

8

STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES

(2024-25)

EIGHTEENTH LOK SABHA

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

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2025-26)

**[Action Taken by the Government on the Observations /
Recommendations contained in the Third Report (Eighteenth Lok
Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Water Resources]**

EIGHTH REPORT



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

August, 2025 /Sravana, 1947 (Saka)

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SANITATION**

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**(Action Taken by the Government on the Observations /
Recommendations contained in the Third Report on ‘Demands for
Grants (2025-26) of the Ministry of Jal Shakti -
Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation)**

Presented to Lok Sabha on 11.08.2025

Laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 11.08.2025



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

August, 2025 /Sravana,1947 (Saka)

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**COMPOSITION OF STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES
(2024-25)**

Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy - Chairperson

LOK SABHA

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3. Shri Joyanta Basumatary
4. Chh. Udayanraje Pratapsinha Maharaj
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RAJYA SABHA

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2. Shri Ajay Kumar Sood - Director
3. Shri P. Ashok - Deputy Secretary
4. Shri Umesh Bist - Under Secretary
5. Shri Gaurav Jain - Assistant Committee Officer

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson, Standing Committee on Water Resources (2024-25) having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present the Eighth Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in their Third Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2025-26) of the Ministry of Jal Shakti -Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

2. The Third Report of the Committee was presented to Lok Sabha and laid in Rajya Sabha on 11 March 2025. The Action Taken replies of the Government to all the recommendations contained in the Report were received in this Secretariat on 17 June, 2025.

3. The replies of the Government were examined and the Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their sitting held on 08.08.2025.

4. An analysis of the Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Third Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee is given in Appendice-II.

NEW DELHI
08 August, 2025
17 Sravana,1947 (Saka)

RAJIV PRATAP RUDY,
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Water Resources

CHAPTER I

REPORT

This Report of the Standing Committee on Water Resources (2024-25) deals with the action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in their Third Report (18th Lok Sabha) on the Demands for Grants (2025-26) of the Ministry of Jal Shakti – Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

2. The Third Report was presented to Lok Sabha on 11.03.2025 and was laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 11.03.2025. The Report contained 25 Observations/Recommendations.

3. Action Taken Notes in respect of all the 25 Observations/Recommendations of the Committee have been received from the Government. These have been examined and categorized as follows: -

(i) Observations/Recommendations which have been accepted by the Government (Chapter II):

Recommendation Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25

(Total – 21)

(ii) Observations / Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's replies (Chapter III):

Recommendation Nos. NIL

(Total – NIL)

(iii) Observations / Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee (Chapter IV):

Recommendation Nos. 5, 7, 13 and 16

(Total – 04)

(iv) Observations / Recommendations in respect of which final replies of the Government are still awaited (Chapter V):

Para Nos. NIL

(Total – NIL)

4. The Committee desire that replies to recommendations made in the Chapter-I of this Report may be furnished to the Committee expeditiously.

5. The Committee will now deal with action taken by the Government on some of their Observations/Recommendations that require reiteration or merit comments.

A. Water quality contamination due to radioactive elements

RECOMMENDATION NO. 5

6. The Committee took cognizance of the fact that 32 habitations in 9 districts of Punjab are affected by uranium contamination. Out of these, 22 habitations had already been provided with short-term measures viz. community water purification plants (CWPP) and individual household purifiers (IHP). In this regard, the Committee would further like to be apprised as to which other States/regions of the country, apart from Punjab, were facing contamination of water due to radioactive elements. Further, taking into account that so far only 22 out of 32 habitations in the State of Punjab had been covered with short-term measures, the Committee urge upon the Department to take urgent steps to provide safe drinking water to remaining 10 habitations. Further, being aware of the fact that radioactive elements like Uranium could accumulate and be retained in various organs and tissues, such as the kidneys, liver, and bones, for durations ranging from days to years and cause serious health hazards, the Committee recommended that the Department prioritize long term measures for providing safe water to the regions affected by such contamination. The Committee would like to be informed of the specific steps taken by the Department in this regard within 3 months from presentation of this Report.

7. The Department in its action taken note has replied as follows:

“As stated above, States have been advised to prioritize quality-affected habitations, inter alia including Uranium affected habitations, while taking up schemes to make provision of potable tap water supply to rural households. As reported by States on JJM-IMIS, 32 habitations in 9 districts of Punjab are affected by uranium contamination as on date. Out of these, 23 habitations have already been provided with short-term measures viz. community water purification plants (CWPP) and individual household purifiers (IHP) and the State has been advised to ensure to make short term measures for the remaining at the earliest. Further, coverage of tap water supply under JJM is being prioritized in all the water quality affected habitations including affected by uranium contamination.

The Department has recently developed a web/ mobile based management information system to capture the data of water quality affected habitations, where States/UTs

provide status of habitation that have contamination in their drinking water sources. States/UTs have also been advised to carry out testing of water quality on a regular basis and take remedial action wherever necessary, to ensure that the water supplied to households is of prescribed quality. Further, coverage of tap water supply under JJM is being prioritized in all the remaining water quality affected habitations”.

8. The Committee note that the Department has cited number of steps it has taken to make provisions of potable tap water supply to rural households. It has further stated that 32 habitations in 9 districts of Punjab are affected by uranium contamination as on date. Out of these, 23 habitations have already been provided with short-term measures viz. community water purification plants (CWPP) and individual household purifiers (IHP) and the State has been advised to ensure to make short term measures for the remaining at the earliest. It may be recalled in this regard that in its 3rd Report on DFG (2025-26) of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, the Committee desired to be apprised of the other States/regions of the country, apart from Punjab which are facing contamination of water due to radioactive elements. However, the Reply of the Department has remained silent on this aspect. The Committee in view of the fact that radioactive elements like uranium can cause serious health hazards, once again urge upon the Department to take necessary step to assess other regions of the country which are facing radioactive contamination so that an effective policy response may be formulated to arrest this trend.

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

RECOMMENDATION NO. 6

9. The Committee noted that accreditation/recognition of drinking water quality testing laboratories at least for parameters of basic water quality had been emphasized under JJM. In this regard, States through the 3rd Chief Secretaries Conference held in December 2023 had been advised to have at least 1 NABL accredited laboratory in each State by March, 2025. They further observed that there were 2180 drinking water quality testing laboratories at State, out of which 1,580 laboratories had been NABL accredited. However, in States like Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and UT of Lakshadweep, no laboratory was NABL accredited. Further, despite the fact that under JJM, up to 2% of the allocation to States/ UTs could be utilized for Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance (WQM&S) activities, including setting up, upgradation,

improving functioning and strengthening of drinking water quality testing laboratories, there are very few NABL accredited or recognized water quality testing laboratories in the States of Bihar, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Odisha and Telangana. Recognizing the importance of NABL accredited laboratories in ensuring safe drinking water to the common man, the Committee recommended that the Department make concerted efforts in coordination with the lagging States in order to expand the network of water quality testing laboratories throughout the country.

10. The Department in its action taken note has replied as follows:

“Under JJM, all States/ UTs have been advised that all district must have district level laboratory. In bigger States, at the regional level, district level lab should be upgraded into State level lab in different regions of the State and the existing network of drinking water quality testing laboratories in the State may be reviewed and strengthened by setting up/ exploring Public Private Partnership for additional labs at regional level, district level and block/ sub-division level in the State. Department has been reviewing the status of drinking water quality testing laboratories with States/ UTs from time to time through several meetings including conference, review meetings through video conferences, field visits, etc. and requesting States/ UTs to take up required measures to strengthen it.

In order to ensure that the labs are equipped with facilities, States have been advised for accreditation of Drinking Water Quality Testing Laboratories as per IS/ISO/IEC:17025 at least for parameters of basic water quality importance and other parameters as per local conditions. In order to address shortfall in accreditation of water quality testing laboratories, the Department has been exploring the possibility of getting laboratories accredited/ recognized by other accreditation bodies as per IS/ISO/IEC:17025. A meeting was also held with Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), Quality Council of India (QCI) and various laboratory accreditation bodies to discuss and address issues such as paucity of assessors and difficulties in getting slots for accreditation purpose.

As reported by States/UTs, as on 29.05.2025, there are 2,183 drinking water quality testing laboratories at different levels viz. State, regional/ district, sub-division, block level, mobile level laboratories in the country. Out of these, 1,620 laboratories (74%) have been accredited/ recognized. Further, the States have been advised to get all the remaining district level laboratories accredited/ recognized on or before 30.06.2025. Further, 529 Water Treatment Plant level laboratories under JJM have also been identified for recognition”.

11. The Committee find that the under JJM, all States/ UTs have been advised that all district must have district level laboratory. Further, the Committee are also delighted to learn that in order to strengthen the capabilities of Drinking Water Testing Quality Labs, States have been advised for accreditation of Drinking Water Quality Testing Laboratories as per IS/ISO/IEC:17025 at least for parameters of basic water quality importance and other parameters as per local conditions. In order to address shortfall in accreditation of water quality testing

laboratories, the Department has been exploring the possibility of getting laboratories accredited/ recognized by other accreditation bodies as per IS/ISO/IEC:17025. A meeting was also held with Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), Quality Council of India (QCI) and various laboratory accreditation bodies to discuss and address issues such as paucity of assessors and difficulties in getting slots for accreditation purpose. Further, the Committee take note of the fact that as on 29.05.2025, there are 2,183 drinking water quality testing laboratories at different levels viz. State, regional/ district, sub-division, block level, mobile level laboratories in the country, of which only 1,620 laboratories (74%) have been accredited/ recognized. The Committee hope that all the required measures are being taken to get all the remaining district level laboratories accredited/ recognized on or before 30.06.2025 as have been advised to the States. The Committee would like to be briefed about the further progress made in this regard within three months from presentation of this Report.

C. Safe drinking water supply in all Schools, Anganwadi centres and Ashramshalas

RECOMMENDATION NO. 7

12. The Committee noted that giving priority to children's health and wellbeing, a special campaign was launched on 2nd October, 2020 to bring awareness and make concerted efforts for making provision of tap water supply in these institutions for purposes of drinking, cooking mid-day meals, hand washing and use in toilets. Further, emphasis was also given on rain water harvesting and grey water management in these centres of learning, so that the children would learn different aspects of water management and imbibe the same. The Committee were happy to note that Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, Goa, Lakshadweep and Sikkim had achieved 100% coverage in providing tap water connections both in Schools and Anganwadi centres. Other States had also done remarkably well in this regard. However, much more work needed to be done in the States of Rajasthan, Odisha, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and Meghalaya as these States are lagging behind in providing tap water connections to Schools and Anganwadi Centres. In fact in Rajasthan, only 61.05% schools had been covered with tap water connections. Similarly, in West Bengal, only 41,866 Anganwadis out of 1,11,074 had water tap connections which came to just 37.69%. The Committee took cognizance of

the fact that the provision of tap water connections in institutions such as schools, Anganwadi centres, Ashramshalas, etc. was one of the prominent aspects of Jal Jeevan Mission which have profound impact on the health, capacity to learn and well-being of the children. Being of the view that children are more susceptible to water-borne diseases and spend a lot of their time in schools, Anganwadi centres and Ashramshalas, the Committee recommended that the Department make intense efforts and work in close coordination with those State Governments which were falling behind in providing water tap connections to Schools, Anganwadi centres and Ashramshalas. The Committee would like to be apprised of the steps taken by the Department in this regard within 3 months from presentation of this Report.

13. The Department in its action taken note has replied as follows:

“Department is committed to provide piped water supply to schools, anganwadi centres and Ashramshalas, etc. and in partnership with States is prioritizing their coverage along with rural households the country with piped water supply across. Department is making utmost efforts in extending requisite technical and financial assistance along with reviewing and monitoring the progress made by the States. Monthly review meetings are held with the States for expediting the coverage and the States are expected to achieve saturation of coverage of rural households and schools and anganwadi centres as per their plans”.

14. The Committee in its 3rd Report on DFG (2025-26) of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation after finding the fact that number of States such as Rajasthan, Odisha, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and Meghalaya are lagging behind in providing tap water connections to Schools and Anganwadi Centres, recommended that the Department make intense efforts and work in close coordination with these underperforming States. The Committee further desired to be briefed about the steps taken by the Department within three months from the presentation of this Report. However, the Committee find the Action Taken Replies furnished by the Department are quite general in nature and lack the specific details regarding the precise measures being taken in this regard. Keeping in view of the fact that Children are more susceptible to water-borne diseases and spend a lot of time in Schools, Anganwadi Centres and Ashramshalas, the Committee once again exhort the Department to prepare timebound plan in coordination with these States so that safe drinking water may be made available to all the Schools and Anganwadi Centres at the earliest in these States as well.

D. Need to enhance the role of Elected Representatives

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13

15. The total estimated outlay of SBM(G) Phase-II for five years was approx. Rs.1.40 lakh crores, which was to be dovetailed through convergence between different verticals of financing [e.g. Rs.52,500 crore (Central share Rs.36,600 crore and State share Rs.17,900 crore) was to be allocated through the budgetary provisions for SBM(G) from Centre and State Governments; about Rs.51057 crore from 15th Finance Commission grants, Rs. 24,823 crore from MGNREGS, Rs. 6,336 crore from Business Models and Rs. 6168 crore from, other sources. However, the Committee observed that there were multiple Ministries/Departments involved resulting in lack of coordination among them causing underutilization of finances. The representative of the Department during the oral evidence had also admitted that it was a complex process and needed improvement and better monitoring especially at district level.

In this regard, the Committee took note of the fact that there is District Water and Sanitation Mission (DWSSM) where Hon'ble Members of Parliament may be requested to attend the DWSSM meetings as 'Special Invitees'. However, as the Hon'ble Members of Parliament work at the ground level and have a firsthand knowledge of the challenges being encountered in execution of the various development schemes including the flagship programmes of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) and Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) (SBM) (G), the Committee recommended the Department to make earnest endeavours to reconstitute the DWSSM to include Member of Parliament and Member of the Legislative Assembly from the district in order to ensure effective participation of the elected representatives for better formulation, implementation and monitoring of JJM and SBM at ground level. The Committee would like to be apprised of the specific steps taken by the Department in this regard within three months from presentation of this Report.

16. The Department in its action taken note has replied as follows:

"As per the DISHA guidelines issued by MoRD, there is a provision of District level DISHA committee under the Chairmanship of the Member of Parliament of the Lok Sabha Constituency of the district, for holistic planning, review and monitoring of implementation of non-statutory schemes of Govt. of India including SBM(G) and Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM). Recently, Minister, Jal Shakti vide letter dated 4th June, 2025 has requested all MPs to effectively monitor the implementation of SBM(G) and JJM on the ground through DISHA. Information on SBM(G) Phase II data is available in the DISHA Dashboard. With respect to the recommendation of the Committee, the States will be emphasized that the review of SBM(G) and JJM may be invariably brought into the meeting of DISHA committee".

17. The Committee learn from the Action Taken Replies of the Department that the States will be emphasized to invariably bring review of SBM (G) and JJM into the meetings of DISHA Committees. They have further noted that Minister, Jal Shakti vide letter dated 4th June, 2025 has requested all MPs to effectively monitor the implementation of SBM(G) and JJM on the ground through DISHA. The Committee, in its 3rd Report on DFG (2025-26) of the Department, had recommended for reconstitution of District Water and Sanitation Mission (DWSM) where Hon'ble Members of Parliament are invited as 'Special Invitees', however, Action Taken Reply of the Department remain silent on this aspect. Being of the opinion that reconstitution of DWSM with the inclusion of elected representatives may help in better formulation, implementation and monitoring of JJM and SBM at ground level, the Committee, therefore strongly recommend for inclusion of Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) in the DWSM.

E. Plastic Waste Management in Rural areas

RECOMMENDATION NO. 16

18. The Committee noted that the Plastic Waste Management Facilities are developed at Block level. For setting up Plastic Waste Management Units (PWMUs), funding support of Rs. 16 lakhs per block is provided under the programme. Additional funds could be provided from 15th Finance Commission grants to Rural Local Bodies (RLBs) for these activities and other plastic waste management related activities. They further noticed that there were 1787 number of PWMUs in 7154 number of Blocks spread over 34 States/UTs. However, there were only 1051 functional PWMUs out of total 1787. In this regard, the Committee further took note that there were very few PWMUs exist in number of States/UTs and even where these Units were available, most of them were non-functional. For example, there were only 8 PWMUs as against 143 blocks in the State of Haryana and not even a single PWMU out of these 8 was functional. Almost the same situation prevailed in Assam, Goa, Ladakh, Rajasthan, Tripura, Manipur, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Andaman & Nicobar Islands. It was the State of Tamil Nadu which had done remarkable job in the field of PWMU coverage and functionality.

The Committee in view of the above urged upon the Department to make concerted efforts and render all possible assistance to the States to expand the coverage of PWMU facilities and also ensure their proper functioning.

19. The Department in its action taken note has replied as follows:

“It is important to highlight that, as a result of continued support and regular follow-ups, States and UTs are making notable progress in Plastic Waste Management (PWM). The number of Blocks covered under PWM has increased from 1,787 to 1,988 out of a total of 7,154 Blocks, and currently, 66% of the PWM Units (PWMUs) and Urban Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs) are functional. The Hon’ble Committee has rightly observed that, with the exception of Ladakh and Chhattisgarh, the functionality of PWMUs in Assam, Goa, Rajasthan, Tripura, Manipur, Gujarat, and Andaman & Nicobar Islands remains below expectations. The detailed progress is given at Annexure-VI (SBM)

For the current financial year 2025–26, States and UTs have planned the establishment of 1,638 PWMUs to further strengthen PWM efforts. To accelerate both progress and functionality, the Department has organized dedicated video conferences with the concerned States and UTs to improve planning processes, review strategic approaches, identify operational bottlenecks, and gather actionable recommendations to enhance implementation on the ground”.

20. The Committee note that the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation has agreed with the observation of the Standing Committee on Water Resources that with the exception of Ladakh and Chhattisgarh, the functionality of PWMUs in Assam, Goa, Rajasthan, Tripura, Manipur, Gujarat, and Andaman & Nicobar Islands remains below expectations. It has further furnished that to accelerate both progress and functionality, the Department has organized dedicated video conferences with the concerned States and UTs to improve planning processes, review strategic approaches, identify operational bottlenecks, and gather actionable recommendations to enhance implementation on the ground. However, considering the perilous impact of plastic waste which may adversely affect the ability of ecosystem to adapt to climate change, influencing not only people’s livelihoods but also wildlife, the Committee are of the view that much more ground level remedial measures need to be taken, in addition to holding video conferences with the concerned States and UTs. The Committee thus call upon the Department to make concerted efforts to combat the menace of ‘Plastic Waste’.

F. Need to conduct ‘Waste Quantification Survey’

RECOMMENDATION NO. 17

21. The Committee took into account the submission of the representative of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation that ‘Waste Quantification Survey’ to identify type of waste that is being generated and its per capita amount, has so far not been conducted by either by the Government or by any private agency. They further

noted that the Department was taking the help of IIM Bangalore in this regard which had given a detailed structure as to how this kind of survey may be carried out. The Committee further noted that regulatory framework for solid, liquid and plastic waste management vests with the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate change. Besides, there were guidelines which prescribe EPR – Extended Producer Responsibility which prescribed that every producer of plastic is mandated to buy back a certain proportion of what they produce. However, at present, there is a lacuna in submission of the EPR certificates which are taken at face value. The Department therefore suggested to the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change that these Certificates should be certified by the Municipal Corporations and Rural Local Bodies. Taking cognizance of the above submissions of the Department, the Committee recommended that the Department take urgent steps to carry out ‘Waste Quantification Survey’ on priority basis. They further urged them to work in close coordination with the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change to enforce strict ratification of EPR Certificates by the concerned Agencies. The Committee would like to be apprised of the steps taken by the Department within three months from presentation of this Report.

22. The Department in its action taken note has replied as follows:

“The Department is in the process of initiating comprehensive waste quantification studies across rural and peri-urban areas of India. This pioneering, first-of-its-kind study at a national scale aims to accurately assess per capita waste generation, composition, and evolving trends in solid waste in these regions. The insights derived from this study will play a critical role in informing the strategic direction of the next phase of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen), enabling data-driven planning and targeted interventions to strengthen waste management systems at the grassroots level and transform them into self-sustaining models with long-term socio-economic and environmental value.

The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS) actively contributes to policy formulation, particularly as a key stakeholder in the development of Solid Waste Management (SWM) Rules which encompasses Extended Producers Responsibility (EPR) provisions. DDWS regularly provides inputs and recommendations during consultations and meetings convened by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF & CC), thereby playing a vital role in shaping the regulatory framework”.

23. The Committee are delighted to learn from the Action Taken Replies of the Department that the Department is in the process of initiating comprehensive waste quantification studies across rural and peri-urban areas of India. The insights derived from this study will play a critical role in informing the strategic direction of the next phase of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen), enabling

data-driven planning and targeted interventions to strengthen waste management systems at the grassroots level and transform them into self-sustaining models with long-term socio-economic and environmental value. While welcoming this step being taken by the Department especially in view of the fact that ‘Waste Quantification Survey’ to identify type of waste that is being generated and its per capita amount, has so far not been conducted by either by the Government or by any private agency, the Committee hope that such a study may be carried out in a timebound manner which will go a long way in formulating a precise and calibrated response to bolster waste management system at the grass-root level.

CHAPTER II

OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

RECOMMENDATION NO. 1

Budget Analysis of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation

The Committee note that since 'Drinking Water Supply' and 'Sanitation' are State subjects, the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS) of the Ministry of Jal Shakti has been primarily tasked with supporting the State Governments' efforts to enhance rural drinking water supply and sanitation. The Department is providing technical and financial support through the Centrally sponsored schemes of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) and Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM(G)]. They note that a total Budget of Rs. 74226.02 crores has been allocated to DDWS for Financial Year 2025-26. The Committee note that the Department has continued to increase allocations at BE stage which has been subsequently revised downwards at RE stage. For FY 2021-22, BE was Rs. 60030.45 crore which was reduced to Rs. 51036.90 at RE stage. Similarly, the BE of Rs. 67221.12 for FY 2022-23 was reduced to Rs. 60,029.12 crore at RE stage. Even FY 2024-25 has witnessed a drastic reduction of 61% (appx.) of budgetary allocations of Rs. 77390.68 crore which at RE stage stood at Rs. 29916.68 crore. However, for FY 2025-26 as mentioned above, the BE of Rs. 74226.02 crores has been provided to the Department which is 148% (appx.) higher of RE allocation for FY 2024-25. The Committee observe that frequent drastic reduction of budgetary provisions of the Department at RE stage and subsequently enhancing the BE for next Financial Year indicates lack of proper planning for budgetary requirements by the Department. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Department undertake their pre-budget exercise with much more care and prudence for making more pragmatic and conservative budgetary estimates.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)

In August 2019, Cabinet approved restructuring and subsuming of erstwhile National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) into Jal Jeevan Mission – 'Har

Ghar Nal Se Jal' with an aim to provide the Functional Household Tap Connection to every rural household by 2024. The estimated outlay of the mission was of Rs. 3.60 lakh Crore, out of which Central share was Rs. 2.08 lakh Crore. Almost entire Central share approved by the Cabinet, has been released to the eligible States, though additional funds are required for completion of the approved schemes. Year-wise details of financial progress made so far under the Mission is as under:

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Year	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure	Utilization reported (Centre + State)
2019-2020	10,000.66	10,000.66	10,000.44	10,074.28
2020-2021	11,500.00	11,000.00	10,999.94	20,449.96
2021-2022	50,011.00	45,011.00	40,125.64	43,551.85
2022-2023	60,000.00	55,000.00	54,839.79	92,339.73
2023-2024	70,000.00	70,000.00	69,992.37	1,55,979.20
2024-2025	70,162.90	22,694.00#	22,638.44	91,763.80

#total utilization restricted to approved central outlay of Rs. 2,08,652 Crore

Source: JJM-IMIS/ PFMS

As may be seen from the table above, in 2019-20, there was no variation in BE & RE. In 2020-21, there was a meagre reduction at RE Stage of Rs. 500 Cr. However, considering the fund absorbing capacity of the States and issues being faced by States in arrangement of matching State share, a reduction of Rs. 5,000 Cr. was made in 2021-22 & 2022-23 at RE stage. Further, almost entire fund allocated in 2023-24 was utilized.

The Cabinet had approved the Jal Jeevan Mission for the period from 2019-20 to 2023-24 with Central outlay of Rs. 2,08,652 Crore. This Department had utilized Rs.1,85,958 Crore till 2023-24 leaving a balance of Rs. 22,694 Crore for utilization in 2024-25. As the proposal for continuation of Jal Jeevan Mission with total enhanced outlay was then under consideration, the balance outlay of Rs. 22,694 Crore was only been considered for ceiling of expenditure at RE stage for 2024-25. Against the allocated fund, almost entire fund has been utilized.

Further, Hon'ble Finance Minister during her budget speech 2025- 26 has announced extension of Jal Jeevan Mission until 2028 with an enhanced total outlay. Accordingly,

Department is actively considering the proposal for continuation of JJM beyond the approved period and outlay. In 2025-26, an amount of Rs. 67,000 Crore has been allocated for implementation of the Mission. The Department is in process of obtaining approval for the proposed continuation of JJM for the extended period with enhanced total outlay and fund utilization may start after securing approval of Cabinet.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM-G]

Sanitation is a State subject and budget under SBM(G) is demand driven, as per the demand of the States. Proposal for Budget allocation under SBM(G) is based on the amount that was projected as annual expenditure and approved by the Cabinet as per SBM(G) Phase II Cabinet Note. Before commencement of each financial year, the Annual Implementation Plans (AIP) of SBM(G) for the coming year are prepared by the States/UTs and submitted to Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS). The AIPs are then discussed with individual States/UTs in detail keeping in view the targets and timeline. Even the allocation made at BE stage was well within the requirements projected by the States/UTs in their AIPs under SBM(G) Phase-II since 2020-21. However, due to emergence of Covid-19 in the initial years and evolving payment systems for Centrally Sponsored Schemes (first introduction of SNA and then shifting to SNA-SPARSH), the expenditure made by the States/UTs was not picked up as per their plan, due to which the allocation under SBM(G) was reduced at RE stage. However, the recommendation of the Committee has been noted and the States will be advised to make more realistic and achievable AIPs in the upcoming financial years.

(OM No. H-11013(12)/2/2025-Parliament-DDWS-Part(1) (E-file No. 29418) Dated : 17.06.2025)

RECOMMENDATION NO. 2

Analysis of Budgetary allocations under 'Jal Jeevan Mission' (JJM)

The Committee are pleased to note that Hon'ble Finance Minister during the budget speech 2025-26 has already announced extension of Jal Jeevan Mission till 2028 with an enhanced total outlay for achieving milestone of SDG-6.1 well before 2030, the proposal has been firmed up aiming at Structural Reforms for transforming the rural water supply sector from "Department based approach" to "service delivery approach" with a citizen centric approach through MoU with State Level Implementing Agencies. The Committee note that Rs. 67,000 crore has been solely assigned for 'Jal Jeevan Mission' which is 90% (appx.) of the entire budget of the Department which is

Rs. 74226.02 crores. However, the Committee note that BE allocation of JJM has witnessed drastic reduction of 67% (appx.) at RE level for FY 2024-25. The Committee would like to be apprised of the specific reasons for such a huge reduction at RE stage for FY 2024-25 and its impact on execution of this ambitious Programme. In view of the fact that JJM has been extended till 2028, the Committee urge upon the Department to make concerted efforts to utilize the budgetary allocations optimally in order to obviate the possibility of huge reduction at RE stage which has been witnessed in current Financial Year (2024-25).

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

As stated above, almost entire fund Rs. 2.08 lakh crore approved and allocated under JJM have been utilized. As per the announcement made by Hon'ble Finance Minister in her budget speech 2025-26, the Department is in process of obtaining approval for the proposed continuation of JJM for the extended period with enhanced total outlay and the budgetary provision of Rs. 67,000 Crore for 2025-26 may be utilized after securing the approval of Cabinet.

(OM No. H-11013(12)/2/2025-Parliament-DDWS-Part(1) (E-file No. 29418) Dated : 17.06.2025)

RECOMMENDATION NO. 3

Physical Progress under Jal Jeevan Mission

The Committee note that at the time of announcement of JJM on 15th August 2019, 3.23 Crore rural households (17%) of the country had tap water connections. Since then, around 12.19 Crore families living in rural areas have been provided with tap water connections in their homes. Now, out of more than 19.36 Crore rural households, around 15.45 Crore (79.81%) rural families of the country have assured potable tap water supply in their homes, improving their quality of life and enhancing 'ease of living'. The Committee are pleased to note that 11 States/ Union Territories, namely Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Mizoram, Punjab, Telangana, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra Nagar Haveli & Daman Diu (DNH & DD), and Puducherry, have achieved 100% coverage of rural households and have attained the 'Har Ghar Jal (HGJ)' status.

However, the Committee note that still a major part of the work remains to be completed in West Bengal, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala and Jharkhand which

have so far achieved coverage of only 54.51%, 55.39%, 67.29%, 54.25% and 54.66% respectively. The Committee take cognizance of the fact that long gestation period of Multi Village Schemes, lack of dependable ground water sources in drought-prone & desert areas, geogenic contamination, terrain challenges in hilly & forested areas, lack of technical capabilities in the States, delay in clearances from nodal agencies, availability of matching State share, especially during CoVID-19 pandemic, nation-wide CoVID-19 pandemic, associated lockdown, etc. have slowed down the pace of implementation of the programme in these States. Being of the view that active participation of the States is essential to make the Programme a success, the Committee urge upon the Department to look into the particular problems of each of the lagging States hampering timely completion of the Projects and take remedial measures for faster implementation of the Projects in these States.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

Government of India is committed to extend technical and financial assistance to the States/ UTs for achieving functional tap water connection to every rural household by December, 2028. To expedite the planning and implementation, as well as monitoring and handhold States/ UTs, Government of India has taken number of steps to plan and implement JJM in the whole country which *inter alia* includes discussions and consultation with States/ UTs, regular review of planning and implementation, workshops/ conferences/ webinars for capacity building and knowledge sharing, field visits by multi-disciplinary team to provide technical support, etc. Moreover, for online monitoring, JJM–Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) and JJM–Dashboard has been put in place. Provision has also been made for transparent online financial management through Public Financial Management System (PFMS). In addition, to expedite the implementation of JJM, this department has also taken up development of SWSM and DWSM dashboards, Functionality Assessments and mapping of water pipelines on PM Gatishakti portal for effective monitoring of infrastructure created under the Mission.

Further, for extending guidance to States/ UT's officials and local village level functionaries to expand the water quality testing and reporting, surveillance of drinking water sources, sanitary surveys, setting up of laboratories, etc. Drinking Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance Framework has also been released. States have also been advised to formulate a comprehensive O&M Policy *inter alia* including provisions for source sustainability and suitable provisions for development of efficient and sustained mechanism for collection of water tariff, finalised by the State in consultation with GP/

VWSC/ Pani Samiti. A draft framework for the comprehensive O&M Policy has also been shared with the States. So far, 20 States have finalized/ notified the O&M Policy and the remaining States have been advised to notify the respective O&M Policy before 30.06.2025.

As a result of above initiatives taken by the department, following progress has been done:

- (i) More than 23 Lakhs Kms of water pipelines have been uploaded on PM Gatishakti portal which is intended to provide multimodal connectivity infrastructures to various economic zones.
- (ii) To streamline the monitoring of piped water supply schemes, this department has developed SWSM dashboard. The dashboard will provide the basic information about the PWS, water quality details, functionality and financial details at single platform. Due to this development, apart from PHE department, O/o Chief Secretary, District Collectors and Panchayat Level functionaries will also be able to view/ monitor the progress of schemes.
- (iii) The field survey for Functionality Assessment of tap connections has been completed in 22,812 villages across the country. The findings of the report shall be shared with the States/ UTs to take corrective action on the gaps.
- (iv) The Department is regularly reviewing the progress with respective District Magistrates/ Deputy Commissioners/ Collectors, being head of DWSSMs on various aspects of progress including scheme completion, HGJ certification, priority areas, PVTG habitations, coverage of schools and anganwadis, O&M etc.

Further, the following implementation strategy has been envisaged for extended period of the Mission:

- i.) Signing of State-specific MoUs with respective States/ UTs to ensure reform led implementation and timely completion
- ii.) Focus on quality assurance through NWEs, functionality of tap water connections and O&M for long term sustainability.
- i.) National WASH Experts to support State governments in ensuring construction quality by
 - a. Ground-truthing of completed schemes
 - b. Reviewing functionality
 - c. Discussing with District Collectors/ DWSSMs concerned
- ii.) NJJM to review the action taken on the NWE observations

- iii.) Reviewing Third Party Inspection Agencies' quality check reports
- iv.) SOP for handing over protocol for in-village infrastructure to GPs
- v.) Scheme wise project monitoring and financial release through SNA-SPARSH.
- vi.) Setting up of District and State level Command & Control Centres for real-time monitoring
- vii.) Grievance Redressal mechanism at GP, district and State level

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RECOMMENDATION NO. 4

Contamination of Drinking Water

The Committee note that all Arsenic and Fluoride affected habitations have been covered by community water purification plants (CWPP) as an interim measure. However, they further observe that there are 11,348 no. of quality affected habitations (Iron, Salinity, Nitrate, and Heavy metals) spread over 96 districts of 07 States where short-terms measures have not been provided. Since these contaminants can also cause health hazard, the Committee feel that these areas too need to be covered by temporary measures to provide immediate relief to the population living in quality affected habitations. The Committee, therefore urge the Department to emphasize to the States the necessity of implementing measures that can offer an immediate solution such as installing small water purification dispensers or sending out mobile water vans or tankers that carry safe and clean drinking water, until all of these residents have access to piped drinking water from a high-quality source. The Committee would also like to be apprised of the details of progress in coverage of quality affected habitations with permanent good quality functional tap water supply as on date.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

Water being a State subject, States have been advised to prioritize quality-affected habitations while taking up schemes to make provision of potable tap water supply to rural households. In case planning, implementation and commissioning of piped water supply schemes in quality-affected habitations takes time, purely as an interim measure, States have been advised to install community water purification plants (CWPPs), to provide safe water to every household in these habitations @ of 8-10 litre per capita per day to meet their drinking and cooking requirements.

Department has been reviewing the progress with States from time to time through several meetings including conference, review meetings through video conference, field visits etc. The progress reported by State is also monitored on daily basis through the online monitoring system JJM –IMIS.

Further, States/ UTs have also been advised to plan and implement piped water supply schemes of bulk water transfer based on safe water sources such as surface water sources or alternative safe ground water sources for the villages with water quality issues. As recommended by the Committee, States have been requested to finalize schemes on priority for all of the remaining quality-affected habitations to ensure supply of potable water either through pipe water supply (PWS) or community water purification plants (CWPP). Moreover, States have been advised to revisit its plan, if required, and expedite the implementation of schemes to ensure provision of safe drinking water through tap connections to all households in quality-affected habitations. As reported by States, since the launch of JJM, the number of water quality affected habitations, has reduced significantly over the years. Year-wise details of contaminant-wise quality-affected habitations is as follows:

Contaminant	No. of affected habitations as on							
	01.04.19	01.04.20	01.04.21	01.04.22	01.04.23	01.04.24	01.04.25	28.05.25
Arsenic	14,020	4,568	1,717	800	507	378	314	314
Fluoride	7,996	5,796	1,021	638	393	348	250	249
Iron	18,599	32,134	17,220	11,728	9,152	4,503	3,194	3,175
Salinity	13,319	10,455	10,038	9,922	9,018	8,493	7,651	7,512
Nitrate	1,443	907	521	515	475	447	389	388
Heavy Metal	2,162	306	187	108	84	81	46	46
Total	57,539	54,166	30,704	23,711	19,629	14,250	11,844	11,684

Provision of potable drinking water for cooking and drinking requirements has been made in all the remaining 314 Arsenic-affected and 249 Fluoride-affected habitations through CWPPs/ IHPs.

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RECOMMENDATION NO. 6

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

The Committee note that accreditation/recognition of drinking water quality testing laboratories at least for parameters of basic water quality has been emphasized under JJM. In this regard, States through the 3rd Chief Secretaries Conference held in December 2023 have been advised to have at least 1 NABL accredited laboratory in each State by March, 2025. They further observe that there are 2180 drinking water quality testing laboratories at State, out of which 1,580 laboratories have been NABL accredited. However, in States like Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and UT of Lakshadweep, no laboratory is NABL accredited. Further, despite the fact that under JJM, up to 2% of the allocation to States/ UTs can be utilized for Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance (WQM&S) activities, including setting up, upgradation, improving functioning and strengthening of drinking water quality testing laboratories, there are very few NABL accredited or recognized water quality testing laboratories in the States of Bihar, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Odisha and Telangana. Recognizing the importance of NABL accredited laboratories in ensuring safe drinking water to the common man, the Committee recommend that the Department make concerted efforts in coordination with the lagging States in order to expand the network of water quality testing laboratories throughout the country.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

Under JJM, all States/ UTs have been advised that all district must have district level laboratory. In bigger States, at the regional level, district level lab should be upgraded into State level lab in different regions of the State and the existing network of drinking water quality testing laboratories in the State may be reviewed and strengthened by setting up/ exploring Public Private Partnership for additional labs at regional level, district level and block/ sub-division level in the State. Department has been reviewing the status of drinking water quality testing laboratories with States/ UTs from time to time through several meetings including conference, review meetings through video conferences, field visits, etc. and requesting States/ UTs to take up required measures to strengthen it.

In order to ensure that the labs are equipped with facilities, States have been advised for accreditation of Drinking Water Quality Testing Laboratories as per IS/ISO/IEC:17025 at least for parameters of basic water quality importance and other parameters as per local conditions. In order to address shortfall in accreditation of water quality testing laboratories, the Department has been exploring the possibility of getting laboratories accredited/ recognized by other accreditation bodies as per IS/ISO/IEC:17025. A meeting was also held with Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), Quality Council of India (QCI) and various laboratory accreditation bodies to discuss and address issues such as paucity of assessors and difficulties in getting slots for accreditation purpose.

As reported by States/UTs, as on 29.05.2025, there are 2,183 drinking water quality testing laboratories at different levels viz. State, regional/ district, sub-division, block level, mobile level laboratories in the country. Out of these, 1,620 laboratories (74%) have been accredited/ recognized. Further, the States have been advised to get all the remaining district level laboratories accredited/ recognized on or before 30.06.2025. Further, 529 Water Treatment Plant level laboratories under JJM have also been identified for recognition.

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Comment of the Committee

(Please see Para No. 11 of Chapter I of the Report)

RECOMMENDATION NO. 8

Need to prepare Village Action Plans (VAPs)

The Committee observe that out of 5,85,831 villages, 529316 Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC)/Pani Samiti/Village Councils have been constituted. Similarly, 5,20,003 Village Action Plans have also been prepared. However, the Committee note that some States like Bihar and Telangana are far behind both in constitution of VWSC and preparation of VAPs. In Bihar, out of total 37308 villages, only 2263 VWSCs have been constituted while only 700 VAPs have been prepared. Similarly, in Telangana, out of 9693 villages, only 6614 VWSCs have been constituted and no VAP has been prepared. In this regard, the Committee note the submission of the Department which explains that States of Bihar and Telangana are not availing central grants under JJMs since 2021-22. However, the State of Telangana has been

reported as Har Ghar Jal state and Bihar has reported coverage of 95.71% households with tap water supply. In this connection, the Committee would like to be apprised of the reasons for not availing central grants by these two States.

Further, the Committee take cognizance of the significance of VAPs which is prepared for each village by the participation of the local community with the following components - strengthening of local drinking water sources; in-village water supply infrastructure to provide tap water connections; grey-water treatment and reuse; and operation & maintenance of water supply systems so that every household gets an assured supply of potable water on a regular and long-term basis. Nevertheless the fact that the States of Bihar and Telangana are not availing the central grant under JJM, keeping in view the importance of VAPs, the Committee recommend that the Department persuade these States to take necessary steps for constitution of VWSCs and VAPs.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

State of Bihar through Hon'ble Minister (PHED)'s letter dated 18.10.2021, had informed that the State Government had already approved the schemes for saturation of all the rural areas through State level 'Har Ghar Nal ka Jal' Nischay programme for tap water connections and since 2021-22, the State of Bihar is not availing central funds under JJM. Further, the State of Telangana also has availed central grants of Rs. 188.23 Crore till 2020-21 only under JJM and has not participated in the Annual Action Plan preparation exercise thereafter for availing further central funds under JJM.

Further, the Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation has been continuously pursuing with States for constitution of VWSCs and preparation of VAPs for the remaining villages on priority.

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RECOMMENDATION NO. 9

Non-completion of road repair works after laying of pipelines under JJM

The Committee examined the submission of the Department which has furnished information with regard to laying of water supply pipes only in respect of 23 States/UTs. The Committee would like to be apprised of this information in respect of other States/UTs as well. Further, the Committee note that while some States like Himachal Pradesh and Tripura are reported to have achieved 100% milestone in properly laying

the water supply pipes. However, there are some States like Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh which are far behind in this aspect. In Sikkim, only 56.41% of the pipes have been properly laid, while in case of Arunachal Pradesh, no water pipeline has been properly laid and percentage is 'Nil'. The Committee are of the view that improperly laid water supply pipes not only cause regular leakage of precious water, but also damage infrastructure such roads/highways resulting in high risk of accidents. The Committee, therefore, urge upon the Department to examine this matter earnestly and advise the State Governments to fix accountability in this regard so as to ensure that the water pipes are laid properly in order to mitigate the sufferings of the villagers.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

To avoid any hardships to the villagers, States have been advised to take up rural water schemes in a way with minimum damages to infrastructure such as roads/highways and to restore the roads/ highways immediately in case of damages done while laying of pipelines for water supply systems. Further, funds available under JJM may be utilized for repairing or constructing streets or roads that get affected while laying water supply pipelines of rural water supply schemes taken up under JJM.

As per the JJM Guidelines, the State implementing agencies are to ensure the quality of materials used in construction/ restoration of roads etc. by getting it certified from accredited testing agencies. Further, under JJM, third-party inspection of quality of works undertaken is mandatory before making payment to the contractors. Reference for any sub-standard restoration work brought to the notice of NJJM are taken up with respective States with an advice to take requisite corrective action within a month.

Moreover, as suggested by the Committee, the States have been requested to fix accountability in this regard so as to ensure that the water pipes are laid properly in order to mitigate the sufferings of the villagers.

State/ UT-wise details compiled from the visits undertaken till March, 2025 are at **Annex-I (JJM)**.

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RECOMMENDATION NO. 10

Streamlining the process of pending clearances for Rural Water Supply Projects

The Committee observe that total 3045 proposals have been submitted by the 15 states namely Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal with different agencies like Forests, National Highways Authority of India, Railways, GAIL and others for clearances of rural water supply projects. In this regard, the Committee are pleased to note that in order to assist the States to get various Statutory and other clearances (NHAI, railways, GAIL, Defence etc), a nodal officer has been assigned the task of coordinating with States and respective Central Ministry/ Agency since 2022-23. A separate link has been created in JJM IMIS for receiving and monitoring of schemes seeking various clearances. Special orientation sessions have been carried out to the State Officers on NHAI, Railways and Forest Clearances. However, still 329 projects are pending with different agencies. Further, in case of Madhya Pradesh which have applied 108 proposals to the Forest Department, 83 projects are pending. Similarly, in case of Kerala, out of 67 proposals submitted with National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), 29 are pending. The Committee in view of the objective of the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) of providing assured potable tap water in adequate quantity on a regular and long-term basis to every rural household urge the Department to make necessary endeavours to expedite the clearance of the pending projects of rural water supply within a reasonable timeframe.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

Nomination of a nodal officer in the Department for coordinating with Central nodal Ministries/ Departments/ agencies viz. M/o EF&CC, M/o RTH, NHAI, M/o Railways etc. to facilitate the States in obtaining Statutory/ other clearances. Further, regular review meetings are also being taken up with these central agencies and States level officers by Sr. Officers in DDWS to ensure seamless progress, address bottlenecks. The digital platform on JJM IMIS further helps in, collection of schematic information, enabling tracking, monitoring, and speedy decision-making.

As on date, the process of clearances has been streamlined by online collecting the schematic information on JJM IMIS and capturing the events requiring Gol interventions. So far, States have applied for 3,396 clearances and action has been completed in 3,057 projects leaving 339 clearances pending across various States. Details are placed at **Annex-II (JJM)**.

Out of the total pendency of 339 cases, as reported by the User agencies/ State PHED, the details of the pending clearance at Government of India level are provided in table below:

S. No.	State	Forest	NHAI	Railways	GAIL	Others	Total
1	Chhattisgarh	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Karnataka	1	0	0	0	1	2
2	Kerala	3	4	3	0	1	11
3	Madhya Pradesh	34	0	0	0	0	34
4	Rajasthan	4	1	0	0	0	5
5	Uttar Pradesh	3	4	25	0	0	32
6	West Bengal	0	1	0	0	1	2
Total		45	11	28	0	3	87

Department is regularly following up with the involved agencies for expediting the clearances of all the pending schemes/ projects at the earliest.

(OM No. H-11013(12)/2/2025-Parliament-DDWS-Part(1) (E-file No. 29418) Dated : 17.06.2025)

RECOMMENDATION NO. 11

Financial performance under Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM(G)-II]

The Committee observe that this Scheme has witnessed gross underutilization of the budgetary allocations in Financial Year 2024-25, while RE was of Rs. 7192 crore in FY 2024-25, the actual expenditure as on 24.01.2025 was of Rs. 2354.60 crore which is just 33% (appx.) of the RE allocations. In this regard, the Committee note the written submission of the Department which states that in Financial Year 2024-25, 26 States have been selected for onboarding SNASPARSH, a new system introduced by Department of Expenditure (DoE), Ministry of Finance (MoF) for just-in-time release. In the new system, the State Finance Department has to develop a State Finance Management System and provide training to all the Implementing Agencies (IAs) for processing payment files in the new system. As per the instructions issued by DoE, MoF, funds could not be released to these States as per the existing procedure in their SNA a/c. Till December, 2024, only 6 States had onboarded SNA SPARSH which have

increased to 13 as on 12.02.2025. Remaining States were not able to onboard SNA SPARSH due to non-preparedness by the States to onboard the new system. Though many of the States become eligible for release under the programme, funds could not be released to the States as they could not onboard SNA-SPARSH. Even the States which have onboarded SNA-SPARSH, expenditure was very low for the States except Rajasthan and Odisha due to the new systems. This has resulted in low utilization of BE allocation in 2024-25.

The Committee taking cognizance of the above fact recommend that the Department persuade the States to take all requisite steps on urgent basis to get themselves ready in order to adopt the new system introduced by the Ministry of Finance. Meanwhile, pending such steps by the States, the Committee urge upon the Department to approach the Ministry of Finance and inform them the practical difficulties in implementing the new system under SNASPARSH, and hence seek exemption for the time being so that the budgetary resources may be optimally utilized and implementation of the Programme is not adversely affected. The Committee would like to be categorically apprised of the steps taken in this regard within three months of presentation of this Report.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

In the new system of SNA-SPARSH, the State Finance Departments (SFD) has to develop a new Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS) which is to be integrated with e-kuber system of RBI and PFMS of Govt. of India. The delay in onboarding SNA-SPARSH or slow expenditure in the new system is due to delay in developing IFMS or some flaws in the State IFMS. For this, regular review meetings with the States have been conducted from time to time by DDWS and letter to SFD/Chief Secretary has been issued for expediting the process of onboarding the new system. Further, for some States, which have sought relaxation from immediate onboarding SNA SPARSH, the matter has been taken up Ministry of Finance for relaxation. Most of the States, except Manipur, Nagaland and Jammu & Kashmir, have now onboarded SNA SPARSH and sanction has been issued to these States in the new system. However, some of the States have yet started making payment in the new system which have been repeatedly pursued for pushing the payment files in the new system. It is expected that the States will start expediting the payment in SNA-SPARSH from the current financial year.

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RECOMMENDATION NO. 12

Further, the Committee observe that the budgetary allocation of the Department is Rs. 7192 crore. However, around Rs. 1031 crore per year, is paid in the form of interest payment which will continue till 2030 leaving little amount left for execution of this ambitious programme. In view of this, the Committee believe that budgetary allocations for SBM (G) need to be augmented so that sufficient allocations may be available for proper and timely implementation of SBM (G).

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

Proposal for Budget allocation under SBM(G) is based on the amount that was projected as annual expenditure and approved by the Cabinet as per SBM(G) Phase II Cabinet Note. It is also based on demand projected by the States/UTs in their Annual Implementation Plan (AIP) and the capacity of the States/UTs to consume their demand. From the previous years' expenditure trend, it appears that the BE allocated in the current financial year will be sufficient for the States/UTs to carry out their work under the programme. However, if additional funds are required, based on the expenditure and progress made by the States/UTs, additional budget will be raised through Supplementary Demands for Grants.

(OM No. H-11013(12)/2/2025-Parliament-DDWS-Part(1) (E-file No. 29418) Dated : 17.06.2025)

RECOMMENDATION NO. 14

Open Defecation Free (ODF) Plus declared villages

The Committee take note of the fact that the goal under Phase-II of SBM(G) is to convert all the villages from ODF to ODF Plus (Model). Further, the Committee observe that as on 10.02.2025, there are 4,35,314 ODF Plus Model villages out of total 5,86,611 villages. The 10 lowest performing States/UTs in terms of percentage of total ODF Plus Model villages are Manipur, Meghalaya, Punjab, Arunachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Jharkhand, Nagaland, Puducherry and Haryana. In this regard, the Department has cited number of challenges such as remote areas, difficult terrain, hydro-geological conditions, lack of technical knowhow, capacity building of the implementing agencies and functionaries at various levels with respect to planning and implementation of Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities, coordination between different Departments/Organization for convergence of resources in proper

implementation of this Scheme. While taking view of the fact that as mentioned above, the goal of SBM (G)-II is to convert all the villages from ODF to ODF Plus (Model) and the programme has also been extended upto 2025-26, the Committee urge upon the Department to work with these lowest performing States/UTs and devise suitable remedial measures to quell the afore stated hindrances so that the stated objective of the Programme may be realized within the given timeframe.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

Regular review meetings/VCS are held with the States/UTs to monitor the progress and understand the hurdles faced by the States in implementation of the programme. Officers from DDWS have been designated as area officers for each of the States who closely coordinate with the States to monitor the implementation and address the issues faced by the States. Based on the experience of the States during implementation, the programme guidelines have been amended from time to time to support the States to overcome the hurdles faced by the States in implementation of the programme within the broad contours of SBM(G) Phase-II.

(OM No. H-11013(12)/2/2025-Parliament-DDWS-Part(1) (E-file No. 29418) Dated : 17.06.2025)

RECOMMENDATION NO.15

Status of Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) facilities

The Committee note that as on 22 January, 2025, there were 4,87,956 number of villages covered with Solid Waste Management (SWM) facilities while 5,17,600 number of villages covered with Liquid Waste Management (LWM) facilities. They further note that several Big States such as Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Punjab and Tamil Nadu have seen very slow pace in creation of SWM facilities during the year 2024-25 as against the targets fixed. Even in case of Kerala, against the target of 637 SWM facilities, no facility has been created in the year 2024-25. Similarly, the work relating to creation of LWM facilities has been going at sluggish rate in the States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Kerala, Maharashtra, Puducherry, Punjab, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh in the year 2024-25. Further, the Committee also notice that in case of Dadra Nagar Haveli & Daman Diu (DNH & DD) no target has been fixed for the year 2024-25 with regard to both SWM and LWM facilities. Similarly, as far as UT of Puducherry is concerned, in the year 2024-25, no target for SWM has been fixed and in case of LWM facility, no such facility has been developed

against the target of 48 facilities. The Committee would like to be apprised of the specific reasons for not fixing any targets as mentioned above for SWM and LWM facilities in certain States/UTs. Further, having taken note of the fact that Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) is one of the major components of the SBM - II (Grameen), the Committee desire that the Department examine the causes for slow progress in creation of SLWM facilities in lagging States and work in close collaboration with them in order to mitigate the challenges faced by these States in execution of the programme.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS) continues to actively support all States and Union Territories through regular meetings, video conferences, and the issuance of advisories. The Department acknowledges the recommendations made by the Hon'ble Committee and remains committed to providing focused assistance to accelerate progress in Solid Waste Management (SWM), particularly in the States highlighted by the Committee—namely Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, and Tamil Nadu. It is important to note that, with the exception of Jharkhand and Punjab, the SWM coverage in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, and Tamil Nadu exceeds 83%. In line with the Committee's recommendations, special emphasis will be made on expediting SWM implementation in Jharkhand and Punjab.

Regarding UTs, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu achieved over 96% SWM coverage as of March 2023, while Puducherry has reached more than 98% saturation. Furthermore, during the Annual Implementation Plan (AIP) meetings for FY 2025–26, the Department conducted in-depth discussions with individual States to review their progress, identify challenges, and chart actionable pathways to strengthen SWM efforts. Detailed progress in SWM is given at **Annexure-V (SBM)**.

The Department had examined the reasons for a delay in the creation of Liquid Waste Management (LWM) facilities in certain states under the Swachh Bharat Mission - Grameen (SBM - II) can be attributed to several key challenges:

Financial Constraints:

The states like Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, and Uttar Pradesh faced budgetary limitations due to delay in the release of State Share and convergence of funds due to they were not able to implement LWM and achieve the targets.

Administrative and Coordination Issues:

The state/UT like Puducherry experienced administrative hurdles between implementing and coordinating departments, whereas Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and Maharashtra had undergone through model code of conduct of Assembly and/or Panchayat Elections.

Steps taken by the Department:

To enhance the coordination, the department has initiated working closely with state governments, local bodies, and other stakeholders to streamline efforts and to ensure better implementation in current FY. The department has allocated total Rs. 55,215 Cr. to the states for SBM-G implementation during current FY, where around 89,000 villages would be provided with LWM arrangements. In these lines, Andhra Pradesh and Puducherry have agreed to ensure LWM arrangement in their 9,559 and 54 villages respectively. The department has working closely with the states and monitoring their progress periodically. In a month of April, Andhra Pradesh has marked 20% progress, whereas Puducherry has initiated with DPR preparation and onboarding of implementing agency. Dadra Nagar Haveli & Daman Diu (DNH & DD) has not taken any targets under Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin, because the administration is jointly working in convergence with urban local body to ensure LWM arrangements in their villages. As on date except Andhra Pradesh and Puducherry, remaining all the above-mentioned states are showing significant progress by ensuring 85-95% coverage of LWM arrangements in their rural areas.

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RECOMMENDATION NO. 17**Need to conduct 'Waste Quantification Survey'**

The Committee take into account the submission of the representative of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation that 'Waste Quantification Survey' to identify type of waste that is being generated and its per capita amount, has so far not been conducted by either by the Government or by any private agency. They further note that the Department is taking the help of IIM Bangalore in this regard which has given a detailed structure as to how this kind of survey may be carried out. The Committee further note that regulatory framework for solid, liquid and plastic waste management vests with the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate change. Besides, there are guidelines which prescribe EPR – Extended Producer Responsibility

which prescribes that every producer of plastic is mandated to buy back a certain proportion of what they produce. However, at present, there is a lacuna in submission of the EPR certificates which are taken at face value. The Department therefore suggest to the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change that these Certificates should be certified by the Municipal Corporations and Rural Local Bodies. Taking cognizance of the above submissions of the Department, the Committee recommend that the Department take urgent steps to carry out 'Waste Quantification Survey' on priority basis. They further urge them to work in close coordination with the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change to enforce strict ratification of EPR Certificates by the concerned Agencies. The Committee would like to be apprised of the steps taken by the Department within three months from presentation of this Report.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

The Department is in the process of initiating comprehensive waste quantification studies across rural and peri-urban areas of India. This pioneering, first-of-its-kind study at a national scale aims to accurately assess per capita waste generation, composition, and evolving trends in solid waste in these regions. The insights derived from this study will play a critical role in informing the strategic direction of the next phase of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen), enabling data-driven planning and targeted interventions to strengthen waste management systems at the grassroots level and transform them into self-sustaining models with long-term socio-economic and environmental value.

The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS) actively contributes to policy formulation, particularly as a key stakeholder in the development of Solid Waste Management (SWM) Rules which encompasses Extended Producers Responsibility (EPR) provisions. DDWS regularly provides inputs and recommendations during consultations and meetings convened by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF & CC), thereby playing a vital role in shaping the regulatory framework.

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Comment of the Committee

(Please see Para No. 23 of Chapter I of the Report)

RECOMMENDATION NO. 18

Community Sanitary Complex (CSC)

The Committee note that the Community Sanitary Complex (CSC) are constructed under the programme on need basis to cater to the sanitation needs of households who do not have individual toilets due to lack of space or for floating/migrant population, or at places where large congregation of people usually takes place, so that ODF status of villages can be sustained. For the construction of CSC, priority will be given to the locations with predominant SC / ST habitations, poorest of the poor in the village and/or those visited by migrant labourers / floating population etc. In this regard, the Committee note that during the year 2024-25, States of Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Manipur and Uttar Pradesh have made remarkable progress in the construction of Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs). However, on the other hand, the pace is very slow in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Kerala, Ladakh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and West Bengal where fewer number of CSCs have been constructed as against the targets fixed. Keeping in view the importance of the Community Sanitary Complex (CSC) for fostering the cognitive development of healthy sanitation practices in the community, the Community desire that the Department may in collaboration with the States, evolve a strategy for construction of CSCs within a given timeline and also motivate the Gram Panchayats (GPs) for their proper upkeep and maintenance.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation has been consistently guiding all States and Union Territories through regular meetings, video conferences, office memorandums, letters, and advisories to ensure continued efforts towards sustaining the ODF status of villages. In light of the slow progress observed in certain States and UTs—namely Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Kerala, Ladakh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, and West Bengal—the matter was thoroughly discussed during the Annual Implementation Plan (AIP) meetings for FY 2025–26. Following detailed surveys and needs assessments, many of these States have revised their targets for the current financial

year. The performance of FY 2024–25 against the original targets, along with the updated targets for FY 2025–26, is provided in **Annexure-VII (SBM)**.

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RECOMMENDATION NO. 19

Need to encourage the Self Help Groups (SHGs)

The Committee are of the view that Self Help Groups (SHGs) can play a significant role in the holistic development of sanitation in the villages, especially in setting up Community toilets. For this, they may be extended assistance by Financial Institutions like Banks which will help in enhancing the financial sustainability of the assets created under SBM as well as boosting economic activities. The Committee therefore desire that the Department may explore ways of involving SHGs with the SBM (G) on such line.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

Sanitation is a State subject and SBM(G) is being implemented by the States/UTs. Accordingly, States/UTs have been given flexibility to decide the implementation mechanism under the programme. DDWS issues guidelines/advisories to the States to support them smooth implementation of the programme. SBM(G) Phase-II guidelines suggest for engagement of SHGs, entrepreneurs and voluntary organizations for infrastructure creation, Operation & Maintenance (O&M) and creation of market linkage. Guidelines also suggest promotion for revenue generation models for collection and treatment of waste and for commercial use of end products to attract such private agencies (including SHGs).

Further, as per the guidance note for O&M of sanitation assets, issued by DDWS to the States, involvement of SHGs in O&M of the sanitation assets has been suggested as one of the Institutional Framework measures. The guidance note also provides for capacity building of such engaged agencies (including SHGs) on O&M procedures, technology and safety protocols through regular trainings. The States/UTs have been advised to develop their O&M policies based on this guidance note.

The Department acknowledges the valuable suggestion made by the Committee regarding the active involvement of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in the holistic development of rural sanitation, particularly in the creation and management of

Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs). SHGs have proven to be effective community-based institutions with strong local presence and the ability to mobilize resources and participation at the grassroots level.

In this context, the Department has been advocating with States for exploring mechanisms to integrate SHGs more systematically into the implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen). This includes facilitating linkages with loans to support SHG-led initiatives, particularly for the construction of IHHLs, operation, and maintenance of CSCs.

There are many successful models across States where CSCs are being managed by the SHGs. The Department has also issued a guidance note for the formulation of Operation & Maintenance (O&M) policies for all sanitation assets, which includes provisions for the involvement of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in managing and sustaining these assets. Further necessary advisories will be issued in consultation with relevant stakeholders to ensure smooth implementation.

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RECOMMENDATION NO. 20

Galvanizing Organic Bio-Agro Resources Dhan (GOBAR-DHAN)

The Committee note that Galvanizing Organic Bio-Agro Resources Dhan (GOBARdhan) was launched under Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) Scheme to ensure cleanliness in villages by converting bio-degradable waste like cattle waste, kitchen leftovers etc. into Biogas and organic manure. Under Phase-II of SBM-G, financial assistance of up to Rs.50.00 lakh per District is available under GOBARdhan for the complete programme period from 2020-21 to 2025-26 for setting up of Community level biogas plant. Community level biogas plants can be constructed at village/block/district levels under SBM(G) Phase-II. The Committee find that 816 villages have community GOBARdhan plants supported under SBM(G)-II. Further, the Committee observe that as on 13.02.2025, there are total 882 Functional Community Biogas Plants under SBM (G) spread over 20 States/UTs, the highest number i.e. 281 in the State of Chhattisgarh while only minuscule number of Functional Plants i.e. 8, 7, 8, 2 and 9 exist in the States of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Puducherry and West Bengal respectively. The Committee in this regard would like to be apprised

of the status of Functional Community Biogas Plants in other States as well. Further, the Committee take note of the submission of the Department which cite number of reasons such as lack of awareness about benefits, non-availability of adequate feedstock, limited financial support, operation and maintenance, non-feasibility in all states and Off-take of FoM (bio-slurry) which are hampering the implementation of the GOBARdhan Scheme. Taking into account objective of this important initiative which is to generate wealth and energy by converting cattle dung, agri residue and other organic waste into Biogas/Compressed Biogas and organic manure, the Committee urge upon the Department to take necessary steps to popularize this programme by making people aware of the benefits of this Programme as well as devise a strategy that may incentivize the communities for adopting this Programme.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

Under Phase-II of SBM-G, financial assistance of up to Rs.50.00 lakh per District is available for the complete programme period from 2020-21 to 2025-26 for setting up of Community level biogas plant. Community level biogas plants can be constructed at village/block/district levels under SBM(G) Phase-II. The State wise coverage of functional biogas plants as on 29.5.2025 is given below:

S.No	State/ UT Name	Functional
1.	Assam	20
2.	Bihar	17
3.	Chhattisgarh	283
4.	Gujarat	33
5.	Haryana	9
6.	Himachal Pradesh	7
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	11
8.	Jharkhand	29
9.	Karnataka	64
10.	Kerala	24
11.	Madhya Pradesh	116
12.	Maharashtra	8
13.	Puducherry	2
14.	Punjab	20
15.	Rajasthan	14

16.	Tamil Nadu	78
17.	Tripura	16
18.	Uttar Pradesh	114
19.	Uttarakhand	19
20.	West Bengal	13
Total		897

Few of the States/UTs have already fully utilized the available budget and achieved 100% district coverage. Moreover, few States/UTs have also highlighted non-feasibility of GOBARdhan biogas plants due to various factors.

However, DDWS has taken the following efforts to generate awareness around GOBARdhan initiative:

- Developed the Unified Registration Portal for GOBARdhan to streamline the registration of biogas plants nationwide and to monitor the progress of the same.
- Regular interaction with States through VC is conducted periodically and capacity building of State level officers is also conducted.
- A module has also been developed in the GOBARdhan portal to encourage reporting of functionality of all the plants on monthly basis.
- All achievements/milestones are being published through various social media platforms, PIB for wider visibility/accessibility.
- Sharing of success stories, achievements/best practices pertaining to GOBARdhan with States/UTs.

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RECOMMENDATION NO. 21

Retrofit to Twin-Pit Toilets

The Committee observe that Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) Phase II promotes twin-pits toilets to ensure in-situ treatment requiring no mechanized emptying, transportation, or treatment. Further, under SBM(G) Phase II, the provisions of retrofitting of toilets into twin pit toilets have been supplemented to reduce the need for faecal sludge management in rural areas. In this connection, the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS) launched a Mission mode campaign 'Retrofit to Twin Pit' Abhiyan on 2nd October 2022 till 30th June 2023 for onsite and safe treatment of faecal sludge. The States and UTs were directed to observe the Execution Phase of the

Campaign to promote Construction of only Twin Pits in the new IHHL as per the guidelines of SBMG Phase II, Retrofit the existing Single Pits to Twin Pit, retrofit existing Septic tanks with Soak pits and Generate awareness about safe disposal of faecal sludge in rural households. The Committee further note that in retrofitting single pit toilets into twin pit toilets, the top-performing States were Maharashtra with 5,33,471 Andhra Pradesh with 3,55,402, and Kerala with 3,25,933 retrofitted single pit toilets. However, most of the States have not seen much of the progress on this indicator especially during FY 2024-25 (till 31st December 2024). Taking cognizance of the significance of switching to Twin-pit toilets for converting the faecal sludge into manure which can be directly reused in agriculture, the Committee urge the Department to examine the reasons as to why only three States as mentioned above have done remarkably well in retrofitting of single pit toilets into twin pit toilets despite launching an exclusive campaign for this purpose. Further, the Department should actively collaborate with the States which are falling behind so as to prioritize retrofitting single pits where feasible.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

The Department had examined the reasons for a delayed progress reported for retrofitting of the Single Pit based toilets and the following observations are submitted for kind consideration:

1. Reverification of the Single Pits based toilets in FY 2024-25

The toilet typologies i.e Twin Pit, Single Pit, Septic Tank, and others (Ecosan etc) updated by States/UTs in Baseline Module 67 C during the 'Retrofit to Twin Pit Abhiyan' launched on 2nd October 2022. However, the field visits undertaken by DDWS teams to the respective States/UTs as well as the third-party verification data captured on toilet typologies showed variations in the data reported in the IMIS baseline. The department also received requests letter from numerous States/UTs for providing access for updating the toilet typology reported in Module 67 C. In view of the above, the States/UTs were advised to take following corrective actions on priority for Reverification of reported Baseline and updation on IMIS during the FY 2024-25:

- The reported Single pits should also be verified on ground and updated on baseline Module. States/UTs were advised to prioritize retrofitting of Single pits where feasible. It was recommended that Single pits which are not yet filled/emptied should ensure BCC/IEC for retrofitting and/or construction of additional pit before the first one fills up.

- States/UTs were advised to reverify the structures reported as septic tanks for any leakage and ensure upgradation on baseline of toilet typologies if required.
- States/UTs are advised to complete the updation exercise in Module 67 C with due diligence based on the ground survey.

Since, The States/UTs did ground reverification of the Single Pit based toilets and Septic tanks without Soak Pits and the same was updated in the IMIS during the FY 2024-25, the progress of the retrofitting of the Single Pit based toilets was not remarkably well till December 2024.

Further, the Department had actively collaborated with the States which are falling behind to prioritize retrofitting single pits where feasible and the following recommendations are submitted for kind consideration:

(i) State/UTs took targets for retrofitting of Single Pits and Septic tanks without Soak Pits in the Annual Implementation Plan for FY 2025-26

The retrofitting of reverified single pits and septic tanks without Soak Pit where feasible is an ongoing process as all the States and UTs have taken targets of retrofitting proposed under Annual Implementation Plans in financial year 2025-26

(ii) Awareness generation for retrofitting of Toilets & IEC Material

To support the States/UTs, department of Drinking Water and Sanitation developed series of IEC content to create the required awareness on retrofitting of Single Pits based and Septic tank without soak pits toilets. Through a series of informative and action-oriented posts, the IEC material advocated for Twin Pits as a safe sanitation technology and encouraged citizens for switching to Twin-pit toilets for converting the faecal sludge into manure which can be directly reused in agriculture. All these posts were published on all social media handles and have also been shared with States/UTs for further dissemination

(iii) Launch of Module to capture progress of retrofitting of toilets in FY 2025-26

To promote safe sanitation through retrofitting of the single pit-based toilets and Septic tanks with Soak Pits as a continuous activity, the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS) launched an exclusive Integrated Management Information

System (IMIS) Module 67 R from **1st May 2025** to the progress of States/UTs for retrofitting of both Single Pits to Twin Pit Toilets and Septic tanks with Soak Pits.

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RECOMMENDATION NO. 22

Unspent balances with the Implementing Agencies

The Committee find that there was huge amount of unspent balance (Rs. 23,584.56 crore) under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in the Financial Year 2022-23 which has been substantially reduced to Rs. 11,174.01 crore in FY 2023-24. In FY 2024-25, as on 12.02.2025, it has further come down to Rs. 6473.61 crore. The Committee are pleased that year after year, there has been trend of reduction in the amount of unspent balances. However, the Committee notice that in case of Chhattisgarh, there is a reverse trend where the unspent balance under JJM was Rs. 274.37 crore in FY 2022-23 which has risen to Rs. 428.65 crore in FY 2024-25. The same situation prevails in the State of Uttarakhand as well. The Committee would like to be apprised of the reasons for such a reverse trend. Further, SBM(G), like JJM has also witnessed substantial decrease in the amount of unspent balance which stood at Rs. 6131.60 crore towards the end of FY 2022-23 that has come down to Rs. 516.94 crore in FY 2024-25. However, in case of Jammu & Kashmir, there is no so much decrease in unspent balance which was Rs. 55.30 crore in FY 2023-24 and Rs. 55.00 crore in FY 2024-25. The Committee hope that in future as well, the amount of unspent balance under both JJM and SBM will be kept to the minimum level. Further, the Committee desire that the States/UTs where the problem of unspent balance is still prominent should be assisted by the Department for exhaustive utilization of budgetary allocations.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)

As stated above, Department has been reviewing the progress with States from time to time through several meetings including conference, review meetings through video conference, field visits etc. The progress reported by State is also monitored on daily basis through the online monitoring system JJM –IMIS. States are encouraged to report the updated information regularly on JJM-IMIS. Unspent balances have been reduced significantly in 2024-25 (as on 31.03.2024) in the States of Uttarakhand and Chhattisgarh in comparison to last three years. Details are at **Annex-III (JJM)**.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM-G]

All States and UTs with legislature have been listed for onboarding SNA SPARSH by Ministry of Finance. In SNA-SPARSH, the funds will be released in 'just-in-time' basis based on the payment files received from the States. Hence, there will be no parking of funds with the States in the new system.

As per the instructions issued by Ministry of Finance (MoF), after onboarding SNA SPARSH, the States have to return the corresponding Centre share with respect to the unspent balance lying in SNA to the Consolidated Funds of India. Accordingly, all the States which have onboarded SNA-SPARSH have been requested to taken necessary action for refund of unspent balance, if any, to CFI as per the SoP issued by MoF.

(OM No. H-11013(12)/2/2025-Parliament-DDWS-Part(1) (E-file No. 29418) Dated : 17.06.2025)

RECOMMENDATION NO. 23

Implementation of schemes in Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) villages

The Committee note that the Sansad Adarash Gram Yojana (SAGY) was launched in 2014 with the aim to create Adarash Grams by making holistic development of villages/ GPs by Ministry of Rural Development. The Committee find that as per the information furnished by the Department, there are 261372 Panchayats spread over 34 States/UTs, however only 3,268 Panchayats have been identified as SAGY, out of which 1,755 have already been reported to have 100% households with tap connection. However, some of the States like Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Odisha and Rajasthan are lagging behind in terms of tap water connections in SAGY Panchayats. Further, as on 13.2.2025, there are total 7531 villages in SAGY Gram Panchayats, out of which 5433 are ODF Plus (Model) Villages. However, the number of ODF Plus Model villages is quite low in States like Andhra Pradesh (62 out of 306 villages), Jharkhand (151 out of 725), Karnataka (119 out of 631) and Punjab (14 out of 70). Taking cognizance of this fact, the Committee urge upon the Department to take all required steps for proper implementation of both the flagship schemes of the Department in the SAGY villages on priority basis and also extend all assistance to the States in this regard. The action taken in this regard may be apprised within three months of the presentation of the Report.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)

As reported by the States/ UTs, 3,268 Panchayats have been identified as SAGY Panchayats, out of which 1,808 have already been reported to have 100% households with tap connection, another 787 are having coverage more than 75% and the remaining are in various stages of completion of works. State/ UT-wise details are **Annex-IV(JJM)**. States through various review meetings are being advised to expedite the progress under the Mission inter alia including prioritizing the coverage of tap water connection in SAGY and other priority areas. Moreover, dedicated monitoring tools have also been developed in JJM-IMIS for monitoring the progress in SAGY Panchayats.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM-G]

For implementation of SBM(G), States have been advised to give priority to the SAGY villages for declaring ODF Plus (Model). Advisory in this regard was issued to all the States/UTs on 9th May, 2025. Provision of separate monitoring of progress of SAGY villages has been made in the IMIS of SBM(G). As reported by the States, so far out of the total 7,541 SAGY villages, 5,680 villages have been declared ODF Plus (Model).

(OM No. H-11013(12)/2/2025-Parliament-DDWS-Part(1) (E-file No. 29418) Dated : 17.06.2025)

RECOMMENDATION. 24

Setting up of Desalination Plants

The Standing Committee on Water Resources during its recent study visit to Puducherry, Mahabalipuram and Rajahmundry from 8 to 11 January, 2025 have found that no Desalination plant has been installed in U.T. of Puducherry. However, Govt. of Puducherry has proposed to setup two desalination plants each with a capacity of 50 MLD to provide drinking water to urban areas of Puducherry. Taking cognizance of the fact that establishing the 'Desalination' Plants would help in reducing the load on groundwater pumping and would also help to push the saline water interface seaward side, the Committee urge the Department to render all the assistance to the UT of Puducherry for setting up of these proposed Plants on priority basis.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

Urban Water Supply related works are being looked after Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

Moreover, Puducherry has already achieved Har Ghar Jal Status i.e. 100% rural households with tap connections and no such proposal for setting up of desalination plant has been received in this Department from the UT of Puducherry. Further, aiming at holistic approach, considering the pace of urbanization, at planning stage under JJM, States were appropriately advised to exercise due care in assessing the projected (design) population for pipe water schemes in peri-urban areas and census towns after due consideration of factors such as inward influx/ outward migration in such areas.

(OM No. H-11013(12)/2/2025-Parliament-DDWS-Part(1) (E-file No. 29418) Dated : 17.06.2025)

RECOMMENDATION NO. 25

Need to expedite implementation of JJM and SBM in Aspirational Districts and Aspirational Blocks

The Committee takes cognizance of the fact that on 15th August 2019, when Jal Jeevan Mission was announced, only 21.16 lakh (7.69%) households in 112 Aspirational Districts had tap water supply in their homes. As on 22.01.2025, tap water supply has been provided to over 2.15 crore (78.30%) households in Aspirational Districts. Further, the Committee note that in another initiative of NITI Aayog, the Aspirational Blocks Programme (ABP) was launched on January 7, 2023. ABP focuses on improving governance to enhance the quality of life of citizens in the most difficult and relatively underdeveloped Blocks of India. 500 Blocks from 329 Districts across 27 States and 4 Union Territories of India are part of the programme. Further, as on 31st December, 2024, out of 1.42 crores rural households in 500 Aspirational Blocks, tap water supply has been provided to over 1.05 crores (74.14%) rural households. While welcoming the initiatives taken by the Government, the Committee urge upon the Department to expedite the remaining work of the flagship programmes of the SBM and JJM in the Aspirational Districts and Aspirational Blocks. The Committee would like to be further apprised of the specific steps taken by the Department within three months from the presentation of this Report.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)

With concerted efforts from both Centre and States, the overall coverage of tap water connections has significantly improved in aspirational districts from 7% to 79% and in aspirational blocks from 8.6% to 75.79%. Further, to ensure the saturation of households in aspirational districts and blocks, the piped water supply works progress is continuously being monitored, in collaboration with NITI Aayog, through regular review meetings held with the States. The dedicated reporting and monitoring formats have also been developed at JJM-IMIS for monitoring the progress reported by the States.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM-G]

For implementation of SBM(G), States have been advised to give priority to Aspirational districts and Aspirational blocks for declaring ODF Plus (Model). Advisory in this regard was issued to concerned the States/UTs on 9th May, 2025. As reported by the States, so far out of the total 1,04,355 villages in Aspirational districts, 72,664 villages have been declared ODF Plus (Model). As reported by the States, so far out of the total 56,903 villages in Aspirational blocks, 44,222 villages have been declared ODF Plus (Model).

(OM No. H-11013(12)/2/2025-Parliament-DDWS-Part(1) (E-file No. 29418) Dated : 17.06.2025)

CHAPTER III

**RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS WHICH THE COMMITTEE DO NOT
DESIRE TO PURSUE IN VIEW OF THE GOVERNMENT'S REPLIES**

NIL

CHAPTER IV

RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE

RECOMMENDATION NO. 5

Water quality contamination due to radioactive elements

The Committee take cognizance of the fact that 32 habitations in 9 districts of Punjab are affected by uranium contamination. Out of these, 22 habitations have already been provided with short-term measures viz. community water purification plants (CWPP) and individual household purifiers (IHP). In this regard, the Committee would further like to be apprised as to which other States/regions of the country, apart from Punjab, are facing contamination of water due to radioactive elements. Further, taking into account that so far only 22 out of 32 habitations in the State of Punjab have been covered with short-term measures, the Committee urge upon the Department to take urgent steps to provide safe drinking water to remaining 10 habitations. Further, being aware of the fact that radioactive elements like Uranium can accumulate and be retained in various organs and tissues, such as the kidneys, liver, and bones, for durations ranging from days to years and cause serious health hazards, the Committee recommend that the Department prioritize long term measures for providing safe water to the regions affected by such contamination. The Committee would like to be informed of the specific steps taken by the Department in this regard within 3 months from presentation of this Report.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

As stated above, States have been advised to prioritize quality-affected habitations, *inter alia* including Uranium affected habitations, while taking up schemes to make provision of potable tap water supply to rural households. As reported by States on JJM-IMIS, 32 habitations in 9 districts of Punjab are affected by uranium contamination as on date. Out of these, 23 habitations have already been provided with short-term measures viz. community water purification plants (CWPP) and individual household purifiers (IHP) and the State has been advised to ensure to make short term measures for the remaining at the earliest. Further, coverage of tap water supply under JJM is being prioritized in all the water quality affected habitations including affected by uranium contamination.

The Department has recently developed a web/ mobile based management information system to capture the data of water quality affected habitations, where States/UTs provide status of habitation that have contamination in their drinking water sources. States/UTs have also been advised to carry out testing of water quality on a regular basis and take remedial action wherever necessary, to ensure that the water supplied to households is of prescribed quality. Further, coverage of tap water supply under JJM is being prioritized in all the remaining water quality affected habitations.

(OM No. H-11013(12)/2/2025-Parliament-DDWS-Part(1) (E-file No. 29418) Dated : 17.06.2025)

Comment of the Committee

(Please see Para No. 8 of Chapter I of the Report)

RECOMMENDATION NO. 7

Safe drinking water supply in all Schools, Anganwadi centres and Ashramshalas

The Committee note that giving priority to children's health and wellbeing, a special campaign was launched on 2nd October, 2020 to bring awareness and make concerted efforts for making provision of tap water supply in these institutions for purposes of drinking, cooking mid-day meals, hand washing and use in toilets. Further, emphasis is also given on rain water harvesting and grey water management in these centres of learning, so that the children will learn different aspects of water management and imbibe the same. The Committee are happy to note that Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, Goa, Lakshadweep and Sikkim have achieved 100% coverage in providing tap water connections both in Schools and Anganwadi centres. Other States have also done remarkably well in this regard. However, much more work needs to be done in the States of Rajasthan, Odisha, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and Meghalaya as these States are lagging behind in providing tap water connections to Schools and Anganwadi Centres. In fact in Rajasthan, only 61.05% schools have been covered with tap water connections. Similarly, in West Bengal, only 41,866 Anganwadis out of 1,11,074 have water tap connections which comes to just 37.69%. The Committee take cognizance of the fact that the provision of tap water connections in institutions such as schools, Anganwadi centres, Ashramshalas, etc. is one of the prominent aspects of Jal Jeevan Mission which have profound impact on the health, capacity to learn and well-being of the children. Being of the view that children are more susceptible to water-borne diseases

and spend a lot of their time in schools, Anganwadi centres and Ashramshalas, the Committee recommend that the Department make intense efforts and work in close coordination with those State Governments which are falling behind in providing water tap connections to Schools, Anganwadi centres and Ashramshalas. The Committee would like to be apprised of the steps taken by the Department in this regard within 3 months from presentation of this Report.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

Department is committed to provide piped water supply to schools, anganwadi centres and Ashramshalas, etc. and in partnership with States is prioritizing their coverage along with rural households the country with piped water supply across. Department is making utmost efforts in extending requisite technical and financial assistance along with reviewing and monitoring the progress made by the States. Monthly review meetings are held with the States for expediting the coverage and the States are expected to achieve saturation of coverage of rural households and schools and anganwadi centres as per their plans.

(OM No. H-11013(12)/2/2025-Parliament-DDWS-Part(1) (E-file No. 29418) Dated : 17.06.2025)

Comment of the Committee

(Please see Para No. 14 of Chapter I of the Report)

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13

Need to enhance the role of Elected Representatives

The total estimated outlay of SBM(G) Phase-II for five years is approx. Rs.1.40 lakh crores, which is to be dovetailed through convergence between different verticals of financing [e.g. Rs.52,500 crore (Central share Rs.36,600 crore and State share Rs.17,900 crore) is to be allocated through the budgetary provisions for SBM(G) from Centre and State Governments; about Rs.51057 crore from 15th Finance Commission grants, Rs. 24,823 crore from MGNREGS, Rs. 6,336 crore from Business Models and Rs. 6168 crore from, other sources. However, the Committee observe that there are multiple Ministries/Departments involved resulting in lack of coordination among them causing underutilization of finances. The representative of the Department during the

oral evidence has also admitted that it is a complex process and needs improvement and better monitoring especially at district level.

In this regard, the Committee take note of the fact that there is District Water and Sanitation Mission (DWSM) where Hon'ble Members of Parliament may be requested to attend the DWSM meetings as 'Special Invitees'. However, as the Hon'ble Members of Parliament work at the ground level and have a firsthand knowledge of the challenges being encountered in execution of the various development schemes including the flagship programmes of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) and Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) (SBM) (G), the Committee recommend the Department to make earnest endeavours to reconstitute the DWSM to include Member of Parliament and Member of the Legislative Assembly from the district in order to ensure effective participation of the elected representatives for better formulation, implementation and monitoring of JJM and SBM at ground level. The Committee would like to be apprised of the specific steps taken by the Department in this regard within three months from presentation of this Report.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

As per the DISHA guidelines issued by MoRD, there is a provision of District level DISHA committee under the Chairmanship of the Member of Parliament of the Lok Sabha Constituency of the district, for holistic planning, review and monitoring of implementation of non-statutory schemes of Govt. of India including SBM(G) and Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM). Recently, Minister, Jal Shakti vide letter dated 4th June, 2025 has requested all MPs to effectively monitor the implementation of SBM(G) and JJM on the ground through DISHA. Information on SBM(G) Phase II data is available in the DISHA Dashboard. With respect to the recommendation of the Committee, the States will be emphasized that the review of SBM(G) and JJM may be invariably brought into the meeting of DISHA committee.

(OM No. H-11013(12)/2/2025-Parliament-DDWS-Part(1) (E-file No. 29418) Dated : 17.06.2025)

Comment of the Committee

(Please see Para No. 17 of Chapter I of the Report)

RECOMMENDATION NO. 16

Plastic Waste Management in Rural areas

The Committee note that the Plastic Waste Management Facilities are developed at Block level. For setting up Plastic Waste Management Units (PWMUs), funding support of Rs. 16 lakhs per block is provided under the programme. Additional funds can be provided from 15th Finance Commission grants to Rural Local Bodies (RLBs) for these activities and other plastic waste management related activities. They further notice that there are 1787 number of PWMUs in 7154 number of Blocks spread over 34 States/UTs. However, there are only 1051 functional PWMUs out of total 1787. In this regard, the Committee further take note that there are very few PWMUs exist in number of States/UTs and even where these Units are available, most of them are non-functional. For example, there are only 8 PWMUs as against 143 blocks in the State of Haryana and not even a single PWMU out of these 8 is functional. Almost the same situation prevails in Assam, Goa, Ladakh, Rajasthan, Tripura, Manipur, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Andaman & Nicobar Islands. It is the State of Tamil Nadu which has done remarkable job in the field of PWMU coverage and functionality.

The Committee in view of the above urge upon the Department to make concerted efforts and render all possible assistance to the States to expand the coverage of PWMU facilities and also ensure their proper functioning.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

It is important to highlight that, as a result of continued support and regular follow-ups, States and UTs are making notable progress in Plastic Waste Management (PWM). The number of Blocks covered under PWM has increased from 1,787 to 1,988 out of a total of 7,154 Blocks, and currently, 66% of the PWM Units (PWMUs) and Urban Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs) are functional. The Hon'ble Committee has rightly observed that, with the exception of Ladakh and Chhattisgarh, the functionality of PWMUs in Assam, Goa, Rajasthan, Tripura, Manipur, Gujarat, and Andaman & Nicobar Islands remains below expectations. The detailed progress is given at Annexure-VI (SBM)

For the current financial year 2025–26, States and UTs have planned the establishment of 1,638 PWMUs to further strengthen PWM efforts. To accelerate both progress and functionality, the Department has organized dedicated video conferences with the concerned States and UTs to improve planning processes, review strategic

approaches, identify operational bottlenecks, and gather actionable recommendations to enhance implementation on the ground.

(OM No. H-11013(12)/2/2025-Parliament-DDWS-Part(1) (E-file No. 29418) Dated : 17.06.2025)

Comment of the Committee

(Please see Para No. 20 of Chapter I of the Report)

CHAPTER V

**OBSERVATION/RECOMMENDATION IN RESPECT OF WHICH FINAL REPLY OF
THE GOVERNMENT IS STILL AWAITED**

NIL

NEW DELHI

8 August, 2025
17 Sravana, 1947 (Saka)

RAJIV PRATAP RUDY,

Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Water Resources

Annex-I (JJM)

**State/ UT-wise details of status of laying of water supply pipes as reported by
NWEs**

(Visits carried out till March, 2025)

S. No.	State/ UT	Laid properly	Deficiencies reported in Pipe laying	% of pipes laid properly
1	Himachal Pradesh	9	0	100.0%
2	Jammu & Kashmir	18	0	100.0%
3	Tripura	32	0	100.0%
4	Haryana	69	1	98.6%
5	Ladakh	51	1	98.1%
6	Karnataka	674	23	96.7%
7	Gujarat	50	4	92.6%
8	Kerala	247	20	92.5%
9	Chhattisgarh	738	60	92.5%
10	Uttar Pradesh	1523	149	91.1%
11	Uttarakhand	102	10	91.1%
12	West Bengal	675	80	89.4%
13	Meghalaya	123	15	89.1%
14	Assam	721	96	88.2%
15	Rajasthan	1043	142	88.0%
16	Andhra Pradesh	476	65	88.0%
17	Odisha	780	112	87.4%
18	Madhya Pradesh	1141	175	86.7%
19	Tamil Nadu	573	101	85.0%
20	Maharashtra	704	136	83.8%
21	Jharkhand	508	153	76.9%
22	Punjab	245	101	70.8%
23	Sikkim	22	17	56.4%
24	Arunachal Pradesh	0	72	0.0%

Source: JJM-IMIS

Annex-II (JJM)

**Status of pending Clearances for Rural Water Supply Projects
(As on 29.05.2025)**

Nodal Agency		Forests		NHAI		Railways		GAIL		Others		Total	
S. No.	State	Applied	Pending	Applied	Pending	Applied	Pending	Applied	Pending	Applied	Pending	Applied	Pending
1	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
2	Assam	-	-	3	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	14	-
3	Chhattisgarh	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
4	Jharkhand	45	9	34	4	60	1	-	-	125	12	264	26
5	Karnataka	37	4	18	-	9	-	1	-	11	1	76	5
6	Kerala	108	23	68	24	96	8	-	-	66	2	338	57
7	Madhya Pradesh	201	107	3	-	25	-	3	-	1	-	233	107
8	Maharashtra	612	54	268	-	285	-	-	-	477	-	1,642	54
9	Odisha	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
10	Punjab	19	-	4	-	14	-	-	-	5	-	42	-
11	Rajasthan	9	7	4	1	2	-	-	-	2	1	17	9
12	Sikkim	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
13	Tamil Nadu	10	2	71	-	180	-	-	-	48	3	309	5
14	Uttar Pradesh	31	3	66	13	232	54	-	-	74	3	403	73
15	West Bengal	28	-	10	1	1	-	-	-	11	1	50	2
	Total	1,103	209	551	44	918	63	4	-	820	23	3,396	339

Source: JJM-IMIS

Annex-III (JJM)

**State/ UT-wise details of unspent balances under JJM for last three years and
current financial year i.e. 2024-25 (as on 31.03.2025)**

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

S. No.	State/ UT	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1.	A&N Islands	0.63	2.19	4.97	4.81
2.	Andhra Pradesh	712.13	407.42	339.88	34.23
3.	Arunachal	450.59	310.77	25.01	51.61
4.	Assam	1,819.23	2,447.48	780.58	111.05
5.	Bihar	54.95	54.95	54.95	54.95
6.	Chhattisgarh	147.09	274.37	521.03	222.8
7.	Goa	11.95	0.91	0.41	0
8.	Gujarat	583.39	1,088.66	947.97	188.13
9.	Haryana	158.71	101.94	38.86	15.18
10.	Himachal Pradesh	818.89	548.18	90.56	38.84
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	605.71	903.83	660.7	12.62
12.	Jharkhand	199.52	528.81	263.46	129.9
13.	Karnataka	1,264.11	1,182.31	882.20	688.72
14.	Kerala	436.07	900.69	106.46	0
15.	Ladakh	262.24	280.67	65	71.39
16.	Lakshadweep	-	9.25	29.07	26.45
17.	Madhya Pradesh	1,766.42	1,060.06	91.39	30.22
18.	Maharashtra	1,557.65	2,363.74	1,599.47	970.23
19.	Manipur	142.03	164.42	44.93	11.36
20.	Meghalaya	420.52	369.04	295.53	29.93
21.	Mizoram	80.08	121.26	7.85	2.42
22.	Nagaland	16.99	19.57	39.76	0.17
23.	Odisha	1,214.54	817.27	484.23	101.81
24.	Puducherry	6.34	5.40	0.01	0.28
25.	Punjab	264.77	(0.02)	15.97	6.81
26.	Rajasthan	1,288.78	3,432.89	784.35	233.18
27.	Sikkim	112.9	79.29	11.92	1.23
28.	Tamil Nadu	534.3	813.55	813.16	211.59
29.	Telangana	37.45	26.05	26.06	26.06
30.	Tripura	175.78	227.02	111.1	1.5
31.	Uttar Pradesh	3,160.84	3,007.31	851.83	0.01
32.	Uttarakhand	590.76	284.20	232.15	129.32
33.	West Bengal	614.67	1,751.06	953.19	475.12
	Total	19,510.03	23,584.56	11,174.01	3,881.92

Source: JJM, IMIS

Annex-IV (JJM)

State/ UT-wise details of Coverage of SAGY Panchayats

As on 08.06.2025

S. No.	State	Total SAGY panchayats	Number of SAGY panchayats having				
			100% FHTC	>=75% & < 100% FHTC	>=50% & < 75% FHTC	>=25% & < 50% FHTC	>=0% & < 25% FHTC
1	A&N Islands	7	7	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	177	38	70	42	21	6
3	Arunachal Pradesh	13	13	0	0	0	0
4	Assam	48	0	36	8	2	2
5	Bihar	182	142	32	6	1	1
6	Chhattisgarh	116	23	64	21	6	2
7	DNH & DD	8	8	0	0	0	0
8	Goa	15	15	0	0	0	0
9	Gujarat	222	222	0	0	0	0
10	Haryana	86	86	0	0	0	0
11	Himachal Pradesh	43	43	0	0	0	0
12	J&K	28	11	11	6	0	0
13	Jharkhand	117	8	44	21	18	26
14	Karnataka	133	30	75	19	8	1
15	Kerala	167	24	26	31	35	51
16	Ladakh	4	4	0	0	0	0
17	Lakshadweep	2	2	0	0	0	0
18	Madhya Pradesh	137	77	35	11	6	8
19	Maharashtra	259	147	75	23	11	3
20	Manipur	27	6	13	6	1	1
21	Meghalaya	19	13	4	1	0	1
22	Mizoram	8	8	0	0	0	0
23	Nagaland	4	4	0	0	0	0

24	Odisha	108	23	42	32	7	4
25	Puducherry	10	10	0	0	0	0
26	Punjab	70	70	0	0	0	0
27	Rajasthan	188	36	50	39	23	40
28	Sikkim	14	10	3	0	0	1
29	Tamil Nadu	367	244	67	25	17	14
30	Telangana	85	85	0	0	0	0
31	Tripura	14	4	7	2	1	0
32	Uttar Pradesh	543	365	122	19	11	26
33	Uttarakhand	37	30	6	1	0	0
34	West Bengal	10	0	5	3	1	1
	Total	3,268	1,808	787	316	169	188

Source: JJM-IMIS

Annexure-V (SBM)**Detailed progress in SWM**

	Total Village	SWM AIP Target 2024-25	Achievement in FY 24-25 1st April 2024-31st March 2025	Current SWM progress %
Andhra Pradesh	15,995	4912	235	99.78%
D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu	98	0	0	96%
Jharkhand	29,322	19,725	5432	31%
Kerala	1435	637	0	96%
Maharashtra	40,247	26,916	16248	83%
Punjab	11,977	7021	1318	32%
Puducherry	91	0	0	98.90%
Tamil Nadu	11,739	5242	0	98%

Annexure-VI (SBM)

Detailed Progress regarding Plastic Waste Management Units (PWMUs)

State Name	Total No. Blocks	Rural Plastic Waste Management Units	Block Mapped in PWMU	Urban (Total No. Blocks Linked with Urban MRF (Units & Mapped) Blocks	(Total No. Distinct Blocks covered in PWMU (Units & Mapped) & Linked with Urban MRF (Units & Mapped))	Functionality Status
A & N Islands	9	7	0	0	7	Nil
Assam	240	148	6	0	154	1%
Chhattisgarh	146	70	10	4	83	64%
Goa	12	7	0	5	12	Nil
Gujarat	248	69	32	90	189	16%
Haryana	143	8	9	0	16	25%
Ladakh	31	26	0	0	26	84%
Manipur	44	24	0	0	24	Nil
Rajasthan	369	1	1	45	47	21%
Tripura	58	3	1	56	58	6%

Annexure-VII (SBM)

Targets Vs Achievement 2024-25 under CSCs				Target 2025-26
State/UT	Target in FY 24-25	Achievement in FY 24-25	Progress Percentage	
Andhra Pradesh	21508	655	3%	2,368
Arunachal Pradesh	522	19	4%	497
Bihar	1030	92	9%	1,062
Chhattisgarh	2893	701	24%	2,918
Jammu & Kashmir	1000	527	53%	2,744
Jharkhand	234	80	34%	162
Kerala	690	196	28%	696
Ladakh	62	14	23%	113
Madhya Pradesh	1500	500	33%	1,800
Maharashtra	12599	2752	22%	7,503
Meghalaya	570	268	47%	2,673
Mizoram	30	2	7%	40
Nagaland	366	141	39%	525
Odisha	1587	581	37%	1,203
Puducherry	5	0	0%	10
Rajasthan	3000	1458	49%	2,746
Sikkim	206	80	39%	170
Tamil Nadu	4435	1401	32%	2,393
Tripura	661	176	27%	331
West Bengal	16390	2063	13%	3,900

**MINUTES OF THE SIXTEENTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON
WATER RESOURCES (2024-25) HELD ON 08 AUGUST, 2025.**

The Committee sat on Friday, the 08 August, 2025 from 1000 hours to 1100 hours in Committee Room '2', Parliament House Annexe Extension, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy - Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Narayandas Ahirwar
3. Shri Isha Khan Choudhury
4. Shri Sher Singh Ghubaya
5. Shri Bapi Halder
6. Md. Rakibul Hussain
7. Shri Rodmal Nagar
8. Shri Dhaval Laxmanbhai Patel
9. Shri Vishaldada Prakashbapu Patil
10. Shri Mohite Patil Dhairyasheel Rajsinh
11. Shri Pratap Chandra Sarangi
12. Shri Dushyant Singh
13. Thiru. Tamilselvan Thanga

RAJYA SABHA

14. Shri Khiru Mahto
15. Smt. Mausam Noor
16. Shri Balyogi Umeshnath
17. Shri Dhairyashil Mohan Patil

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. | Shri Chander Mohan | - | Additional Secretary |
| 2. | Shri Ajay Kumar Sood | - | Director |
| 3. | Shri Umesh Bist | - | Under Secretary |

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee. Thereafter, the Committee took up for consideration following four Draft Reports:

- (i) Sixth Report on 'Action Taken by the Government on the Observations / Recommendations contained in the First Report (18th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2024-25) of the Ministry of Jal Shakti - Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation'.
- (ii) Seventh Report on 'Action Taken by the Government on the Observations / Recommendations contained in the Second Report (18th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2024-25) of the Ministry of Jal Shakti - Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation'.
- (iii) Eighth Report on 'Action Taken by the Government on the Observations / Recommendations contained in the Third Report (18th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2025-26) of the Ministry of Jal Shakti - Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation'.
- (iv) Ninth Report on 'Action Taken by the Government on the Observations / Recommendations contained in the Fourth Report (18th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2025-26) of the Ministry of Jal Shakti - Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation'.

3. After some deliberation, the Committee adopted the aforesaid four draft Reports, without any modification. The Committee then authorized the Chairperson to present the Reports on their behalf to both the Houses of Parliament in the current Session.

The Committee then adjourned

APPENDICE – II

[Vide Para 4 of the Introduction]

ANALYSIS OF ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS CONTAINED IN THE THIRD REPORT (EIGHTEENTH LOK SABHA) OF THE COMMITTEE

(i)	Total number of Recommendations/Observations	25
(ii)	<p>Recommendation/Observations which have been accepted by the Government</p> <p>Recommendation Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25</p>	<p>Total – 21</p> <p>Percentage– 84%</p>
(iii)	<p>Recommendations/Observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's replies</p> <p>Recommendation Nos. NIL</p>	<p>Total – 00</p> <p>Percentage – Nil</p>
(iv)	<p>Recommendations/Observations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee</p> <p>Recommendation Nos. Recommendation Nos. 5, 7, 13 and 16</p>	<p>Total – 4</p> <p>Percentage – 16%</p>
(v)	<p>Recommendation/Observation in respect of which final reply of the Government is still awaited</p> <p>Para Nos. NIL</p>	<p>Total – 00</p> <p>Percentage – Nil</p>