

(b) The central allocation and actual expenditure under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA)/Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), during the last 2 years and current year is as under:

(In ₹ crore)			
Year	Allocation (Revised)	Actual Expenditure	% Utilization
2012-2013	2500.00	2473.29	98.93
2013-2014	2300.00	2250.32	97.84
2014-2015 (Upto 30.11.2014)	4260.00	803.16	18.85

(c) The following steps are being taken up under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) to improve the situation:-

- The amount for Incentives/Assistance for Individual Household Latrines (IHHL) has been raised to ₹ 12000/- from the earlier amount of ₹ 10,000/-.
- The Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Gurantee Act (MNREGA) convergence, which was a hindrance at the field level, has been removed. Now the entire payment of incentive for IHHL will be either from SBM(G) or MNREGA.
- Schools and Aanganwadi toilets will be constructed under the aegis of Ministries of Human Resource Development and Women and Child Development respectively.

#### **Plans to monitor rivers**

\*213. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to revise/develop a policy for rivers and water in view of the current scenario in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government plans to monitor/survey/study rivers along with their catchments as these parameters are indicative of their health which needs to be closely monitored and would help in formulating a very effective policy; and

(c) whether Government proposes to audit various projects like constructed dams, canals, lifting of water, rain water harvesting etc. and the projects which are directly/indirectly linked with each other and impact water resources of the country?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) Looking towards the current scenario of water and rivers across India, National Water Policy, 2002 has been reviewed and the revised National Water Policy (2012) has been adopted by the National Water Resources Council (NWRC), with Chief Ministers of all the States as Members, at its Meeting held on 28th December, 2012. The National Water Policy, 2012 has made several recommendations for conservation, development and improved management of water resources and conservation of rivers, river corridors, water bodies and infrastructure. The Salient Features of the National Water Policy, 2012 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Central Water Commission is already monitoring the rivers of India by the way of collection of hydro-meteorological data, such as, water level, discharge, water quality, silt and selected meteorological parameters including snow observations, at 878 stations on various rivers of India. Out of these, water quality of rivers is also monitored at 396 stations.

(c) Central Water Commission has prepared "General Guidelines for Water Audit & Water Conservation" in December, 2005. These guidelines were circulated among all the State Governments for facilitating formulation of their own region specific, project specific, system specific and service specific guidelines and their implementation.

Water being a State subject, several projects are planned and implemented by the respective State Governments for conservation of water resources in reservoirs and traditional water bodies, rain water harvesting and artificial recharge of ground water. The Central Government has no plan to audit these projects, except in cases where Acts and/or Orders of Courts/Tribunals specifically provide for this. The Central Government also monitors the progress of works in centrally sponsored projects.

#### ***Statement***

##### *Salient features of National Water Policy (2012)*

1. Emphasis on the need for a national water framework law, comprehensive legislation for optimum development of inter-State rivers and river valleys.
2. Water, after meeting the pre-emptive needs for safe drinking water and sanitation, achieving food security, supporting poor people dependent on agriculture for their livelihood and high priority allocation for minimum

eco-system needs, be treated as economic good so as to promote its conservation and efficient use.

3. Ecological needs of the river should be determined recognizing that river flows are characterized by low or no flows, small floods (freshets), large floods and flow variability and should accommodate development needs. A portion of river flows should be kept aside to meet ecological needs ensuring that the proportional low and high flow releases correspond in time closely to the natural flow regime.
4. Adaptation strategies in view of climate change for designing and management of water resources structures and review of acceptability criteria have been emphasized.
5. A system to evolve benchmarks for water uses for different purposes, *i.e.*, water footprints, and water auditing be developed to ensure efficient use of water. Project financing has been suggested as a tool to incentivize efficient and economic use of water.
6. Setting up of Water Regulatory Authority has been recommended. Incentivization of recycle and re-use has been recommended.
7. Water Users' Associations should be given statutory powers to collect and retain a portion of water charges, manage the volumetric quantum of water allotted to them and maintain the distribution system in their jurisdiction.
8. Removal of large disparity in stipulations for water supply in urban areas and in rural areas has been recommended.
9. Water resources projects and services should be managed with community participation. Wherever the State Governments or local governing bodies so decide, the private sector can be encouraged to become a service provider in public private partnership mode to meet agreed terms of service delivery, including penalties for failure.
10. Adequate grants to the States to update technology, design practices, planning and management practices, preparation of annual water balances and accounts for the site and basin, preparation of hydrologic balances for water systems, and benchmarking and performance evaluation etc.