drinking water to each rural household through coordinated efforts of the State Governments. The Programme is meant for coverage of rural population with pipe water supply and household connection ultimately by 2030 to honor the commitment made by the country in the international forum while agreeing for UN Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)-2030."

1.55 The State/UT-wise details of number of rural households, which have access to piped drinking water from taps are as under:- **(RLOP-18)**

Population (in Lakhs) with PWS Connections			
Sr. No.	State	Total Rural Population	Rural Population with PWS connection
1	Andman and Nicobar	2.65	2.41
2	Andhra Pradesh	366.35	347.97
3	Arunachal Pradesh	12.46	7.55
4	Assam	296.58	138.8
5	Bihar	994.56	118.81
6	Chhattisgarh	197.96	106.32
7	Goa	7.31	5.02
8	Gujarat	371.18	355.73
9	Haryana	183.62	183.07
10	Himachal Pradesh	66.86	63.85
11	Jammu and Kashmir	102.17	96.23
12	Jharkhand	272.64	78.45
13	Karnataka	402.78	389.81
14	Kerala	465.34	462.9
15	Madhya Pradesh	528.14	221.62
16	Maharashtra	638.43	536.54
17	Manipur	25.79	22.44
18	Meghalaya	26.68	18.36
19	Mizoram	5.23	4.87
20	Nagaland	16.77	15.66
21	Odisha	358.97	164.34
22	Puducherry	4.38	3.64
23	Punjab	179.9	174.79
24	Rajasthan	508.07	284.7
25	Sikkim	4.59	4.58
26	Tamil Nadu	396.18	393.12
27	Telangana	226.41	220.86
28	Tripura	44.92	39.37
29	Uttar Pradesh	1673.62	270.65
30	Uttarakhand	72.12	53.48
31	West Bengal	746.46	428.37
Total		9199.12	5214.31
Percentage			56.68

1.56 Asked about the factors that may affect the achievement of targets in different States/UTs, the Ministry informed as under:- **(RLOP-20)**

"The following are the major factors that affect the achievement of target in different States/UTs:

- a) continuous depletion of ground water because of the successive drought & over-extraction
- b) continuous increase in contamination of ground water
- c) shortage of surface water because of the successive drought
- d) pollution of surface water bodies because of industry/agriculture / municipal waste.
- e) delay in obtaining statutory clearances such as Forest, National highways etc"

(v) Financial Performance

1.57 The financial performance of NRDWP at the national level showing Budget Estimates (BE), Revised Estimates (RE) and Actual Release of funds from 2012-13 onwards are as follows:-

(Rs. in crore)

Year	BE	RE	Actual/ Release to States	Expenditure by States
2012-13	10500	10500	10473.20	10080.68
2013-14	11000	9700	9640.28	10931.78
2014-15	11000	9250	9191.22	9782.51
2015-16	2611	4373	4264.58	5315.75
2016-17	5000	6000	5931.90	5393.49
2017-18	6050	7050	4911.50*	3374.49*
2018-19	7000			

* As on 16.02.2018

1.58 When asked about the component-wise details of Rs. 7000 crore to be spent during the current fiscal year 2018-19, the Ministry informed as under:- **(RLOP-24)**

Component / Break-Up	Amount (Rs. in crore)
Externally Aided Projects (EAP) share for Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Project for Low Income States (RWSSLIS)	300.00
National Water Quality on Sub-Mission	1000.00
Administrative Expenditure(Ministry Level)	89.50
North Eastern States	700.00
JE / AES affected districts	140.00
Other States	4770.50
Total	7000.00

1.59 The State/UT-wise details regarding the releases vis-a-vis utilization of funds are as under:-

Funds Released and utilization of funds under NRDWP as on 06.02.2018 (Rs. in crores)			
S.No.	State	Release	Expenditure
1	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	165.68	161.85
3	Arunachal Pradesh	58.4	30.03
4	Assam	158.8	152.63
5	Bihar	300.03	149.09
6	Chhattisgarh	49.84	38.51
7	Goa	0	0
8	Gujarat	225.51	132.49
9	Haryana	83.55	52.22
10	Himachal Pradesh	54.59	58.69
11	Jammu and Kashmir	240.23	132.17
12	Jharkhand	123.43	101.84
13	Karnataka	203.75	187.63
14	Kerala	70	24.78
15	Madhya Pradesh	135.51	78.4
16	Maharashtra	161.08	127.46
17	Manipur	37.24	44.44
18	Meghalaya	34.27	19.4
19	Mizoram	25.92	11.05
20	Nagaland	12.81	13
21	Odisha	83.59	58.85
22	Puducherry	0	0
23	Punjab	68.47	44.61
24	Rajasthan	413.96	517.44
25	Sikkim	9.14	7.74
26	Tamil Nadu	101.77	63.23
27	Telangana	630.55	415.14
28	Tripura	43.65	20.43
29	Uttar Pradesh	422.12	363.62
30	Uttarakhand	82.93	79.86
31	West Bengal	740.07	198.38
Total		4736.89	3284.98

1.60 When the Committee pointed out that the Ministry has only received 57.89 % funds out of Rs. 68787 crore demanded during Plan period, the Ministry informed that the States have been asked to pool more funds for this sector from their State budget out of enhanced grants of 14th Finance Commission to compensate the said requirements. **(RLOP-26)**

(vi) Physical Performance

1.61 Physical Performance under NRDWP so far has been as under:-

Year	Target of Coverage (No. of Habitations)	Achievement (No. of Habitations)
2012-13	158795	155706
2013-14	144030	153428
2014-15	137256	136117
2015-16	56941	85888
2016-17	56835	61042
2017-18(as on 06.02.18)	68770	32778

1.62 As regards the targets for 2018-19, the Ministry informed that targets for 2018-19 will be finalized only after the Annual Action Plan meetings with the States/UTs scheduled during February-March, 2018.

1.63 The State/UT wise targets vis-a-vis achievements during the year 2017-18 as on 06.02.2018 are as under:-

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Targets (PC + QA)	Achievements
1	Andaman and Nicobar	7	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	1124	623
3	Arunachal Pradesh	248	16
4	Assam	1945	114
5	Bihar	9263	265
6	Chhattisgarh	4908	401
7	Goa	3	0
8	Gujarat	27	805
9	Haryana	348	147
10	Himachal Pradesh	1765	438
11	Jammu and Kashmir	513	77
12	Jharkhand	1286	2701
13	Karnataka	15048	7435

14	Kerala	563	192
15	Madhya Pradesh	280	7364
16	Maharashtra	2557	238
17	Manipur	68	21
18	Meghalaya	143	8
19	Mizoram	48	4
20	Nagaland	63	48
21	Odisha	12101	2096
22	Puducherry	7	0
23	Punjab	776	797
24	Rajasthan	1982	3405
25	Sikkim	54	22
26	Tamil Nadu	4209	1024
27	Telangana	1124	599
28	Tripura	424	99
29	Uttar Pradesh	1642	403
30	Uttarakhand	668	399
31	West Bengal	5576	3037
Total		68770	32778

1.64 The Committee desired to know whether any mechanism exists with the Ministry to periodically verify the achievements at grass-root level in different State/UTs, the Ministry in their written note submitted to the Committee as under:-

"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. Further, on annual basis, there will be a third party verification to evaluate the functionality status of completed ongoing schemes and there will be National Level Monitors (NLM) for checking the progress & achievement of the scheme. Variations as noticed in third party verification carried out by Quality Council of India (QCI) have been intimated to the States for taking corrective & preventive action."

1.65 Asked about the factors that may affect the achievement of targets set by the Government in different States/UTs, the Secretary, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation during the evidence delineated the following factors that affect the achievements of targets which are as under:

"The following are the major factors that affect the achievement of target in different States/UTs.

- a) continuous depletion of ground water because of the successive drought & over-extraction
- b) continuous increase in contamination of ground water
- c) shortage of surface water because of the successive drought
- d) pollution of surface water bodies because of industry / agriculture / municipal waste.
- e) delay in obtaining statutory clearances such as Forest, National highways etc"

(vii) Status of Drinking Water Quality

1.66 During the evidence, the Secretary, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation informed the Committee about current status of drinking water quality in rural India, which are as under:-

"There are 72205 drinking water quality affected habitations.

- Arsenic - 17785 habitations (6 States, maximum in West Bengal)
- Fluoride - 12345 habitations (19 States, maximum in Rajasthan)
- Iron - 23749 habitations
- Salinity - 14096 habitations
- Nitrate - 1821 habitations
- Heavy Metal - 2406 habitations.

1.67 The Secretary also informed the Committee that the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation had launched the National Water Quality Sub Mission on 22 March, March, 2017 to provide safe drinking water to about 28000 arsenic/fluoride affected habitations.

1.68 The Secretary further apprised the Committee that there are 27544 arsenic and fluoride affected habitations in which 4918 habitations to be covered through 588 ongoing Pipied Water Supply Scheme and 22626 habitations (arsenic:11263 & fluoride:11363) to be covered through new schemes. As on date Rs. 1889 crore has been released to States to cover 3476 arsenic affected habitations and 3922 fluoride affected habitations.

1.69 When asked about how many districts in the country are affected with arsenic and fluoride contamination of water sources, the Ministry informed the Committee as under:- **(RLOP-33)**

"As per data uploaded by the States into the Integrated Management Information System of the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation, as on 07.02.2018; 17,785 and 12,346 rural habitations in 85 and 186 districts are affected with Arsenic and fluoride respectively. The data for chloride contamination is not maintained by the Ministry."

1.70 On being asked about under Water Quality component, whether 5 % of NRDWP funds earmarked for addressing the problem of contamination of sources is sufficient to meet the requirement of States/UTs, the Ministry informed the Committee that the Guidelines of National Rural Drinking Water Programme has been revised. With this, although the provision of earmarking the funds for addressing the problem of contamination has been withdrawn, now the State has an option to utilize the entire funds for NRDWP for quality affected habitations. Moreover, now provision of 2 % of fund under NRDWP has been made for Japanese Encephalitis/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (JE/AES) affected districts. **(RLOP-35)**

1.71 To a pointed query about what measures have been taken by the Ministry to encourage States to create public awareness in order to tackle the problem of contamination of drinking water sources, the Ministry informed that up to 5 % of NRDWP fund released to States can be utilized for Support activities and Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance activities in these habitations to take up extensive Information, Education & Communication (IEC) and capacity building activities.

1.72 The Secretary, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation further elaborate various points for tackling water quality during evidence are as under:-

- 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-38 (water)
- Community water purification plants (around 20,000 Nos. installed)
- Surface water based pipe water supply scheme.

(viii) **Initiatives taken by the Ministry under restructured NRDWP during 2017**

1.73 The Secretary apprised the Committee about various initiatives taken by the Ministry under restructured NRDWP during 2017:

Efficiency:

- Funding first to ongoing schemes.
- New PWS only in SAGY, ODF, ODF, Arsenic/Fluoride Habitations
- Release of funds tied with schemes having higher physical progress
- Monitoring through IMIS
- Verification through third party checks
- Funding only for PWSS, No funding for hand pumps (Except for JE/AES).
- O&M by the state/PRIs/RLBs

Outcome and result based financing of schemes (for 2nd instalment)

- 25% of the funding in reimbursement mode and after Nov. In competition mode.
- 25% of the funding linked with functionality status of completed PWSS.

Water quality initiatives

- 4,898 Hydro-Geo Morphological Maps have been prepared by Ministry and provided to states for siting production well and recharge structures. Insertion of Ground Water Quality layer into HGM maps is in advanced stage.
- Development & Dissemination to States of the following
- O&M Manual,
- Uniform Drinking Water Monitoring Protocol,
- Handbook on Drinking Water Treatment Technologies,
- Toolkit for Water Security planning,
- Manual on artificial ground water recharge

IV. Unspent Balances under NRDWP and SBM(G)

1.74 The programme and State/UT wise figures of unspent balances during 2017-18 as on 08.02.2018 are as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Unspent Balances under SBM(G)	Unspent Balances under NRDWP
		2017-18	2017-18
1.	A & N Islands	-4.90	1.05
2.	Andhra Pradesh	137.37	63.94
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	37.74	40.76
4.	Assam	603.04	315.76
5.	Bihar	191.47	235.91
6.	Chhattisgarh	230.10	38.19
7.	D & N Haveli	1.51	-
8.	Daman & Diu	1.01	-
9.	Goa	-24.26	3.23
10.	Gujarat	-8.79	118.87
11.	Haryana	10.89	61.63
12.	Himachal Pradesh	69.06	25.99
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	132.81	165.93
14.	Jharkhand	241.80	103.48
15.	Karnataka	156.69	109.21
16.	Kerala	81.53	62.93
17.	Madhya Pradesh	633.26	93.04
18.	Maharashtra	170.05	206.45
19.	Manipur	36.49	22.41
20.	Meghalaya	28.95	18.26
21.	Mizoram	3.43	15.01
22.	Nagaland	52.57	0.7
23.	Odisha	-389.79	79.16
24.	Puducherry	8.68	1.27
25.	Punjab	203.85	50.5
26.	Rajasthan	-885.33	461.34
27.	Sikkim	9.55	6.23
28.	Tamil Nadu	-275.92	53.49
29.	Telangana	-48.94	258.44
30.	Tripura	28.14	30.04
31.	Uttar Pradesh	345.86	316.39
32.	Uttarakhand	164.72	55.73
33.	West Bengal	-249.01	562.47
	TOTAL	1693.65	3577.81

1.72 During the year 2017-18, there are unspent balances to the tune of Rs. 1693.65 crore under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) and Rs. 3577.81 crore under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) as on 08.02.2018 with different States/UTs.

1.73 States like Assam, Bihar, Chhatisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have large amount of unspent balances under the said two Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

1.74 Asked to spell out the reasons for accumulation of unspent balances in SBM(G) and NRDWP, the Ministry submitted as under:- **(RLOP-76)**

"The reasons for high unspent balance in some States under SBM(G) are as under:-

- Lengthy fund flow process
- Policies to pay incentives in one go to all the households
- Existence of revolving funds.

As far as NRDWP is concerned, the unspent funds lying with the State/UT at the end of a financial year is spent in the next year. The reason for carried forward is mainly delay in transfer of funds from the State Finance Department to State Rural Water Supply Department. States are advised regularly to monitor the expenditure and reduce the unspent balance."

1.75 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 as under:- **(RLOP-77)**

"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. States are supported to come up with plans to fast-track implementation.

NRDWP: This Ministry exhorts State Governments for timely submission of their proposals for availing funds under NRDWP so that funds can be released well in time and much before the end of the year. This Ministry also carries out Annual Action Plan (AAP) meetings every year between February-March 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."

1.76 Keeping in view that the fact that the unspent balances under Rural Water Supply and Rural Sanitation have increased, the Committee was keen to know as to what pro-active role the Ministry had played in pursuing the erring State Governments to liquidate these unspent balances. In this context, the Ministry in a written note submitted as under:-

Under SBM(G), Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) captures their progress. Regular review meetings/Video Conferences etc. are organized by the MDWS to discuss issues relating to implementation of the SBM(G) and regarding utilization of funds.

Under NRDWP: To avoid the accumulation of unspent balance, with the restructuring, NRDWP has been made more competitive while making 25% of second instalment of funds to be based on pre-financing by the states for claiming their allocation by 30th November of Financial Year. In this manner the state can get their allocation under NRDWP during a year considerably earlier and they will have sufficient time to spend the funds with them that will help in reduction of accumulation of unspent balances.

Part-II

Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee

The Committee note that the detailed Demands for Grants (2018-19) of the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation under Demand No. 24 were laid in Lok Sabha on 08 February, 2018. The Demands show a total budgetary provision of Rs. 22343.10 crore. The Committee have examined the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation for the year 2018-19 in detail. Observations/Recommendations of the Committee are detailed in succeeding paragraphs.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)

Water scarcity in Open Defecation Free (ODF) areas

2.1 The vision to achieve an Open Defecation Free (ODF) and Swachh Bharat by 2nd October, 2019 marking the 150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi is indeed an extraordinary initiative meriting much appreciation. The Committee have taken into note the efforts undertaken by the Ministry in realizing the vision of creating ODF in the country. Laudable among the many steps are the construction of soak-pits alongwith toilets for their longevity. Going through the factual and ground realities prevalent in the country, the Committee is quite perplexed as to how ODF can be created without the availability of adequate water provisions. Needless to say that to eradicate Open Defecation and encourage the construction of toilets within the residential premises is not sufficient unless the toilets are connected with water supply. Merely, funding the scheme and completing the targets are not suffice and will defeat the real purpose of the scheme. The priority of Government should not be limited to the construction of infrastructure only but they should also be pragmatic enough to give priority to the essential needs for toilet usages. Therefore, the Committee

strongly recommend the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation to prioritize the provision of water availability along with the construction of toilets under SBM and apprise the Committee of actual figures of toilets constructed having water facilities.

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

Sustainability and usability of the toilets constructed under SBM

2.2 Toilets constructed under SBM are indeed a visionary exercise to make the country Open Defecation Free by 2nd October, 2019 and ultimately the dream of Swachh Bharat is realized to its full potential. The purpose behind the construction of toilets is not to discourage people from Open Defecation for a shorter period of time only but to inculcate a hygienic habit forever. To the utter dismay of the Committee, it has been observed that the many toilets already constructed under SBM have become defunct and non-usable due to various reasons pertaining to the quality of construction and scarcity of water. The Committee was disturbed while taking cognizance of this situation and feel that for the success of this vision, the constructed toilets needs to be safe and sustainable so that they can be utilized for a long period of time. In this regard, the Committee feel that assessment by the Ministry needs to be done regarding the number of such constructed toilets which have already become redundant and unusable. The data on the SBM portal which indicates that the beneficiaries has already been provided with a toilet creates a situation wherein, if the toilets so constructed were not of good quality and become defunct within a short span of time and as such are not being used are still counted as functional toilets. The beneficiaries are in no position to avail the re-allocation of construction of toilets

and still go in the open. Thus, the Committee desires that the Ministry re-look upon the situation in the right earnest and henceforth, construct quality toilets with basic facilities.

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

Incentive under Swachh Bharat Mission

2.3 The Committee find that there is an existing provision of incentives (Rs. 12,000/-) for Individual Household latrines (Rs. 7200/- and 4800/- respectively, by Centre and State for each toilet (Rs. 10800/- and Rs. 1200/- in case of North Eastern States, Jammu and Kashmir and Special category States) is given to BPL households and identified Above Poverty Line households after they construct and use toilets. On umpteen occasion, the Committee have been apprised of the demands for the hike in the incentives value for the beneficiaries. The rising cost of construction alongwith the collateral constructions required for toilet construction are cited as the reasons for such requests. It has been felt by the Committee also that in the present situation when the cost of every article is escalating, the demand for hike in incentives seems to be worthy of attention. Moreover, the Committee also feel that the challenges and cost factor for construction of toilet in hill areas are greater than those of plain areas. Equal amount of incentive of plain and hill areas is implausible. Therefore, the Committee strongly recommend the Ministry to revisit the amount of incentives presently under SBM and look upon it to commensurate with the cost escalation, also hiking the incentives for the hilly area more than the plain area.

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

Drains for waste water disposal for 'Swachhata'

2.4 Mere provision of toilets and water to the households will not be able to fulfill the goals of attaining the 'Swachhata' envisioned under the Swachh Bharat Mission. More basic infrastructure collateral with the needs of toilets and water like the proper drainage mechanism for the disposal of waste/used waters are also essentially required. The rural habitations are replete with unplanned disposal of waste waters from the households which are more often than not found to be spread in the villages causing numerous diseases. Even if the household is neat while the surroundings are full of dirty water infested with pollutants, the idea of cleanliness thought to be achieved under the scheme gets defeated. Moreover, the percolation of such dirty water pollutes the ground water also. The Committee, therefore, feel that there is a an utmost necessity of proper drainage mechanism in the villages so that disposed waste water does not malign the existing habitations with furthermore complications. Therefore, the Ministry is urged to look at this problem scientifically and logically devise such mechanism which would include the construction of proper drain facilities in the rural households.

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

Coverage of Sanitation

2.5 The Committee observe that the performance under SBM(G) in some of the big States i.e. Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Jammu & Kashmir etc. are dismal. The Ministry informed that the Bihar is the only State which has the lowest coverage below 50 per cent. During the course of evidence, the Secretary also admitted that in these four States, traditionally, the coverage of sanitation has been low. In this context, the Ministry explained various reasons i.e. inadequate capacity at grass root level and lack of behavioural change and poor demand, inadequate prioritization of programmes by the State Government, fund availability and also outreach in some difficult to reach /LWE affected areas. The Committee feel that the efforts made by the Ministry in above States are not complete if the issue of awareness generation is left behind in this 'Demand Driven' programme. The Committee would be happy if the Ministry pay more attention towards awareness programme in these States on war footing. The Committee would like to be apprised of the follow up action taken by the Ministry in this regard.

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

National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)**Financial vis-à-vis physical performance of NRDWP**

2.6 The Committee observe that the financial viz-a-vis physical performance of NRDWP has not been encouraging during the year 2017-18. For the fiscal year 2017-18, the Ministry was allocated an amount of Rs. 7050 crore at RE stage in which the Ministry was able to utilize only a sum of Rs. 4911.50 crore upto 16.02.2018. Similarly, as far as the physical performance is concerned, the Committee find that there have been slippages in achievements both in partially covered and quality affected habitations. During the year 2017-18, out of 68770 habitations proposed to be covered, only 32778 were actually covered upto 06.02.2018. The Ministry also informed several factors to be affecting the achievement of targets like continuous depletion of ground water, continuous increase in contamination, shortage of surface water, pollution of surface water bodies, delay in obtaining statutory clearances such Forest, National Highways etc. and also delay of State share from their Finance Department in time, could have been very well anticipated and managed in time by the Ministry. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend the Ministry to take concrete steps at least now to overcome these factors by having better coordination with other Ministries and should vigorously pursue the matter with the State Governments so that targets vision of Government can be achieved on time.

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

Survey of contaminated habitations

2.7 During the examination of the Demands for Grants (2018-19), among the various facts which surfaced before the Committee was that, only about 72205 drinking water quality affected habitations are reported by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation in the country. Considering the geographical extent of the country and through various experiences of the Members of Parliament, the Committee finds this figure of 72205 habitations meager and feel that this finding does not reflect the true status of quality affected habitations in the country. In view of the above existing situation, it was strongly felt by the Committee that in the absence of real facts and figures justice cannot be done with regard to the visions of the scheme. Therefore, the Committee strongly recommends the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation to conduct a precise and holistic survey covering the entire country to determine the exact number of water quality affected habitations on priority basis. A vigorous exercise has to be undertaken by the Government by way of having more labs adequately staffed to bring quality water at the doorsteps of the users.

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

Arsenic and Fluoride contamination

2.8 The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation have informed the Committee that there are 17785 habitations affected by arsenic contamination and 12345 habitations affected by Fluoride contamination along with efforts being undertaken by them to reduce the contamination of such areas under safer limits. However, a pertinent question still exists whether such number reported by the Ministry are on a reducing level or as has being observed in general that the number of habitations with contamination are increasing day by day. In such

case, to ascertain the exact situation and the severity of contamination affected areas in the country a mechanism needs to be put in place wherein the fluctuations in the numbers may be precisely determined. Thus, the Committee feel that the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation should put in place a robust strategy to ascertain the exact number of arsenic and fluoride contaminated habitations in the country so that proper exercise on timely basis may be taken. Although, the Ministry have outlined few corrective measure being taken by them such as tapping deeper aquifer to arsenic free and JE/AES free water, establishment of Community Water Purification plants, still the Committee feel that the pace of work being done is extremely slow and the problem of contamination instead of being solved is gradually affecting more habitations. Therefore, the Committee are of view that the Ministry should take steps on war footing to deal with the menace of contamination of drinking water in the country.

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

Piped Water Supply to contaminated habitations

2.9 The Committee got itself acquainted of the various corrective measures being employed by the Ministry to check the problem of contamination in drinking water in affected habitations. Though, the efforts of Ministry are laudable still the Committee feel that much more effort and strategy is required to fight this problem. Mere exercises such as coloring the identified hand pumps having contaminated water, tapping deep aquifer, etc will not serve the long time purposes. Until and unless the habitations affected by contamination are provided with adequate Piped Water Supply, the habitations will keep on reeling under the adverse effects of contamination. The Committee took into note the

callous approach of Ministry in its efforts to supply Piped Water to the contaminated habitations and, thus, with serious concern implores upon the Ministry to hasten its efforts in supplying piped quality water to the contaminated areas.

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

Fund allocation to the States for dealing with contamination

2.10 Time and again demands from various States, majorly affected by the various types of contamination in drinking water source, have been raised regarding the allocation of separate fund/package to tackle the problem of contamination. The Ministry have cited their inability in specific allocation by stating that rural water supply being a State Subject, the demands of the States is not possible to be met. However, the Committee feel that with the limited budgetary support for NRDWP to the States, it may perhaps be a real constraint for the States to carry out the requisite steps for de-contaminating the affected areas. In the fitness of existing scenario, the Committee urges the Ministry to explore possibilities for the creation of separate/one time package to the majorly affected States.

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

Desalination Plants for Coastal States

2.11 The Committee are concerned to the approach of the Ministry in setting up of Desalination Plants for coastal States for following the repeated recommendations made by the Committee for providing safe and clean drinking water. Despite, raising the issue with the Ministry on numerous occasions, it has gone unheeded and it seems that the Ministry has not felt the seriousness of this issue in right earnest. Often, the cost factor has been cited as the roadblock in

the realization of the objective of setting up of Desalination Plants. The Committee feel that considering the scarcity of drinking water in the country, more so in the coastal States wherein dependency on few water resources are causing extremes troubles to the habitations, there is an urgent need for this alternate source. The Committee has also taken note of various scientific technologies being used in countries such as Israel where cost effective Desalination Plant are being run successfully. In view of the above, the Committee again recommends the Ministry to explore the creation/demand of requisite fund after undertaking study of Desalination Plants used in different countries for the setting up of such plants in our country to meet the demand of drinking water. It is also recommended that more money should be earmarked for Research and Development for this aspect.

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

Unspent Balances

2.12 The Committee are constrained to note that huge amount are lying unspent across the States under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) and National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). For instance, the Committee find that during the year 2017-18 (as on 08.02.2018) there were huge unspent balances to the tune of Rs. 1693.65 crore and Rs. 3577.81 crore respectively for both the two prominent schemes of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation i.e. SBM(G) and NRDWP. The Committee note that under SBM(G), there are huge unspent balances in prominent and big States like Madhya Pradesh (Rs. 633.26 crore), Assam (Rs. 603.04 crore), Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 345.86 crore), Jharkhand (Rs. 241.80 crore), Chhattisgarh (Rs. 230.10 crore) and Punjab (Rs. 203.85 crore) etc.

Similarly, under NRDWP, States like West Bengal (Rs. 562.47 crore), Rajasthan (Rs. 461.34 crore), Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 316.39 crore), Assam (Rs. 315.76 crore), Telangana (Rs. 258.44 crore) and Bihar (Rs. 235.91 crore) etc. are lying unspent balances. The Committee's examination of State-wise and year-wise unspent balances has revealed that although the quantum of unspent balances has been reduced in these States over a period of time, however in common parlance huge unspent balances in these States with their large parts reeling under severe drought conditions put a big question mark not only on States/UTs for failure to plan/conceive/approve projects but also question the role of MoDWS in supplementing the efforts of the States/UTs in providing technical assistance for providing sanitation and safe drinking water in rural areas. It also came out during the course of examination that MoDWS had held regularly Review Meeting/Conferences with State Ministries/Secretaries in charge of rural water supply to review the performance of NRDWP wherein the issue of accelerating utilization of funds was also discussed. In this context, the MoDWS has also detailed out implementation constraints like delay in disbursement of funds from State Finance Departments to State Implementing Agencies under NRDWP and Lengthy fund flow process, policies to pay incentives in one go to all the households and existence of revolving funds etc. under SBM(G), as reasons for delay in utilisation of funds. The Committee feel that all these issues can be ironed out in Review Meetings of MoDWS with State Agencies at appropriate levels and where there are large unspent balances, asking for more funds under NRDWP and SBM(G) does not augur well with overall coordination of MoDWS with States/UT. The Committee therefore, recommend that there is a need to move faster to liquidate

unspent balances with State Governments by holding more and more National Level Reviews so that rural people may get safe drinking water and sanitation facilities in the States/UTs specially in States with large areas reeling under severe drought conditions. The Committee also recommend to frame out an action plan in this regard.

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

Monitoring of Schemes

2.13 The Committee are apprised that for monitoring the schemes periodic review meetings, regular video conferencing are organized to review progress of SBM(G) and NRDWP and suggest corrective measures wherever required to achieve physical and financial objectives. The Committee informed that various Field visits are also undertaken to oversee the actual implementation of sanitation and water programmes in the States which are lagging behind. The Committee are further informed that strict online based monitoring methods have also been adopted to obtain the progress of each District on real time basis using the online monitoring system. While taking note of the various steps taken by the Ministry, the Committee desire that the existing monitoring mechanism should be further strengthened to achieve the set targets in the prescribed time schedule and also to plug the loopholes detected during such inspections/visits.

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

NEW DELHI;
05 March, 2018
14 Phalgun, 1939 (Saka)

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

**MINUTES OF THE SIXTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE HELD ON
FRIDAY, THE 16 FEBRUARY, 2018**

The Committee sat from 1030 hrs. to 1225 hrs. in New Committee Room 'No.3', Parliament House Annexe Extension Building, Block 'B' (PHA-B), New Delhi.

PRESENT

Dr. P. Venugopal -- *Chairperson*

**MEMBERS
Lok Sabha**

2. Shri Sisir Adhikari
3. Shri Kirti Azad
4. Shri Harishchandra Deoram Chavan
5. Shri Vijay Kumar Hansdak
6. Shri Jugal Kishore Sharma
7. Shri Manshankar Ninama
8. Shri Prahlad Singh Patel
9. Smt. Renuka Butta
10. Dr. Yashwant Singh
11. Shri Ladu Kishore Swain
12. Shri Ajay Misra (Teni)

Rajya Sabha

13. Smt. Shanta Chhetri
14. Shri Shamsheer Singh Dullo
15. Shri Javed Ali Khan
16. Shri Mahendra Singh Mahra
17. Shri Narayan Lal Panchariya
18. Shri A. V. Swamy
19. Shri Lal Sinh Vadodia

Secretariat

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. Shri Abhijit Kumar | - | Additional Secretary |
| 2. Shri S. Chatterjee | - | Director |
| 3. Smt. Emma C. Barwa | - | Deputy Secretary |

Representatives of the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation

1. Shri Parameswaran Iyer	-	Secretary
2. Shri Arun Baroka	-	Joint Secretary (SBM)
3. Shri Satyabrata Sahu	-	Joint Secretary (Water)
4. Smt. V. Radha	-	Joint Secretary (Admn. & SBM)
5. Shri Hiranya Borah	-	Dy. Director Genl.
6. Shri Samir Kumar	-	Economic Adviser
7. Dr. Dinesh Chand	-	Addl. Adviser
8. Shri Rajesh Kumar	-	(Water & Parliament)
9. Shri Mahesh Thakur	-	Deputy Secretary, SBM
10. Dr. Sonali Ghosh	-	Director, SBM

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 (2018-19) 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 (2018-19).

4. The main issues that came up for discussion included the various modalities involved in the schemes of 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.

Appendix-II**MINUTES OF THE EIGHTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE HELD ON
MONDAY, THE 05 MARCH, 2018**

The Committee sat from 1030 hrs. to 1055 hrs. in New Committee Room '3', Ground Floor, Parliament House Annexe Extension Building, Block -B, (PHA-B), New Delhi.

PRESENT

Dr. P. Venugopal -- *Chairperson*

**MEMBERS
LOK SABHA**

2. Shri Kirti Azad
3. Shri Jugal Kishore Sharma
4. Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal "Nishank"
5. Dr. Yashwant Singh
6. Shri Ajay Mishra (Teni)
7. Shri Harishchandra Chavan

RAJYA SABHA

8. Smt. Shanta Chhetri
9. Shri Shamsher Singh Dullo
10. Shri Mahendra Singh Mahra
11. Shri A.K. Selvaraj
12. Shri Lal Sinh Vadodia

SECRETARIAT

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. Shri Abhijit Kumar | - | Additional Secretary |
| 2. Shri S. Chatterjee | - | Director |
| 3. Smt. B. Visala | - | Additional Director |
| 4. 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 (2018-19) of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

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

The Committee then adjourned.
