

Swajal

A Community Led Approach to
Rural Piped Drinking Water Supply



स्वजल यानी अपना जल
ये जल है स्वामिमान का

Guidelines



एक कदम स्वच्छता की ओर



सत्यमेव जयते

MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



The Guidelines are advisory in nature and provide flexibility to the States to further improvise the scheme implementation keeping in view the local requirements. Templates for planning and implementation are provided.

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August 2018

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Message

Community participation is at the core for success and sustainability of rural drinking water supply schemes. Towards achieving this, Ministry launched "Swajal" in February 2018 as a pilot scheme in six states of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

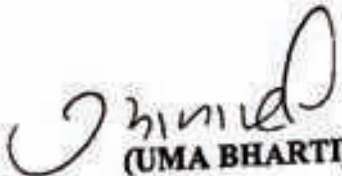
The Scheme was extended to all the 117 Aspirational Districts spread over 28 States. These Districts have only 25% of Piped Water Supply(PWS) habitations against the national average of 44%. Thus, there is a large scope for expansion of PWS through Swajal in these districts.

During the interaction with the States organized by the Ministry of 14th June 2018, valuable inputs were received for successful implementation of Swajal. Keeping the States input in view the Guidelines of the Scheme have now been formulated.

Swajal is to be implemented as a community demand driven, single village, preferably solar powered, mini PWS programme for increasing the PWS coverage in rural areas across the country. Community and Gram Panchayat would be fully responsible for operation and maintenance of Swajal Scheme.

Adequate flexibility has been built in to the scheme Guidelines so that States have freedom to roll out Swajal depending on their local requirements satisfying community's expectations.

The scheme is one more tribute to the Hon'ble Prime Minister's Team India approach to development, wherein the Centre, State, local bodies and communities come together for increasing the rural piped water supply coverage and to provide sustainable access to safe drinking water to people in rural areas of the country.


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Foreword

The Goal of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) is to ensure that every rural person has enough safe water for drinking, cooking and other domestic needs. While major population of the country has been covered with provision of drinking water, the next obvious target of the Ministry is to increase coverage of piped water supply that would give women a lot of relief from drudgery.

In order to increase piped water supply coverage in rural India, the Ministry has launched Swajal in all aspirational districts of the country. Swajal is planned as a mini single village scheme using renewable energy to reach the remote areas which are yet to get the facility of piped water supply.

This mini scheme, to be implemented by fully involving the community at every stage, would benefit about 1048 blocks those are classified as safe blocks from the groundwater development point of view by Central Ground Water Board. A lot of flexibility has been inbuilt into Swajal to ensure that States can tweak it's design and implementation to their requirements.

Swajal also would sustain Open Defecation Free Status and would act as a catalyst giving necessary thrust to achieve the Hon'ble Prime Minister's aim of Swachh Bharat by 2019.



(Ramesh C. Jigajinagi)

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Preface

The National Rural Drinking Water Programme launched in 2009 aims to provide every rural person with adequate safe water for drinking, cooking and other domestic basic needs on a sustainable basis. The programme stresses on decentralised approach to reach the unreached at the last mile of the service delivery.

Experience has shown that in order to transform towards increased piped water supply coverage in rural areas, there is a necessity for mini schemes catering to small number habitations that can be managed fully by the Community.

Swajal, designed as a mini water supply system for aspirational districts would provide lot of flexibility to States to adapt to their requirement. The scheme challenges the aspirational districts to seek a demand based scheme rather than a routine supply based one. The scheme allows sourcing water both from surface and ground, with more emphasis on latter keeping in view the ease of implementation and management by community. It also emphasizes an overarching third-party governance mechanism for scheme sustainability.

Various components of the scheme have been chosen keeping in view the sustainability, adequacy and safe drinking water supply. Operation and Maintenance has been in-built for five years with three year pool of funds to ensure the financial sustainability. Use of renewable energy would be a boon to areas that face load shedding and low voltage leading to breakdown of drinking water systems. The scheme also provides for community based water quality solutions, wherever required.

With its governance architecture, simplicity, IEC and O&M provisions, the scheme is poised to transform the rural water supply sector.


Parameswaran Iyer



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About the Guidelines

The Guidelines on Swajal provide details of the scheme, implementation arrangements, financing provisions and roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders involved in its implementation. The Guidelines have to be read in conjunction with National Rural Drinking Water Programme issued by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

The Guidelines are advisory in nature and provide flexibility to the States to further improve the scheme implementation keeping in view the local requirements. Templates for planning and implementation are provided.

Depending on the response received from the States, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation may further issue advisories and templates for efficient scheme implementation.



Abbreviations/Acronyms

ABHY	-	Atal Bhujal Yojana
CGWB	-	Central Ground Water Board
DSPT	-	District Swajal Project Team
DWSM	-	District Water and Sanitation Mission
EoI	-	Expression of Interest
GP	-	Gram Panchayat
IEC	-	Information Education and Communication
IWMP	-	Integrated Watershed Management Programme
MDWS	-	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation
MGNREGA	-	Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Act
NRDWP	-	National Rural Drinking Water Programme
ODF	-	Open Defecation Free
O&M	-	Operation and Maintenance
PWS	-	Piped Water Supply
RRR	-	Repair, Renovation and Restoration
RWS/PHED	-	Rural Water Supply/Public Health Engineering Department
SB Account	-	Savings Bank Account



Swajal Guidelines

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) being implemented by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, aims to provide every rural person with adequate safe water for drinking, cooking and other domestic basic needs on a sustainable basis.
- 1.2 The NRDWP Guidelines enjoin a decentralised approach and advocates for a mission mode methodology to involve and empower the communities to safely manage and maintain their drinking water sources. It further states that “in-village water supply schemes should be planned, approved, implemented, managed, operated and maintained

by the Panchayati Raj Institutions and local community”. Keeping this in view, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has launched Swajal that is designed as a demand driven program involving community to provide sustainable access to safe drinking water to people in rural areas.

2.0 About Swajal Programme

- 2.1 Swajal is conceived for the 117 aspirational districts identified by NITI Aayog (see at **Annexure 14 (i)**) as a community demand driven, single village, preferably solar powered, mini PWS programme. The aspirational districts have 25% of Piped Water Supply (PWS)¹ habitations against the national average of 44% habitations. Thus, there

¹ As on first week of May, 2018.



- is a large scope for expansion of PWS through Swajal in these districts.
- 2.2 It is envisaged that the Gram Panchayats in partnership with rural communities and State sectoral agencies shall be involved in the execution of the scheme and also operate and maintain the scheme. The State Government shall act as supporter, facilitator and co-financier and as per need, cater for contingencies.
- 2.3 The Swajal scheme design uses “involvement of community” as backbone on which the entire Swajal architecture has been built. Community would be involved from the first step of deciding to take up the scheme, selecting the scheme design, contribution for operation, maintenance and capital cost (if opted), social audit of implementation, monitoring, taking over the scheme and carrying out O&M. The views of representatives of community have priority over other members at consultation mechanism envisaged in the Guidelines. Locally renowned community based organisations empanelled by the State would handhold the community for this purpose.
- 2.4 Swajal would ideally be implemented as a groundwater based PWS scheme in preferably the safe blocks² of 117 aspirational districts. List of such safe blocks is at **Annexure 14 (ii)**. However, if there are perennial surface sources or spring sources certified by Water Resources Department of the State, then surface sources can also be tapped for providing PWS. It is emphasised that the sustainability of water supply throughout the year is to be ensured in combination with rain water harvesting.
- 2.5 Swajal programme would be implemented in a challenge mode in the aspirational districts. The GPs/Villages desirous of availing the assistance under the programme should express intent for the same through a resolution against an Advertisement that would be issued by the State (**See performance at Annexure 18(iii)**). As an alternative, the State can select a habitation in a GP/Village based on the eligibility conditions outlined below (para 4.1) ensuring equity and fairness in the selection process. In case of selection by alternative method, the GP willingness and ability at this stage to participate in Swajal. The funding would be under the Flexi Funds of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (*refer para 7.2*). In case of States where there is no existing Gram Panchayat due to any reasons, the existing Government institution mechanism in the place of GP can function on behalf of GP.
- 2.6 Convergence with other water conservation schemes like MGNREGA, Integrated IWMP, RRR of Water bodies, ABHY etc at the village/GP level is proposed to be ensured for sustainability of sources.

3.0 Objective and Scope

- 3.1 **Objective:** To provide de-centralised, preferably solar energy based piped water supply in 117 aspirational districts through community designed, implemented, maintained and safely managed single village water supply scheme. The programme would also sustain the ODF status.

² Where the stage of groundwater development is less than 90% with no significant long term water level decline trend pre and post monsoon (as defined by CGWB in their report Dynamic Groundwater Resources of India as on 31.3.2013 published in June 2017).

3.2 **Scope:** The following components form the scope of the programme.

3.3 Groundwater based schemes.

Mandatory components

- (i) Construction of bore-well/tube well or an existing such structure of required yield with proper casing.
- (ii) Installation of pump of required capacity with dry run sensor.
- (iii) Sensor to regulate the pump operation.
- (iv) Pipes of required sizes and length, quality for water delivery (raising main) to the tank and for distribution network.
- (v) Required number of stand posts within the village (location and number to be decided by the community).
- (vi) A recharge structure for source sustainability. The type of structure is to be decided in consultation with State Ground Water Dept/Agency.
- (vii) Soak pit for safe disposal of waste water around every stand-post.
- (viii) If the GP resolves to provide piped water supply to (i) to schools; (ii) to anganwadis; etc, then providing necessary infrastructure for such connections with multiple handwash units.
- (ix) It is mandatory for the State to set up or to use an existing infrastructure to perform as a Customer Care Centre (CCC) with a toll free number to address the community grievance arising out of operation and maintenance issues. The funding for this is to be met out of the support funds available under National Rural Drinking Water Programme(*refer para 8.9 below*).

Mandatory components where alternatives can be decided by the State

- (x) Installation of solar panel of required power capacity with fencing. While solar is advocated and preferable, in case State Government feels that solar

energy is not feasible in specific areas, then, other sources can also be used.

- (xi) Steel staging or of any other material (mounting structure) of required height for water tank.
- (xii) Durable and light weight storage structure of required capacity depending on number of households to be served.
- (xiii) If the GP resolves to provide piped water supply to individual households, then infrastructure funding for all these connections would be fully met out of GPs own funds/community contribution (**See Role of Gram Panchayat at Annexure 14(x)**).

Optional components

- (xiv) Community water treatment unit to address the quality issue (if only required on the basis of quality testing of water source).
- (xv) An online chlorination unit if disinfection of water is anticipated (optional, only if required).
- (xvi) An LED light powered by a battery charged through solar panel for drawl of water at night.
- (xvii) Sensors with required data logging facility to measure (i) groundwater level in the bore/tube well (ii) discharge (iii) leakage.
- (xviii) Cattle troughs.

3.4 Surface water or spring based schemes.

Mandatory components

- (i) Identification of a sustainable surface water source in consultation with the community. Sustainability of source is to be certified by the Water Resources Department of the State.
- (ii) Construction of infrastructure required (intake structure) and filtering arrangement.
- (iii) Installation of pump of required capacity with dry run sensor.
- (iv) Sensor to regulate the pump operation.



- (v) Pipes of required sizes and length, quality for water delivery (raising main) to the tank and for distribution network.
- (vi) Required number of stand posts within the village (location and number to be decided by the community).
- (vii) Soak pit for safe disposal of waste water around every stand-post.
- (viii) If the GP resolves to provide piped water supply to (i) to schools; (ii) to anganwadis; etc, then providing necessary infrastructure for such connections with multiple handwash units.
- (ix) It is mandatory for the State to set up or to use an existing infrastructure to perform as a Customer Care Centre (CCC) with a toll free number to address the community grievance arising out of operation and maintenance issues. The funding for this is to be met out of the support funds available under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (*refer para 8.9 below*).

Mandatory components where alternatives can be decided by the State

- (x) Installation of solar panel of required power capacity with fencing. While solar is advocated and preferable, in case State Government feels that solar energy is not feasible in specific areas, then, other sources can also be used.
- (xi) Steel staging or of any other material (mounting structure) of required height for water tank.
- (xii) Durable and light weight storage structure of required capacity depending on number of households to be served.
- (xiii) An LED light powered by a battery charged through solar panel for drawl of water at night.
- (xiv) An online chlorination unit for disinfection of water.
- (xv) If the GP resolves to provide piped water supply to individual households, then infrastructure funding for all these connections would be fully met out

of GPs own funds (**See Role of Gram Panchayat at Annexure 14(x)**).

Optional components

- (xvi) An LED light powered by a battery charged through solar panel for drawl of water at night.
- (xvii) Sensors with required data logging facility to measure (i) discharge (ii) leakage.
- (xviii) Cattle troughs.

3.5 Under the scheme, retrofitting of existing serviceable components is allowed and States can accordingly take up Swajal where such retrofitting is possible.

3.6 The objective of Swajal is a single village piped water scheme, hence to have a low cost scheme with minimum operation and maintenance cost that would reduce the tariff burden on community, the cost of each Swajal scheme can be up to Rs 50 lakhs. The scheme is to be completed between six months to one year from the date of submission of resolution by Gram Panchayat.

3.7 In order to attract best implementing agencies, the schemes can also be bunched.

4.0 Selection Criteria for a habitation in a Village/Gram Panchayat

4.1 Swajal can be taken up in any habitation of a village/Gram Panchayat that satisfies the following criteria:

- (i) Village/GP located in preferably in any of the safe blocks identified by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) in case of groundwater based schemes. In case of surface water based schemes, the source of water would be a sustainable surface water source/spring source, as certified by the Water Resources Department of the State.

- (ii) preferably a Open Defecation Free (ODF) declared village/GP and Not having any existing Piped Water Supply scheme.
- (iii) Habitation having a minimum of 10 households.
- (iv) The State can have a saturation approach and can take up all habitations in a GP/Village provided there is no existing Piped Water Supply scheme in all the habitations.

4.2 Against the advertisement issued by the State (suggested template is at **Annexure 14 (iii)**), or after selection by the State (refer para 2.4), the concerned GP shall pass a resolution (suggested template is at **Annexure 14 (iv)**) in a Gram Sabha meeting to undertake the implementation of the Swajal programme for the selected habitation in the village/GP through Rural Water Supply Department and to provide land required for the scheme. The resolution should inter-alia contain the willingness of the GP to pay (a) 10% of its share in the capital cost; (b) its share of O&M cost (c) collection of share of O&M cost from community and (d) adhere to the Swajal programme Guidelines. GP would pay their share for capital and O&M cost from the amount devolved to them under various sources (*See para 7 on funding pattern and release*).

4.3 However, the State Government can allow the 10% capital cost share of the GP to be funded through community contribution or under MP/MLA Local Area Development Fund or District Mineral Fund or under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) fund. However, full O&M cost is to be met from GP and community, as outlined in these Guidelines.

5.0 Swajal - Approval and other Processes

5.1 Since programme is demand driven and in challenge mode, the GPs desirous of taking up the Swajal programme need to express intent in the form of resolution for the same against an advertisement to be issued by the State or get selected by the State (refer para 2.4). The process is detailed below.

- (i) On behalf of the State Government, the State Rural Water Supply/Public Health Engineering Department shall issue an advertisement (see template at Annexure 14 (iii)) inviting intent in the form of resolution (see template Annexure 14(v)) from the eligible GPs for undertaking works under the Swajal. As an alternative, the State can select the GP/Village (ensuring equity and fairness in the selection process) based on the eligibility conditions outlined and ask the GP to give a resolution for undertaking works under Swajal. In case of selection by alternative method, the GP has the willingness and ability to participate in Swajal. The eligibility criteria to select a habitation in a Gram Panchayat/village is:
 - a. Village/GP located preferably in any of the safe blocks identified by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) in case of groundwater based schemes. In case of surface water based schemes, the source of water would be a sustainable surface water source/spring source, as certified by the Water Resources Department of the State.
 - b. preferably a Open Defecation Free (ODF) declared village/GP.
 - c. Not having any existing Piped Water Supply scheme.



- d. Habitation having a minimum of 10 households.
- (ii) Concomitantly, State Rural Water Supply/Public Health Engineering Department (RWS/PHED) issue an Expression of Interest (EOI) inviting proposals from the eligible Community Based Organisations to empanel them for Information, Education and Communication **(See Para 10 below for more info)** activities to be taken up under Swajal in a transparent manner. In case the State already has empanelled agencies for IEC and capacity building in water supply or sanitation sector, then the same can be used for Swajal scheme also.
- (iii) Call for EOI for setting up of Customer Care Centre (call centre) from experienced operators for addressing the grievances of the customer (community) of the scheme. In case such a mechanism already exists, then, the same can also be used for Swajal scheme **(See Para 8.9 below for details)**.
- (iv) State Rural Water Supply Department can either use the services of the existing District Level Mechanism under NRDWP (District Water and Sanitation Mission DWSM) or constitute a District Swajal Project Team (DSPT). The existing DWSM, if proposed to be used by the State, would carry out the works as envisaged under DSPT. The DSPT would consist of District Magistrate/District Collector or CEO Zilla Panchayat as Chairman, Executive Engineer, Rural Water Supply Department in the district who would also be the Member Secretary of DSPT, District level Officer in-charge of Panchayati Raj Department and District level Officer in-charge of Groundwater to identify prospective GPs covered under the “safe” blocks identified by Central Ground Water Board. The concerned GP’s Sarpanch and a Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC) Member of the selected habitation would be mandatorily invited as invitees to the meetings of the DSPT or DWSM. In the DSPT/DWSM, the views of Sarpanch of the GP who represents the Community would have preference over other members with regard to the scheme implementation. District RWS/PHED is the secretariat for DSPT and it would meet at least once in a month. It should be ensured that the proposals received from GPs are not kept pending by DSPT/DWSM beyond three weeks period. **(See Annexure 14(x) for role of DSPT/DWSM)**.
- (v) Against the advertisement issued by the State RWS/PHED, the GP would express intent to the DSPT/DWSM for undertaking the scheme under Swajal with a Gram Sabha resolution (i) to undertake the implementation of the Swajal programme through Rural Water Supply/Public Health Engineering Department and provide land required for the scheme. The resolution should inter-alia contain the willingness of the GP to pay (a) 10% of its share as capital cost; (b) GP’s share of O&M cost; (c) collection of share of O&M cost from community and (d) adhere to the Swajal programme Guidelines. *(Read clauses 4.2 and 4.3)*.
- (vi) DSPT/DWSM would scrutinise the eligibility of GP and agree to their resolution on the basis of GP’s earlier performance to undertake rural infrastructure works through their own funds, maintenance of created assets, maintenance of accounts etc. A check list for scrutiny by DSPT/DWSM is enclosed

- at **Annexure 14(vi)**. It would also communicate its agreement to GP and ask its Member Secretary or Executive Engineer RWS/PHED to provide the tentative scheme cost to GP to enable them to pay their 10% share of the capital cost.
- (vii) Within 15 days of agreement to GP's resolution, a separate savings bank account would be opened by the Gram Panchayat in a nationalised bank in which 10% share of GP towards the capital cost would be deposited by the GP. This 10% cost would be based on the tentative cost to be furnished by the RWS/PHED. The amount is required to be deposited upfront before the preparation of the detailed estimate as per the schedule of rates of the district, to ensure the commitment of the GP for taking up the scheme. After preparation of detailed cost estimate of the scheme, depending on the cost, the GP would either deposit additional amount or transfer the amount to Operation and Maintenance account to bring it at par with the 10% of the estimated cost of the scheme. **(See Annexure 14(x) for role of GP)**.
- (viii) After the deposition of 10% GP's share towards the capital cost, it would communicate the details of bank account to DSPT/DWSM and Member Secretary. DSPT/DWSM would then direct the district RWS/PHED to prepare a detailed cost estimates on the basis of the scheme design option selected by the community (paras 3.3, 3.4 and 3.5) for undertaking Swajal scheme in the habitation(s). The scheme design option will be finalised by PHED/RWS and community as per the proforma given in **Annexure 14(v)**. The basis of detailed estimates is the prevailing schedule of rates adopted in the district by the Department. The detailed estimate would separately show funds required for capital cost, five year O&M cost and item-wise preventive maintenance cost of the scheme during O&M period. Central assistance would be provided only for the capital cost of the scheme. **(See Annexure 14(x) for role of RWS/PHED)**.
- (ix) On the basis of detailed estimate prepared by RWS/PHED, GP would now open a savings bank account in a nationalised bank for depositing their share and community share of **three years** total O&M cost (also refer para 8.1 to 8.7 on O&M). This would form the O&M pool funds. States are free to adopt an overall cap on the community contribution per household on three year O&M cost and may issue an advisory in this regard. A model calculation is enclosed at **Annexure 14(vii)**.
- (x) RWS/PHED would send the detailed estimates along with other documents (GP resolution, bank details showing the GP contribution for capital cost and O&M cost) to DSPT/DWSM. The check-list for scrutiny by DSPT/DWSM is at **Annexure 14(viii)**.
- (xi) DSPT/DWSM would forward the GP's Swajal proposal to State RWS/PHED for placing the same before the SLSSC for its approval. The State RWS/PHED would place such proposals received from the GPs before the SLSSC for its approval, after due technical scrutiny in vogue under NRDWP.
- (xii) The approval of the SLSSC would be communicated to DSPT/DWSM within 15 days by RWS/PHED.
- (xiii) Within 15 days of communication of approval of SLSSC by DSPT/DWSM, the district RWS/PHED would call for a tender to undertake the actual implementation of Swajal scheme



- in the GP. The prescribed procedure in-vogue in the State would be followed for finalising the contract for works.
- (xiv) The district RWS/PHED would finalize the implementing agency and place the same before DSPT/DWSM for its approval.
 - (xv) DSPT/DWSM would approve the implementing agency and district RWS/PHED to issue the work order within a week of the approval by DSPT.
 - (xvi) Social audit of works executed by the implementing agency would be carried out by the GP with assistance of Village Water and Sanitation Committee and agency empanelled for IEC and capacity building.
 - (xvii) The GP through VWSC would monitor the implementation of the scheme and would be assisted in the process by the agency empanelled for IEC and capacity building by the State. Payment to the implementing agency would be made by the RWS/PHED in installments as per the approved work order and contract document. The 10% share of the GP would be paid by GP to the implementing agency after completion of 50% of the physical progress of work. The interest accrued would be deposited in the O&M account. (*read with para 8.7 below*).
 - (xviii) The implementing agency would be required to enter into a tri-partite agreement with district RWS/PHED and GP to undertake the O&M for five years.
 - (xix) It shall be the duty of the Rural Water Supply/Public Health Engineering Department to ensure the entry of progress of Swajal schemes on the IMIS portal of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

6.0 Implementation Process flow

- 6.1 A detailed implementation process flow indicating the activity and institutional responsibility has been given in **Annexure 14 (ix)**.

7.0 Funding Pattern and Release of funds

- 7.1 The Center, State and GP sharing of funding pattern is as under:

North Eastern States & Himalayan States 81:09:10 (Centre: State: GP)

Other States 45:45:10 (Centre: State: GP)

- 7.2 The States Governments are advised to access the funds under the “Flexi Funds” under NRDWP. 5% of the funds (both Central and state share put together) under NRDWP can be utilized by the State for funding Swajal. This percentage of funds is the minimum the State can access. However, depending on the requirement, the State Government can decide to provide more funds for Swajal, duly keeping in view the funds required to meet the contingencies arising out of natural disasters which is also to be met out of Flexi Funds. The flexi fund Guidelines issued by the Ministry of Finance, Government of India would be applicable in this regard.
- 7.3 As community involvement is the cornerstone for successful Swajal implementation, apart from empowering them with knowledge on technical aspects relating to selection of scheme option, regulation and management of drinking water within habitation, nature of recharge structure to be adopted for sustaining the source etc. they would also

be empowered with financial decision making. To ensure this, the States, as far as possible, can place the funds at district level with DWSM/District. In all cases, the community is to be consulted with respect to fund management for both capital cost and O&M.

7.4 Contribution from the Community is only optional under these Guidelines for meeting the capital cost of the scheme (*refer para 4.3*). However, full O&M of Swajal scheme would be the responsibility of the Community and GP facilitated by RWS/PHED. **(Read with Paras 4.2 & 4.3 and 5.1(v) above).**

7.5 A separate savings bank account would be opened by the GP in a nationalized bank using the GPs share of 10% of capital cost. The 10% contribution by GPs would be from the funds devolved to them under various sources or otherwise. However, the State Government can allow the 10% capital cost share of the GP to be funded through community contribution or under MP/MLA Local Area Development Fund or District Mineral Fund or under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) fund. GP to pay this 10% of capital cost to implementing agency after achievement of 50% of physical completion of works (*refer para 5.1(xvii)*).

7.6 The funds would be released by the RWS/PHED to the implementing agency as per the agreed payment schedule with the implementing agency. The GP would release 10% capital contribution to the implementing agency after achievement of 50% of physical completion of works certified by the RWS/PHED and VWSC. Interest accrued under the 10% capital cost share account by GP would be transferred to the O&M Account opened by the GP (*refer para 5.1(xvii)*).

7.7 The RWS/PHED would retain 10% of the contract value after the completion of the scheme to ensure that the implementing agency performs operation and maintenance of the scheme for five years. This amount would be released to the implementing agency at the rate of 1% on successful completion of O&M in first, second and third years, and 3% and 4% after successful completion of O&M after fourth and fifth year respectively.

7.8 Accounts and expenditure under Swajal would be subject to audit as per the existing NRDWP Guidelines.

8.0 Operation, Maintenance and Insurance

8.1 The GP and the Community are fully responsible for the O&M of Swajal PWS system. States are free to adopt an overall cap on the community contribution per household on three year O&M cost and may issue an advisory in this regard (*refer para 5.1 (ix)*). The GPs would contribute rest of the annual O&M cost to meet the full O&M requirement for three years. A five year O&M contract between the GP, RWS/PHED and implementing agency is to be inbuilt under the Swajal proposal.

8.2 A separate savings bank account for depositing the O&M would be opened in a nationalised bank by the GP for depositing GPs share and community contribution collected.

8.3 An O&M pool of fund is to be created by the GP immediately after the approval of application by the DSPT. Even though five year O&M contract is entered with the implementing agency, the fund to be created would be equivalent to three years estimated cost of O&M of Swajal scheme.



- 8.4 The water charges would be determined by the GP in consultation with the Rural Water Supply/Public Health Engineering Department, community and VWSC, subject to cap on the charges, if any, fixed by the State. A fixed percentage increase in water charges may be done annually in consultation with the Rural Water Supply/Public Health Engineering Department, community and VWSC to meet the escalation charges.
- 8.5 In case of natural disaster, the State Govt. will restore the damaged schemes under the SDRF/NDRF. O&M, thereafter, would be by GP and through user charges.
- 8.6 A dedicated barefoot technician at GP level on part-time contractual basis would be appointed to take care of the day to day operation of the scheme. She/he would be trained to undertake small repairs by the implementing agency responsible for O&M (*refer para 11.1*). They would be paid a fixed service charge for day to day operation, regulation and management of water supply (to be decided by the GP) and additional service fee for undertaking different O&M works, at individual rates indicated by RWS/PHED for such works, and decided by GP.
- 8.7 Every payment to be made to the implementing agency for carrying out the operation and maintenance would be paid by the GP in the form of cheque to be dual signed by village secretary and another authorized signatory. The state Government would draw a comprehensive mechanism to avoid misuse of funds. In the instance of any implementing agency failing to perform their O&M commitments, the State Government can blacklist the agency and alternative arrangements need to be made for meeting the O&M requirements that was to be fulfilled by the blacklisted agency.
- 8.8 The GP, if they so desire, take an insurance cover for the scheme for which premium can be paid out of GP's own funds or provided by the State. This would not form part of the NRDWP funds. Detailed materials would be communicated in due course.

Customer Care Centers

- 8.9 A Customer Care Centre (CCC) needs to be set up by the RWS/PHED with a toll free number to address any repairs that cannot be attended by the barefoot technician at GP level. This number would be predominantly displaced at all public buildings in the habitation and near the service delivery and storage sites along with the other scheme details. If CCC already exists in State, then, the same can be extended for Swajal schemes. This can be funded under the Support Funds available under NRDWP. The CCC would raise a compliant ticket immediately on receipt of a complaint from a complainant. The complaint ticket would be forwarded to the Implementing Agency responsible for O&M for rectification and restoration of water supply. The implementing agency needs to address/restore the scheme on rising of compliant ticket as per the agreed service provision timelines. The GPs would pay for the restoration of the scheme out of the available O&M funds. The compliant ticket would be closed only on satisfactory response that would be sought over phone from the complainant. Suitable penalty clauses may be inserted in the MoU with the implementing agencies by the State who fails to restore the systems within agreed service provision timelines (*refer para 8.7*).
- 8.10 A comprehensive time schedule for preventive maintenance is to be drawn up by RWS/PHED and implementing agency should adhere to the same. This

would be enforced through CCC. The preventive maintenance carried out would be vetted by the VWSC and GP.

- 8.11 A comprehensive time schedule to address the break-down schedule would be drawn up by RWS/PHED and communicated to GP and implementing agency for adherence by the latter. This would be enforced through CCC.

9.0 Role of Different Institutions

- 9.1 Roles of different institutions in approval, implementation and O&M have been listed in **Annexure 14 (x)**.

10.0 Information, Education and Communication

- 10.1 An extensive communication campaign to create awareness on project principles, objectives, scope, implementation approach, roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders will be undertaken through workshops at State/District/Block levels, road shows, wall writings, slogans and such other activities. The campaign would focus on community involvement, social audit, credit requirement for extending to household connection and meeting the O&M cost.

- 10.2 Support funds under NRDWP can be used by the States for carrying out the IEC campaign.

11.0 Capacity Building and Training

- 11.1 Capacity building of stakeholders at various levels (State/District/Block/GP level) would be undertaken with reputed institutions in various States, NGOs and Key Resources Centers (KRCs). Twinning training programmes will be organised by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation for Inter-

State cross learning. **Skill development of barefoot, dedicated GP worker will be provided the implementing agency with curriculum accredited by National Skill Development Corporation.** Documents prepared by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation on capacity building, training etc would be shared with the States for building adequate capacity.

- 11.2 It shall be the responsibility of institutions at various levels to depute the personnel involved in the programme for capacity building and training programmes. Every GP that has applied for Swajal programme on the basis of advertisement issued by the State shall also depute its personnel for such capacity building and training programmes.

12.0 Monitoring

- 12.1 Dedicated dash boards linked to the IMIS of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation would be set up for monitoring at National level. Online monitoring at State level using Data logger to feed the dash-board would be setup. Community empowerment will be enabled through information via mobile phones apps, SMS etc.

- 12.2 A monthly progress would be entered by the State RWS/PHE in the IMIS of the Ministry. Also, the progress would be reviewed by Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation at regular intervals either through video conference or through regular meetings. Also, physical monitoring through field visits; third party monitoring using national monitors etc. would also be undertaken by the Ministry.

- 12.3 At State level, the progress would be monitored by the RWS/PHED and



reviewed by the SLSSC. At district level, a monthly field monitoring of Swajal would be done by the DWSM. At the GP/ Village level, the VWSC would monitor the programme on behalf of GP.

13.0 Convergence with other Schemes at GP Level

13.1 A convergent approach involving different agencies implementing various schemes/programmes in the water sector will be adopted to integrate various rural development schemes like MGNREGA, NRHM, IWMP and Atal

Bhujal Yojana and that of the States own programmes. Each of the ground water sources would be linked to a dedicated recharge structure to be identified by the VWSC/Technical Agency at GP/ village level.

13.2 The State Panchayati Raj Department would issue an Advisory to the GPs for ensuring that GPs contribute their share of capital and O&M cost and participate in the programme. They would also include review of Swajal programme implementation as part of Agenda for discussions with PRIs at State level.





Annexures

Annexure 14(i)

List of Aspirational Districts identified by NITI Aayog

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the District	Total Districts
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vizainagram	3
		Cuddapah	
		Visakhapatnam	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Namsai	1
3.	Assam	Darrang	7
		Dhubri	
		Barpeta	
		Goalpara	
		Baksa	
		Udalgiri	
4.	Bihar	Katihar	13
		Begusarai	
		Sheikhpura	
		Araria	
		Sitamarhi	
		Khagaria	
		Purnia	
		Aurangabad	
		Banka	
		Gaya	
		Jamui	
		Muzaffarpur	
		Nawada	
5.	Chhattisgarh	Korba	10
		Mahasamund	
		Bastar	
		Bijapur	
		Dantewada	
		Kanker	
		Kondagaon	
		Narayanpur	
		Rajnandgaon	
Sukma			
6.	Gujarat	Narmada	2
		Dahod	
7.	Haryana	Mewat	1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	1

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the District	Total Districts
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	2
		Baramula	
10.	Jharkhand	Sahebganj	19
		Pakaur	
		Godda	
		Latehar	
		Lohardaga	
		Palamu	
		PurbiSinghbhum	
		Ramgarh	
		Ranchi	
		Simdega	
		West Singhbhum	
		Bokaro	
		Chatra	
Dumka			
Garhwa			
Girdih			
Gumla			
Hazaribagh			
Khunti			
11.	Karnataka	Yadgir	2
		Raichur	
12.	Kerala	Wayanad	1
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	8
		Singrauli	
		Barwani	
		Vidisha	
		Khandwa	
		Chhatarpur	
		Rajgarh	
		Guna	
14.	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	4
		Washim	
		Osmanabad	
		Gadchiroli	
15.	Manipur	Chandel	1
16.	Meghalaya	Ribhoi	1
17.	Mizoram	Mamit	1

Annexures

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the District	Total Districts
18.	Nagaland	Kiphire	1
19.	Odisha	Rayagada	10
		Kalahandi	
		Kandhamal	
		Gajapati	
		Dhenkanal	
		Balangir	
		Nabarangpur	
		Nuapada	
		Koraput	
		Malkangiri	
20.	Punjab	Ferozpur	2
		Moga	
21.	Rajasthan	Baran	5
		Jaisalmer	
		Dholpur	
		Karauli	
		Sirohi	
22.	Sikkim	West Sikkim	1
23.	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	2
		Virudhunagar	

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the District	Total Districts
24.	Telengana	Bhoopalpalli	3
		Asifabad	
		Khammam	
25.	Tripura	Dhalai	1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot	8
		Balrampur	
		Chandauli	
		Siddharthnagar	
		Bahraich	
		Sonbhadra	
		Shrawasti	
		Fatehpur	
27.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	2
		Udham Singh Nagar	
28.	West Bengal	Murshidabad	5
		Maldah	
		Birbhum	
		Nadia	
		DakshinDinajpur	



Annexures

Annexure 14(ii)

List of “safe” blocks/taluks/mandals/firkas as per report of dynamic ground water resources’2013 as on 31.3.2013

- Safe units in Aspirational districts 1048 units.
- Excluding States of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Punjab, Sikkim & Telangana where the districts names given in CGWB report do not match with Aspirational districts - 909 units.
- All State Governments are requested to verify the list with the Regional Central Ground Water Board Offices specifically for cases where the districts names given in CGWB report do not match with Aspirational districts.

Sl. No.	District	Name of Block/Taluk/Mandal/Firka
Andhra Pradesh		
1	Kadappa	Chakrayapet
2	Kadappa	Chapadu
3	Kadappa	Chennur
4	Kadappa	Chinthakommadinne. K. Dinne
5	Kadappa	Chitvel
6	Kadappa	Duvvuru
7	Kadappa	Galiveedu
8	Kadappa	Gopavaram
9	Kadappa	J.Madugu
10	Kadappa	Kadapa
11	Kadappa	Kasinayana
12	Kadappa	Khajipet
13	Kadappa	Kodur
14	Kadappa	Mydukur
15	Kadappa	Mylavaram
16	Kadappa	Nandalur
17	Kadappa	Peddamudium
18	Kadappa	Penagalur
19	Kadappa	Rajupalem
20	Kadappa	Sambepalle
21	Kadappa	Sidhout
22	Kadappa	Simhadripuram
23	Kadappa	T.Sundupalle
24	Kadappa	Vn palle
25	Kadappa	Vontimitta
26	Kadappa	Yerraguntla
27	Kadappa	RF
28	Vishakhapatnam	Anakapalli
29	Vishakhapatnam	Anandapuram
30	Vishakhapatnam	Anantagiri
31	Vishakhapatnam	Aruku valley
32	Vishakhapatnam	Atchutapuram

Sl. No.	District	Name of Block/Taluk/Mandal/Firka
33	Vishakhapatnam	Bheemunipatnam
34	Vishakhapatnam	Butchayyapeta
35	Vishakhapatnam	Cheedikada
36	Vishakhapatnam	Chintapalle
37	Vishakhapatnam	Chodavaram
38	Vishakhapatnam	Devarapalli
39	Vishakhapatnam	Dumbriguda
40	Vishakhapatnam	Elamanchili
41	Vishakhapatnam	G.K.Veedhi
42	Vishakhapatnam	G.Madugula
43	Vishakhapatnam	Golugonda
44	Vishakhapatnam	GVMC
45	Vishakhapatnam	Hukumpeta
46	Vishakhapatnam	K.Kotapadu
47	Vishakhapatnam	Kasimkota
48	Vishakhapatnam	Kotauratla
49	Vishakhapatnam	Koyyuru
50	Vishakhapatnam	Makavarapalem
51	Vishakhapatnam	Munagapaka
52	Vishakhapatnam	Munchingiputtu
53	Vishakhapatnam	Nakkapalli
54	Vishakhapatnam	Narsipatnam
55	Vishakhapatnam	Natavaram
56	Vishakhapatnam	Paderu
57	Vishakhapatnam	Padmanabham
58	Vishakhapatnam	Parawada
59	Vishakhapatnam	Payakaraopeta
60	Vishakhapatnam	Pedabayalu
61	Vishakhapatnam	Pendurthi
62	Vishakhapatnam	Rambilli
63	Vishakhapatnam	Ravikamatam
64	Vishakhapatnam	Rolugunta
65	Vishakhapatnam	S.Rayavaram
66	Vishakhapatnam	Sabbavaram

Annexures

Sl. No.	District	Name of Block/Taluk/Mandal/Firka
67	Vishakhapatnam	V.Madugula
68	Vizianagaram	Badangi
69	Vizianagaram	Balijipeta
70	Vizianagaram	Bhogapuram
71	Vizianagaram	Bobbili
72	Vizianagaram	Bondapalli
73	Vizianagaram	Cheepurupalli
74	Vizianagaram	Dattirajeru
75	Vizianagaram	Denkada
76	Vizianagaram	Gajapathinagaram
77	Vizianagaram	Gantyada
78	Vizianagaram	Garividi
79	Vizianagaram	Garugubilli
80	Vizianagaram	Gummalaxmipuram
81	Vizianagaram	Gurla
82	Vizianagaram	Jami
83	Vizianagaram	Jiyammavalasa
84	Vizianagaram	Komarada
85	Vizianagaram	Kothavalasa
86	Vizianagaram	Kurupam
87	Vizianagaram	Lakkavarapukota
88	Vizianagaram	Makkuva
89	Vizianagaram	Mentada
90	Vizianagaram	Merakamudidam
91	Vizianagaram	Nellimarla
92	Vizianagaram	Pachipenta
93	Vizianagaram	Parvathipuram
94	Vizianagaram	Pusapatirega
95	Vizianagaram	Ramabhadrapuram
96	Vizianagaram	Saluru
97	Vizianagaram	Seethanagaram
98	Vizianagaram	Srungavarapukota
99	Vizianagaram	Therlam
100	Vizianagaram	Vepada
101	Vizianagaram	Vizianagaram
Arunachal Pradesh		
102	Lohit	Lohit
Assam		
103	Baksa	Baksa
104	Barpeta	Barpeta
105	Darrang	Darrang
106	Dhubri	Dhubri
107	Goalpara	Goalpara
108	Hailakandi	Hailakandi
109	Udalguri	Udalguri
Bihar		
110	Araria	Araria
111	Araria	Bhargawan
112	Araria	Forbisganj
113	Araria	Jokihat
114	Araria	Kruskanta
115	Araria	Narpatganj
116	Araria	Palasi
117	Araria	Raniganj
118	Araria	Sikti
119	Aurangabad	Aurangabad
120	Aurangabad	Barun

Sl. No.	District	Name of Block/Taluk/Mandal/Firka
121	Aurangabad	Daudnagar
122	Aurangabad	Deo
123	Aurangabad	Goh
124	Aurangabad	Haspura
125	Aurangabad	Kutumba
126	Aurangabad	Madanpur
127	Aurangabad	Nabinagar
128	Aurangabad	Obra
129	Aurangabad	Rafiganj
130	Banka	Amarpur
131	Banka	Banka
132	Banka	Barahat
133	Banka	Bausi
134	Banka	Belhar
135	Banka	Chandan
136	Banka	Dhuraiya
137	Banka	Katoria
138	Banka	Phulidumar
139	Banka	Rajun
140	Banka	Shambhuganj
141	Begusarai	Bachhawara
142	Begusarai	Bakhari
143	Begusarai	Balia
144	Begusarai	Barauni
145	Begusarai	Begusarai
146	Begusarai	Birpur
147	Begusarai	Cheria bariarpur
148	Begusarai	Chhaurahi
149	Begusarai	Dandari
150	Begusarai	Garhpura
151	Begusarai	Khudabandpur
152	Begusarai	Mansur chowk
153	Begusarai	Matihani
154	Begusarai	Shamho
155	Begusarai	Sahebpur kamal
156	Begusarai	Teghra
157	Gaya	Amas
158	Gaya	Atri
159	Gaya	Banka bazar
160	Gaya	Barachatti
161	Gaya	Belaganj
162	Gaya	Bodhgaya
163	Gaya	Dobhi
164	Gaya	Dumaria
165	Gaya	Fatehpur
166	Gaya	Guraru
167	Gaya	Gurua
168	Gaya	Khizirsarai
169	Gaya	Konch
170	Gaya	Mouhra
171	Gaya	Manpur
172	Gaya	Mohanpur
173	Gaya	Nimchak bathani
174	Gaya	Paraiya
175	Gaya	Sherghati
176	Gaya	Tankupa
177	Gaya	Tekari



Annexures

Sl. No.	District	Name of Block/Taluk/Mandal/Firka
178	Gaya	Wazirganj
179	Jamui	Aliganj
180	Jamui	Barhat
181	Jamui	Chakai
182	Jamui	Gidhaur
183	Jamui	Jamui
184	Jamui	Jhajha
185	Jamui	Khaira
186	Jamui	Lakhimpur
187	Jamui	Sikandra
188	Jamui	Sono
189	Katihar	Amdabad
190	Katihar	Azamnagar
191	Katihar	Balrampur
192	Katihar	Barari
193	Katihar	Barsoi
194	Katihar	Dandkhora
195	Katihar	Falka
196	Katihar	Hasanganj
197	Katihar	Kadwa
198	Katihar	Katihar
199	Katihar	Korha
200	Katihar	Kursela
201	Katihar	Manihari
202	Katihar	Mansahi
203	Katihar	Pranpur
204	Katihar	Samili
205	Khagaria	Alauli
206	Khagaria	Beldaur
207	Khagaria	Chautham
208	Khagaria	Gogari
209	Khagaria	Khagaria
210	Khagaria	Mansi
211	Khagaria	Parbatta
212	Muzaffarpur	Aurai
213	Muzaffarpur	Bandra
214	Muzaffarpur	Baruraj (Motipur)
215	Muzaffarpur	Bochaha
216	Muzaffarpur	Gaighat
217	Muzaffarpur	Kanti
218	Muzaffarpur	Katra
219	Muzaffarpur	Kurahni
220	Muzaffarpur	Minapur
221	Muzaffarpur	Moraul (Dholi)
222	Muzaffarpur	Marwan
223	Muzaffarpur	Paru
224	Muzaffarpur	Sakra
225	Muzaffarpur	Saraia
226	Muzaffarpur	Shahebganj
227	Nawada	Akbarpur
228	Nawada	Govindpur
229	Nawada	Hisua
230	Nawada	Kasichak
231	Nawada	Kawakol
232	Nawada	Nardiganj
233	Nawada	Narhat
234	Nawada	Nawada

Sl. No.	District	Name of Block/Taluk/Mandal/Firka
235	Nawada	Pakribarwan
236	Nawada	Rajauli
237	Nawada	Roh
238	Nawada	Sirdala
239	Nawada	Warsaliganj
240	Purnia	Amaur
241	Purnia	Baisa
242	Purnia	Baisi
243	Purnia	Banmankhi
244	Purnia	Baraharakothi
245	Purnia	Bhawanipur
246	Purnia	Dagarua
247	Purnia	Dhamdaha
248	Purnia	Jalalgarh
249	Purnia	K. Nagar
250	Purnia	Kasba
251	Purnia	Purnea (e)
252	Purnia	Rupauli
253	Purnia	Srinagar
254	Sheikhpura	Ariari
255	Sheikhpura	Barbihga
256	Sheikhpura	Chebara
257	Sheikhpura	Ghatkusumba
258	Sheikhpura	Sheikhpura
259	Sheikhpura	Shekhopursarai
260	Sitamarhi	Bairgania
261	Sitamarhi	Bajpatti
262	Sitamarhi	Bathnaha
263	Sitamarhi	Belsand
264	Sitamarhi	Bokhara
265	Sitamarhi	Churaut
266	Sitamarhi	Dumra
267	Sitamarhi	Majorjong
268	Sitamarhi	Nanpur
269	Sitamarhi	Parihar
270	Sitamarhi	Parsauni
271	Sitamarhi	Pupri
272	Sitamarhi	Riga
273	Sitamarhi	Runi saidpur
274	Sitamarhi	Sonbarsa
275	Sitamarhi	Suppi
276	Sitamarhi	Sursand
Chhattisgarh		
277	Bastar	Bakawand
278	Bastar	Bastanar
279	Bastar	Bastar
280	Bastar	Darbha
281	Bastar	Jagdulpur
282	Bastar	Lohangiguda
283	Bastar	Tokpal
284	Bijapur	Bhairamgarh
285	Bijapur	Bhopal Patnam
286	Bijapur	Bijapur
287	Bijapur	Ussur
288	Dantewara	Dantewara
289	Dantewara	Geedam
290	Dantewara	Katekalyan

Annexures

Sl. No.	District	Name of Block/Taluk/Mandal/Firka
291	Dantewara	Kuwakonda
292	Kanker	Antagarh
293	Kanker	Bhanupratappur
294	Kanker	Charama
295	Kanker	Durgkondal
296	Kanker	Kanker
297	Kanker	Koilibeda
298	Kanker	Narharpur
299	Kondagaon	Baderajpur
300	Kondagaon	Keshkal
301	Kondagaon	Kondagaon
302	Kondagaon	Makdi
303	Kondagaon	Pharasgaon
304	Korba	Kartala
305	Korba	Katghora
306	Korba	Korba
307	Korba	Pali
308	Korba	Podi Uprora
309	Mahasamund	Bagbahera
310	Mahasamund	Basna
311	Mahasamund	Mahasamund
312	Mahasamund	Pithora
313	Mahasamund	Saraipali
314	Narayanpur	Narayanpur
315	Narayanpur	Orchha
316	Rajnandgaon	Ambagarh chowki
317	Rajnandgaon	Chhuriya
318	Rajnandgaon	Dongargarh
319	Rajnandgaon	Khairagarh
320	Rajnandgaon	Manpur
321	Rajnandgaon	Mohla
322	Sukma	Chhindgarh
323	Sukma	Konta
324	Sukma	Sukma
Gujarat		
325	Dohad	Devgad baria
326	Dohad	Dhanpur
327	Dohad	Dohad
328	Dohad	Fatepura
329	Dohad	Garbada
330	Dohad	Limkheda
331	Dohad	Zalod
332	Narmada	Nandod
333	Narmada	Dediapada
334	Narmada	Sagbara
335	Narmada	Tilakwada
Haryana		
336	Mewat	Ferozepur Zhirka
337	Mewat	Nagina
338	Mewat	Nuh
339	Mewat	Punhana
Himachal Pradesh		
340	Kangra	Indaura
341	Kangra	Nurpur
342	Mandi	Balh
343	Sirmour	Paonta
344	Solan	Nalagarh

Sl. No.	District	Name of Block/Taluk/Mandal/Firka
345	Una	Una
J & K		
346	Baramulla	Baramulla
347	Kupwara	Kupwara
Jharkhand		
348	Bokaro	Chandan kiyari
349	Bokaro	Gumia
350	Bokaro	Jaridih
351	Bokaro	Kasmar
352	Bokaro	Nawadih
353	Bokaro	Peterbar
354	Chatra	Chatra
355	Chatra	Gidhaur
356	Chatra	Hunterganj
357	Chatra	Itkhor
358	Chatra	Kanhachatti
359	Chatra	Kunda
360	Chatra	Lawalong
361	Chatra	Mayurhund
362	Chatra	Pathalgoda
363	Chatra	Pratappur
364	Chatra	Simaria
365	Chatra	Tandwa
366	Dumka	Dumka
367	Dumka	Gopikander
368	Dumka	Jama
369	Dumka	Jarmundi
370	Dumka	Kathikund
371	Dumka	Masalia
372	Dumka	Ramgarh
373	Dumka	Ranishwar
374	Dumka	Saraiyahat
375	Dumka	Shikaripara
376	East singhbhum	Baharagora
377	East singhbhum	Boram
378	East singhbhum	Chakulia
379	East singhbhum	Dhalbhumgarh
380	East singhbhum	Dumaria
381	East singhbhum	Ghatsila
382	East singhbhum	Gurabandha
383	East singhbhum	Musabani
384	East singhbhum	Patamda
385	East singhbhum	Potka
386	Garhwa	Bardiha
387	Garhwa	Bhandaria
388	Garhwa	Bhawanathpur
389	Garhwa	Bishunpura
390	Garhwa	Chinia
391	Garhwa	Danda
392	Garhwa	Dandai
393	Garhwa	Dhurki
394	Garhwa	Garhwa
395	Garhwa	Kandi
396	Garhwa	Ketar
397	Garhwa	Kharaondhi
398	Garhwa	Majhiaon
399	Garhwa	Meral



Annexures

Sl. No.	District	Name of Block/Taluk/Mandal/Firka
400	Garhwa	Ramkanda
401	Garhwa	Ramna
402	Garhwa	Ranka
403	Garhwa	Sagma
404	Garhwa	Untari
405	Giridih	Bagodar
406	Giridih	Bengabad
407	Giridih	Birni
408	Giridih	Deori
409	Giridih	Dhanwar
410	Giridih	Dumri
411	Giridih	Gande
412	Giridih	Gawan
413	Giridih	Giridih
414	Giridih	Jamua
415	Giridih	Pirtanr
416	Giridih	Saria
417	Giridih	Tisri
418	Godda	Basantrai
419	Godda	Boarijor
420	Godda	Godda
421	Godda	Mahagama
422	Godda	Meherma
423	Godda	Pathargama
424	Godda	Poreyahat
425	Godda	Sunderpahari
426	Godda	Thakurghanti
427	Gumla	Albert ekka
428	Gumla	Basia
429	Gumla	Bharno
430	Gumla	Bishunpur
431	Gumla	Chainpur
432	Gumla	Dumri
433	Gumla	Ghaghra
434	Gumla	Gumla
435	Gumla	Kamdara
436	Gumla	Palkot
437	Gumla	Raidih
438	Gumla	Sisai
439	Hazaribagh	Barhi
440	Hazaribagh	Barkagaon
441	Hazaribagh	Barkatha
442	Hazaribagh	Bishnugarh
443	Hazaribagh	Chalkusha
444	Hazaribagh	Chauparan
445	Hazaribagh	Churchu
446	Hazaribagh	Dari
447	Hazaribagh	Daru
448	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh
449	Hazaribagh	Ichak
450	Hazaribagh	Katkamdag
451	Hazaribagh	Katkamsandi
452	Hazaribagh	Keredari
453	Hazaribagh	Padma
454	Hazaribagh	Tatijharia
455	Khunti	Erki
456	Khunti	Karra

Sl. No.	District	Name of Block/Taluk/Mandal/Firka
457	Khunti	Khunti
458	Khunti	Murhu
459	Khunti	Rania
460	Khunti	Torpa
461	Latehar	Balumath
462	Latehar	Bariatu
463	Latehar	Barwadih
464	Latehar	Chandwa
465	Latehar	Garu
466	Latehar	Herhang
467	Latehar	Latehar
468	Latehar	Mahuadanr
469	Latehar	Manika
470	Lohardaga	Bhandra
471	Lohardaga	Karro
472	Lohardaga	Kisko
473	Lohardaga	Kuru
474	Lohardaga	Lohardaga
475	Lohardaga	Peshrar
476	Lohardaga	Senha
477	Pakur	Amrapara
478	Pakur	Hiranpur
479	Pakur	Litipara
480	Pakur	Maheshpur
481	Pakur	Pakur
482	Pakur	Pakuria
483	Palamau	Bishrampur
484	Palamau	Chainpur
485	Palamau	Chhatarpur
486	Palamau	Daltonganj
487	Palamau	Haidernagar
488	Palamau	Hariharganj
489	Palamau	Husainabad
490	Palamau	Leslieganj
491	Palamau	Manatu
492	Palamau	Mohammedganj
493	Palamau	Nawabazar
494	Palamau	Nawadih
495	Palamau	Pandu
496	Palamau	Pandwa
497	Palamau	Panki
498	Palamau	Patan
499	Palamau	Pipra
500	Palamau	Satbarwa
501	Palamau	Tarhasi
502	Palamau	Utarior
503	Ramgarh	Chitarpur
504	Ramgarh	Dulmi
505	Ramgarh	Gola
506	Ranchi	Angara
507	Ranchi	Bero
508	Ranchi	Bundu
509	Ranchi	Burmu
510	Ranchi	Chanho
511	Ranchi	Itki
512	Ranchi	Lapung
513	Ranchi	Mandar

Annexures

Sl. No.	District	Name of Block/Taluk/Mandal/Firka
514	Ranchi	Nagri
515	Ranchi	Namkum
516	Ranchi	Rahe
517	Ranchi	Silli
518	Ranchi	Sonahatu
519	Ranchi	Tamar
520	Sahebganj	Barhait
521	Sahebganj	Barharwa
522	Sahebganj	Borio
523	Sahebganj	Mandro
524	Sahebganj	Pathna
525	Sahebganj	Rajmahal
526	Sahebganj	Sahebganj
527	Sahebganj	Taljhari
528	Sahebganj	Udhua
529	Simdega	Bano
530	Simdega	Bansjor
531	Simdega	Bolba
532	Simdega	Jaldega
533	Simdega	Kersai
534	Simdega	Kolebira
535	Simdega	Kurdeg
536	Simdega	Pakardanr
537	Simdega	Simdega
538	Simdega	Thethaitangar
539	West singhbhum	Anandpur
540	West singhbhum	Bandgaon
541	West singhbhum	Chaibasa
542	West singhbhum	Chakradharpur
543	West singhbhum	Goelkera
544	West singhbhum	Gudri
545	West singhbhum	Hatgamaria
546	West singhbhum	Jagannathpur
547	West singhbhum	Jhinkpani
548	West singhbhum	Khuntpani
549	West singhbhum	Kumardungi
550	West singhbhum	Majhgaon
551	West singhbhum	Manjhari
552	West singhbhum	Manoharpur
553	West singhbhum	Noamundi
554	West singhbhum	Sonua
555	West singhbhum	Tantnagar
556	West singhbhum	Tonto
Karnataka		
557	Raichur	Deodrug
558	Raichur	Manvi
559	Raichur	Sindhur
560	Yadgir	Shahpur
561	Yadgir	Shorapur
Kerala		
562	Wayanad	Kalpetta
563	Wayanad	Mananthavady
564	Wayanad	Panamaram
565	Wayanad	Sulthanbathery
Madhya Pradesh		
566	Badwani	Barwani
567	Badwani	Niwali

Sl. No.	District	Name of Block/Taluk/Mandal/Firka
568	Badwani	Pati
569	Badwani	Sendhwa
570	Chhatarpur	Bijawar
571	Chhatarpur	Gourihar
572	Chhatarpur	Loundi
573	Damoh	Batiyagarh
574	Damoh	Damoh
575	Damoh	Jabera
576	Damoh	Patera
577	Damoh	Tendukhera
578	Guna	Aron
579	Guna	Bamori
580	Guna	Chachoda
581	Guna	Guna
582	Guna	Raghogarh
583	Khandwa	Badli
584	Khandwa	Harsud
585	Khandwa	Khalwa
586	Khandwa	Khandwa
587	Khandwa	Pandhana
588	Khandwa	Punasa
589	Rajgarh	Rajgarh
590	Rajgarh	Zeerapur
591	Singrauli	Chitrangi
592	Singrauli	Deosar
593	Singrauli	Waidhan
594	Vidisha	Basoda
595	Vidisha	Gyraspur
596	Vidisha	Kurwai
597	Vidisha	Lateri
598	Vidisha	Nateran
599	Vidisha	Sironj
600	Vidisha	Vidisha
Maharashtra		
601	Gadchiroli	Aheri
602	Gadchiroli	Armori
603	Gadchiroli	Bhamragad
604	Gadchiroli	Chamorshi
605	Gadchiroli	Dhanora
606	Gadchiroli	Etapalli
607	Gadchiroli	Gadchiroli
608	Gadchiroli	Korchi
609	Gadchiroli	Kurkheda
610	Gadchiroli	Mulchera
611	Gadchiroli	Soroncha
612	Gadchiroli	Wadsa
613	Nandurbar	Akkalkuva
614	Nandurbar	Akrani
615	Nandurbar	Nandurbar
616	Nandurbar	Nawapur
617	Nandurbar	Shahada
618	Nandurbar	Taloda
619	Osmanabad	Bhoom
620	Osmanabad	Kalamb
621	Osmanabad	Lohara
622	Osmanabad	Omerga
623	Osmanabad	Paranda



Annexures

Sl. No.	District	Name of Block/Taluk/Mandal/Firka
624	Osmanabad	Tuljapur
625	Osmanabad	Washi
626	Washim	Karanja
627	Washim	Malegaon
628	Washim	Mangrulpir
629	Washim	Manora
630	Washim	Risod
631	Washim	Washim
Manipur		
632	Imphal west-i block	Imphal west-I block
633	Imphal west-ii block	Imphal west-II block
634	Imphal east-i block	Imphal east-I block
635	Imphal east-ii block	Imphal east-II block
636	Thoubal block	Thoubal block
637	Kakching block	Kakching block
638	Bishnupur block	Bishnupur block
639	Moirang block	Moirang block
640	Khuga catchment/ khuga valley *	Khuga catchment/ khuga valley *
Meghalaya		
641	Ri-bhoi	Ri-bhoi
Mizoram		
642	Mamit	Reiek
643	Mamit	W.Phaileng
644	Mamit	Zawlnuam
Nagaland		
645	Kiphire	Kiphire
Odisha		
646	Bolangir	Agalpur
647	Bolangir	Belpara
648	Bolangir	Bolangir
649	Bolangir	Bongamunda
650	Bolangir	Deogaon
651	Bolangir	Gudvella
652	Bolangir	Khaprakhhol
653	Bolangir	Loisingha
654	Bolangir	Muribahal
655	Bolangir	Patnagarh
656	Bolangir	Puintala
657	Bolangir	Saintala
658	Bolangir	Titilagarh
659	Bolangir	Tureikela
660	Dhenkanal	Bhuban
661	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal
662	Dhenkanal	Goundia
663	Dhenkanal	Hindol
664	Dhenkanal	Kamakhyanagar
665	Dhenkanal	Kankadahada
666	Dhenkanal	Odapada
667	Dhenkanal	Parjang
668	Gajapati	Gosani
669	Gajapati	Gumma
670	Gajapati	Kashinagar
671	Gajapati	Mohana
672	Gajapati	Nuagada
673	Gajapati	R.Udayagiri
674	Gajapati	Rayagad

Sl. No.	District	Name of Block/Taluk/Mandal/Firka
675	Kalahandi	Bhawanipatna
676	Kalahandi	Dharmagarh
677	Kalahandi	Golamunda
678	Kalahandi	Jaipatna
679	Kalahandi	Junagarh
680	Kalahandi	Kalampur
681	Kalahandi	Karlamunda
682	Kalahandi	Kesinga
683	Kalahandi	Koksara
684	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh
685	Kalahandi	M.Rampur
686	Kalahandi	Narla
687	Kalahandi	Thuamal Rampur
688	Kandhamal	Baliguda
689	Kandhamal	Chakapada
690	Kandhamal	Daringibadi
691	Kandhamal	G.Udayagiri
692	Kandhamal	Khajuripada
693	Kandhamal	Kotagarh
694	Kandhamal	Nuagaon
695	Kandhamal	Phiringia
696	Kandhamal	Phulbani
697	Kandhamal	Raikia
698	Kandhamal	Tikabali
699	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha
700	Koraput	Baipariguda
701	Koraput	Bandhugaon
702	Koraput	Boriguma
703	Koraput	Dasmantapur
704	Koraput	Jeypore
705	Koraput	Koraput
706	Koraput	Kotpad
707	Koraput	Kundra
708	Koraput	Lamtapur
709	Koraput	Laxmipur
710	Koraput	Nandapur
711	Koraput	Narayanapatna
712	Koraput	Potangi
713	Koraput	Similiguda
714	Malkangiri	Kalimela
715	Malkangiri	Khairapur
716	Malkangiri	Korkunda
717	Malkangiri	Kudumuluguma
718	Malkangiri	Malkangiri
719	Malkangiri	Mathili
720	Malkangiri	Podia
721	Nabarangapur	Chandahandi
722	Nabarangapur	Dabugaon
723	Nabarangapur	Jharigaon
724	Nabarangapur	Kasagumuda
725	Nabarangapur	Nabarangapur
726	Nabarangapur	Nandahandi
727	Nabarangapur	Papdahandi
728	Nabarangapur	Raighar
729	Nabarangapur	Tentulikhunti
730	Nabarangapur	Umerkote
731	Nuapada	Boden

Annexures

Sl. No.	District	Name of Block/Taluk/Mandal/Firka
732	Nuapada	Khariar
733	Nuapada	Komna
734	Nuapada	Nuapada
735	Nuapada	Sinapali
736	Rayagada	Ramanaguda
737	Rayagada	Bisamcuttack
738	Rayagada	Chandrapur
739	Rayagada	Gudari
740	Rayagada	Gunupur
741	Rayagada	Kalyaninghpur
742	Rayagada	Kashipur
743	Rayagada	Kolnara
744	Rayagada	Muniguda
745	Rayagada	Padmapur
746	Rayagada	Rayagada
Punjab		
747	Fazilka	Abohar
748	Fazilka	Khuyian Sarwar
749	Gurdaspur	Dina Nagar
750	Hoshiarpur	Hoshiarpur-II
751	Hoshiarpur	Garhsahnkar
752	Hoshiarpur	Hoshiarpur-I
753	Hoshiarpur	Mahilpur
754	Hoshiarpur	Talwara
755	Ludhiana	Machhiwara
756	Muktsar	Gidderbaha/ (Kot Bhai)
757	Muktsar	Lambi
758	Muktsar	Malout
759	Muktsar	Muktsar
760	Nawan shahr	Balachaur
761	Nawan shahr	Saroya
762	Patahankot	Bamyal
763	Patahankot	Dhar Kalan
764	Patahankot	Pathankot
765	Patahankot	Narot Jaimal Singh
766	Ropar	Chamkaur Sahib
767	Ropar	Ropar
768	Mohali	Sialba Majri
Rajasthan		
769	Karauli	Nadoti
Tamil Nadu		
770	Ramanathapuram	Aanandhur
771	Ramanathapuram	Aappanur
772	Ramanathapuram	Abiramam
773	Ramanathapuram	Bogalur
774	Ramanathapuram	Devipattinam
775	Ramanathapuram	Kakkur
776	Ramanathapuram	Kamuthi East
777	Ramanathapuram	Kamuthi West
778	Ramanathapuram	Keelakkarai
779	Ramanathapuram	Keelathuval
780	Ramanathapuram	Kiliyur
781	Ramanathapuram	Kovilankulam
782	Ramanathapuram	Mandapam
783	Ramanathapuram	Manjur
784	Ramanathapuram	Melakodumalur

Sl. No.	District	Name of Block/Taluk/Mandal/Firka
785	Ramanathapuram	Mudukulathur North
786	Ramanathapuram	Nainarkoil
787	Ramanathapuram	Paramakudi
788	Ramanathapuram	Parthipanoor
789	Ramanathapuram	Perunaazhi
790	Ramanathapuram	Pullur
791	Ramanathapuram	R.S.Mangalam
792	Ramanathapuram	Ramanathapuram
793	Ramanathapuram	Rameswaram
794	Ramanathapuram	Sholandhur
795	Ramanathapuram	T.U.Mangai
796	Ramanathapuram	Theriruvveli
797	Ramanathapuram	Thiruvadani
798	Virudhunagar	A.Mukkulam
799	Virudhunagar	Aruppukottai
800	Virudhunagar	Kalkuruchi
801	Virudhunagar	Kariapatti
802	Virudhunagar	Kottaiyur
803	Virudhunagar	Mandapasalai
804	Virudhunagar	Mudukkan-kulam
805	Virudhunagar	Narikudi
806	Virudhunagar	Nenmeni
807	Virudhunagar	Palayamapatti
808	Virudhunagar	Pandalkudi
809	Virudhunagar	Paralatchi
810	Virudhunagar	Sattur
811	Virudhunagar	Seithur
812	Virudhunagar	Thiruchuli
813	Virudhunagar	Veeracholan
814	Virudhunagar	Virudhunagar
Telangana		
815	Adilabad	Asifabad
816	Adilabad	Bazarthnur
817	Adilabad	Bejjur
818	Adilabad	Bela
819	Adilabad	Bellampally
820	Adilabad	Bhimini
821	Adilabad	Boath
822	Adilabad	Dahegaon
823	Adilabad	Dandepalli
824	Adilabad	Ghathnur
825	Adilabad	Ichoda
826	Adilabad	Indervelly
827	Adilabad	Jainad
828	Adilabad	Jainoor
829	Adilabad	Jaipur
830	Adilabad	Jannaram
831	Adilabad	Kaddam
832	Adilabad	Kagaznagar
833	Adilabad	Kasipet
834	Adilabad	Kerameri
835	Adilabad	Khanapur
836	Adilabad	Kotapally
837	Adilabad	Kouthala
838	Adilabad	Kubeer
839	Adilabad	Kuntala
840	Adilabad	Luxettipet



Annexures

Sl. No.	District	Name of Block/Taluk/Mandal/Firka
841	Adilabad	Mamda
842	Adilabad	Mancherial
843	Adilabad	Mandamarri
844	Adilabad	Mudhole
845	Adilabad	Narnoor
846	Adilabad	Nennal
847	Adilabad	Neradigonda
848	Adilabad	Rebbena
849	Adilabad	Sarangapur
850	Adilabad	Sirpur (u)
851	Adilabad	Sirpur(t)
852	Adilabad	Talamadugu
853	Adilabad	Tamsi
854	Adilabad	Tandur
855	Adilabad	Tanoor
856	Adilabad	Tiryani
857	Adilabad	Utnur
858	Adilabad	Vemanpally
859	Adilabad	Wankidi
860	Khammam	Aswapuram
861	Khammam	Aswaraopeta
862	Khammam	Bayyaram
863	Khammam	Bhadrachelam
864	Khammam	Bonakal
865	Khammam	Burgampahad
866	Khammam	Chandrugonda
867	Khammam	Cherla
868	Khammam	Chithakani
869	Khammam	Dammapeta
870	Khammam	Dummugudem
871	Khammam	Enkuru
872	Khammam	Garla
873	Khammam	Gundala
874	Khammam	Julurpadu
875	Khammam	Kalluru
876	Khammam	Kamepalli
877	Khammam	Khammam (Urban)
878	Khammam	Khammam (Rural)
879	Khammam	Konijerla
880	Khammam	Kothagudem
881	Khammam	Kusumanchi
882	Khammam	Madhira
883	Khammam	Manuguru
884	Khammam	Mudigonda
885	Khammam	Mulkalapalli
886	Khammam	Nelakondapalli
887	Khammam	Palvancha
888	Khammam	Penuballi
889	Khammam	Pinapaka
890	Khammam	Sathupalli
891	Khammam	Singareni
892	Khammam	Tekulapalli
893	Khammam	Thallada
894	Khammam	Vemsur
895	Khammam	Venkatapuram
896	Khammam	Wazeedu
897	Khammam	Wyra

Sl. No.	District	Name of Block/Taluk/Mandal/Firka
898	Khammam	Yellendu
899	Khammam	Yerrupalem
900	Warangal	Bhupalpally
901	Warangal	Chityal
902	Warangal	Eturnagaram
903	Warangal	Govindraopet
904	Warangal	Gudur
905	Warangal	Hanamkonda
906	Warangal	Kesamudram
907	Warangal	Khanapur
908	Warangal	Korivi
909	Warangal	Kothaguda
910	Warangal	Mangapet
911	Warangal	Mulug
912	Warangal	Mulugganpur
913	Warangal	Nallabelly
914	Warangal	Narsimhulapet
915	Warangal	Nekkonda
916	Warangal	Parkal
917	Warangal	Regonda
918	Warangal	Tadvai
919	Warangal	Venkatapur
Tripura		
920	Dhalai	Salema
921	Dhalai	Ambasa
922	Dhalai	Manu
923	Dhalai	Chawmanu
924	Dhalai	Dumburnagar
Uttarakhand		
925	Haridwar	Khanpur
926	Haridwar	Laksar
927	Haridwar	Roorkee
928	Udham singh nagar	Jaspur
929	Udham singh nagar	Bazpur
930	Udham singh nagar	Gadarpur
931	Udham singh nagar	Rudrapur
932	Udham singh nagar	Sitargunj
West Bengal		
933	Dakshin dinajpur	Balurghat
934	Dakshin dinajpur	Bansihari
935	Dakshin dinajpur	Gangarampur
936	Dakshin dinajpur	Harirampur
937	Dakshin dinajpur	Hilli
938	Dakshin dinajpur	Kumarganj
939	Dakshin dinajpur	Kushmandi
940	Dakshin dinajpur	Tapan
941	Malda	Bamongola
942	Malda	Chanchol-I
943	Malda	Chanchol-II
944	Malda	Englishbazar
945	Malda	Gajole
946	Malda	Harishchandrapur - I
947	Malda	Harishchandrapur - II
948	Malda	Kaliachak-I
949	Malda	Kaliachak-II
950	Malda	Kaliachak-III
951	Malda	Manickchak

Annexures

Sl. No.	District	Name of Block/Taluk/Mandal/Firka
952	Malda	Old malda
953	Malda	Ratua-I
954	Malda	Ratua-II
955	Murshidabad	Beldanga-I
956	Murshidabad	Beldanga-II
957	Murshidabad	Berhampur
958	Murshidabad	Farraka
959	Murshidabad	Hariharpara
960	Murshidabad	Raghunathganj-I
961	Murshidabad	Raghunathganj-II
962	Murshidabad	Samserganj
963	Murshidabad	Suti-I
964	Nadia	Chakdaha
965	Nadia	Haringhata
966	Nadia	Krishnagar-II
967	Nadia	Nabadwip
968	Nadia	Ranaghat-I
969	Nadia	Shantipur
970	Birbhum	Bolpur-sriniketan
971	Birbhum	Dubrajpur
972	Birbhum	Illambazar
973	Birbhum	Khayrasole
974	Birbhum	Mayureswar-I
975	Birbhum	Mayureswar-II
976	Birbhum	Mohammadbazar
977	Birbhum	Murarai-I
978	Birbhum	Nalhati-I
979	Birbhum	Rajnagar
980	Birbhum	Rampurhat-I
981	Birbhum	Suri-I
982	Birbhum	Suri-II
Uttar Pradesh		
983	Bahraich	Balha
984	Bahraich	Bisheshwarganj
985	Bahraich	Chittaaura
986	Bahraich	Fakharpur
987	Bahraich	Huzurpur
988	Bahraich	Jarwal
989	Bahraich	Kaisarganj
990	Bahraich	Mahasi
991	Bahraich	Mhipurwa
992	Bahraich	Nawabganj
993	Bahraich	Payagpur
994	Bahraich	Risiya
995	Bahraich	Shivpur
996	Bahraich	Tejwapur
997	Balrampur	Balrampur
998	Balrampur	Gaindas buzurg
999	Balrampur	Gainsara

Sl. No.	District	Name of Block/Taluk/Mandal/Firka
1000	Balrampur	Harraiya satgharwa
1001	Balrampur	Pachperwa
1002	Balrampur	Rehra bazar
1003	Balrampur	Shri datt ganj
1004	Balrampur	Tulsipur
1005	Balrampur	Utraula
1006	Chandauli	Barahani
1007	Chandauli	Chahniya
1008	Chandauli	Chakia
1009	Chandauli	Chandauli
1010	Chandauli	Dhanapur
1011	Chandauli	Naugarh
1012	Chandauli	Niyamatabad
1013	Chandauli	Sakaldiha
1014	Chandauli	Shahabganj
1015	Chitrakoot	Manikpur
1016	Chitrakoot	Mau
1017	Chitrakoot	Pahari
1018	Chitrakoot	Ramnagar
1019	Fatehpur	Asodhar
1020	Fatehpur	Deomai
1021	Fatehpur	Khajuha
1022	Fatehpur	Vijayipur
1023	Shrawasti	Gilaula
1024	Shrawasti	Hariharpur rani
1025	Shrawasti	Ikauna
1026	Shrawasti	Jamunaha
1027	Shrawasti	Sirsiya
1028	Siddharth nagar	Bansi
1029	Siddharth nagar	Barhani
1030	Siddharth nagar	Bhanwapur
1031	Siddharth nagar	Birdpur
1032	Siddharth nagar	Domariaganj
1033	Siddharth nagar	Itwa
1034	Siddharth nagar	Jogiya
1035	Siddharth nagar	Khesrha
1036	Siddharth nagar	Khuniyaw
1037	Siddharth nagar	Lotan
1038	Siddharth nagar	Mithwal
1039	Siddharth nagar	Naugarh
1040	Siddharth nagar	Shohatgarh
1041	Siddharth nagar	Uska bazar
1042	Sonbhadra	Babhani
1043	Sonbhadra	Chatra
1044	Sonbhadra	Chopan
1045	Sonbhadra	Dudhi
1046	Sonbhadra	Myorpur
1047	Sonbhadra	Nagawa
1048	Sonbhadra	Robertsganj



Annexures

Annexure 14(iii)

Suggested Performa for Advertisement by the State

Advertisement

No:

Dated:

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Department of Government of _____, invites application from eligible Gram Panchayats in the aspirational district(s) of the State (include the names of the district(s)) for implementing Swajal, a community driven single village piped water supply scheme. The Gram Panchayats shall implement the project as per the Swajal Guidelines.

The eligibility criteria to select a habitation in a Gram Panchayat are as under:

- a. Village/GP located in any of the safe blocks identified by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) in case of groundwater based schemes. In case of surface water based schemes, the source of water would be a sustainable surface water source/spring source, as certified by the Water Resources Department of the State;
- b. preferably a Open Defecation Free (ODF) declared village/GP and;
- c. not having any existing Piped Water Supply scheme;
- d. Habitation having a minimum of 10 households.

More information is available in the website (include the URL address). The resolution may be sent to the District Swajal Project Team/District Water and Sanitation Mission. (Give address here)

Last date for receipt of applications is _____ (insert date here)

Annexure 14(iv)

Suggested Template for Gram Sabha Resolution

The _____ Gram Sabha in _____ Taluk, _____, District of here resolves to undertake the implementation of Swajal programme through Rural Water Supply/PHE Department and to provide land required for the scheme. It is also resolved to pay (a) 10% of capital cost; (b) calculated share of O&M cost (c) collection of share of O&M cost from community and (d) adhere to the Swajal programme Guidelines. It is further resolved to provide the household connection, the cost of which would be borne by the Gram Panchayat. (Delete this last line of not applicable)

Sd/-
Authorised Signatory



Annexures

Annexure 14(v)

Performa of scheme design option to be prepared by PHED/RWS and Community GP³

I. Applicant Information Section		
1	(i) Name of the applicant/Sarpanch (ii) Mobile No. (iii) Email id	
2	Complete Address: (i) Name of the Habitation where Swajal is to be taken up (ii) Name of the village with census code (iii) Name of the Gram Panchayat with LGD Code (iv) Name of the Block (v) Name of the District	
3	Contact Person details (Village Secretary): (i) Name (ii) Designation (iii) Mobile No. (iv) Email id (v) Bank Account Number of the Gram Panchayat	
4	Current Status of habitation: (i) Population (in numbers) (ii) Number of households (in numbers) (iii) Fully covered with hand pump (Yes/No) (iv) Partially covered with hand pump (Yes/No) (v) Quality Affected (Yes/No) (vi) Whether a piped water supply already exists (Yes/No)	
II. Land Availability for all Components Requiring Land		
5	(i) Proposed Swajal location (ii) Village name (iii) Patta details (iv) Total area (v) Name of the owner	Attach proof of land availability (Patta)
6	Distance between the proposed source location and habitation	
7	Accessibility to the source: (i) Katcha Road (ii) Pucca Road	

³ Indicative. The State can suitably alter the application capturing all the essential details. RWS/PHED to help the GP to prepare the application.

Annexures

III. Availability of Water and its Nature	
8	Nature of source for Swajal (Ground/Surface)
IV. Whether Resolution of Panchayat Attached (Yes/No)	
V. Involvement of Community	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Date of Gram Sabha Meeting passing the resolution (ii) Whether resolution and proposed scheme design have been explained and understood by the community/VWSC? (Yes/No) (iii) Number and Location of standposts decided by the Community/VWSC (Give number and locations) (iv) Whether community/VWSC agreed for household connection? (v) If yes for 5, then , the connection charges for individual household connections proposed (in INR) (vi) Monthly charges for the water supply agreed to be paid (in INR) for operation and maintenance of the scheme (vii) Whether the Community has agreed to spare the land (if land is not available with GP) (viii) Whether community/VWSC has agreed pay for creation of three year O&M pool?(Yes/No) (ix) Any other issue raised by the community and how it is addressed?



Annexures

Annexure 14(vi)

Check list for scrutiny of application submitted by GP to DSPT

1. Whether the resolution is in the prescribed format – Yes/No
2. Whether the resolution is signed by authorized signatory – Yes/No
3. Whether all Columns of the application form have been properly filled out? Yes/No
4. Whether the GP located in safe block? Yes/No
5. If no, whether the surface source has been certified by Water Resources as perennial?
6. Whether the performance of GP in maintaining the existing assets with them and maintenance accounts details are satisfactory? Yes/No

Annexure 14(vii)

Model calculation to calculate the share of GP and Community to meet full O&M of solar based piped water supply scheme

(All figures in INR)
for illustration purpose only

Assumptions made

Monthly charges for maintenance personnel Rs 500 x 12 =	6,000
No. of households =	30
Annual maintenance of the drinking water system @2% of estimated cost	
Cap on contribution by individual household as decided by the State for contribution to three year O&M pool of funds =	600 (per year Rs 200 per household)

Annual O&M cost for scheme costing say Rs 5 lakhs

Monthly payment to bare foot technician, say, @Rs 500/- =	6, 000
Maintenance of panel, pump, pipeline and other accessories @2% of the capital cost =	10,000
Total =	16,000
Three year O&M pool cost =	48,000
Three year O&M pool Cost to be met by the community =	18,000
Cost to be met by GP =	30,000



Annexures

Annexure 14(viii)

Check list for scrutiny of proposal submitted by RWS/PHED to DSPT at forwarding stage

1. Whether the proposal has enclosed the detailed estimates prepared by the RWS/PHED?
Yes/No
2. Whether the detailed estimate is certified by the competent technical authority? Yes/No
3. Whether the estimate separately shows construction cost and O&M cost separately? Yes/No
4. Whether the estimated construction cost is within Rs 50 lakhs excluding taxes? Yes/No
5. Whether the proposal has proof of payment of 10% of Capital cost of GP as per the detailed estimate? Yes/No
6. Whether the excess amount out of the 10% of the capital cost deposited to the O&M account? Yes/No
7. Whether proof of land availability attached and duly signed by authorized signatory of GP?
Yes/No
8. Whether proof of involvement of community and VWSC in selection of scheme design, location of storage structure and stand posts enclosed? Yes/No
9. Whether details of community contribution and GP contribution for O&M pool of fund available? Yes/No
10. Whether 3 year O&M pool of account opened and deposited in a nationalized bank account by GP? Yes/No

Annexure 14(ix)

Detailed Implementation Process Flow

Activity	Responsibility
Constitution of District Swajal Project Team	State level RWS/PHED
Issue of Advertisement inviting proposals from GPs OR Selection of GP by State	State level RWS/PHED
Issue of EoI to empanel IEC Agencies or use of existing agencies for IEC	State level RWS/PHED
Issue of EoI to select Customer Care Centre operators	State level RWS/PHED
Submission of application with resolution to DSPT/DWSM	Gram Panchayat assisted by RWS/PHED
Convening of meetings of DSPT/DWSM	District RWS/PHED, the Executive Engineer in the district is the Member Secretary
Approval of proposal submitted by GP	DSPT/DWSM
Directing the Member Secretary to provide tentative scheme cost to GP for depositing 10% of capital cost	DSPT/DWSM to RWS/PHED
Opening of SB bank account in a nationalized bank and deposit of 10% Capital Cost	GP
IEC Activity for mobilizing community to participate in scheme design, identification of source, land etc and to pay O&M	IEC Agency assisted by GP and RWS/PHED
Location/Identification of Source, Stand posts and identification of land required for the scheme	Community assisted by GP IEC Agency, VWSC and RWS/PHED
Providing records regarding availability of land to RWS/PHED	GP
Preparation of Detailed Estimates	District RWS/PHED
Opening of SB Account in a nationalized bank and deposit of O&M cost for three years	GP
Submission of detailed estimates and other details to DSPT	District RWS/PHED
Forwarding of estimates and other details to State RWS/PHED Headquarters	DSPT/DWSM
Technical Scrutiny of proposals	Member Secretary, SLSSC
Placing the proposals for approval by SLSSC	Member Secretary, SLSSC
Approval of proposal at State level	SLSSC



Annexures

Activity	Responsibility
Communication of SLSSC decision to DSPT	State RWS/PHED
Calling of Tenders	District RWS/PHED
Approval of Tenders	DSPT
Issue of Work Order	District RWS/PHED
Scheme Implementation	District RWS/PHED duly involving GP and IEC Agency
Scheme Implementation monitoring	GP assisted by IEC Agency, VWSC, DSPT/DWSM, State RWS/PHED and Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation
Release of funds	(i) RWS/PHED from Flexi Funds of NRDWP after submission of social audit report by VWSC with the help of IEC Agency as per the agreed payment schedule (ii) GP to pay 10% of capital cost to implementing agency after achievement of 50% of physical completion of works
Transfer of interest accrued on 10% of the Capital cost to O&M fund	GP
Trial run of system	District RWS/PHED
Commission of Swajal scheme	-do-
Reporting of Swajal Scheme commissioning in the IMIS of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	District RWS/PHED
Handing over of asset to GP	District RWS/PHED and State Panchayat Raj Department
Taking over of Assets from RWS/PHED	GP assisted by IEC Agency
Tri-partite agreement for O&M of Swajal scheme	GP, RWS/PHED and Implementing Agency Agreement to be prepared by RWS/PHED
Operation and maintenance of commissioned water supply system in GP's habitation	GP through community contribution and funds devolved to facilitated (setting up of CCC) by RWS/PHED

Annexure 14(x)

Roles of different institutions in approval, implementation and O&M

Gram Panchayat

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Ensure community participation through Village Water and Sanitation Committee and resolve to take up the Swajal scheme in the village/GP. (ii) Identify existing bore well/surface source/bore well location in consultation with the IEC Agency, VWSC, Rural Water Supply (RWS)/Public Health Engineering (PHE) Department. RWS/PHE would preferably use a Hydro-Geo Morphological Maps prepared by NRSA Hyderabad along with other scientific ground water exploring techniques to locate the source. (iii) Passing a resolution in the GP as detailed in the Para 4.3. (iv) Finalise scheme design option in consultation with RWS/PHED. (v) Open two bank accounts one for Capital Cost and another for O&M as mentioned in Paras 5(vii) and 5(ix). (vi) Maintain a separate account for both capital expenditure and O&M. (vii) Provide additional funds from GP account for undertaking household connections if household connection is to be provided. (viii) Release 10% capital contribution to the implementing agency after achievement of 50% of physical completion of works certified by the RWS/PHED and VWSC. (ix) Provide Social audit report to RWS/PHED. (x) Takeover the asset and enter the details in the asset register of the Panchayat. (xi) Appoint and train a barefoot technician with the help of IEC Agency for carrying out the day to day operation of the scheme and to undertake small repairs. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (xii) Fixing the service fee for the services rendered by the barefoot technician as mentioned in Para 8.6. (xiii) Collection of fixed monthly charges and water rates from the community. (xiv) Regular O&M of the scheme and water regulation. (xv) Carrying out IEC and participating in capacity building trainings. (xvi) Maintaining accounts and ensuring audit as per the procedure in vogue. |
|--|---|

9.1 District Swajal Project Team/District Water and Sanitation Mission

- (i) The DSPT/DWSM would meet at regular intervals to consider and recommend the proposals received from the GPs. Executive Engineer, of the district is the member secretary of the team.
- (ii) Recommend or otherwise the proposals received from the GPs to State RWS/PHED.
- (iii) Ensure that GPs provide their shares in respect of capital cost and O&M charges as per the Guidelines.
- (iv) Ensure that GPs carryout the social audit works as per the required quality through empanelled IEC agencies.
- (v) Ensure that GPs make 10% payments to implementing agency/contractor after 50% physical completion of works.
- (vi) GPs transfer the interest accrued in the 10% capital cost share account to O&M account.
- (vii) Assist GPs to carry out IEC.
- (viii) Ensure the functionaries of GPs attend the capacity building and training programmes.
- (ix) Monitor the progress monthly at field level.



Annexures

- (x) Resolve disputes arising between various stakeholders and GPs expeditiously by setting up a dedicated dispute resolution mechanism.

9.2 RWS/PHED at District Level

- (i) Assist the project team/DWSM to identify the GPs located in the safe blocks.
- (ii) Assist the GPs to fill up the Scheme design form and pass resolution.
- (iii) Assist the GP and IEC agency with technical inputs to locate the source, lab test the quality of water, ensure the water availability and assist in the selection of components.
- (iv) Provide the approximate cost details to deposit the 10% share of capital cost by GP.
- (v) Prepare the detailed estimates for the scheme and O&M cost.
- (vi) Regularly convene the meeting of the DSPT to consider the applications.
- (vii) Call for tenders to select the contractors.
- (viii) Bunch the schemes to arrive at an attractive cost to select reputed contractors.
- (ix) Monitor the scheme implementation in terms of quality, timelines and timely completion.
- (x) Develop alternate sources to meet the water supply requirements through convergence/State schemes.
- (xi) Trial run of the scheme.
- (xii) Handing over the scheme to GPs for maintenance.
- (xiii) Enter into a tri-partite agreement with GP and Contractor for 5 years O&M contract.
- (xiv) Ensure post completion O&M by community and contractor is undertaken.
- (xv) All other assistances the community/GP would require for successful completion of the scheme.
- (xvi) Finalise and implement Source Sustainability works in consultation with Community.

9.3 State Government

- (i) Issue advertisement for inviting intent for taking up Swajal as resolution from GPs/Villages or as an alternative select the GPs ensuring equity and fairness.
- (ii) Issue EOI for selection of IEC Agency and select the agency.
- (iii) Issue tender for setting up of Customer Care Centre and select the agency.
- (iv) RWS/PHED at State level, to scrutinize the proposals received from GPs/Villages and place the same before the SLSSC.
- (v) Approval or otherwise of SLSSC to the proposals received from GPs/Villages.
- (vi) Preparation of standard specifications and estimates for various works/items.
- (vii) Monitor the implementation of the scheme by GPs and empanelled third parties.
- (viii) Ensure submission of UCs to the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.
- (ix) Enter the scheme-wise details on the IMIS of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.
- (x) Assist GP/Village through RWS/PHE in the selection of site in GPs; carrying out of IEC by GPs; fix the O&M charges; training barefoot technicians and convergence of schemes at GP level.
- (xi) Setup a toll-free CCC/extending such mechanism, if already functional, to address the complaints and to redress them through Implementing Agencies.
- (xii) State Panchayat Raj Department to issue an advisory to all the GPs to provide their share of capital cost and to create O&M pool out of the funds devolved to them.
- (xiii) Constitute State awards for Swajal to GPs who perform the well.

9.4 Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation

- (i) Responsible for overall coordination and programme implementation.
- (ii) Identifying different institutions for capacity building and training of stakeholders at various levels.

Annexures

- (iii) Preparation of model documents for capacity building, training and IEC
- (iv) Design of IMIS and undertake field visits for monitoring.
- (v) Organize national/regional level programmes for cross learning.
- (vi) Arrange for twinning programmes for cross learning among the States.
- (vii) Constitute “Swajal Puraskar” to award best performing States.
- (viii) Document best practices.



Frequently Asked Questions⁴

I. Swajal Design, Eligibility and Implementation

1. Why Swajal is called a Challenge mode scheme?

Swajal is a demand based scheme and mere satisfaction of eligibility criteria is not enough to get funding under the scheme. The Village/GP is required to show intent through resolution District Swajal Project Team/District Water and Sanitation Mission for scheme implementation; satisfy the scheme eligibility criteria; undertake to provide 10% capital cost; meet full operation and maintenance cost; and collect water charges from the community to meet the O&M cost. Mere satisfaction of scheme eligibility criteria is not enough to get funding under the scheme.

2. Can the State take up Swajal in a district which is not listed as Aspirational District by NITI Aayog?

No. As per the Guidelines, it can be taken up only in Aspirational Districts.

3. My State was one of the six pilot States to launch Swajal and the scheme was taken up based on Guidelines issued by Ministry in March 2018. The scheme is under implementation and

⁴ These are meant for generic queries. For specific queries, States can write to Ministry for separate clarification.

it does not fit into the revised Guidelines. Will I get funding under NRDWP for my ongoing scheme?

Yes. A separate advisory is being issued by the Ministry in this regard.

4. There is no elected Gram Panchayats in my State. How can we take up Swajal?

In case of States where there is no existing Gram Panchayat due to any reasons, the existing Government institution mechanism in the place of GP can function on behalf of GP.

5. The number of Safe blocks in my State is very less. What is the alternative?

The State can also take up surface water based scheme, provided the source sustainability is certified by the Water Resources Department.

6. The district/block names mentioned in the Swajal Guidelines and existing aspirational district/block names are not matching. What is to be done?

The list given in the Guidelines is based on the information made available by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) as on 31.3.2013. States would have made some jurisdictional changes and created new districts by dividing old districts and merging or dividing some blocks. Hence, the State RWS/PHED has to ensure that aspirational district name and the block are verified with concerned Department so that habitation taken up under Swajal in selected GP/village falls in Safe block as defined by CGWB.

7. Gram Sabha wants to provide piped water supply to public places like temples, markets, marriage halls and sports ground etc. other than anganwadi's and schools? Can we seek funding under Swajal for this?

The funding for these is to be met out of Panchayat's own funds and not under Swajal.

8. Whether funding for community treatment plant is only for arsenic and fluoride affected habitations or whether other contaminants like iron, nitrate, saline etc. affected habitations can also be addressed?

Treatment plants for all contaminants are eligible for funding under Swajal. The contamination of source is to be ascertained through a water quality test to be conducted by the RWS/PHED.

9. Many villages in my State have existing defunct piped water supply schemes making the habitations there partially covered with piped water supply. Can I cover those habitations under Swajal?

No. They are to be taken up from other eligible funding sources.

10. The community is not willing to have stand posts instead they want household connection. Can Swajal fund household connections?

Yes. However, the infrastructure required for individual household connections is met out of GP own funds and not under Swajal.

11. In my State, the Panchayati Raj/Rural Development Department is in-charge of rural water supply and RWS/PHED does only bulk water supply. However, NRDWP funds are with RWS/PHED. Now, who would implement the scheme and how funds are to be accessed?

In the case, the States can decide the modus operandi by themselves for accessing the funds.

12. What is the service level in litres per capita per day for which the scheme is to be designed?

This is as per the NRDWP Guidelines with a minimum of 40 litres per capita per day.



13. **There are many villages/GPs classified as safe block but the underlying strata is hard rock and groundwater is available at great depths (say more than 1000 feet). We are required to undertake source identification works and out of five such works, only one or two would yield required water for drinking water service provision. Whether Swajal would allow funding of multiple source identification works?**

The States have to use various scientific tools to identify the water source inter-alia hydro-geo morphological maps. Swajal does not allow multiple funding of source location works for a single scheme. States have to use their due diligence in this regard.

14. **In my State, the solar pump would not function properly due to less sunshine hours. What should we do?**

While Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation desires to promote solar based scheme, States can, depending on the site condition, use alternative sources of energy like electricity. However, experience shows that such schemes are vulnerable to disuse due to large electricity related O&M cost, frequent load shedding and low voltage. States have to ensure that such fears are allayed in Gram Sabha meeting.

15. **What is the completion period of Swajal scheme?**

The schemes are to be completed between six months to one year from the date of submission of resolution by Gram Panchayat.

II. Swajal cost, Access to Flexi Funds

16. **Can the scheme costing more than Rs 50 lakh be taken up and additional fund met out of the State funds?**

Since Swajal is envisaged as a mini piped water supply scheme, the estimated cost of the scheme needs to be restricted to Rs 50 lakhs.

17. **What is the percentage of funding available under NRDWP for Swajal and from where it is to be sourced?**

States can utilise five percent of the overall allocation under NRDWP in a year (i.e. Central and State Share put together). The funds are to be sourced under NRDWP's "Flexi Fund".

18. **Ministry of Finance issued Guidelines for Flexi Funds. Swajal is also having its own Guidelines to source funds under Flexi Funds. Which guideline the State should follow?**

The Swajal Guidelines are to be treated as subset of Ministry of Finance Guidelines, which are overarching in nature.

III. Operation and Maintenance

19. **Why should State mandatorily set up a Customer Care Centre for Swajal when there is no such provision under general NRDWP Guidelines?**

Since Swajal is a mini PWS spread over different districts and implemented by different agencies and involves 5 year O&M contract, it is necessary to integrate numerous schemes and implementing agencies on one platform for ensuring proper O&M and governance of these schemes. States are free to include service provision under O&M issues of other water supply schemes also along with Swajal.

20. The contractors are unwilling to take up work and commit themselves for five year O&M. What is to be done?

The State Government can bunch the schemes and increase the unit size of each contract so as to attract best contractors.

21. Who would provide the training for the bare foot technical chosen by GP?

The implementing agency would provide the training for the technician.

22. The village community is unwilling to pay for three year O&M pool cost and willing only for one or two years. What should be done?

The concerned GP has to pay for creating the three year O&M pool cost.

23. Can a state adopt a 5 year O&M pool instead of 3 years?

Yes. Three years is the minimum period.

IV. Source Sustainability

24. How to decide about the type of the source sustainability work?

The type of work is to be decided in consultation with State Department responsible for ground water management. Further, DSPT has to make specific efforts to ensure convergence of State and Central Government schemes meant for water conservation, rain water harvesting and groundwater recharge schemes at GP/Village level.

24. Is it possible to have provision for rain water harvesting in the existing hand pump?

Yes. The Maharashtra's Groundwater Survey and Development Agency (GSDA) has come out with a unique design to retrofit the existing hand pumps with submersible solar pump and rainwater harvesting. The States can contact Director, GSDA, Pune, Maharashtra in this regard.

V. Community and IEC Agencies

25. What is the role of community in Swajal?

Community is at core of Swajal scheme as it is implemented based on the local demand of community for piped water supply in a small habitation or a village involving community at each stage of the project.

26. Can an existing IEC agency be appointed to provide IEC services instead of selecting a new one?

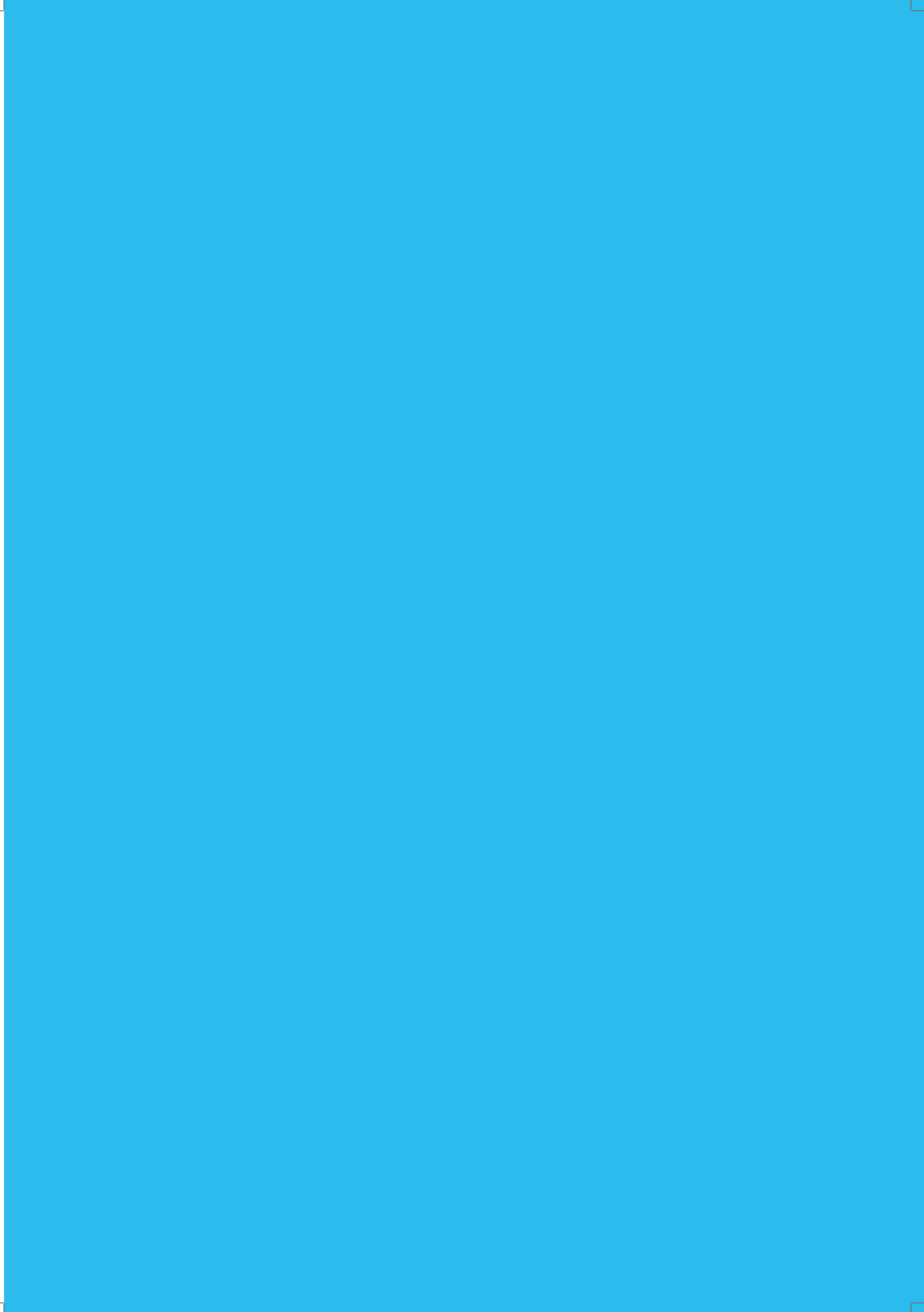
The Guidelines allow for choosing the existing agency for IEC activities.

27. From where the funding for IEC Agencies would come from?

As per the existing NRDWP Guidelines, in this regard.

28. How is capacity building of community is achieved under Swajal?

The objectives of Capacity Building are achieved through promoting people's awareness on water issues and developing skill of community in construction supervision, financial management, operation and maintenance of village water supply system and water quality surveillance.





सत्यमेव जयते



स्वजल धानी अपना जल
ये जल है स्वामिगान का