SUPREME AUDIT INSTITUTION OF INDIA
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Report of the
Comptroller and Auditor General of India
on
Implementation of
Har Ghar Nal Ka Jal Yojana in Bihar

Government of Bihar
Report No. 6 of 2025
(Performance Audit - Civil)

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Comptroller and Auditor General of India
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Preface

This Performance Audit Report has been prepared for submission to the Governor of Bihar under Article 151 of the Constitution of India.

This Audit Report contains significant results of the Performance Audit on Implementation of Har Ghar Nal Ka Jal yojana in Bihar for the period 2017-18 to 2022-23.

The instances mentioned in this Report are those which came to notice in the course of test-audit, as well as those which came to notice in earlier years but could not be reported in the previous Audit Reports. Instances relating to the period subsequent to 2022-23 have also been included, wherever pertinent. The audit observations contained in this Report are based on a limited test-check.

The audit has been conducted in conformity with the Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Executive Summary

This Performance Audit Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India includes findings of Performance Audit on *'Implementation of Har Ghar Nal Ka Jal Yojana in Bihar'*. A summary of the important audit findings is given below.

As per the 2011 census, only 2.60 per cent of rural households and 20 per cent of urban households in Bihar had access to tap water supply. For drinking water, the State was primarily dependent upon ground water. Overall, 28 out of 38 districts in the State suffered from poor water quality due to presence of various contaminants (arsenic, fluoride and iron).

The Government of Bihar (GoB) launched (December 2015) Har Ghar Nal Ka Jal (HGNJ) yojana, with the objective of providing adequate and safe drinking piped water to every household in the State and to reduce waterborne disease; and end dependency on hand pumps for drinking water by the year 2020.

The HGNJ yojana was implemented in the State through three departments viz., Panchayati Raj Department (PRD), Public Health and Engineering Department (PHED) and Urban Development and Housing Department (UD&HD). The HGNJ yojana was funded from the State's own budget; grants received under Central as well as State Finance Commissions and Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS). During the period 2017-18 to 2022-23, the PRD, PHED and the UD&HD allocated ₹ 30,500.92 crore to their implementing units for HGNJ yojana.

A Performance Audit of HGNJ yojana covering the period from 2017-18 to 2022-23, was conducted in 12 sampled districts of the State between June to November 2023. The important audit findings are highlighted below:

The reported coverage of rural households under the Scheme, as of March 2023, was inflated. Total coverage of 98.70 per cent of the targeted rural households was reported against coverage of only 95.71 per cent rural households, as of November 2025 (as per Jal Jeevan Mission-Har Ghar Jal dashboard).

As regards urban areas, as of March 2023, UD&HD reported coverage of 94 per cent of the targeted households under the Scheme, showing non-achievement of the Scheme targets of 100 per cent coverage of urban households by March 2020.

Non/inadequate baseline surveys led to unreliable estimates for targeting and coverage of households under HGNJ yojana. PHED could not cover 11.22 lakh households under 46,633 rural wards including 8.07 lakh households in quality affected wards.

There was lack of clarity in bifurcation of wards between PHED and PRD for implementation of schemes causing lack of coordination between these implementing departments. Audit noted that 77 quality affected wards were covered by the Ward Implementation and Management Committees (WIMCs) of

Gram Panchayats (GPs) without water treatment plants and 19 non-quality affected wards were not covered under the Scheme.

In 1,000 fluoride affected habitations, schemes were implemented by PHED without preparation of a Detailed Project Report and without undertaking detailed survey and identification of worksites. This led to installation of Fluoride Removal Plants in 15 schemes worth ₹2.77 crore in those habitations, where water quality was not affected by high levels of fluoride.

The HGNJ yojana schemes were commenced with delays. In PHED, although the schemes were to be completed by the end of the year 2019-20, however, 59 per cent schemes commenced only in the year 2019-20 or at the fag end of 2018-19, resulting in delays in providing tap water supply services.

Despite implementation efforts under HGNJ yojana, water quality management in Bihar remained deficient. Many quality-affected wards were not covered or lacked functional water treatment plants. Even where water treatment plants were installed, they were often non-functional or under-capacity. Chlorinators were largely absent in PRD and ULB schemes, compromising disinfection standards.

Water quality testing was inadequate due to infrastructure gaps, manpower shortages, non-utilisation of test kits, and non-operational mobile labs. National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL), Ministry of Commerce and Industry, GoI, accreditation remained limited to a few laboratories. Consequently, a significant number of households were exposed to unsafe water, defeating the scheme's primary objective.

All water quality affected wards were not covered under the scheme. In 41 wards, schemes were implemented under PHED and ULBs wards without installation of Water Treatment Plants.

In five test-checked PH divisions, ₹ 2.31 crore was paid to contractors for works that had actually not been executed.

Institutional provisions and guidelines for monitoring and evaluation of HGNJ yojana across rural and urban areas were marred by systemic deficiencies. The Implementation & Monitoring Cells, State/District Project Management Units, and Quality Monitors faced critical manpower shortages, adversely impacting oversight. Monitoring platforms like NischaySoft and Nagarsewa were either unreliable or non-functional. Community engagement awareness programme through Lavuk Committees, Jal Choupals, and health camps was minimal, while quality control mechanisms at both third-party and local levels were grossly underutilised.

The installation and maintenance of IoT devices for real-time scheme monitoring suffered from non-standardised procurement practices, cost inconsistencies, and poor post-installation follow-up. Moreover, public grievance redressal systems were weak, with most beneficiaries unaware of complaint mechanisms and inadequate documentation of grievance disposal.

These lapses collectively hindered effective monitoring of implementation, and service delivery under the HGNJ Yojana.

Recommendations:

The State Government may:

1. ensure efficient planning and 100 per cent coverage of eligible beneficiaries under HGNJ by carrying out detailed surveys and identification of households/wards.

2. ensure enhancing coordination amongst departments/executing agencies to ensure that essential components like chlorinators etc., required for provision of safe drinking water are provided for in all water supply schemes, irrespective of implementing agency.

3. ensure separate and detailed accounting of funds allocated for the HGNJ yojana under all grant heads, rather than merging them within overall Saat Nischay scheme. In addition, the Departments should monitor the actual expenditure incurred against these allocations to ensure transparency, accountability and effective financial oversight.

4. improve planning and monitoring mechanisms by ensuring proper surveys before scheme execution and adopt a common, real-time reporting system across departments to reflect actual field progress.

5. strengthen contract and financial management by ensuring adherence to agreement terms and enhancing oversight to avoid delays, excess payments, and incomplete works.

6. support continuous service delivery by ensuring timely O&M funding, resolving electricity supply issues, encouraging user charges collection, and enhancing coordination among implementing agencies and local bodies.

7. ensure coverage of all quality affected wards with functional WTPs to provide safe drinking water to targeted households.

8. ensure focus on improving testing facilities by upgrading infrastructure of laboratories and deploying adequate manpower. The Departments may strengthen its supervision and monitoring mechanism to ensure that all required water quality tests are carried out.

9. ensure taking timely and appropriate remedial/mitigation measures in cases where contamination via presence of more than permissible limits of Arsenic, Fluoride, Iron, are detected.

10. ensure strengthening institutional and field-level monitoring by filling key vacancies (State Quality Monitors, District Quality Monitors, JEs, AEs), ensuring regular functioning of Monitoring Cells, and operationalizing MIS portals for reliable data reporting.

11. ensure quality control and transparency through mandatory third-party certification of materials, standardised IoT procurement and maintenance and activation of community-based monitoring mechanisms like Vigilance Committee, Lavuk Committees and Jal Choupals.

12. ensure improving grievance redressal by establishing accessible complaint systems and ensuring timely resolution with proper documentation and oversight.

CHAPTER-I
INTRODUCTION AND AUDIT FRAMEWORK

CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION AND AUDIT FRAMEWORK

1.1 Introduction

As per the 2011 census, only 2.60 *per cent* of rural households and 20 *per cent* of urban households in Bihar had access to tap water supply. For their drinking water needs, while the State as a whole was primarily dependent upon ground water supply, rural households mostly relied on hand pumps. Further, out of 38 districts in Bihar, water quality in 13 districts[1] was affected by arsenic beyond permissible limits, by high degree of fluoride in 11 districts[2] and with high iron content in 11 districts[3]. Overall[4], 28 districts[5] of the State suffered from poor water quality due to the presence of various contaminants affecting the health and general development of these areas.

Based on the level of contamination of ground water, districts in the State have been designated by Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) as either Quality Affected (QA) districts (where water was affected with high level of iron, fluoride and arsenic contamination) or Non-quality Affected (NQA) districts where water was not affected by such quality issues. The status of QA and NQA districts in Bihar is reflected in the **Map** below:

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[1] *(i) Begusarai (ii) Bhagalpur (iii) Bhojpur (iv) Buxar (v) Darbhanga (vi) Katihar (vii) Khagaria (viii) Lakhisarai (ix) Munger (x) Patna (xi) Samastipur (xii) Saran and (xiii) Vaishali.*

[2] *(i) Aurangabad (ii) Banka (iii) Bhagalpur (iv) Gaya (v) Jamui (vi) Kaimur (vii) Munger (viii) Nalanda (ix) Nawada (x) Rohtas and (xi) Sheikhpura.*

[3] *(i) Araria (ii) Begusarai (iii) Bhagalpur (iv) Katihar (v) Khagaria (vi) Kishanganj (vii) Madhepura (viii) Munger (ix) Purnia (x) Saharsa and (xi) Supaul.*

[4] *Two districts (Bhagalpur and Munger) were affected by all three types of contaminants and three districts (Begusarai, Katihar and Khagaria) were affected by two types (iron and arsenic) of contaminants.*

[5] *(i) Aurangabad (ii) Araria (iii) Banka (iv) Begusarai (v) Bhagalpur (vi) Bhojpur (vii) Buxar (viii) Darbhanga (ix) Gaya (x) Jamui (xi) Katihar (xii) Kaimur (xiii) Khagaria (xiv) Kishanganj (xv) Lakhisarai (xvi) Madhepura (xvii) Munger (xviii) Nalanda (xix) Nawada (xx) Patna (xxi) Purnia (xxii) Rohtas (xxiii) Saharsa (xxiv) Samastipur (xxv) Saran (xxvi) Sheikhpura (xxvii) Supaul and (xxviii) Vaishali.*

Quality affected and non-quality affected districts of Bihar

(Source: Target and achievement Report of PHED)

As may be seen from the map above, there were 28 QA and 10 NQA districts in the State, based on presence of various contaminants like arsenic, fluoride and iron (as of July 2018).

The *Har Ghar Nal Ka Jal* (*HGNJ*) *yojana*, a scheme for adequate supply of tap water, was launched by the Government of Bihar (GoB) in December 2015, as part of the seven resolves[6] (*Saat Nischay*) of the State Government, under its good governance programme. The aim of this particular *Nischay* (or resolve), was to provide safe drinking piped water to every household in the State, reduce water borne diseases and end dependency on hand pumps for drinking water by the year 2020.

Under this Scheme, 70 litres safe drinking water per capita per day (lpcd) in rural areas and 135 lpcd clean drinking water in urban areas, was to be provided to meet drinking and other households needs *viz*. cooking, bathing, water for animals in rural areas *etc*.

To achieve the objectives of the *HGNJ yojana* or *Nischay*, GoB initiated (December 2015) the following four water supply schemes:

- ***Mukhyamantri Gramin Peyjal Nischay Yojana for Quality Affected wards* (MGPN - QA):** This *Yojana* was implemented by the Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) in QA wards of Gram Panchayats (GPs) where water quality was affected by more than permissible limits of iron, fluoride and arsenic. Under this scheme, all households would be supplied with safe drinking tap water through piped supply.

[6] *Seven resolves of GoB (i) Aarthik Hal, Yuvaon Ko Bal (ii) Aarakshit Rozgar Mahilaon Ka Adhikar (iii) Har Ghar Bijli (iv)Har Ghar Nal ka Jal (v) GharTak, Pakki Gali Naliyaan (vi) Shauchalay Nirmaan, Ghar Ka Samman (vii) Awsar Badhe, Aage Padhein.*

- ***Mukhyamantri Gramin Peyjal Nischay Yojana for Non-Quality Affected wards* (MGPN - NQA):** This *Yojana* was also to be implemented by PHED in such wards of QA GPs where the water quality was not affected or where the PHED was already implementing schemes for supply of drinking water through tender process.

- ***Mukhyamantri Gramin Peyjal Nischay Yojana* (MGPN):** This *Yojana* was to be implemented by the Panchayati Raj Department (PRD), in non-quality affected GPs of the State. The implementation of the Scheme in each ward was through 'Ward Implementation and Management Committees' (WIMCs), headed by the respective ward members of the GPs.

- ***Mukhyamantri Shahri Peyjal Nischay Yojana* (MSPN):** This *Yojana* was to be implemented by the Urban Development and Housing Department (UD&HD), GoB, in all wards of urban areas either through ULBs or *via* Bihar Urban Infrastructure Development Corporation (BUIDCO), functioning under the control of UD&HD.

1.2 Consideration of coverage of households under *HGNJ* resolve

The *HGNJ yojana* was primarily funded from the State Budget and Finance Commission grants (Central as well as State). Besides, funds from Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) *viz*. National Rural Drinking Water Project (NRDWP)//*Jal Jeevan* Mission (JJM), *Neer Nirmal Pariyojna* (NNP), *Atal* Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) *etc*., were also used for creation of water supply infrastructures under *HGNJ*. Details of wards covered under *HGNJ* from different sources of funds are given in **Table 1.1**.

Table 1.1: Details of wards covered under *HGNJ* resolves

Sl. No.	Name of Implementing unit	Total coverage of wards	Source of funds	No. of wards covered from source of funds mentioned
1	PRD	57,767	14^{th} & 5^{th} Finance Commission & State Budget	57,767
2	PHED	55,922	State Plan	51,213
			NRDWP	3,061
			NNP	1,648
3	UD&HD	3,156	State Plan	2,438
			AMRUT	718

(Source: Information provided by the Departments)

1.3 Organisational set-up

Water supply schemes under *HGNJ yojana* were to be executed by the PHED and PRD in rural wards whereas in urban wards, the same was to be implemented by UD&HD. The State Government directed the PHED to act as the lead technical partner for all the user department. The detailed organisational set-up for *HGNJ yojana* is depicted in **Table 1.2**.

Table 1.2: Organisational set-up for *HGNJ yojana*

Level	PHED	PRD	UD&HD
Department Level	**PHED** is headed by Principal Secretary and works as the nodal agency for providing water and sanitation services. The Department is responsible for policy development, planning, coordination and monitoring of the *Har Ghar Nal Ka Jal* Scheme at the department level.	**PRD:** A State level Implementation and Monitoring Cell was established under the Secretary/Principal Secretary for monitoring the Scheme at the Department level.	**UD&HD**: Secretary/Principal Secretary with the help of Deputy Secretary monitor the Scheme at the Department level.
District/Municipality Level	**District Water and Sanitation Committee (DWSC)** – These Committees were constituted under the chairmanship of the District Magistrate with the Executive Engineer, PHED as a Member Secretary. The Committee was responsible for coordination, overseeing and review of the projects related to the Scheme at the district level.	**District Water and Sanitation Committee (DWSC)** - These Committees were constituted under the chairmanship of the District Magistrate and Zila Panchayati Raj Officer as a member. The Committee was responsible for ensuring that schemes are completed within prescribed timelines while also ensuring quality of the scheme. This Committee was also responsible for distribution of targets amongst Blocks and monitoring of the schemes.	**Municipal Board**- While the Municipal Board was responsible for approval of schemes in ULBs, the Municipal Commissioner/ Executive Officer was responsible for monitoring and quality control of different components of the scheme. The Municipal Engineer was responsible for preparation of estimates for the schemes and quality control of the Scheme.
Division/Block Level	**Public Health Division (PHD)**, headed by an Executive Engineer, was responsible for execution of the schemes at the division/ block levels	A **Block level Monitoring** Unit was set up under the Chairmanship of the BDO for the implementation of the Scheme and its monitoring at the Block level. The Block Panchayati Raj Officer (BPRO) was to provide assistance as a facilitator while the Junior Engineer of MGNREGA was to provide technical assistance.	--
GP Level	**Gram Panchayat (GP)-** The GP was responsible for selection of water supply schemes after approval by the Wards. The GPs were also responsible for monitoring these schemes through the Vigilance Committee constituted for this purpose.	The **GP** under the leadership of the *Mukhiya* was responsible for implementation of the *Har Ghar Nal Ka Jal* schemes. The *Mukhiya* was also responsible for monitoring and supervision of schemes executed by WIMC.	--

(Source: Schemes guidelines of concerned Department)

1.4 Audit objectives

The Performance Audit (PA) was carried out with the objectives of assessing whether:

- the planning process for coverage of 100 *per cent* households and construction and maintenance of water supply system was adequate and effective;
- sound financial management principles were adhered to in respect of scheme execution and operation & maintenance;
- optimum quantity and quality of water was supplied as envisaged and benchmarks set for service delivery, were achieved; and
- monitoring and evaluation mechanism and quality control for the implementation of the scheme was effective.

1.5 Audit criteria

Audit findings were benchmarked against criteria sourced from the following:

- Resolutions, Scheme implementation guidelines, Model Estimates, Schedule of Rate (SOR) issued by the GoB for *HGNJ yojana*.
- Bihar Panchayat Raj Act, 2006 (amended time to time).
- Bihar Municipal Act, 2007 (amended time to time).
- Ward Implementation and Management Committee (Conduct of Business) Rules, 2017.
- Bihar Financial Rules.
- Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organization (CPHEEO) Manuals.
- Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) Report.
- Bihar Public Works Accounts Code.
- Vision and Strategy document issued by PHED in January 2016 for providing piped water supply to rural households under *HGNJ yojana*.
- Service Level Benchmarks (SLB) prescribed in the Thirteenth Finance Commission Report and notified by Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), Govt. of India (GoI).
- Citizen Charter notified by Government of Bihar in 2011.
- *Atal* Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) Mission Statement and Guidelines.

1.6 Audit scope and methodology

The PA covering a period of six financial years, from 2017-18 to 2022-23, was conducted between June to November 2023. Audit methodology involved scrutiny of relevant records/documents at the departmental level in PRD, PHED *etc*., district, block, GPs, ULB level records and documents available with Bihar Urban Infrastructure Development Corporation (BUIDCO)[7]. In addition,

[7] *BUIDCO is an implementing agency of UD&HD, GoB.*

electronic data available on the *Panchayat Nischaysoft* Portal[8] (Website of the Panchayati Raj Department, GoB) and *Jal Jeevan* Mission under the Ministry of *Jal Shakti*, GoI were also analysed during audit.

Apart from scrutiny of records, joint physical verification of sampled 534 scheme sites was also conducted along with officials of the auditee units. Beneficiary survey of 2,283 beneficiaries was carried out to obtain responses and feedback regarding water supply services provided to them under *HGNJ yojana*.

Audit sampling: Considering the key objectives of *HGNJ yojana* to provide clean and safe piped water to all households of the State, 62[9] implementing units of 12[10] sampled districts covering 19,464 (17 *per cent*) out of 1,17,820 wards in the State were selected for the Performance Audit. Probability Proportion to Size (Without Replacement) sampling method was used for selection of Districts, Blocks, GPs, and ULBs for detailed audit.

An Entry Conference was held on 26 May 2023 with the Engineer in Chief-cum-Special Secretary of PHED, Additional Secretary of the UD&HD and Additional Secretary, PRD wherein, audit objectives, scope of audit, criteria and methodology were explained. An Exit Conference was held on 18 October 2024 with the officers of these departments and PHED and UD&HD provided (June 2025) the detailed reply on audit observations which have been suitably incorporated in the Report.

1.7 Acknowledgement and limitations

Audit wishes to acknowledge the cooperation and assistance extended by the implementing Departments and their units during the conduct of this audit. However, it is noted that all requisitioned records were not produced by the test checked units, as noted in para below.

1.8 Non-production of records

During the course of audit, not all required documents/information was made available to Audit as part of test-check of units. The non-production of records included the following:

- In six test-checked GPs[11] measurement books (MBs) for 23 schemes were not produced by Ward Implementation and Management Committees (WIMCs).

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[8] *Panchayat Nischay Soft Portal was developed by PRD for the purpose of monitoring of schemes and providing information regarding physical status of the schemes.*
[9] *No. of PH divisions: 15; No. of GPs: 35 and No. of ULBs 12.*
[10] *Aurangabad, Bhagalpur, Darbhanga, Gaya, Gopalganj, Jamui, Katihar, Khagaria, Madhubani, Saran, Supaul and West Champaran.*
[11] *Amilona (Ward No. 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12), Mahuwan (Ward No. 1, 2, 4A, 4B, 5, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13), Bariol (Ward No. 10), Nanaura (Ward No. 14), Sugapatti (Ward No. 4, 8, 10, 14), Kalapatti (Ward No. 17).*

- Vouchers in support of expenditure to the tune of ₹5.35 crore were not provided to Audit by 35 WIMCs (***Appendix-1.1***) of four GPs.
- 11 WIMCs of five test-checked GPs[12] (GPs had transferred ₹1.47 crore to these 11 wards), did not produce any records to audit.
- Six[13] Public Health divisions did not produce Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of relevant schemes. PH division, Supaul did not produce MBs in respect of 43 schemes (***Appendix-1.2***) while PH division, Madhubani failed to produce 12 MBs.[14]
- Five[15] test-checked ULBs did not provide records related to baseline survey conducted by them. Besides, records for execution of 12 schemes[16] were not produced to Audit by Nagar Parishad, Jhajha.
- Files related to installation of Internet of Things (IoT) devices were not produced to Audit by UD&HD.

[12] *Amilona (Ward No. 1, 2, 5, 8), Mahuwan (Ward No. 5, 10, 12), Nanaura (Ward No. 14), Sugapatti (Ward No. 8, 14), Kalapatti (Ward No. 17).*

[13] *Bhagalpur East, Bhagalpur West, Gopalganj, Jamui, Katihar and Supaul (DPRs of only agreement of SBD-88, 89 and 90 of 2019-20 out of 772 agreements).*

[14] *Agreements (F2 24, 26 of 2018-19 and F2 10 and 11 of 2019-20 and SBD (31, 46, 60, 5, 8, 21, 22 and 28) of 2019-20.*

[15] *Benipur, Jhajharpur, Rivilganj, Tekari and Jhajha.*

[16] *Scheme No. 02/18-19, 08/20-21, 09/20-21, 10/20-21, 53/19-20, 57/19-20, 35/17-18, 37/20-21, 38/20-21, 54/19-20, 06/20-21 and 49/19-20.*

CHAPTER-II
PLANNING AND FINANCES OF THE SCHEMES

CHAPTER-II

PLANNING AND FINANCES OF THE SCHEMES

2.1 Planning for *HGNJ yojana*

Proper planning and a well-established service delivery mechanism were essential for achieving the goals set out for *HGNJ yojana*. As discussed in Chapter-I, there were three departments of GoB, *viz*. PHED, PRD and UD&HD, responsible for implementation of schemes under *HGNJ*. Accordingly, planning for the execution of these water supply schemes was taken up by all three departments, depending on the scope of work allocated to them by the State Government. The issues related to planning of *HGNJ yojana*, as noticed during audit, are discussed in the following paragraphs.

2.1.1 Scope for coverage of rural wards

As per GoB resolution (December 2015), the *HGNJ yojana's* implementation in rural areas was bifurcated between PHED and PRD departments, depending on the QA or NQA status of wards/GPs and whether PHED already had water supply schemes under implementation in the areas. The summarised position of allocation of wards in rural areas between PHED and PRD is given in **Table 2.1.**

Table 2.1: Allocation of rural wards between PHED and PRD

Implementing Department	Area of coverage planned by the implementing Departments
PHED	30,493 wards of 3,068 GPs, where water quality was affected with arsenic, iron and fluoride *i.e*. QA GPs and wards.
	8,031 wards of 1,027 GPs, where piped water supply scheme was already being executed by PHED or there was existing water supply infrastructure.
	17,555 non-quality affected wards of quality affected GPs. These wards were to be initially covered by PRD but were subsequently handed over to PHED (December 2018).
PRD	58,612 wards of non-quality affected 4,291 GPs that were not being covered by PHED.

(Source: Resolutions issued by GoB and letters issued (July 2018) by PHED and PRD)

For the implementation of the *HGNJ yojana* by PRD in the NQA wards of GPs, the Ward Implementation & Monitoring Committee (WIMC) was the executing unit, while in the case of QA & NQA wards covered by PHED, the execution of the scheme was done through the Public Health (PH) Divisions.

However, scrutiny of records revealed that the State Government, as well as PHED and PRD failed to ensure clarity in the bifurcation of wards for the implementation of *HGNJ yojana,* as discussed in the following paras.

2.1.1.1 Lack of clarity in bifurcation of wards

There were 1,14,733 rural wards in Bihar (as of August 2016) in 8,391 GPs of the State, however, this number was reduced to 1,14,691 wards in 8,386 GPs (by July 2018) due to the merger of some rural wards with municipality.

All QA wards besides non-quality affected wards where PHED already had piped water schemes in existence, was to be covered by PHED, under *HGNJ yojana*. Accordingly, PHED decided (October 2016) that its divisions would implement *HGNJ yojana* in 46,178 wards (QA ward: 25,972, Piped Water Supply (PWS)/NQA wards: 20,206) of 3,378 GPs.

Besides the above, there were 17,555 wards in the State that were neither QA wards nor were they covered under any existing infrastructure of PHED. As per decision taken (July 2018) by PHED, these wards were to be covered by PRD with financial (30 *per cent* of total expenditure) and technical assistance of PHED. The PHED subsequently noticed that *HGNJ* schemes were being implemented in the same GPs as per two different models. Thus, in order to maintain uniformity, PHED decided (December 2018) to implement *HGNJ yojana* in these 17,555 NQA rural wards also. However, by then in a number of these units (4,587 wards), WIMCs had already initiated or implemented the water supply schemes. Further, this decision of PHED also did not percolate to all GPs wherein it was noticed that even after December 2018, *HGNJ* schemes were still being implemented by PRD in some wards. As of March 2023, *HGNJ* schemes were executed by WIMCs/PRD in a total of 7,756 wards[1] and PHED completed the remaining 9,799 wards[2].

Above facts clearly indicated that planning for implementation of *HGNJ* was deficient and lacked clarity. Distribution of work between implementing agencies was frequently revised, creating confusion at the ground level and affecting work execution in terms of coverage of quality affected wards by WIMCs of PRD and non-coverage of NQA wards.
Irregularities in the execution of the scheme were noticed during audit in case of nine[3] test-checked districts due to planning deficiencies as noted below.

- ***Coverage of quality affected wards by WIMCs***

As per decisions taken by GoB, schemes in QA wards were to be implemented by PHED. Since these were areas affected by sub-standard water quality, the water supply schemes were to include the installation of Water Treatment Plants (WTPs) that were to be set up by PH divisions. However, Audit noted that in 77 QA wards of five[4] test-checked districts, the water supply schemes were

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[1] *4,587 wards (executed till December 2018) and additional 3,169 wards out of the remaining 12,968 wards.*
[2] *12,968-3,169= 9,799 wards.*
[3] *Aurangabad, Bhagalpur, Darbhanga, Gaya, Gopalganj, Jamui, Madhubani, Saran and West Champaran.*
[4] *Aurangabad: 14 wards, Darbhanga: 11 wards, Saran: 3 wards, Jamui: 1 ward and Bhagalpur: 48 wards.*

executed by PRD (through WIMCs) instead of PHED. Further, these schemes were executed under *HGNJ yojana* without the installation of WTPs ***(Appendix 2.1)*** as no provision for WTPs was made in the model estimate prepared by PRD. As a result, the quality of water supply could not be ensured in these 77 wards, in contravention of the objectives of *HGNJ yojana*. Tests conducted in the State/district laboratories (July 2020 and September 2022), also showed that in 15 of 77 wards, water quality was contaminated with more than permissible level of fluoride in two wards of Aurangabad district, and with arsenic/iron in 13 wards of Bhagalpur West ***(Appendix 2.1)***.

- ***Non-coverage of non-quality wards***

As per GoB resolution (December 2015), quality affected GPs were to be covered by PHED. However, some GPs had both QA and NQA wards under them, and it was noted that there was no clarity with regard to the implementing agency for the Scheme in NQA wards of quality affected GPs.

Due to poor planning and deficient scheme management, Audit observed that in 19 NQA wards of quality affected GPs, under four[5] test-checked PH divisions, water supply schemes were neither implemented by these divisions, nor by WIMCs (under PRD) ***(Appendix 2.2)***. Thus, supply of safe piped drinking water to these households could not be ensured.

On the issue of lack of clarity in distribution of wards, the PHED replied that initially, it was decided (October 2016) to implement the schemes in 46,178 wards, later, in response to PRD request, PHED clarified (July 2018) the bifurcation of wards between PHED and PRD. Accordingly, PHED had to implement schemes in 56,079 wards including 17,555 wards, which were neither QA nor covered by existing infrastructure of PHED. In August 2018, PRD decided that the *HGNJ yojana* would be implemented by WIMCs in these 17,555 wards.

The reply of the Department highlights that there were frequent changes with regard to distribution of wards between departments, which created inconsistency in the execution of the schemes.

2.1.1.2 Coverage of Quality Affected Wards by PHED without preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR)

As per PHED letter (March 2016), issued to Executive Engineers of 11 PH Divisions (where quality was affected by fluoride), special focus was to be paid to the provision of pure drinking water in fluoride affected habitations. Accordingly, administrative approval for coverage of 3,467 fluoride affected habitations was accorded by PHED (March 2016), for supply of pure drinking water under *HGNJ yojana*.

[5] *Gopalganj, Bhagalpur East, Bhagalpur West and Darbhanga.*

Accordingly, a Detailed Project Report (DPR) for tap water supply scheme was to be prepared by the concerned PH divisions to assess the requirement of infrastructure for these schemes.

It was observed that, out of 3,467 fluoride-affected habitations identified for coverage under the *HGNJ yojana*, only 1,000 schemes (in 1,000 habitations across 11 districts) were initially planned and taken up by PHED, including provision for Fluoride Removal Plants (FRPs). The remaining 2,467 habitations were taken up under subsequent administrative approvals, issued later.

However, audit scrutiny revealed that tenders for these 1,000 schemes were invited by PHED without preparing the DPRs or undertaking a detailed survey. Between August 2016 and April 2017, 10 work orders, each covering 100 schemes, were issued by the department. Each scheme was to provide 140 household tap water connections, one FRP, a pump house, and approximately 1,050 meters of GI pipeline.

Premature tendering and execution of work without preparation of DPR, highlighted deficiencies in project management and planning. It was noted that work was awarded without preparation of a DPR and without survey & identification of the work sites. As a result, test-check of units revealed that there were cases where FRPs were installed even though there was no requirement of the same, based on quality of water. In 15, out of 200 test-checked schemes (Jamui district), FRPs were installed despite the fact that these areas were not fluoride affected (as per identification of fluoride-affected areas by PHED). Besides, highlighting poor planning on the part of the Department, it also led to avoidable expenditure of ₹ 2.77 crore on installation of unrequired FRPs ***(Appendix 2.3)***.

On the issue of installation of unrequired FRPs, PHED replied (June 2025) that there was a provision of water quality check after the actual source development and later it was decided to use water quality mitigation measures to be taken or not.

The reply was not acceptable as PHED highlighted the provisions of the scheme guideline but did not point out the actual status of tests carried out for these schemes and test report was also not available in this regard. However, water quality test of two[6] out of aforesaid 15 schemes was carried out by Audit (September 2023) along with concerned Junior Engineer and Chemist of District Laboratory and found that there was no quality issues in the source water of both schemes.

2.1.2 Baseline survey for coverage of rural wards

As per para 4.5.1 of the guidelines, issued (September 2016) by PRD, a baseline survey of rural wards was to be carried out by WIMCs before execution of

6 *Ward no. 8 and 9 of GP, Sewa under Gidhaur Block (Jamui District).*

HGNJ yojana. This survey was to be carried out to identify the number of households and the requisite demand for safe drinking of water. Besides, identification of existing water supply infrastructure available in wards, identification of other institutions, *viz*. schools, *Anganwadi* centres, *Panchayat Bhawan*, Community centres, boring sites, length of pipes required *etc*., were also to be included in this survey.

Audit observed various deficiencies in the conduct of baseline survey as discussed in the paragraphs below:

2.1.2.1 Inadequate information in baseline format of WIMCs under PRD

The PRD issued (July 2017), a format for conducting this baseline survey and gathering required information regarding total number of households and community places, *i.e.* schools, health centers, *panchayat bhawans etc.*, where tap connections were required.

During audit of test-checked districts, it was observed that these baseline surveys were not carried out accurately and comprehensively. Out of 489 wards of 35 test-checked GPs, only 56 wards of four[7] GPs under West Champaran district conducted the baseline survey properly and in the given format, by including all the required information related to number of households, community places requiring tap water connection *etc*. However, in case of 396 wards of 26[8] test-checked GPs, the baseline survey was not conducted in the prescribed format and further the survey template was either found to be blank or filled with only limited/incomplete information.

Thus, comprehensive, detailed information that was required for efficient planning for the *HGNJ yojana* was not available to PRD due to the incomplete nature of these baseline surveys.

2.1.2.2 Non-consideration of number of households as per the data obtained from baseline survey

As per the PRD guidelines (September 2016), the estimates for *HGNJ yojana* in rural wards were to be prepared on the basis of data gathered from the baseline survey. Besides, the administrative approval for the water supply schemes to be taken up in these rural wards, was to be based on estimates finalised for *HGNJ yojana*.

During Audit it was noticed that in 17 wards of 12 test checked GPs, the WIMCs did not take into consideration the number of households obtained through baseline surveys for execution of water supply scheme (2017-19). Further, the working estimates prepared also did not take into account all eligible households

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7 *Belwa Lakhanpur (14 wards), Dhobani (15 wards), Belsandi (13 wards) and Mahui (14 wards).*

8 *Out of test-checked 489 wards of 35 GPs, 56 wards of four GPs conducted baseline survey properly and 37 wards of five GPs did not provide the relevant records related to conduct of baseline survey to Audit. Aurangabad district: Amilona (11 wards), Mahuwan (05 wards); Darbhanga district: Bariol (02 wards); Madhubani district: Kalapatii (05 wards) and Suggapatti (14 wards).*

in the wards. Resultantly, estimates of water supply scheme under *HGNJ yojana* for 445 households in 17 wards in 12 test-checked GPs were not prepared as per the baseline data. Details are given in **Table 2.2.**

Table 2.2: Difference in number of HHs between baseline data and estimates

Sl. No.	Name of Districts	Name of GPs	No. of households as per baseline survey data	No. of households taken in estimates	Difference
1	Darbhanga	Bariol	103	100	03
2		Nanaura	675	625	50
3	Madhubani	Kalapati	314	268	46
4	Gaya	Uttri Lodhave	190	125	65
5		Chakarbandha	358	239	119
6		Dhubhal	184	124	60
7	West Champaran	Belsandi	180	168	12
8		Mahui	200	161	39
9	Gopalganj	Giddha	311	270	41
10		Karariaya	103	100	3
11		Ratanchak	141	139	2
12	Jamui	Gangra	125	120	5
		Total	**2,884**	**2,439**	**445**

(Source: Records of the concerned GP (WIMC) and baseline survey)

As may be seen from the table above that as per the baseline survey, there were 2,884 households to be covered under the *HGNJ yojana* schemes but in comparison, estimates were prepared for the coverage of only 2,439 households. Hence, due to non-consideration of the baseline data by WIMCs while preparing ward-wise estimates, 445 households (of 12 GPs) remained uncovered from the benefits of the *HGNJ* scheme.

2.1.2.3 Survey not carried out by the PHED

In case of wards to be covered by PHED, directions were issued by the Department (October 2016) to all the Executive Engineers of the PH divisions to gather information regarding identified wards and details such as, geographical condition, population, water source, roads, basic infrastructure available *etc*., for the implementation of *HGNJ yojana*. Despite these directions, Audit observed that no such information gathering exercise or survey was carried out by the PH Divisions before taking up *HGNJ yojana*. Instead, DPRs for various water supply schemes under *HGNJ* were prepared by PHED, using Census figures of 2011, after proportionately increasing the population based on growth rate.

It was observed that due to this survey not being conducted by PH divisions, 11.22 lakh households under 46,633 wards (including 8.07 lakh households of quality affected 30,207 wards) were left out from *HGNJ yojana* in the State. During the JPV of 2,283 households conducted by Audit along with Technical

Assistant/*Panchayat Sachiv* (July to November 2023) it was also noticed that 1,470 households of 30 wards, were not covered under the *HGNJ yojana*.

Thus, non-conduct of surveys not only adversely affected the planning process for the scheme but also, deprived eligible targeted households of the benefits of safe, piped drinking water under *HGNJ yojana*.

PHED replied (June 2025) that in preparation of DPR, census data of at least three decades was used after interpolating/extrapolating the set scientific methods for the baseline survey. Since census data was available, there was no need to incur extra expenses on survey. However, in such process 11.22 lakh households of 46,633 wards were left out due to physical hindrance between two *tolas*/habitation within a single ward.

The reply was not acceptable as the PH divisions failed to adhere to the directions of the Department (October 2016) for gathering information regarding identified wards and details such as geographical condition, population, water source, roads, basic infrastructure available *etc*., for the implementation of *HGNJ yojana*. Besides, no conditions of physical hindrance between two *tolas*/habitation within a single ward were observed during the JPV carried out by Audit.

2.1.3 Scope for coverage of urban wards

The *HGNJ yojana* was to be implemented by UD&HD in 143 ULBs of the State. All urban households not having access to piped drinking water, were to be covered under this scheme (excluding households with existing arrangement for piped water). At the time of commencement of *HGNJ* (May-June 2016), out of 19.22 lakh urban households in the State, 15.85 lakh households were targeted for coverage in 3,370 wards, after excluding households already having piped water facility. Further, the implementation of *HGNJ yojana* schemes in urban areas was split between ULBs and BUIDCO, the details of which are as given in **Table 2.3**.

Table 2.3: Scope of coverage of urban wards

Implementing entity	Number of wards	Number of HH
ULBs	1,986	8,06,333
BUIDCO	1,384	7,79,067
Total	**3,370**	**15,85,400**

(Source: Data provided by UD&HD)

Out of 143 ULBs, *HGNJ* was to be implemented in 29 ULBs by BUIDCO. In the remaining 114 ULBs, the Scheme was to be executed by the ULBs themselves with technical assistance from BUIDCO and PHED.

2.1.4 Baseline survey for coverage of urban wards

As per the UD&HD directions (May 2016), an infrastructure and household survey was to be conducted by ULBs to assess the present position of water supply and to prepare a roadmap for the implementation of the *Mukhyamantri Shahri Payjal Nischay Yojana (*under *HGNJ yojana)*. Through this survey, information related to the number of households, availability of households with tap water connection, source of drinking water *etc*., were to be ascertained by ULBs.

The baseline survey was conducted by the ULBs during May to June 2016 and as per the survey, 15.85 lakh households in urban wards were to be provided with piped water supply under the *HGNJ yojana* scheme. However, it was observed that in seven out of 12 sampled ULBs, estimates for the scheme were prepared without considering the number of households identified in related baseline surveys. Instead, estimates were prepared as per the number of households mentioned in the model estimate[9] prepared by BUIDCO. Details of the same are given in **Table 2.4**.

Table 2.4: Households remained uncovered from the scheme

Sl. No.	Name of ULBs	Number of households to be covered as per baseline data	Number of households included in the estimates	Difference
1	Aurangabad	13,064	12,110	954
2	Birpur	3,659	3,250	409
3	Jhanjharpur	6,073	5,900	173
4	Khagaria	9,848	6,500	3,348
5	Rivilganj	6,311	5,977	334
6	Tekari	3,523	2,909	614
7	Gopalganj	9,701	9,671	30
	Total	**52,179**	**46,317**	**5,862**

(Source: Records of UD&HD and concerned ULBs)

It is evident from the table above that due to data (including number of households) available in the baseline survey, not being considered for preparation of estimates, piped water supply could not be provided to 5,862 households (November 2023) and objective of the scheme to cover 100 *per cent* households could not be achieved.

2.1.5 Planning of important components of scheme in rural area

As per GoB orders (December 2015), PHED was to prepare model estimates for both *HGNJ* water supply schemes to be implemented by them, as well as for NQA schemes to be implemented by PRD. These model estimates were prepared (April 2017) by PHED, and were further revised in July 2018.

Audit noticed that there were discrepancies between the model estimates, as prepared by PHED for itself and the estimates prepared for use by WIMCs under PRD. As a result, disparities between the schemes implemented in NQA wards

9 *Model estimates were standardised templates prepared by BUIDCO (for UD&HD) using average norms for household coverage and infrastructure.*

of rural areas (by PRD) and those implemented by PHED, were noticed in test-checked GPs as discussed in the succeeding paragraphs:

2.1.5.1. Non- provision of chlorinator for schemes executed by PRD

As per the Manual on Water Supply and Treatment published (May 1999) by the Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation (CPHEEO), for utmost safety of water for drinking purposes, disinfection of water must be done for killing of disease producing organisms. For this, installation of Chlorinator[10] was an important component to achieve disinfection of water. Further, the objective of *HGNJ yojana* was also to provide safe, piped drinking water to all households.

Despite the above, provision for chlorinator was not made in the model estimate prepared by PHED for *HGNJ yojana* water supply schemes for rural wards, that were to be implemented by PRD. Subsequently, during a review meeting of *HGNJ yojana* chaired by the Additional Chief Secretary, PRD (August 2021), it was decided that chlorinators would be installed in all related water supply schemes implemented by WIMCs in GPs. However, from scrutiny of records and JPV conducted in test-checked GPs (conducted jointly by Audit and TA/*Panchayat Sachiv* during July 2023 to November 2023), it was noticed that chlorinators were not installed in any of the schemes implemented by WIMCs, as discussed in ***Chapter-IV***, impacting the supply of quality water to households.

2.1.5.2 Inadequate provision for ground water recharge

As per paragraph 2.2 of PHED ‘Vision and Strategy’ document, ground water recharge was to be carried out to balance the recharge and drawl of groundwater. Recharge of ground water was essential to ensure long-term water availability, supports ecosystems, and provide a vital source of drinking water and irrigation.

However, during audit it was observed that the model estimate for the implementation of *HGNJ yojana* prepared by PHED, did not provide for any ground water recharge interventions. In case of 15 test-checked divisions (2,374 wards) it was noted that there was no provision made by PH divisions for ground water recharge in water supply schemes implemented during 2017-23.

The absence of groundwater recharge measures can lead to declining water tables and threaten long-term sustainability of drinking water sources. This oversight also undermines the Scheme’s objective of ensuring reliable and resilient water supply.

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10 *A chlorinator ensures disinfection of drinking water by maintaining adequate chlorine levels, thereby preventing waterborne diseases.*

2.1.6 Planning of requisite scheme components in urban area

As per UD&HD resolution (February 2016), 15 to 20 *per cent* water supply capacity in urban areas was to be ensured through overhead water tanks (OHTs) and the rest of the capacity was to be created through direct pumping. Further, in case of lack of required electricity supply, UD&HD guidelines (October 2016) provided for the construction of vats (of capacity of 2,000 to 8,000 liters), as an alternate arrangement for water supply in urban areas.

Audit observed that the model estimates (January 2017) prepared by UD&HD for implementation of *HGNJ* water supply schemes in ULBs included provisions for tube well, pump, distribution network *etc*. However, no provision for OHT/vats for storage of water and arrangement for disinfection of water was made to ensure continuous supply of safe drinking water. The same model estimate, prepared by UD&HD was adopted by the ULBs during preparation of estimate and execution of scheme.

Due to this issue, instances of delay/non-availability of continuous water supply and lack of proper disinfection of water were noticed, as discussed in the succeeding paragraphs:

2.1.6.1 Non-provision/delay in provision of Over Head Tank/vats

Audit observed that, due to non-inclusion of OHT/vats in the model estimates prepared by UD&HD, ULBs did not include provision for the same in their estimates for work and in the agreements subsequently executed with contractors. A total of 203 *HGNJ* schemes were taken up by nine test-checked ULBs during the period 2017-18 to 2020-21. Of these, it was noted that agreements for 150 water supply schemes were executed by ULBs, without the provision of required OHTs. However, in February 2018 new directions were issued by UD&HD, as per which a model estimate was made and an amount per OHT was specified for uninterrupted water supply.

Accordingly, eight test-checked ULBs executed fresh agreements with contractors for the construction of OHT in 93 schemes, but similar provisions for OHTs were not made in the remaining 57 schemes[11], impacting uniform delivery of water supply services across ULBs. The details of the same are given in **Table 2.5**.

[11] *First agreement executed without OHT in 150 schemes – second agreement executed for OHT in 93 schemes = 57 schemes were without OHT.*

Table 2.5: Non-installation/delay in installation of OHT in schemes implemented by ULBs

Sl. No.	Name of ULB	Number of scheme taken up by ULBs	Agreements executed without OHT	New Agreements executed for OHTs (same wards)
1	Birpur	13	12	12
2	Benipur	40	6	6
3	Jhanjharpur	14	6	4
4	Khagaria	26	26	26
5	Rivilganj	19	9	3
6	Tekari	13	13	5
7	Gopalganj	18	18	18
8	Jhajha	41	41	19
9	Bhagalpur	19	19	0
	Total	**203**	**150**	**93**

(Source: Records of concerned ULBs)

Due to non-installation of OHTs in 57 schemes of nine test-checked ULBs, uninterrupted water supply to targeted beneficiaries in these areas could not be ensured.

2.1.7 Delay in commencement of *HGNJ yojana*

2.1.7.1 Delay in commencement of scheme by the PHED

HGNJ yojana was launched by GoB in December 2015, with the aim of providing safe, piped drinking water supply to 100 *per cent* households by the year 2020. As per PHED guidelines (September 2016), the *HGNJ* water supply schemes were to be completed between 2016-17 to 2019-20 and the year wise distribution of targets for coverage and achievement of commencement of schemes were as follows:

Table 2.6: Year wise target and achievement of commencement of schemes by PHED

Year	Target (in *per cent*)	Commencement of Schemes (in *per cent*)	Difference (in *per cent*)
2016-17	15	0	(-) 15.00
2017-18	30	14.49	(-) 15.51
2018-19	35	26.89	(-) 8.11
2019-20	20	58.56	(+) 38.56
2020-21	0	0.06	(+) 0.06
Total	**100**	**100**	

(Source: Records of PHED)

It can be seen from the table above that targets were not achieved in the first three years. Non-achievement of target for commencement of Schemes in the initial years was mainly due to lack of clarity of bifurcation of rural wards between PHED and PRD (as discussed in ***paragraph 2.1.1.1***). The final distribution of rural wards between these Departments took place only in July 2018, after a lapse of two years from the commencement of *HGNJ yojana*, impacting execution of projects at the ground level. As a result, there were delays in commencement of water supply schemes by PHED and against an initial target of only 20 *per cent* of the projects to be taken up in the last year (2019-20), most of the workload of scheme completion fell on a single year of 2019-20, which was the last year for completion of *HGNJ yojana*. PHED accepted the audit contention and stated (June 2025) that due to huge amount of work in a limited timeframe and involvement of three separate departments for the said scheme, planning of the scheme took more time.

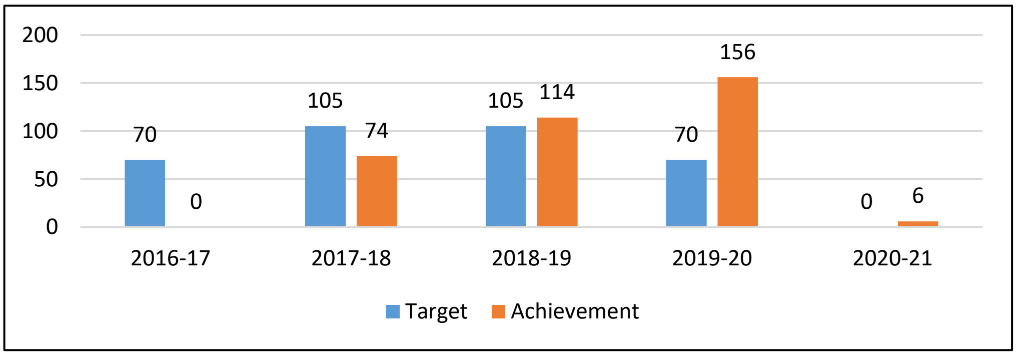
2.1.7.2 Delay in commencement of schemes by the PRD

As per the guidelines issued by PRD for implementation of the *HGNJ yojana*, ward coverage was to be phased out over four years based on availability of funds - 20 *per cent* in 2016-17, 30 *per cent* each in 2017-18 and 2018-19, and the remaining 20 *per cent* in 2019-20. However, test-check of records from 27 GPs across nine districts revealed that this year-wise phasing was not uniformly adhered to. No schemes were initiated in these GPs during 2016-17 against the target of 70 wards, primarily due to non-release of funds by PRD in that year.

Further, the commencement of schemes during the subsequent years (2017-18 to 2019-20) also deviated from the prescribed ratios. Nonetheless, it was observed that all 350 targeted wards in these 27 GPs were eventually covered under the *yojana*, with a significant concentration of implementation occurring in the final year (2019-20). Details are depicted in **Chart 2.1**.

Chart 2.1: Year-wise commencement of scheme in test-checked GPs

(Figures represent the number of wards)



(Source: Records of concerned GPs)

The chart also indicates that the highest number of schemes (156 out of 350) commenced during FY 2019-20, the final year of the *HGNJ yojana* scheduled implementation period. While no clear reason was recorded for the limited commencement in 2017-18, it may be attributed to delays in bifurcation of wards between PHED and PRD, which affected planning and rollout of schemes during the initial phase.

Conclusion

There were significant planning deficiencies in the implementation of *HGNJ yojana* due to lack of coordination between implementing departments. Absence or inadequacy of baseline surveys led to unreliable estimates, incomplete infrastructure planning, and poor targeting of household coverage. There was lack of clarity in bifurcation of responsibilities between PHED and PRD, non-installation of required treatment plants in quality-affected areas, and execution of schemes with inconsistent specifications. Further, critical components like chlorinators and ground water recharge were omitted in model estimates, affecting water safety and scheme sustainability. These lapses undermined the intended objectives of the *yojana* highlighting weaknesses in planning, scheme execution, and oversight mechanisms.

Recommendations

Recommendation 1: The State Government may ensure efficient planning and 100 per cent coverage of eligible beneficiaries under HGNJ by carrying out detailed surveys and identification of households/wards.

Recommendation 2: The State Government may ensure enhancing coordination amongst departments/executing agencies to ensure that essential components like chlorinators etc., required for provision of safe drinking water are provided for in all water supply schemes, irrespective of implementing agency.

2.2 Financial Management of *HGNJ yojana*

Implementation of water supply scheme under *HGNJ yojana* was financed from multiple sources including Central Finance Commission (CFC) & State Finance Commission (SFC) grants, State's own budget and from funds available under similar GoI water supply schemes like AMRUT. The overall funding from different sources are detailed in **Table 2.7** below.

Table 2.7: Sources of funds for *HGNJ* under *Saat Nischay*/Water Supply Scheme (WSS) (during 2017-2023)

	Allotment (*₹ in crore*)			
	PRD	**UD&HD**	**PHED**	**Total**
State Plan	4,985.25	530.16	13,899.13	**19,414.54**
CFC	6,806.96	756.54	-	**9,187.28**
SFC	1,623.78		-	
AMRUT	-	1,899.10	-	**1,899.10**
Total	**13,415.99**	**3,185.80**	**13,899.13**	**30,500.92**

(*Source: Information provided by the implementing departments*)

In case of PHED, out of the total allocation of ₹13,899.13 crore for *HGNJ*, utilisation certificates showing an expenditure of ₹5,387.24 crore (38.75 *per cent*) were furnished by the PH divisions to the Department during 2017-18 to 2022-23. However, for the State as a whole, Audit was unable to determine the expenditure status with respect to fund allotment, as implementing Departments (PRD and UD&HD) were unable to provide details of actual spending on *HGNJ yojana* or utilisation certificates.

- ***Coverage of households under HGNJ yojana***

Against the target of 189.39 lakh HHs, 186.13 lakh HHs were covered by the implementing Departments as of March 2023. Details are given in **Table 2.8** below.

Table 2.8: Department wise target and achievement as on March 2023

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Targeted HH (in lakh)	Total Completed HH (in lakh)	Completed HH (in *per cent*)
1	PRD	88.95	88.12	99.07
2	PHED	84.59	83.18	98.33
3	UD&HD	15.85	14.83	93.56
Total		**189.39**	**186.13**	**98.28**

(Source: Information provided by implementing Departments)

The above table indicates that 98.28 *per cent* HHs were covered by piped water supply scheme, however, this coverage was found overstated in test-checked audit units. In test-checked units, it was found that the percentage of completion reported by the implementing departments was very high in comparison to actual completion as discussed in ***Paragraph 3.1*** and ***3.2***. Reasons for low coverage as noted during audit were- (i) work abandoned midway by contractors (ii) improper identification of existing infrastructure (iii) lack of clarity in bifurcation of wards between PHED and PRD *etc.*

2.2.1 Funding of *HGNJ yojana* schemes in rural area

2.2.1.1 Funding arrangement for the schemes implemented by WIMCs of GPs

The PRD was implementing two sub-schemes under the '*Saat Nischay'* Mission mode programme of GoB, *viz. Ghar Tak Pakki Gali Naaliyan and Har Ghar Nal ka Jal.* In case of test-checked GPs it was noted that the Department/GoB had released funds from the CFC, SFC and the State Budget directly into the bank accounts of GPs for the implementation of both the sub-schemes. According to guidelines, the funds received by GPs for the implementation of *Saat Nischay* schemes (including *HGNJ yojana*), were to be subsequently transferred into the bank accounts of respective WIMCs, since the latter were responsible for the execution of projects at the ground level. Subsequently, based on completion of work, details of expenditure and UCs were to be submitted by WIMCs to the GPs.

(i) State level: Details of budget provision made by PRD and allocation of funds by the department to GPs for *Saat Nischay* schemes during 2017-23 is given in **Table 2.9** below.

Table 2.9: Allocation of funds by Panchayati Raj Department to GPs

(₹ in crore)

Year	Budget Provision	Allocation to GPs	Surrender by PRD
2017-18	3,509.11	3,507.26	1.85
2018-19	4,032.39	3,007.39	1,025.00
2019-20	5,731.20	4,023.43	1,707.77
2020-21	2,405.04	2,349.34	55.70
2021-22	628.00	418.21	209.79
2022-23	150.00	110.36	39.64
Total	**16,455.74**	**13,415.99**	**3,039.75**

(Source: Data provided by PRD, GoB)

It is evident from the table above that ₹3,039.75 crore *i.e.* 18.47 *per cent* of the total budget provisioned under the State Plan for *Saat Nischay* schemes (including *HGNJ yojana*) could not be utilised and was eventually surrendered during 2017-23. As consolidated amounts were released for *Saat Nischay*, and there was no clear scheme wise demarcation in allocation of funds, the exact amount remaining unspent for *HGNJ* at the department (PRD) level could not be ascertained.

Reply from the department is awaited.

(ii) Test-check at GP level: Scrutiny of records in 456 wards of 33 out of 35 test-checked GPs[12] revealed that the GPs received a total sum of ₹108.04 crore for implementation of *Saat Nischay* and subsequently transferred ₹68.21 crore to WIMCs. Details of funds released to test-checked GPs and subsequent transfer to WIMCs are given in ***Appendix 2.4***.

It was noted that PRD did not release funds to GPs exclusively for *HGNJ yojana* and instructed that out of the total amount available for *Saat Nischay*, GPs could release funds to WIMCs for implementation of *HGNJ*, as per selection of projects. Thus, at the GP level, funds were not earmarked specifically for *HGNJ yojana* and WIMCs also did not maintain a separate bank account for *HGNJ yojana*. Further, WIMCs did not mention the name of schemes in the cash books while issuing cheques for withdrawal of funds from WIMC's account. Therefore, the actual expenditure incurred on *HGNJ yojana* by the WIMCs was not ascertainable. However, audit worked out the expenditure incurred by WIMCs from the available records (like Measurement Books, scheme registers, scheme files *etc.*). Based on these, it was ascertained that 410 out of the aforesaid 456 wards spent ₹59.61 crore on the implementation of *HGNJ yojana*. However, no details of expenditure or UCs were submitted by the WIMCs to the GPs, against funds released.

[12] *GPs Kachnar and Hussepur of Saran district did not provide data for funds released to WIMCs for execution of HGNJ.*

It is evident from the above that PRD as well as the GPs were not aware of the status of actual utilisation of funds on *HGNJ yojana* and whether these had been utilised for the purposes for which funds were made available.

2.2.1.2 Funding arrangement at PH division level

For the implementation of *HGNJ yojana* by PH divisions, GoB allocated funds to PHED budget head. Details of funds allocated to PHED and expenditure (as per utilisation certificate furnished by the divisions) there against, at the State level are given in **Table 2.10** below.

Table 2.10: Allotment of funds to PHED and utilisation at state level

(₹ in crore)

Financial Year	Opening Balance	Allotment to PHED	Total	Transfer to PH Divisions by PHED	Expenditure (as per UCs furnished by Divisions)	Surrender (*per cent*)	Closing Balance
2017-18	442.28	1,798.52	2,240.79	525.84	198.78	30.72(2)	1,684.24
2018-19	1,684.24	2,581.53	4,265.77	418.11	339.75	414.28(16)	3,433.38
2019-20	3,433.38	3,168.05	6,601.43	4,296.71	2,628.83	1,606.27(51)	698.45
2020-21	698.45	6,147.88	6,846.34	5,453.71	1,864.14	696.13(11)	696.49
2021-22	696.50	2,152.70	2,849.20	2,041.97	298.81	245.92(11)	561.31
2022-23	561.31	1,035.10	1,596.41	1,162.80	56.93	52.08(5)	381.53
Total		**16,883.78**		**13,899.14**	**5,387.24**	**3,045.40**	

(Source: Data provided by PHED)

From the table above, it is evident that ₹13,899.14 crore was transferred to the divisions by PHED, however, utilisation certificates showing an expenditure of only ₹5,387.24 crore were furnished by the divisions for the period 2017-18 to 2022-23 and amount of ₹3,405.40 crore was surrendered.

PHED replied (June 2025) that, sometimes amounts could not be withdrawn due to receipt of funds at the fag end of the financial year. Further, during 2019-20 funds could not be expended due to COVID-19 pandemic.

- ***Release of funds to test-checked PH divisions***

In case of 15 test-checked PH divisions, the summarised position of allocation of funds and expenditure therein is as given in ***Appendix 2.5*** and **Table 2.11** below.

Table -2.11: Allotment and expenditure for *HGNJ yojana* in test checked PH Divisions

(₹ in crore)

Year	Opening Balance	Allotment Received	Total fund available during the year	Expenditure incurred (*per cent*)	Surrender	Closing balance
2017-18	0.00	70.48	70.48	68.15(97)	2.33	00
2018-19	0.00	121.73	121.73	66.44(55)	25.51	29.78
2019-20	29.78	957.01	986.79	521.37(53)	39.44	425.98
2020-21	425.98	2,039.79	2,465.77	2,217.76 (90)	143.06	104.94

Year	Opening Balance	Allotment Received	Total fund available during the year	Expenditure incurred (*per cent*)	Surrender	Closing balance
2021-22	104.94	824.01	928.95	883.66(95)	23.69	21.61
2022-23	21.61	517.43	539.04	496.73(92)	21.19	21.12
Total		**4,530.45**	**5,112.76**	**4,254.11 (83)**	**255.22**	

(Source: Data provided by PHED)

Note- *Sherghati and Jhanjharpur divisions started receiving funds from 21-22 and 22-23 respectively, in the year 2017-18, only Bhagalpur divisions received funds while in the year 2018-19, Aurangabad and Darbhanga did not receive allotment.*

From the table above, it is evident that out of available funds, 53 *per cent* to 97 *per cent* funds were utilised during 2017-23. Further, major portion of funds (45 *per cent*) was released during 2020-21, indicating spillover of *HGNJ yojana* projects to subsequent years, from the initial targeted year of 2019-20, due to delay in completion of water supply schemes or delays in project commencement.

Audit observed the following other financial irregularities in implementation of *HGNJ yojana* in rural area.

2.2.1.3 Blockage of funds at ward level

- ***Non-utilisation of funds***

In 14 wards of three test-checked GPs, funds to the tune of ₹1.52 crore transferred to WIMCs by the GPs remained unutilised, due to reasons such as scheme being implemented by PHED or non-commencement of work by WIMCs despite availability of funds. The details of these unutilised amounts are given in **Table 2.12** below.

Table 2.12: Amount lying unutilised at WIMCs' level

Sl. No	Block (District)	GP	No of ward	Amount (₹ in lakh)	Remarks
1.	Keoti (Darbhanga)	Chacha Pachadi	01	18.06	Amount transferred to ward -10 on 27 February 2019. The scheme was not undertaken.
2	Sikandara (Jamui)	Pohe	01	4.00	In ward-11, amount was transferred on 16 March 2020 by GP to WIMC but work was executed in this ward by PHED (November 2019)
3	Kursela (Katihar)	Jarlahi	12	130.22	The amount was released to GP but PH division executed the scheme as the ward was QA.
	Total		**14**	**152.28**	

(Source: Scrutiny of records at unit level)

As may be seen from table above, during the period February 2019 to November 2023, ₹1.52 crore could not be utilised and remained blocked.

- ***Non completion of schemes due to lack of funds***

In the case of DPRO, Aurangabad, it was observed that 87 *HGNJ* schemes in different GPs remained incomplete/non-functional due to various reasons. To complete these schemes, the DPRO prepared (May 2023) demand for funds of ₹6.37 crore however, the same was not submitted to the Department concerned and the schemes remained non-functional as of 30 November 2023 in these wards ***(Appendix-2.6)***.

- ***Surplus amount lying with WIMCs***

As per PRD guidelines (July 2017 and March 2020), funds lying unutilised in the accounts of WIMCs, were to be refunded to GPs. However, scrutiny of records in 118 wards of 23 test-checked GPs revealed that the WIMCs did not utilise the entire amounts received from GPs for implementation of schemes. Against the estimated value of ₹18.28 crore for *HGNJ yojana* schemes, the GPs released ₹17.77 crore during the period 2018-19 to 2022-23 to WIMCs and against this, the work done as per MBs was estimated at ₹15.85 crore. Thus, unspent amount of ₹ 1.92 crore (as of November 2023), was not refunded by the WIMCs to the GP concerned ***(Appendix 2.7)***.

The test-checked GPs replied (July 2023 to November 2023) that notice has been issued/will be issued to WIMCs to refund the balance/surplus amount lying with them. However, no specific reply was given by the department.

2.2.1.4 Delay in transfer of funds to WIMCs by the GPs

As per *HGNJ yojana* scheme guidelines (June 2017), after technical sanction, the GPs shall accord administrative approval for the scheme within seven days and communicate the sanction order to the WIMC. Further, after issuance of the sanction order, 100 *per cent* funds required for the *HGNJ yojana* were to be transferred into the bank account of WIMCs.

Audit observed that in 11 test-checked GPs, funds were released with delays ranging between one to 18 months to 26 (out of 141) WIMCs. Further, it was also observed that only between eight to 81 *per cent* funds were released to WIMCs instead of 100 *per cent,* despite availability of sufficient funds with the GPs. Specific cases noted by Audit highlighting delays in transfer of funds to WIMCs by GPs are as follows:

- GP, Chachapachadi under Keoti Block (Darbhanga) did not release funds for implementation of *HGNJ yojana* in two[13] wards despite availability of funds.
- GP, Jethian under Mohra Block (Gaya) also did not release (November 2023) funds to WIMCs even after preparation (January 2021) of estimate of ₹1.62 crore for implementation of *HGNJ yojana* in five wards[14].

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[13] *Wards 4 and 6 of Chachapachadi.*
[14] *Wards 1, 3, 8, 9, 10 of GP Jethian.*

Further, against an estimated cost of ₹1.62 crore, GP Jethian, released ₹ 46 lakh (December 2021 and April 2022) directly to the contractor (PHED) for *HGNJ yojana* schemes to be taken up in five wards, instead of releasing funds to the WIMCs. The agency did not complete all components of the scheme (November 2023). Release of funds by the GP to the agency directly, instead of WIMC for execution of schemes was in violation of the scheme guidelines. During JPV of ward number 8 of GP Jethian, it was observed that only the boring work was done and both pipe laying and house connection works were only partly done. The details have been discussed in ***Paragraph 3.3.2.2*** of the report.

Delayed release of funds as well as the release of insufficient funds to WIMCs raised the risk of both delay in commencement of projects as well as completion of water supply schemes under *HGNJ yojana*. Details of transfer of insufficient funds to WIMCs by the GPs along with delayed transfer of funds may be seen in ***Appendix 2.8.*** The test-check GPs admitted the audit observation and stated (July 2023 to November 2023) that provisions of guidelines would be followed in future, however, no specific reply was given by the department.

2.2.1.5 Excess amount drawn by WIMC in comparison to value of work done

Audit noted cases where WIMCs withdrew amounts in excess of value of work and subsequent non-refund of unspent or unutilised amounts.

Scrutiny of records relating to implementation of *HGNJ yojana* in GP Dhangai (Aurangabad) revealed that against an estimated cost of ₹1.60 crore for 12 schemes (in 12 wards), WIMCs withdrew ₹1.52 crore. The works were executed between November 2019 and July 2022 and the value of work done (as per MBs) was ₹1.06 crore only. Further, out of 12 schemes, eight schemes were completed while four schemes[15] remained incomplete (as of September 2023). It was observed that no work was done in these cases after July 2022 and the projects were subsequently (May 2023) transferred to PHED. Thus, an excess amount of ₹0.46 crore was lying unutilised with the WIMC for a period of one to four years (***Appendix-2.9-A)***.

On this being pointed out by Audit, the Panchayat Secretary of the GP replied that notice regarding recovery of the balance amount had been issued and appropriate action would be taken against them.

Further, in another 12 schemes in 12 wards of three GPs, a total sum of ₹1.79 crore was transferred (February 2018 to May 2020) into the bank accounts of WIMCs by the GPs but against this, the value of work done was only ₹1.47 crore. Accordingly, the minimum balance in the bank accounts of the WIMCs should have been ₹0.32 crore however, examination of bank records revealed that only ₹8.04 lakh, including bank interest, was lying in the WIMCs'

[15] *Incomplete schemes in wards 4, 5, 16 and 17.*

bank accounts (July 2023). Hence, there was an excess withdrawal of ₹0.24 crore from bank accounts of the WIMCs (***Appendix-2.9-B)*** that had not been recovered (November 2023).

These cases of excess withdrawal and subsequent non-refund of unspent amounts by WIMCs under *HGNJ yojana*, indicated poor financial management and lack of monitoring on the part of the GPs. Action needs to be taken to recover these amounts from the concerned *Adhyaksha* and *Sachiv* of WIMCs.

The test-checked GPs replied (July 2023 to November 2023) that notice has been issued/will be issued to refund the amount, however, no specific reply was given by the department.

2.2.2 Funding of *HGNJ yojana* schemes in urban area

2.2.2.1 HGNJ in urban area implemented by ULBs

As per Resolution issued (February 2016) by UD&HD, *HGNJ yojana* was to be implemented in urban areas by ULBs and BUIDCO. The ULBs met the expenditure on implementation of the schemes from CFC, SFC and State's own Budget. The details of funds released to the test-checked 11 ULBs[16] and expenditure incurred during the period 2017-23 are given ***Appendix-2.10*** and summary of data is as depicted in **Table 2.13**.

Table 2.13: Allotments and expenditure on schemes by test-checked ULB

(₹ in lakh)

Year	OB	Allotment received	Total	Expenditure/transfer by ULBs # (*percentage*)	Balance
2017-18	5,724.63	3,344.37	9,069.01	341.96(4)	8,727.05
2018-19	8,727.05	3,804.29	12,531.34	2,353.08(19)	10,178.26
2019-20	10,178.26	5,694.25	15,872.51	4,789.54(30)	11,082.97
2020-21	11,082.97	2,117.18	13,200.15	2,674.57(20)	10,525.58
2021-22	10,525.58	1,979.08	12,504.66	1,716.81(14)	10,787.85
2022-23	10,787.85	0.00	10,787.85	683.85(6)	10,104.00
Total		**16,939.17**		**12,559.81**	

(Source: Statement of finances furnished by test-checked units)

 # Three test-checked ULBs (Aurangabad, Bettiah and Katihar) transferred funds to BUIDCO for execution of schemes

It is evident from **Table 2.13** that ULBs could not utilise earmarked funds to the extent of ₹101.04 crore[17] for the schemes. Test-checked ULBs utilised four *per cent* to 30 *per cent* of the earmarked funds under the *yojana*. Short utilisation of available funds by ULBs was mainly attributed to earmarking the funds by UD&HD without assessing the requirement. Further, schemes in 59 wards of

[16] *Nagar Panchayat Birpur did not provide data of expenditure incurred on HGNJ yojana.*

[17] *O.B- ₹57.25 crore + allotment received- ₹169.39 crore – expenditure ₹125.60 crore =₹101.04 crore.*

test-checked ULBs were not started or remained incomplete, besides, no expenditure was incurred on O&M in the test-checked ULBs.

Further, Audit observed that UD&HD earmarked funds for *HGNJ yojana* without assessing the actual requirement of funds by ULBs. As a result, in case of eight test-checked ULBs[18], it was noted that they could not utilise a major portion of earmarked funds as shown in **Table 2.14** below.

Table 2.14: Allotments and expenditure on schemes under test-checked ULB

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of ULB	No. of schemes		Total funds allocated to ULBs for *HGNJ*	Fund utilised	Utilisation (in *per cent)*
		Total number of schemes	In complete			
1	Khagaria	26	0	1,104.76	500.97	45
2	Rivilganj	21	0	1,034.72	463.67	45
3	Tekari	13	0	503.03	297.20	59
4	Aurangabad	33	26	2,269.26	1,173.36	52
5	Katihar	45	5	3,795.06	1,914.34	50
6	Bhagalpur	51	24	6,427.58	3,135.36	49
7	Gopalganj	28	2	1,368.18	552.02	40
8	Jhajha	22	2	1,277.43	607.80	48

(Source: Records of test-checked ULBs)

From **Table 2.14**, it is evident that only 40 to 59 *per cent* funds could be utilised, though the execution of schemes was observed to be complete/almost complete in six out of 08 test-checked ULBs. This indicated that the scope for further utilisation of unspent amount in these ULBs was very limited. Further, there were also no directions from UD&HD regarding utilisation or surrender of the unspent earmarked funds lying idle with the ULBs.

2.2.2.2 HGNJ yojana in urban area implemented by BUIDCO

As per guidelines issued by UD&HD (October 2016), water supply schemes under the *HGNJ yojana* were to be implemented by BUIDCO in 29 ULBs across the State. In accordance with departmental directions, funds earmarked for *HGNJ* from the 14th FC, 5th SFC and budgetary allocation received by the respective ULBs were subsequently transferred to BUIDCO for execution of the schemes. In addition, UD&HD also released funds received under AMRUT programme to BUIDCO for utilisation in *HGNJ*-related works.

The year-wise details of funds received by BUIDCO from ULBs and the Department, as well as the expenditure incurred from 2017-18 to 2022-23, are given in **Table 2.15** below.

[18] *Khagaria, Rivilganj, Tekari, Aurangabad, Katihar, Bhagalpur, Gopalganj and Jhajha.*

Table 2.15: Receipts and expenditure on *HGNJ under Saat Nischay* by BUIDCO

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No	Year	Allotment Received from Department		Expenditure	
		AMRUT	State Budget	AMRUT	State Budget
1	2017-18	6.75	#121.45	81.37	31.94
2	2018-19	522.37	56.85	254.54	26.51
3	2019-20	193.17	24.38	384.46	58.65
4	2020-21	708.87	32.47	735.96	25.02
5	2021-22	417.67	12.37	256.48	16.02
6	2022-23	50.27	9.84	234.53	11.72
	Total	**1,899.10**	**257.36**	**1,947.34**	**169.86**

(Source: Scrutiny of records at BUIDCO)
 # Includes OB of ₹ 87.99 crore

It is evident from **Table 2.15** that an amount of ₹87.50 crore[19] received under the State Budget remained unutilised at BUIDCO level. Simultaneously, several *HGNJ* schemes in towns such as Aurangabad, Bhagalpur and Darbhanga remained incomplete due to delays in tender finalisation, contractor-related issues and subsequent terminations. Details of such schemes are discussed in ***Paragraph 3.3.2.3***.

The Department did not furnish any reply.

Conclusion

The audit findings highlight deficiencies in financial management and execution of the *Har Ghar Nal ka Jal yojana*. Although ₹30,500.92 crore was allocated from multiple funding sources, the implementing departments failed to maintain basic expenditure records as well as utilise the entire amount.

Funds were released by PRD to GPs without proper assessment of needs and often with substantial delays. This not only disrupted the intended timelines but also reflected a lack of planning and coordination.

At the field level, implementation suffered from poor fund flow management and weak institutional accountability. GPs released only a fraction (eight *per cent* to 81 *per cent*) of the estimated scheme costs to WIMCs, in violation of the scheme guidelines mandating 100 *per cent* release. Delays of up to 18 months in fund transfers and cases of excess drawals by WIMCs further point to weak financial oversight. These failures undermined the core objective of the scheme to ensure timely and equitable access to piped drinking water for all rural households.

Recommendation

Recommendation 3: The State Government may ensure separate and detailed accounting of funds allocated for the HGNJ yojana under all grant heads, rather than merging them within overall Saat Nischay scheme. In addition, the Departments should monitor the actual expenditure incurred against these allocations to ensure transparency, accountability and effective financial oversight.

[19] *₹87.50 crore = (₹257.36 crore - ₹169.86 crore).*

CHAPTER-III
EXECUTION AND MAINTENANCE OF SCHEMES UNDER HGNJ YOJANA

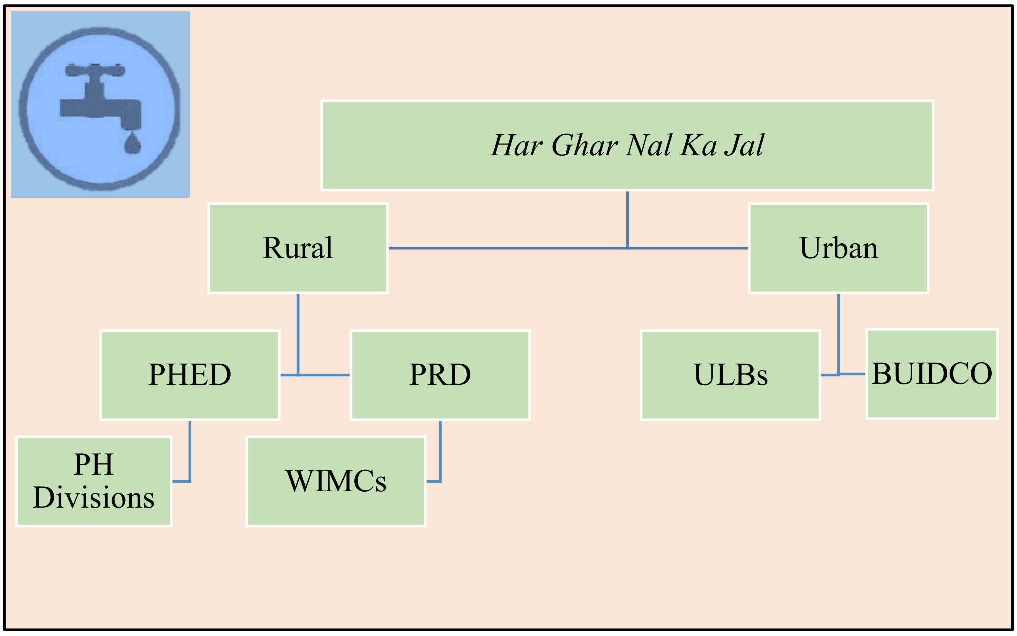
CHAPTER-III

EXECUTION AND MAINTENANCE OF SCHEMES UNDER *HGNJ YOJANA*

3. Execution of schemes under *HGNJ yojana*

The schemes under *HGNJ yojana* in rural areas were to be executed by the PHED & PRD through Public Health (PH) Divisions and Ward Implementation and Management Committees (WIMCs), respectively. In the urban areas, the *HGNJ yojana* was to be executed by UD&HD through ULBs and BUIDCO as indicated in **Chart 3.1**.

Chart 3.1: Areas and implementing agencies for execution of schemes under *HGNJ yojana*



(Source: HGNJ yojana guidelines)

For achievement of target of piped water supply under *HGNJ yojana* in 1,14,450 rural and 3,370 urban wards, the State Government launched (September 2016) four sub-schemes and fixed targets under each of these to cover all wards of Bihar by 2019-20 under piped water supply. Scheme-wise implementing Department, targets fixed, and achievement reported there against is as detailed in **Chart 3.2**.

Chart 3.2: Scheme-wise implementing Department, target and achievement of wards/households reported there against as of March 2023

Name of the scheme	Implementing Department	Target No. of wards (No. of households)	Achievement No. of wards (No. of households)
Mukhyamantri Gramin Peyjal Nischay Yojana	PRD	58,003 (-)	57,767 (94,73,788)
Mukhyamantri Gramin Peyjal (Quality affected areas) Nischay Yojana	PHED	30,207 (47,68,403)	29,726 (46,47,078)
Mukhyamantri Gramin Peyjal (Non-Quality affected areas) *Nischay Yojana*	PHED	26,240 (36,90,325)	26,196 (36,70,503)
Mukhyamantri Sahri Peyjal Nischay Yojana	UD&HD	3,370 (15,85,400)	3,156 (14,82,761)

(Source: Information provided by PRD, PHED and UD&HD)

Above **Chart** shows that despite the target of March 2020 for completion, 100 *per cent* of rural and urban wards were yet to be covered under piped water supply schemes, as of March 2023.

3.1 Unrealistic reporting of coverage of wards in rural areas

According to directives/guidelines issued for *HGNJ yojana* from time to time, while online reporting was to be conducted (*via Nischaysoft* portal) for wards being covered by PRD, in case of PHED wards the respective divisions were to submit a Monthly Progress Report (MPR) to the Department as per directions issued (June 2022) by the Bihar Vikas Mission (BVM). However, UD&HD lacked an established reporting system.

PHED: As noted from the chart above and information provided by PHED (March 2023), a total of 55,922 (99 *per cent*) out of 56,447 wards were covered by the Department under the *HGNJ yojana*, since the inception of the Scheme (September 2016). However, the Department itself, while sanctioning funds in November 2023, stated that 10,719 habitations of 46,633 wards had been left out from coverage under *HGNJ yojana*. Consequently, the coverage of habitations in the 55,922 wards, as reported by PHED, was not 100 *per cent.*

The overstatement of coverage by PHED was further corroborated by Audit as it was noticed that, in five out of 15 test-checked PH Divisions (75 wards), PHED had reported 100 *per cent* coverage[1] under the *HGNJ yojana*. However,

[1] *District wise progress report on HGNJ yojana as of March 2023.*

audit scrutiny revealed that nine works remained incomplete in 43 of these 75 wards as of November 2023, indicating inflated reporting by the Department.

In addition, while PHED reported incomplete *HGNJ yojana* works in only 23 wards, Audit scrutiny revealed that in four out of 15 test-checked divisions (171 wards), 24 works in 136 wards remained incomplete (November 2023)[2]. List of incomplete works, for each district/ ward is detailed in ***Appendix 3.1***.

In its reply (June 2025), the PHED acknowledged various challenges that led to certain habitations being left out of the coverage. These included the inability to supply water to distant habitations from tube wells and obstacles in the distribution system caused by culverts, bridges, rivers, ponds, and railway crossings. This reply implicitly confirms that, despite PHED's claim for coverage of 99 *per cent* wards, 10,719 habitations of 46,633 wards were indeed not included.

PRD: Similarly, as per information made available by PRD, 99.51 *per cent* of targeted rural wards were covered (March 2023) under *HGNJ yojana*. However, audit noticed that in seven test-checked districts, 150 number of works remained incomplete in 150 wards, as compared to PRD figures wherein only 47 wards had incomplete works, as exhibited in **Table 3.1**.

Table 3.1: Target and achievement as per PRD report and records of seven test-checked districts by audit

Sl. no.	Name of the District	Status of coverage of wards as per PRD report (March 2023)			No. of wards having incomplete works as per test-checked records
		Target	Achievement	No. of wards having incomplete works	
1	Aurangabad	1,770	1,761	9	61
2	Darbhanga	3,849	3,833	16	28
3	Gaya	2,602	2,593	9	41
4	Gopalganj	2,737	2,736	1	3
5	Jamui	266	266	0	5
6	Saran	3,362	3,353	9	1
7	W. Champaran	3,216	3,213	3	11
	Total	**17,802**	**17,755**	**47**	**150**

(Source: Information provided by PRD and records of test-checked GPs)

It was noted that a number of works remained incomplete due to reasons such as paucity of funds, non-execution of works by WIMCs despite availability of funds, abandonment of work by contractors, non-transfer of funds to WIMCs by the GPs, *etc.*

Thus, the reporting of coverage of wards under the *HGNJ yojana* pipe water supply scheme by the Departments concerned was inflated and did not reflect the actual position on the ground. Due to a number of these projects remaining

[2] *District wise progress report on HGNJ yojana as of March 2023.*

incomplete, the aim of covering 100 *per cent* households by the targeted date under the Scheme, could not be achieved.

3.2 Unrealistic reporting of coverage of wards in urban areas

In case of urban areas, information regarding implementation of the *HGNJ yojana* was provided to audit by UD&HD. As per this, overall, 93.65 *per cent* wards were reported as covered under the piped water supply scheme. Thus, even after a lapse of three years from the stipulated period (2019-20) of completion of *HGNJ yojana* water supply projects, the same remained incomplete in 6.35 *per cent* of urban wards. It was noticed during audit that these projects had remained incomplete due to abandonment of works by contractors, non-availability of water source, delayed/non-execution of agreement with contractors *etc*.

Further, in four test-checked ULBs, while UD&HD reported (March 2023) coverage of 100 *per cent* wards by pipe water supply scheme under *HGNJ yojana*, audit noted that 15[3] number of works in 15 out of 78 wards (19 *per cent* wards) remained incomplete, as depicted in **Table 3.2**. Hence, the reporting of 100 *per cent* coverage of wards by the UD&HD reflected an incorrect and inflated data.

Table 3.2: Wards found incomplete during audit in ULBs

	Name of ULBs	Status of coverage of wards as per UD&HD report (March 2023)		Wards found incomplete during audit
		Target	Achievement	
1	Birpur	13	13	1
2	Benipur	29	29	4
3	Jhanjharpur	16	16	1
4	Jhajha	20	20	9
	Total	**78**	**78**	**15**

(Source: Scheme records of the Department and test-checked ULBs)

In reply, UD&HD informed (June 2025) that a tender had been invited in Birpur for execution of work. Meanwhile, water supply services in Jhanjharpur and Jhajha experienced delays due to road crossing and failure of boring, however, water supply is being provided.

The Department's response confirmed that the 93.65 *per cent* coverage reported by UD&HD, was not realistic.

3.3 Execution of *HGNJ yojana* in rural and urban wards

As per Vision and Strategy Document prepared (January 2016) by PHED, pipe water supply schemes under *HGNJ yojana* were to be executed by the implementing units either by augmenting the existing/on-going piped water supply (PWS) schemes or by constructing new ones. Under augmentation, the

3 *Birpur: 1 work, Benipur: 4 works, Jhanjharpur: 1 work, Jhajha: 9 works.*

Department had to first identify schemes that required capacity enhancement and redesign them to meet water demands of the population. These schemes were to be augmented with additional distribution networks and household connections.

For construction of new PWS scheme, the PHED directed (September 2016) the EEs of relevant divisions to organise meetings with AEs and JEs to set targets and prepare action plan for implementing *HGNJ yojana*. These meetings were to facilitate engagement with the *Mukhiya* and Panchayat Secretary of the respective GP.

For execution of *HGNJ yojana* by PHED, comprehensive contracts with complete responsibility for supply, installation, laying, testing and commissioning of all the materials and equipment including drilling and development of tube wells were to be awarded by the concerned PH Divisions.

- ***Execution of pipe water supply scheme under HGNJ yojana in rural areas***

- *HGNJ yojana* was implemented in quality and selected non-quality affected rural wards of the State by PHED as part of the *Mukhyamantri Gramin Peyjal (*Quality and Non-quality affected areas*) Nischay* component of the Scheme. Under this, PHED undertook the implementation of piped water supply projects in 56,447 rural wards in all 38 districts of the State. The scope of work of these projects included the construction of tube well, installation of motor pump, water tank, Water Treatment Plants (WTPs), setting up the distribution network, tap water connections to households, *etc*., along with operation and maintenance (O&M) of these water supply schemes for a period of five-years. Operation & Maintenance of these schemes was to start only after the completion of the projects and the conclusion of a three to six month's trial run period.

As per schedule of payment for works executed, 85 *per cent* payment was to be made to the contractors after completion of physical & technical components and the remaining 15 *per cent* payment was to be made, only after successful conclusion of the trial run[4] period.

- The *Mukhyamantri Gramin Peyjal Nischay* component of *HGNY yojana* was implemented by PRD in 58,003 rural wards in 29 districts of the State through WIMCs. The WIMCs were responsible for the construction of various components of the pipe water supply schemes *viz*. tube well, motor pump, distribution network, water tank, tap water connections to households *etc*., as well as O&M. Before the commencement of work by WIMC, a baseline survey of Wards had to be completed. Following this, the JE of the respective ward was

[4] *Purpose of trial run was to ensure successful operation of constructed components of works viz. tube well, pump, water treatment plant, distribution network, staging for water tank, house hold connections.*

responsible for drafting the DPR. The Block Level Monitoring Units were entrusted with granting technical sanction for the DPR, while the GP was tasked with providing administrative approval (AA). Work orders for the purchase of material to be used in the scheme were to be issued by WIMCs, based on market surveys and the projects were to be executed by the WIMCs themselves with the involvement of labourers, technician, plumbers, *etc*. Involvement of contractors was prohibited under this scheme.

- ***Execution of pipe water supply scheme under HGNJ yojana in urban areas:*** The urban component of *HGNJ yojana i.e.* the *Mukhyamantri Sahri Peyjal Nischay* scheme was implemented in 3,370 urban wards of 143 cities of Bihar by ULBs and BUIDCO. Pipe water supply schemes in 1,384 wards of 32 cities were implemented by the BUIDCO and in the remaining 1,986 wards of 111 cities, *HGNJ yojana* was to be implemented by the ULBs through private agencies, to be appointed *via* a tendering process. O&M of these water supply schemes was to be carried out by the contractor for five years after completion of project.

Irregularities in execution of *HGNJ yojana* were noticed during audit, as discussed in the succeeding paragraphs.

3.3.1 Augmentation of existing piped water supply scheme without survey in rural areas

As per the Vision and Strategy document of PHED (January 2016), identification and augmentation of existing capacity was to be done as per the demands of the population. Before redesigning of existing/ on-going PWSs, capacity of existing tube wells, required length of distribution network, number of household connections *etc*., required for catering to water demands of the population, were to be identified by the concerned PH Divisions.

Audit noticed that in five test-checked PH divisions, primary agreements for 16 works valuing ₹12.45 crore were executed (December 2018 to May 2020) for augmentation of pipe water supply in 124 wards, to provide new tap water connections to 14,114 rural households by extending the existing distribution network *etc.* However, in all these wards detailed survey for proper identification of existing capacity of tube wells, length of distribution network or, number of household connections required to be covered, and scope of work be carried out, was not done.

As a result, in all these cases, after finalisation of the primary agreement, supplementary agreements had to be executed (during the period September 2020 to January 2022) for taking up additional work of 71,354 meter distribution network, tap water connections to 5,639 households and 11 number of tube wells, *etc*., (***Appendix-3.2)*** at a revised cost of ₹18.26 crore. Hence, due to improper identification of existing PWS as well as unrealistic assessment of requirements, three schemes remained incomplete and there were delays of three to 23 months in completion of 13 schemes from actual date of completion (June 2019 to November 2020).

(a) *Delay in providing service delivery of water supply in rural wards*

Audit observed that in 13 of 16 scheme agreements, 15,817 household connections were to be provided in 100 rural wards under the *HGNJ yojana*. Out of this, delivery of water supply to 11,192 households in these 100 wards, was delayed for periods ranging between three to 23 months from the stipulated dates of completion (June 2019 to November 2020) of the primary agreements. In addition, tap water connections to 4,625 eligible households of 100 wards could not be provided as depicted in **Table 3.3**.

Table 3.3: Delay in completion of components of supplementary agreements (as of November 2023)

Sl. No.	Name of PH Divisions	No. of wards in test-checked agreements	No. of house connections to be provided	No. of house connections provided	Number of house connections not provided	Delay in completion of work *vis-à-vis* due date of completion as per primary agreement (in months)
1	Aurangabad	6	1,421	620	801	11
2	Chapra	20	2,432	2,128	304	3 to 7
3	Darbhanga	25	3,730	2,028	1,702	19 to 22
4	Jhanjharpur	8	1,672	1,679	(-) 7	14 to 23
5	Madhubani	41	6,562	4,737	1,825	11 to 23
	Total	**100**	**15,817**	**11,192**	**4,625**	

(Source: Records of test-checked PH divisions)

(b) Service delivery of water supply yet to be provided in rural wards

Audit further noticed that due to improper survey of the existing PWS schemes, three[5] out of the 16 agreements remained incomplete as of November 2023. The primary reason for non-completion of these projects was that the capacity of tube wells to discharge the required quantity of water, so as to cover all targeted households, had not been properly assessed by PH divisions, as detailed in **Table 3.4**.

Table 3.4: Number of wards, households and reasons for incomplete existing PWS

Sl. No.	Name of PH Divisions, Name of work, Value of primary agreement, Initial target date of completion	No. of incomplete wards	No. of households	Reason for schemes being incomplete
1	Aurangabad Obra PWS (SBD-156/ 2019-20),	10	1,595	Initial agreement for this work was executed in December 2019, however, the estimate was prepared without conducting any survey. Hence, these estimates were revised (November 2020) to provide for an

[5] *Aurangabad (Obra PWS: SBD-156/2019-20), Darbhanga (Kamtaul PWS: SBD-35/2019-20) and Madhubani (Madhwapur PWS: F2-29/2018-19).*

Sl. No.	Name of PH Divisions, Name of work, Value of primary agreement, Initial target date of completion	No. of incomplete wards	No. of households	Reason for schemes being incomplete
	Original Estimated cost: ₹64.23 lakh Revised estimated cost: ₹216.76 lakh Initial target date of completion: 3rd June 2020			additional pipeline, after the lapse of more than one year from the initial agreement. However, even this revision was done without any assessment and therefore, a second revision (for two tube wells and two pumps) was proposed in January 2023 *i.e.* two years after the first revision. Further, EE of concerned division stated that the identified water source was not sufficient to cater to water supply needs to all the wards to be covered. Resultantly, the project remains incomplete (as of July 2023) and intended benefit to provide pipe water supply to targeted households was yet to be achieved.
2	Darbhanga Kamtaul PWS (SBD-35/2019-20) Original estimated cost: ₹82.78 lakh Revised estimated cost: ₹159.28 lakh Initial target date of completion: 14th May 2020	6	1,410	Initial estimate for the work was prepared (November 2018) without conducting a survey and primary agreement was also executed (November 2019) on this estimate. Against this agreement, the contractor executed 3,157 of 3,815 meter pipe laying and provided 251 of 1,300 house service connections as of May 2020. However, the sanctioned quantity of pipeline under this estimate was not sufficient to cover all targeted wards. In addition, the existing old tube well had also completed its design life. Hence, in the supplementary agreement (November 2019) provisions for additional pipelines and tube well was made. However, contractor did not execute work included in the supplementary agreement. Resultantly, 1,410 households were still deprived of benefits from *HGNJ yojana* after lapse of more than four years from the date of the initial agreement.
3	Madhubani Madhwapur PWS (SBD-29/2018-19) Original estimated cost: ₹69.30 lakh Revised estimated cost: ₹91.23 lakh Initial target date of completion: 6th July 2019	8	931	Estimate for this work was prepared (November 2018) without survey, and agreement was executed (March 2019) providing for extension of pipeline and house connection. However, the contractor reported (May 2019) that the identified tube well was not working. This shows that PH Division Madhubani, did not assess status of existing tube well, leading to overall delay in the execution of work. Finally the tender for the tube well was invited in October 2023 *i.e.* after lapse of more than four years from the date of the initial agreement. As a result, 931 households were still deprived of benefits of pipe water supply under *HGNJ yojana* as of November 2023.
	Total	**24**	**3,936**	

(Source: Records of test-checked divisions)

Thus, existing PWS schemes were not duly assessed through a proper survey before taking them up for augmentation or enhancement of capacity under *HGNJ yojana*. As a result, 3,936 households of 24 wards were deprived of tap water connection under *HGNJ yojana*.

In its reply (June 2025), the Department stated that the scheme was originally designed for a 30-year period based on the ultimate projected population. However, as the tube well was designed for a service life of 15 years, the associated distribution network and household connections were planned accordingly. Since the tube well has now reached the end of its design life, a new scheme was formulated based on the current population.

Department's reply is not acceptable as capacity of existing tube wells, required length of the distribution network and number of household connections necessary to meet the water demand of the population was to be assessed before starting of work.

3.3.2 Construction of new piped water supply schemes

3.3.2.1 Service delivery of water supply not ensured in PHED wards

The PH Divisions awarded tenders and executed contracts with agencies for completion of different components of the scheme. After commissioning of the project, a trial run was to be carried out and on the basis of its successful conclusion, the residual 15 *per cent* of payment would be released to the contractor.

During audit, it was noticed in 30 sampled agreements of eight test-checked PH Divisions the contractor had failed to complete works of tubewells in 20 wards, distribution network in 44 wards, HSCs in 68 wards, staging in 88 wards, WTPs in 21 wards (as of November 2023). These pipe water supply projects had been awarded between the period 2017-18 and 2019-20 but even after a lapse of more than three to five years, they remained incomplete due to reasons such as work being abandoned by the contractor, trial run not done *etc*. The non-completion of these WSPs, lead to deprivation of safe tap water connections to 28,849 households, as detailed in **Table 3.5** and in ***Appendix 3.3***.

Table 3.5: Details of test-checked PH divisions where the work was left incomplete by the contractor (as of November 2023)

Sl. No.	Name of PH Divisions (No. of agreements test-checked)	No. of incomplete wards	No. of households in incomplete wards	Expenditure incurred *(₹ in crore)*
1	Bhagalpur East (4)	12	2,910	3.28
2	Darbhanga (1)	3	448	0.00
3	Gaya (14)	84	15,100	13.92
4	Jhanjharpur (3)	11	2,125	1.69
5	Madhubani (1)	6	900	0.20

Sl. No.	Name of PH Divisions (No. of agreements test-checked)	No. of incomplete wards	No. of households in incomplete wards	Expenditure incurred (₹ in crore)
6	Sherghati (4)	31	5,840	2.49
7	Supaul (2)	3	796	0.50
8	Jamui (1)	5	730	0.03
	Total (30)	**155**	**28,849**	**22.11**

(*Source: Scheme records of test-checked PH Divisions*)

An expenditure of ₹22.11 crore was incurred on the 30 test-checked agreements for 155 wards but despite this, they remained incomplete, leading to unfruitful expenditure (as of November 2023).

In June 2025, the Department accepted the audit observation and stated that water supply had commenced in 41 out of 155 wards following the construction of new tube wells, engagement of new contractors and laying or repair of pipelines. For the remaining 114 wards, steps have been initiated to commence water supply by preparing new estimates, engaging new contractors *etc*.

- ***Service delivery of water supply yet to be started in difficult terrain***

Implementation of *Mukhyamantri Gramin Peyjal Nischay* scheme under *HGNJ yojana* in 99 rural wards under Gaya district was handed over (May 2020) by the District Panchayati Raj Officer (DPRO), Gaya to PHED as the area had a difficult terrain[6]. As per given timelines, the work was to be completed within a period of one month.

Scrutiny of records of 23 schemes in 23 wards of Gaya district indicated that the scheme was operational only in two wards (Ward No. 11 and 13 of GP Lodhabe). However, in five schemes of five wards, pipe laying and house connection work had been carried out (at a cost of ₹85.09 lakh), without completing the staging[7] process and construction of water tower for storage of water. Hence, water was available to households only during operation of motor pump as storage facility was not constructed. As such, continuous supply of water could not be ensured in these five wards to 1,370 households ***(Appendix 3.4).***

The status of works in the remaining 16 wards[8] is as detailed in **Table 3.6** as under:

[6] *Area under scarce ground water, hilly area, rocky plains.*
[7] *Staging is a structure installed at a height of eight metre from ground level to place the water tank above it.*
[8] *In two wards (Ward No. 11 and 13) of GP Lodhabe, the scheme was operational as envisaged.*

Table 3.6: Status of remaining 16 schemes (16 wards)

No. of wards	Reasons for works remained incomplete
8[9]	Only boring work done, however, same failed[10].
4[11]	Only boring work done and the same was functional, however, remaining works *viz*. pipe laying, motor pump, house service connection, staging *etc*. were not done.
4[12]	Partial pipe laying as well as house service connection work was done, however, installation of motor pump, staging was not done.

(Source: Scheme records of test-checked GPs)

Thus, even after incurring an expenditure of ₹1.26 crore, water supply could not start in these 16 wards due to partial completion of work, depriving 3,742 households[13] of tap water connection under *HGNJ yojana* (***Appendix-3.5)***.

- ***Service delivery of water supply not provided to Schools and Aaganwadi centres***

PRD issued directions (December 2020) to DPROs that all Government Schools and *Aaganwadi* centres situated in the concerned wards may be mandatorily provided with water supply under *HGNJ yojana* by WIMC.

During the course of Audit, status of water service connections to 339 government institutions (Schools, *Aaganwadi* centres, *etc*.) were also verified. In this course, it was observed that no water connection was available in 159 out of the aforesaid 339 institutions. Further, out of 180 institutions where water connections were established, no water supply was actually available in 28 institutions.

Service delivery of arsenic free water supply not ensured in multi-village PWS

The Multi-village water supply scheme was initially launched in January 2013 by PH Division, Bhagalpur East at an agreement value of ₹90.03 crore[14], with a plan to provide water through public stand posts using a surface water source for coverage of arsenic affected 70 wards of Sultanganj & Nathnagar blocks of Bhagalpur district. On this work, an expenditure of ₹30.76 crore was incurred till October 2017. However, due to slow progress, the scheme was rescinded by PHED in October 2017.

Subsequently, a revised scheme was undertaken in June 2019 by PH Division, Bhagalpur East with an aim to provide tap water connections to 10,370 households of 70 wards, at an agreement cost of ₹18.75 crore (between December 2019 and February 2020). In addition, the division also executed an

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9 *GP Bara- Ward no. 1,2,6,9,11 and 13; GP Jethian-Ward no. 4 and 7.*

10 *As these areas are categorised as water scarce and the water level was very low, thus, even after conducting the boring, water was not found.*

11 *GP Uttari Kajoor- Ward no. 6,8 and 9; GP Jethian-Ward no. 3.*

12 *GP Jethian-Ward no. 1,8,9 and 10.*

13 *Households of 13 wards only. Data of household in three wards (6, 8, and 9 of Uttari Kajoor) was not provided to audit.*

14 *F_2-15/2012-23: ₹71.28 crore (January 2013), SBD-50/2019-20: ₹3.61 crore (December 2019), SBD-51/2019-20: ₹4.04 (December 2019), SBD-66/2019-20: ₹4.02 crore (February 2020), SBD-67/2019-20: ₹4.19 crore (February 2020), SBD-68/2019-20: ₹2.89 crore (February 2020).*

agreement valuing ₹45.35 crore for completion of pending work of surface water source. The scope of work of these schemes was completion of the pending surface water components, construction of an Elevated Service Reservoir (ESR), laying of distribution pipelines and household connections.

Later on, the PHED modified (June 2020) the scope of work by adding water supply through ground water source also due to delay in completion of surface water source, through the construction of high yield tubewells and installation of motor pumps, but provision of arsenic mitigation measures were not included in the scheme, despite the fact that these 70 wards were arsenic affected.

In compliance with the revised scope of work, PH Division completed the necessary works by July 2022, ensuring piped water supply to 10,370 households across 70 wards in the Sultanganj and Nathnagar blocks of Bhagalpur district, at a cost of ₹16.05 crore. However, due to absence of provision for the same, these supply schemes were started without arsenic mitigation measures being put in place. Further, works related to development of surface water source remained incomplete even after incurring an expenditure of ₹15.41 crore (as of November 2023).

During JPV (October 2023) by Audit, a water quality test was conducted in the Regional Water Testing Laboratory, Bhagalpur and it was found that arsenic contamination was more than desirable limit at three ground water sources[15] from which water was being supplied to 39 wards with 6,430 household connections. Hence, supply of arsenic free water could not be ensured despite incurring an expenditure of ₹62.22 crore and 10,370 households were still deprived of arsenic free tap water.

3.3.2.2 Service delivery of water supply not ensured in PRD wards

As per *HGNJ yojana* guideline (June 2017) issued by PRD, the Scheme was to be implemented at the district level (for non-quality affected rural ward) under the supervision of the District Water and Sanitation Committee (DWSC), headed by the District Magistrate, with the District Panchayati Raj Officer (DPRO) also a member. This Committee was responsible for the implementation of this scheme and was to monitor progress of work, organise social awareness and capacity building programmes, *etc*. At the ward level, PRD was to implement *HGNJ yojana* in rural wards through WIMCs of GPs.

In this context, Audit observed that 152 number of works remained incomplete in 152 test-checked rural wards during 2016-17 to 2022-23 due to various reasons as detailed in ***Appendix 3.6*** and summarised in **Table 3.7**.

[15] *Permissible limit: 0.01 mg/l, Test Results - Rannuchak site: 0.012 mg/l (SBD-51), Hardaspur-Gosaidaspur site: 0.012 mg/l (SBD -66) and Sahpur-Raghopur site: 0.034 mg/l (SBD-68).*

Table 3.7: Details of test-checked PRD where works remained incomplete

Sl. No.	Name of district	No. of wards incomplete	Reasons for incomplete work
1	Aurangabad	61	Non-utilisation of funds by WIMCs despite their availability, lack of funds, siphoning off of funds by WIMCs.
2	Darbhanga	28	Lack of funds, work left incomplete by WIMCs, siphoning off of funds by WIMCs, works being abandoned by contractors[16].
3	Gaya	41	Non-transfer of funds, siphoning off of funds, work left incomplete by the WIMCs.
4	Gopalganj	3	Works left incomplete by the WIMCs due to land dispute, boring failure, electricity connection issues, *etc*.
5	Jamui	5	
6	Madhubani	2	Misutilisation of funds, work left incomplete by the WIMCs despite availability of funds.
7	Saran	1	Work left incomplete by the WIMCs despite availability of funds.
8	West Champaran	11	
	Total	**152**	

Thus, audit findings revealed that 152 water supply works under *HGNJ yojana* remained incomplete across test-checked rural wards due to serious lapses such as fund misutilisation, siphoning off of funds, lack of fund transfers, and non-adherence to implementation guidelines by WIMCs. These issues indicated weak financial oversight, poor monitoring by DWSCs and DPROs, and systemic deficiencies in scheme execution at the grassroots level.

PHED accepted (June 2025) the audit observation and replied that all the schemes under PRD have been transferred to PHED and the work is in progress.

3.3.2.3 Incomplete HGNJ yojana in urban areas

Mukhyamantri Sahri Peyjal Nishay scheme under *HGNJ yojana* was to be executed in 3,370 urban wards by UD&HD of 143 cities of Bihar by ULBs and BUIDCO and to be completed by the year 2019-20.

However, Audit noted that 37 test-checked schemes for coverage of 232 wards remained incomplete (March 2023) even after lapse of two to seven years from the date of approval of schemes (*viz.* 2015-16 to 2020-21), and after incurring an expenditure of ₹554.63 crore. The reasons for non-completion included contractors abandoning the work (14 wards), water source not found (eight wards) and non-commencement of works in 76 wards due to delayed/ non-execution of agreements with contractor. As a result of non-completion of these schemes, 1,51,557 urban households were deprived of the benefits of piped water supply. Besides, the aim of the Government to cover 100 *per cent* targeted households under the *HGNJ yojana* also could not be achieved. Details of these incomplete schemes are depicted in ***Appendix 3.7***.

[16] *The work was allocated to contractor despite it being prohibited under the schemes to be executed by PRD.*

3.3.3 Non-functional schemes under *HGNJ yojana* in rural and urban areas

As per *HGNJ yojana* guidelines, in case of projects executed by PHED in rural wards, after completion of work, O&M (including repairs) was to be taken up by the contractors for a period of five years. Further, in case of water supply schemes taken up by WIMC in rural areas, the O&M of the schemes was to be carried out by the WIMCs themselves. In case of urban wards, O&M of schemes under *HGNJ yojana* was to be carried out by the contractors for a period of five years after completion of the scheme.

For continuous operation of the schemes and uninterrupted water supply, regular O&M of the schemes was required. However, in test-checked rural and urban areas, audit noted that a number of schemes were non-functional due to lack of O&M as discussed in the succeeding paragraphs.

- **PHED Schemes**: During test-check, it was observed that in two PH Divisions, (Jhanjharpur and Madhubani), the concerned Executive Engineers reported (September and October 2023) that water supply in 28 wards of six schemes (completed at an expenditure of ₹3.91 crore) was interrupted within two to three years from the date of completion (February 2020 to July 2021) due to various reasons such as boring failure, blockage of pipes, damage to pipelines *etc*., as indicated in **Table 3.8**.

Table 3.8: Details of wards covered under PWS where water supply interrupted

Sl. no.	Name of Division (period of reporting of interruption of scheme)	Name of the PWS	Period of completion of the scheme	Expen-diture incurred (₹ in lakh)	Wards where water supply was interr-upted	Reasons	Period of last O&M paid
1	Jhanjharpur (September 2023)	Araria Sangram	October 2020	27.18	9, 12, 13, 14	Water supply discontinued due to damage of pipeline	January 2023
2	Jhanjharpur (September 2023)	Babubarhi	February 2020	39.47	3, 5		October 2022
3	Jhanjharpur (September 2023)	Siswa Barhi	February 2021	131.20	2, 3, 9		May 2023
4	Madhubani (October 2023)	Madhwapur	February 2020	28.32	2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	Boring failure	No payment of O&M
5	Madhubani (October 2023)	Pandaul East	May 2020	20.84	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	Boring failure	June 2022
6	Madhubani (October 2023)	Basopatti East	July 2021	143.79	3, 4, 5, 6, 10	Blockade in pipeline (partially interrupted)	May 2023
	Total			**390.80**	**28**		

(Source: Scheme records of test-checked PH Divisions)

The period for which the O&M for these schemes was provided was calculated by Audit based on the payments made for the same by the concerned EEs. In this regard it was noticed that while in one case (Madhwapur) there was no evidence of any O&M being conducted, in other cases, the period of last O&M

was limited to within two to three years of the completion of the schemes, impacting their regular functioning.

Audit further noticed that, to overcome the issue of non-functionality of two schemes mentioned at Sl. No. 4 and 5, estimates for installation of tubewell were prepared by the concerned EEs and sent for approval. However, as of November 2023, no approval was accorded by PHED.

- **PRD schemes***:* Based on information available on *Nischaysoft* portal of PRD[17] and status of schemes made available by GPs/wards concerned, Audit observed that in 134 wards, 134 number of schemes remained non-functional since three to 36 months after occurrence of major/minor faults viz., failure of boring, burnt motor, damaged pipeline, damaged water tank, electricity fault, lack of interest of wards members to operate the scheme, *etc*. Thus due to lack of proper maintenance, these schemes had become non-operational, despite incurring an expenditure of ₹15.84 crore (***Appendix 3.8)***.

Since, PRD schemes are transferred to PHED. Hence, PHED accepted the audit observation and replied (June 2025) that schemes are being made functional through onboarded contractors.

- **ULBs schemes***:* In two wards of ULB, Jhajharpur, water supply schemes for 1,036 households were to be implemented by BUIDCO, under an agreement executed with the contractor (May 2019). However, provision of O&M for the project was not made in the agreement. This scheme was completed in the two wards, during the period May 2019 to May 2020 after incurring an expenditure of ₹2.05 crore. BUIDCO subsequently handed over (January 2021) this scheme to ULB, Jhanjharpur for operation and maintenance however, audit noted that (as of August 2023), the project remained non-functional due to non-availability of a pump operator.

On this being pointed out, Executive Officer, ULB, Jhanjharpur stated (November 2023) that in the absence of any directions from UD&HD, provision of O&M including pump operator was not made for this scheme.

Hence, due to lack of coordination among stakeholders, the scheme remained non-functional depriving 1,036 households of the benefits of pipe water supply under *HGNJ yojana*.

3.3.4 Contract Management under *HGNJ* yojana

In addition to above mentioned deficiencies, audit also noticed irregularities in award of contracts, non-adherence to clauses of contracts *etc*., as discussed in the succeeding paragraphs.

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[17] *PRD had maintained a website (prdNischaysoft.bih.nic.in) where physical and financial progress of Mukhyamantri Gramin Peyjal Nischay scheme under HGNJ yojana was reflected and water control module thereunder showed a physical inspection of HGNJ done by a Technical Assistant (TA).*

3.3.4.1 Non-adherence to clauses of agreement leading to undue advantage to Contractors

As per clause 12 of the Model Bidding Document issued (June 2019) by PHED, under *HGNJ yojana*, any additional quantity of items under the work to be executed, were to form a part of the contract as if originally provided and were to be carried out by the contractor on the same conditions, in all respects, including the prices/rates on which the contractor agreed to do the main work.

Scrutiny of records in two test-checked PH divisions showed that seven agreements with a value of ₹12.64 crore were finalised for taking up water supply schemes to benefit 8,393 households in 2019-20. The scope of these agreements included components related to supply of all materials, labour, tools *etc*. However subsequently, based on the actual requirement of works, supplementary agreements were executed (during the period 2020-21 to 2022-23) by these divisions at a cost of ₹3.45 crore for taking up additional quantity of same items *viz*. providing house connection for each household including supplying all materials, labours, tools *etc*. for 3,860 more number of households. Audit scrutiny revealed that in seven agreements, the two divisions concerned had taken higher rates in the supplementary agreement as compared to the primary agreement and made payments accordingly. Details are given in **Table 3.9**.

Table 3.9: Details of difference in rate of HSC as per primary and supplementary agreement

Sl. No.	Name of PH Divisions	Agreement no. (primary agreement value)	Year of primary agreement (no. of house-holds)	Year of supple-mentary agreement (no. of house-holds)	Rate per HSC as per primary agreement	Rate per HSC in supplementary agreement (cost of supplementary agreement)	Difference in rate of item (Column 7-6)	Quantity executed in supple-mentary agreement (no. of HSC)	Excess payment made (Column 9*8) (₹ in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Bhagalpur West	SBD-67 & 68 (₹4.59 crore[18])	2019-20 (2,478 + 1,607)	2022-23 (2,010+ 1,150)	2,123	2,365 (₹1.81 crore + ₹0.67 crore)	242	3,160 (1,150+ 2,010)	7.65
2	Madhubani	SBD-55 (₹1.72 crore)	2019-20 (822)	2020-21 (150)	1,000	1,931 (₹0.18 crore)	931	150	1.40
		SBD-56 (₹1.67 crore)	2019-20 (736)	2020-21 (225)	1,000	1,931 (₹0.20 crore)	931	225	2.09
		SBD-15 (₹1.35 crore)	2019-20 (850)	2021-22 (90)	1,425	2,123 (₹0.07 crore)	698	90	0.63
		SBD-30 (₹1.68 crore)	2019-20 (975)	2020-21 (85)	2,050	2,123 (₹0.22 crore)	73	85	0.06
		SBD-35 (₹1.63 crore)	2019-20 (925)	2020-21 (150)	1,400	2,123 (₹0.30 crore)	723	150	1.08
	Total	**₹12.64 crore**	**8,393**	**3,860**		**₹3.45 crore**		**3,860**	**12.91**

(Source: Scheme records of test-checked PH Divisions)

18 SBD-67 (₹2.37 crore) & SBD-68 (₹2.22 crore).

Thus, the divisions concerned not only violated the conditions of the agreement but also incurred excess expenditure of ₹ 12.91 lakh as payment to the contractors in seven works in two PH divisions.

In reply, PHED stated (June 2025) that the provision for retrofitting was not included in the primary agreement but was incorporated in the supplementary agreement, which led to an increase in rates.

The reply of the department is not acceptable, as items of work included in the supplementary agreement remained the same as the primary agreement and there was no mention of house service connections with retrofitting.

3.3.4.2 Excess and irregular payment to contractors

As per Clause 2.1 of the Model Bidding Document issued by PHED (June 2019) payment for any item of work should be made only if it was completed as per specifications, terms of contract and the directions of the Engineer-in-Charge (EIC). Further, as per clause 6 of the Model Bidding Document, the EIC should determine the measurement and ascertain the value of work in accordance with the contract. All measurements and levels should be taken jointly by the EIC or his authorised representative and by the contractor or his authorised representative.

Audit noticed that five test-checked PH divisions made payments of ₹2.31 crore for works that had actually not been executed in 14 cases during 2018-19 and 2019-20 (as detailed in ***Appendix-3.9***).

- In Sherghati division, the total executed value of work was ₹41.59 lakh as seen from final measurement of work (May 2023) entered in the MB, however, payment of ₹69.45 lakh was made to the contractor by the Division. It was noticed that during the period February 2020 to November 2021, extra payments were made before finalisation of final measurement as actual work executed (based on the final measurement) was lesser than the amount for which payments were made, leading to excess payment of ₹ 27.86 lakh.

In reply, PHED accepted the reply and stated (June 2025) that process for recovery of excess amount would be carried out.

- Three water supply schemes were taken up in Sherghati PH division during 2019-20, which included a provision of 15 motors of 3 HP motors, with discharge capacity of 2.5 to 3 litre per second (lps). Audit noticed that against the provision of 3 HP motors in the agreement, only 1 HP or 2 HP motors[19] were installed by the contractor. However, EIC concerned made payment of total cost of ₹14.04 lakh (January 2021 to April 2022) for installation of 15 numbers of 3 HP motors as against only ₹ 9.40 lakh[20] due for installation of 1or 2 HP motors, leading to excess payment of ₹4.64 lakh to the contractor.

[19] *2 HP motors:-14; 1 HP motor:-1.*

[20] *2 HP; 14 motors @₹ 64,403 each (₹ 9,01,642) + and 1 HP; 01 motor @ ₹ 37,903 = ₹ 9,39,545.*

In reply, the PHED stated (June 2025) that payment was made as per provisions in the agreement. Reply was not in consonance with audit observations as the division made payment in excess of agreement provision.

- In Gaya division, piped water supply project was taken up for six wards under an agreement finalised in the year 2019-20. This agreement had a money value of ₹2.21 crore which also included O&M cost of ₹0.87 crore. It was noticed that payment of O&M was made (February 2022) with approval of EE, PH Division, Gaya for seven wards *i.e.,* one ward (Ward No. 11) more than the ones for which work was executed, leading to excess payment of ₹4.86 lakh to the contractor.

- PH division, Khagaria executed seven agreements during 2019-20 for implementation of schemes under *HGNJ yojana* in 23 wards with capacity of 16 klph IRP. The division made a payment of ₹2.07 crore on account of installation of 23 IRPs of 16 klph. However, upon third party verification of the IRPs installed, it was reported that the capacity of these was only 12 klph as against the stipulated 16 klph. Thus, against payment due of ₹ 1.61 crore for the installed IRPs of 12 klph, the division made a payment of ₹ 2.07 crore resulting in an excess payment of ₹46 lakh.

- In Bhagalpur East Division, the District Magistrate, Bhagalpur informed (July 2020) Executive Engineer, PH Division (East), Bhagalpur that Ward Nos. 7 & 8 of Babutola Kamlakund panchayat of Gopalpur block and Ward Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12 of Punama Pratapnagar panchayat of Naugachhia block were eroded and accordingly target for coverage of Wards under *HGNJ yojana* should be revised. Audit noticed that, before this communication, two agreements under *HGNJ yojana* had been executed (September 2019) for the eroded wards of Punama Pratapnagar GP. Though, DM, Bhagalpur declared that these wards had eroded (July 2020), the PH Division, Bhagalpur East continuously made payment (up to September 2023) on construction of components of the water supply scheme (household connections, installation of IRP, staging for overhead tank, chlorinator *etc.*) and O&M under these wards.

The EE of concerned PH Divisions was responsible for taking measurement of actual work done, based on which payment was to be made. However, EE failed to fulfil their responsibility as payment was made without execution of work. During the period February 2021 to September 2023, payment of ₹1.47 crore was made by the PH division despite the fact that these wards had been eroded[21].

PHED replied (June 2025) that after the erosion of work site, concerned work was executed at the migrated place and payment was made to the contractor accordingly. The reply of the Department that schemes were executed at new

[21] *Payment made to the contract against agreement number 75/2019-20: ₹ 26.88 lakh (after erosion of ward number 12) and against the agreement number 76/2019-20: ₹ 120.31 lakh (after erosion of ward number 8,9,10,11).*

places was not acceptable as the work of boring and distribution system had already been carried out by the contractor (April 2020 and July 2020) at the original site. Further, as per their MBs, no boring work was executed at any new scheme sites and execution of balance work was also shown in the MB of the original site.

Moreover, the Panchayat *Sachiv* of the concerned GP informed (December 2023) Audit that complete population of eroded ward had migrated to the municipal area of Naugachhiya and this municipal area is not under the jurisdiction of PHED.

3.3.4.3 Non-adherence to rates fixed by PHED

PHED had fixed rates (July 2018) of different components to be used in water supply schemes under HGNJ *yojana*, including rates of different diameters of pipes.

Two surface water schemes that were stand-post based, had been initiated for 300 wards in January 2013 and August 2015 by PH Division, Bhagalpur West and PH Division, Bhagalpur East, respectively. Subsequently, PHED decided (August 2018) to complete these schemes under *HGJN yojana*, as tap water schemes. Accordingly, divisions revised (December 2018) the estimate for the schemes, with inclusion of distribution network pipe and house connections. Audit scrutiny of the revised estimates revealed that three types of HDPE pipes of 50mm, 63mm and 75mm diameter were utilised in the distribution network. Further it was seen that while the rates fixed by PHED were followed by the divisions in the revised estimates, this was not the case for one component related to 75mm diameter pipe, where rates used were higher than those fixed by PHED. The divisions executed agreements, based on the higher rate for the 75 mm pipe and made the payments accordingly as detailed in **Table 3.10**.

Table 3.10: Excess payment due to difference in the rate of HDPE pipe

Name of PH Division	Agreement No./ Year	Name of item (unit)	Rate in the estimates (in ₹/ per metre)	Rate fixed by the PHED (in ₹/ per metre)	Diff-erence in rate (in ₹/ per metre)	Executed quantity (metre)	Excess payment (₹ in lakh)
Bhagalpur East	SBD-03/ 2018-19	75 mm HDPE Pipe (m)	247.88	239.81	8.07	2,35,950	19.04
Bhagalpur West	SBD-50, 66, 67 and 68/2019-20	75 mm HDPE Pipe (m)	249.81	239.81	10.00	31,370	3.14
Total							**22.18**

(Source: Scheme records of test-checked PH Divisions)

Thus, non-adherence to the model estimate of PHED, led to an excess payment of ₹22.18 lakh to the contractor by the concerned test-checked PH Divisions.

PHED replied (June 2025) that the rate of 75mm HDPE pipe was approved by the competent authority. The reply was not acceptable as no supporting document was provided and the rate of 75mm pipe was higher than the approved rate of the department.

3.3.4.4 Fraudulent payments made for IRPs without their installation

An Iron Removal Plant (IRP) is an essential component of a water supply scheme, designed to mitigate iron contamination and ensure safe drinking water. UD&HD (October 2016) directed to install IRPs of required capacity for mitigation of iron contaminant in the quality affected urban wards. Water supply schemes in urban wards were to be supervised and monitored by the Executive Officers of ULBs, who were also responsible for maintaining the quality of each component of the system.

HGNJ yojana was being implemented in three schemes of three wards of Birpur and Benipur ULB at an agreement value of ₹1.09 crore[22] for coverage of 1,250 households. Audit noted that in one work of Ward No. 4 of Birpur ULB, payment of ₹3.16 lakh was made (May 2019) to the contractor for installation of one IRP as per the details in the MB of this work.

Similarly, in ULB, Benipur, payment of ₹12.60 lakh was made (November 2018 and April 2019) to the contractor for installation of two IRPs in Ward Nos. 8 and 17 of the ULB. However, during JPV conducted by Audit along with the officials of ULBs (June 2023 to September 2023), no IRPs were found installed at the sites in all the three wards.

Water supply scheme (left side) and non-installation of IRP in pump house of water supply scheme (right side) in ward no. 4 of Birpur NP, Supaul

[22] *Birpur: Ward no.4: ₹21.99 lakh for 250 households; Benipur: Ward no. 8: ₹39.45 lakh for 500 households, Ward no. 17: ₹48.04 lakh for 500 households.*

Water supply scheme (left side) and non-installation of IRP in pump house of water supply scheme (right side) in ward no. 17 of Benipur NP, Darbhanga

Above facts indicated that despite the fact that no IRPs were installed, measurements for installation of the two IRPs (ward no. 8 and 17 of Benipur, ULB and one IRP of Birpur, ULB) were taken by JE of concerned ULBs, and accordingly payments were made. Hence, due to false booking in MB, without ensuring actual installation, fraudulent payment amounting to ₹15.76 lakh was made to the contractors. In addition, 1,250 households under these schemes remained deprived of water supply free of iron contamination.

UD&HD replied (June 2025) that in case of Birpur ULB, IRP has now been installed, however, no reply has been offered against non-installation of IRP in Benipur ULB.

3.4 Operation & Maintenance

The objective of an efficient O&M of water supply system is to provide safe and clean drinking water in adequate quantity and desired quality, and at adequate pressure to ensure water delivery at the tail end of the system. Lack of proper Operation & Maintenance (O&M) of water supply schemes leads to deterioration of useful life of the systems, necessitating premature replacement of components.

3.4.1 O&M of schemes under PHED

After the completion of the rural water supply schemes by PHED through contractors, the responsibility for its operation, maintenance, and upkeep for the next five years was assigned to the same contractors who carried out the construction work of the scheme.

Audit observed the following discrepancies in O&M of the *HGNJ yojana*.

3.4.1.1 Non-payment of O&M of Water Supply Schemes implemented by PHED

As per the gazette notification issued by GoB (August 2021) in case of *HGNJ yojana* schemes executed by PHED, O&M for five years shall commence after trial run period (three/six months) and after the commissioning of the water supply scheme. Further, payment for O&M was to be made on pro-rata basis (with deductions for non-supply days) based on submission of quarterly invoices & certificate from engineer-in-charge stating satisfactory water supply.

From the statement of financial and physical progress of schemes implemented in 13 test-checked PH divisions[23], it was noted that in total 2,398 wards (696 agreements) payment of O&M was not made by the concerned divisions. Out of 2,398 wards, a test check of O&M status of 99 wards (23 agreements) of six PH divisions was carried out. It was observed that these schemes were completed during the period April 2020 to August 2022 but O&M for these 99 wards had not been paid for 171 to 1,093 days since the completion of the schemes ***(Appendix-3.10)***.

Further analysis indicated that, in 21 out of 23 agreements, the measurement of O&M for 87 wards was neither entered in the Measurement Book (MB) nor were the required payments made, despite the obligation to do so on a quarterly basis. In the remaining two[24] agreements covering 10 wards, O&M costs of ₹10.10 lakh and ₹13.10 lakh for 18 and 24 months, respectively were recorded in the MB however, the corresponding payments were not made.

Five out of 13 test-checked PH divisions[25] sought funds from PHED for payment of O&M cost of ₹4.94 crore ***(Appendix-3.11)*** to the contractor during May 2023 to October 2023. These costs had to be paid for 98 schemes, in which O&M had been carried out during the period 2020-21 to 2023-24. However, funds were not provided by the Department to the divisions concerned. Resultantly, no payment could be made to the contractors despite measurement for O&M in MBs.

Above issues highlight the lack of regular/quarterly payment for O&M activities to the contractor. Non-payment of O&M cost may adversely impact the operation of the schemes.

3.4.1.2 Payment of water quality test under O&M

As per Model estimate issued (March 2019) by the PHED for implementation of *HGNJ yojana* in rural wards, O&M cost was divided into eight components[26]. Among eight components, one component was fortnightly water quality testing by the contractor. For this, the contractor was to receive fixed charges of ₹10,000 per year, during the O&M period of the scheme. Further, as per clause 5.2 of the Model Bidding Document issued by PHED (June 2019), the

23 Except Bhagalpur West and Jamui.

24 PH Division, Darbhanga (SBD-22/19-20); PH Division Sherghati (SBD-09/17-18).

25 Aurangabad, Darbhanga, Gopalganj, Jhanjharpur and Madhubani.

26 (a) Man power cost, (b) Civil structure (steel staging & masonary chamber), (c) Electrical and mechanical item (d) Chlorination including chlorinator (e) Distribution system (f) fortnightly water testing and monitoring cost (g) training for creating water quality awareness programme (h) energy charge.

contractor was to supply water from the scheme to PHED District laboratories to carry out quality checks of water on a sample basis.

Audit scrutiny of records from 12 district laboratories under 15 test-checked PH divisions revealed that, during 2017–18 to 2019–20 water samples from the schemes implemented under *HGNJ yojana* were being collected by JEs of the PH divisions and tested in the respective PH district laboratories. This indicated that contractors did not supply water samples for quality testing, as required.

Audit further observed that in these 15 test-checked divisions, O&M payments were made on a lumpsum basis, without detailing the cost of the individual components. As such, payments for fortnightly water quality testing were also being made to these contractors, despite their failure to supply water samples to PH laboratories for testing. Consequently, in 225 agreements across 15 test-checked divisions ***(Appendix-3.12)***, irregular payments to the tune of ₹1.93 crore were made to the contractors without ensuring the supply of water samples for quality testing.

3.4.2 Inadequate provision of funds under O&M in PRD

As per PRD guidelines (June 2017), panchayat communities were to hold ownership over assets once created and WIMCs were responsible for the O&M of the completed water supply scheme. User charges were fixed (minimum ₹30 per month) by the PRD and collected from consumers by the Ward Sabha for O&M of the schemes.

Further, a provision of ₹4,000 per month per ward was also made for O&M of *HGNJ* scheme under funding from the 15th FC grants. Out of this, ₹2,000/- was to be used for maintenance of *HGNJ* scheme and the remaining funds were to be used for remuneration of the pump operator. Besides this, GoB decided (June 2021) to provide ₹24,000 annually to each WIMC for O&M purpose.

The PRD, GoB released funds of ₹69.60 crore[27] for O&M under the State Budget for six months only (from April 2022 to September 2022) to DPROs of concerned districts for onward transfer to WIMCs. In addition, audit also noticed that 11 test-checked GPs[28] transferred funds of ₹ 33.36 lakh to WIMCs of 147 wards for O&M of Water Supply Scheme during September 2022 to April 2023 from the 15th Finance Commission grants.

After September 2022, there was no arrangement in place to ensure fund release for continuous O&M of completed water supply schemes, including payment of remuneration to pump operators. Further, User Charges to meet the cost of O&M were not realised during the period 2017-18 to 2022-23 by any of the

[27] *In August 2022 and February 2023.*

[28] *Aurangabad, Obra, Mahuawan: 8 wards: ₹1.92 lakh; Amilona: 14 wards: ₹1.68 lakh; West Champaran, Gaunaha, Belsand: 13 wards: ₹3.12 lakh, Mahaui : 14 wards: ₹3.36 lakh; Lauriya, BelwaLakhanpur: 14 wards: ₹4.80 lakh, Dhobni: 14 wards : ₹1.68 lakh; Chhapra, Ekma, Banpura: 15 wards: ₹3.60 lakh, Husepur: 14 wards, ₹3.36 lakh; Gaya, Imamganj, Chakarbandha:13 wards: ₹3.12 lakh, Dubhal: 14 wards, ₹3.36 lakh; Darbhanga, Keoti, Nanaura: 14 wards: ₹3.36 lakh.*

WIMCs of the 48 test-checked GPs and no funds for O&M were released by the Department.

During joint physical verification of 209 scheme sites in 35 GPs (June 2023 to November 2023), it was observed that payment of remuneration to pump operators was made in only 23 *per cent* cases (48 of 209 operators[29]). Presence of a regular pump operator was essential to ensure uninterrupted water supply and therefore non-release of payments to them, may affect the operations of the water supply schemes in the test-checked wards.

3.4.2.1 Non-availability of electric connection in PRD wards

An Electricity connection was necessary for the operation of motor and other components in water supply schemes. Further, as per PRD directions issued during September 2019, any rural scheme (under *HGNJ yojana*) would be considered functional only after installation of a valid electricity connection. PRD therefore instructed District Magistrates to ensure a valid electricity connection for the pipe water schemes.

During joint physical verification (June 2023 to November 2023) of schemes implemented by WIMCs, it was observed that in 58 of 209 wards, electricity connection had not been made available to 58 schemes, even though the same was essential for making the scheme operational. Details of the same are given in **Table 3.11**.

Table 3.11: Non-availability of electric connections in WIMCs schemes

Sl. No.	Blocks	GPs	Total wards	Remarks (functionality of the scheme)
1	Obra	2	5	2 functional and 3 non-functional
2	Barun	2	5	2 functional and 3 non-functional
3	Rajnagar	1	1	1 functional
4	Phulparas	2	6	6 non-functional
5	Gaunaha	2	10	4 Functional and 6 non-functional
6	Lauriya	2	2	1 Functional and 1 non-functional
7	Ekma	1	3	3 Functional
8	Revilganj	2	3	2 Functional and 1 non-functional
9	Fatehpur	2	12	9 Functional and 3 non-functional
10	Imamganj	2	4	1 Functional and 3 non-functional
11	Hathua	1	1	1 scheme non-functional
12	Gidhour	1	2	2 schemes non-functional
13	Gauradih	1	4	3 Functional and 1 non-functional
			58	

(Source: Joint physical verification of scheme sites)

Out of the 58 wards where electricity connection was not available, water supply schemes in 30 wards were not operational while in the remaining 28 wards, schemes were operational but without a valid electricity connection.

[29] *Operators of Mukhyamantri Gramin Peyjal Nischay scheme was responsible for operation of scheme viz. put on and off the motors of scheme, daily watch and ward of scheme etc.*

3.4.3 Status of O&M in ULBs

For *HGNJ yojana* schemes taken up in ULBs by UD&HD, a provision was included for O&M for five years by the contractor who executed the water supply schemes. As per guidelines, provision of O&M at the rate of two *per cent* of the estimated cost for five years after completion of the scheme was to be made in the estimate/bill of quantity of the water supply scheme.

Audit findings in this regard are as follows:

3.4.3.1 Non-provision/execution of O&M in ULBs

Based on audit examination, it was noted that in seven test-checked ULBs, O&M was not being done in 107 schemes that had commenced between April 2017 to July 2022. This was despite the fact that a provision for the same was included in the agreement with the contractors. These schemes had been completed (November 2017 to May 2023), however, O&M had not been started[30] for these schemes even after lapse of six months to 73 months of completion. (***Appendix-3.13).***

Further, test-check of 12 schemes of 12 wards was carried out with regard to provision of O&M. In this course it was noted that Nagar Panchayat, Birpur, completed water supply schemes during March 2018 to October 2020 at a cost of ₹7.52 crore, however, no provision for O&M was made in the original agreements. O&M works were subsequently awarded, after a gap of three to five years only in March 2023. Due to this it was noted that water supply service to 3,659 households under Nagar Panchayat Birpur was delayed and started only in April 2023.

In reply, ULB, Gopalganj while accepting the audit observation, stated that separate tenders have been invited for O&M, whereas ULB, Jhanjharpur and Benipur stated that the O&M of the schemes are being carried out. However, Audit found no such records to substantiate the fact that any O&M payments were made or any measurements recorded in case of Benipur ULB. However, no reply was furnished by the Department.

3.4.3.2 Non-availability of electricity connection in water supply schemes in ULBs

In course of the joint physical verification of schemes implemented by ULBs (during June 2023 to July 2023), it was observed that electricity connection for operation of motor was not taken in 27 out of 138 schemes implemented in 25 out of 227 wards of three test-checked ULBs during April 2017 to October 2022. The details are given in **Table 3.12**.

Table 3.12: Non-availability of electric connection in ULBs schemes

Sl. No.	Name of ULBs	Total wards	No. of Schemes
1	Khagaria	3	3
2	Revilganj	15	17
3	Tekari	7	7
	Total	**25**	**27**

(Source: records of test-checked units)

[30] *Except Nagar Panchayat, Birpur where agreement for O&M was executed in March 2023.*

These 27 schemes were physically verified and it was observed that three schemes (covering 750 households), were not operational while the other 24 schemes were operational through other/unauthorised sources of electricity.

In reply, UD&HD stated (June 2025) that in Khagaria and Tekari ULBs, electric connections have been taken, however, for schemes under Rivilganj ULB, the Electricity Department has been contacted for providing the connection.

3.4.3.3 Non-collection of user charges under ULBs

As per directions issued (27 October 2016) by UD&HD, expenditure incurred on O&M of schemes was to be met from user charges to be collected from consumers. These user charges were fixed for various categories of consumers, as per the Water User Charge Policy, notified in August 2021 by UD&HD, GoB. Under this Policy, consumers were categorised based on property tax paid by them and purpose of water consumption. User charges were accordingly fixed between ₹40 and ₹150 per month. Further, water meter was to be installed for commercial, industrial and other government institutions and user charges were to be charged accordingly.

Audit observed that in nine test-checked ULBs[31], user charges amounting to ₹ 4.77 crore (***Appendix 3.14***) for the period from August 2021 to March 2023 was due for realisation from 68,650 consumers by the concerned ULBs. Only two ULBs[32] had realised user charges of ₹ 7.89 lakh against a demand of ₹58.70 lakh as detailed in **Table 3.13**.

Table 3.13: Details of User Charges in nine ULBs from August 2021 to March 2023

Sl. No.	Name of ULB	Total Households	Total User charge to be collected (in ₹)	User charges collected by ULBs	Total non-realised user charge (in ₹)
1	Aurangabad	3,770	28,65,200	0	28,65,200
2	Benipur	11,831	86,39,560	0	86,39,560
3	Bettiah	19,364	1,30,16,200	0	1,30,16,200
4	Gopalganj	4,968	37,26,960	0	37,26,960
5	Jhajha	4,585	31,92,200	4,62,960	27,29,240
6	Jhanjharpur	4,399	26,87,640	0	26,87,640
7	Khagaria	9,456	67,65,040	0	67,65,040
8	Revilganj	6,754	40,96,120	0	40,96,120
9	Tekari	3,523	26,77,480	3,26,480	23,51,000
	Total	**68,650**	**4,76,66,400**	**7,89,440**	**4,68,76,960**

(Source: Records of test-checked units), #Amount of user charge was calculated after completion of the schemes.

Table 3.13 indicated that only two *per cent* of user charges was collected by ULBs and resultantly, funds necessary for O&M of the water supply schemes was not ensured, affecting the upkeep and maintenance of these schemes.

[31] *Khagaria, Tekari, Rivilganj, Bettiah, Benipur, Gopalganj, Jhanjharpur, Aurangabad and Jhajha.*

[32] *Jhajha and Tekari.*

In reply, UD&HD stated (June 2025) that in Bettiah, Jhanjharpur, Gopalganj, Jhajha, Khagaria, Tekari and Rivilganj ULBs, user charges have been collected. In remaining ULBs also these charges would be collected.

Conclusion

Audit findings reveal that despite significant expenditure *HGNJ yojana* scheme fell short of achieving piped water supply coverage in both rural and urban areas of Bihar. Unrealistic reporting of ward coverage, incomplete execution of works, absence of proper surveys, poor contract management hampered the scheme implementation. Inadequate provision for execution of O&M, lack of electricity connections, and poor user charge recovery further rendered many schemes non-functional. Consequently, a large number of targeted households and institutions remained deprived of intended benefits of safe and continuous tap water supply, defeating the core objective of the scheme.

Recommendations:

Recommendation 4: The State Government may improve planning and monitoring mechanisms by ensuring proper surveys before scheme execution and adopt a common, real-time reporting system across departments to reflect actual field progress.

Recommendation 5: The State Government may strengthen contract and financial management by ensuring adherence to agreement terms and enhancing oversight to avoid delays, excess payments, and incomplete works.

Recommendation 6: The State Government may support continuous service delivery by ensuring timely O&M funding, resolving electricity supply issues, encouraging user charges collection, and enhancing coordination among implementing agencies and local bodies.

CHAPTER-IV
WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT & SERVICE LEVEL BENCHMARKS

CHAPTER-IV

WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT & SERVICE LEVEL BENCHMARKS

4.1 Water Quality Management under *HGNJ yojana*

The aim of *HGNJ yojana* under *Saat Nischay* was to provide potable tap water to all households in the State by March 2020. For ensuring, supply of optimum quality of potable piped water to every household under the Scheme, the implementing departments (PRD, PHED and UD&HD) of GoB had issued guidelines for water quality testing before supplying the same to households. For achieving this aim of providing potable tap water, the following steps were mandated:

- Installation of Water Treatment Plants (WTPs) in QA rural & urban wards for mitigation of contaminants in ground water.

- To guarantee provision of safe drinking water, its disinfection was to be ensured and chlorinators[1] were to be installed in all water supply schemes under *HGNJ yojana.*

Issues related to non-coverage of QA wards, non-functioning or non-installation of WTPs, non-provision of chlorinators, lesser number of tests being conducted due to inadequate infrastructure for water quality testing *etc*., were noticed during Audit and are discussed in the succeeding paragraphs:

4.1.1 Coverage of quality affected rural wards

As per the vision and strategy document of PHED (January 2016), there were nine[2] arsenic affected, 10[3] fluoride affected and nine[4] iron affected districts in Bihar. Later, PHED additionally identified (July 2018) Sitamarhi, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur, Patna and Vaishali as arsenic affected, Nawada as fluoride affected and Munger & Bhagalpur as iron affected districts.

Hence, of the 38 districts in the State, a total of 28[5] districts were affected by poor quality of water (July 2018).

Percentage of QA and NQA wards in the State as of July 2018 shown in **Chart 4.1**:

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[1] *A chlorinator is a device designed for feeding chlorine to a water supply for disinfection of supplied water.*

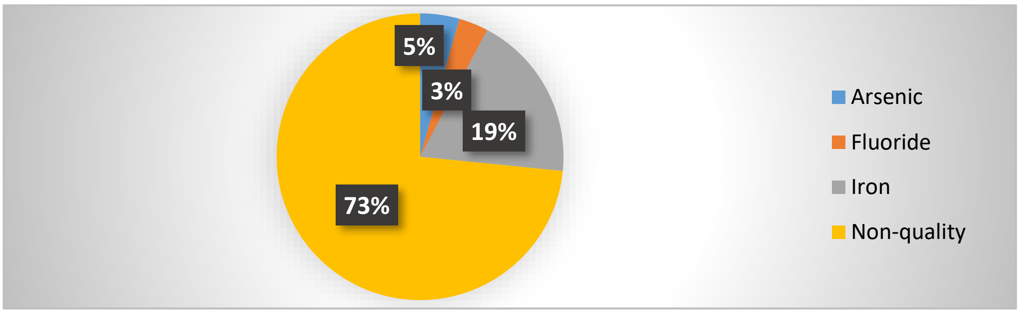
[2] *Begusarai, Buxar, Darbhanga, Katihar, Khagaria, Lakhisarai, Munger, Samastipur and Saran.*

[3] *Aurangabad, Banka, Bhagalpur, Gaya, Jamui, Kaimur, Munger, Nalanda, Rohtas, and Sheikhpura.*

[4] *Araria, Begusarai, Katihar, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Madhepura, Purnea, Saharsa and Supaul.*

[5] *Sitamarhi was treated as non-quality affected district, as out of 3,836 wards, only four wards were quality affected.*

Chart 4.1: Status of Quality/Non-quality affected wards in Bihar



As per decision taken by GoB (December 2016), PHED was to execute *HGNJ* schemes in all QA rural wards of Bihar. PHED fixed a target of covering all 30,207 quality affected wards (Arsenic: 4,709 Fluoride: 3,789 and Iron: 21,709) in the State to be completed till October 2020 with suitable mitigation measures under *HGNJ yojana*.

Coverage of quality affected wards in the State by PHED (as of November 2023) is given in **Table 4.1**.

Table 4.1: Target and achievement of quality affected wards reported by PHED

Contaminants	Wards			Households (in lakh)		
	Targeted wards	Covered wards (as of November 2023)	Uncovered wards (as of November 2023)	Targeted Households (October 2020)	Coverage of Households (as of November 2023)	Households left Uncovered (as of November 2023)
Arsenic affected	4,709	4,681	28	6.98	6.74	0.24
Fluoride affected	3,789	3,780	09	4.67	4.64	0.03
Iron affected	21,709	21,282	427	36.03	35.13	0.90
Total	**30,207**	**29,743**	**464**	**47.68**	**46.51**	**1.17**

(Source: Data provided by PHED)

It is evident from **Table 4.1** that 464 quality affected wards were uncovered under *HGNJ* schemes as of November 2023, depriving 1.17 lakh households of potable and safe tap water. Further, in test-checked districts, it was noted that WTPs were either not installed or remained non-functional, resulting in supply of contaminated water as elaborated in the subsequent paragraphs.

PHED accepted the audit observation and stated (June 2025) that tender has been invited to cover the left out *tolas*/wards.

4.1.1.1 Incomplete schemes executed in quality affected rural wards by PHED

As per para 7.1 of Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation (CPHEEO) Manual on Water Supply and Treatment (1999), the aim of water treatment was to produce and maintain hygienically safe and palatable water supply, in an economic manner. The method of treatment to be employed would depend on the nature of raw water constituents and the desired standard of water quality to be achieved.

Piped water supply in quality affected rural areas was to be provided through PHED. Accordingly, the Department issued administrative approvals (December 2016 to November 2023) for execution of *HGNJ* scheme in QA areas which included the setting up of WTPs for mitigation of fluoride, iron and arsenic contaminants in ground water.

During Audit of two test-checked PH divisions (Gaya & Sherghati), it was noticed that three agreements were finalised (April 2017 to November 2019) with different executing agencies for water supply schemes to be taken up. The scope of work of these agreements included the installation of 45 FRPs in 45 wards, however, in 15 wards the FRPs were not installed and the schemes remained incomplete (September 2023). The details are as elaborated in **Table 4.2**.

Table 4.2: Details of non-installation of FRPs

Sl. No.	Name of PH Division	Agreement No.	Nature of contam-ination	No. of wards for which FRPs were to be installed	No. of wards for which FRPs were not installed	No. of house-holds	Expenditure incurred – without FRPs (₹ in lakh)
1	Gaya	SBD-01/2017-18	Fluoride	25	9	1,260	177.42
2	Gaya	SBD-03/2018-19		9	1	100	0.00
3	Sherghati	SBD-09/2017-18		11	5	754	0.00
		Total		**45**	**15**	**2,114**	**177.42**

(Source: Records of test-checked PH Divisions)

Table 4.2 shows that 15 *HGNJ* schemes in 15 quality affected wards, FRPs were not installed and schemes were incomplete even after a lapse of more than four years of commencement of the schemes (September 2023).

Test-checked PH division Gaya replied that in nine out of 10 wards, FRPs was not installed due to covid-19 pandemic and in one ward[6], WIMC had already executed the work without installing the FRPs. PH division, Sherghati replied that due to land disputes, FRP could not be installed in five wards.

Reply furnished is not acceptable as even after lapse of four years from the commencement of schemes, FRPs were not installed in these wards.

Hence, 2,114 households were deprived of the benefits of contamination free pipe water supply under the Scheme.

4.1.1.2 Non-functioning of WTPs in quality affected rural wards

- Under PH Division, Sherghati, Fluoride Removal Plants (FRPs) were to be installed in wards that were affected with high level of fluoride. During test-

[6] *Work was completed in 8 wards after incurring expenditure of ₹ 2.36 crore.*

check it was noticed that FRPs were installed in five fluoride affected wards[7] of GP (*Sawankala*) under PH division, Sherghati. However, scrutiny of the test report (September 2022) of the District Laboratory Gaya, showed that the media filter[8] of these FRPs were defective. Due to this presence, of fluoride was found to be between 1.54 mg/l to 2.06 mg/l, which was 54 *per cent* to 106 *per cent* higher than the acceptable limit (one mg/l). The operation and maintenance of these FRPs was also covered under the contract agreement finalised by the PH Division for this project. Despite this, the media filter had not been replaced since September 2022 *i.e.* for a period of one year, highlighting lack of proper monitoring and supervision at PH division level.

The Executive Engineer, PH Division Sherghati replied (September 2023) that the contractor was directed to replace media filter of FRPs.

- During the Water quality tests carried out in course of the JPV conducted (September 2023) of two wards[9] of PH division, Sherghati, it was noted that the fluoride level varied between 2.19 mg/l to 6.58 mg/l against the acceptable limit of one mg/l. It was further observed, in ward no. 02 of Tilaiya Panchayat that FRP was available on the site but the same was not connected to the distribution channel.

The lack of proper FRPs in such QA wards suffering from high levels of the contaminant, impacted the health of the local population. This was also corroborated by the Report (March 2022) of the National Fluorosis Control Programme under the Civil Surgeon, Gaya which states that individuals of ward no. 2 of Tilaiya GP, were suffering from fluorosis.

- During examination of records of 62 schemes under four PH Divisions, it was observed that IRPs/FRPs were installed in all these schemes. During JPV, audit conducted (June 2023 to November 2023) water quality tests of these schemes and noticed that IRPs/FRPs remained non-functional in 23 schemes as the presence of iron/fluoride was more than the acceptable limit (one mg/l) in these schemes despite installation of 23 IRPs/FRPs at a cost of ₹ 2.54 crore as detailed in **Table 4.3**.

[7] *Ward numbers 1, 5, 8, 12 and 13 of Sawankala Panchayat of Amas Block.*

[8] *Media filter is an equipment built inside the FRP to absorb the fluoride ions as water passes through them.*

[9] *Ward no. 2 and 4 of Tilaiya Panchayat of Banke Bazar Block.*

Table 4.3: Water quality found contaminated with iron/fluoride during JPV/test-report in schemes executed by PH Divisions

Units	Schemes where water sample was tested	No. of Schemes, where contaminants were found to be more than the acceptable limit	Cost of non-functional IRPs/ FRPs (₹ in lakh)	Range of contamination (in mg/l)	Acceptable limit (in mg/l)	Types of contaminants
Supaul	24	8	63.19	1.22 to 3.12	1	Iron
Aurangabad	03	03	44.00	1.5 to 2.00	1	Fluoride
Jamui	27	11	130.93	1.3 to 3.00	1	Fluoride
Gaya	08	01	16.00	1.42	1	Fluoride
Total	**62**	**23**	**254.12**	**1.22 to 3.12**		

(Source: JPV of the selected schemes)

4.1.1.3 Non-installation of WTPs in rural wards

- As per guidelines issued by PHED, FRPs were to be installed in wards affected by high levels of fluoride. In 29 wards of eight GPs (Under PH division Sherghati), the water quality test-report (October 2022) showed high levels of fluoride contamination. Fluoride was found to be between 1.49 to 10.70 mg/l, against the acceptable limit (one mg/l). However, FRPs were not installed in these wards as no provision for the same were included in the estimates prepared for these schemes (***Appendix 4.1***).

- Similarly, mitigation measures to limit the level of contaminants were also not taken by PH Division Jamui in case of 106 water supply schemes implemented under the *HGNJ yojana*. Water quality tests conducted during the JPV (September 2023), revealed that water was contaminated with fluoride (1.02 to 2.23 mg/l) beyond the acceptable limit (one mg/l) in 28 of these schemes (***Appendix 4.2***).

- As per PHED's Report (2018), 19 wards of Puraini South and Puraini North Gram Panchayats under Jagdishpur Block of Bhagalpur district, were affected with fluoride contamination. PH Division Bhagalpur West executed (February 2022) an agreement for the execution of a water supply scheme to cover 26 wards, which included the aforesaid 19 QA wards. An expenditure of ₹14.09 crore was incurred on the completion (June 2023) of this scheme. During scrutiny of the agreement Audit noted that the provision for FRPs was not included in the scope of work of the agreement. Further, water quality tests conducted during JPV (October 2023), also revealed that the supplied water was contaminated with three mg/l quantity of fluoride contamination against acceptable limit of one mg/l. Thus, despite incurring an expenditure of ₹14.09 crore, 5,455 households residing in these 19 wards were deprived of safe potable water.

- During test-check of the water sample register (for the period July 2020 to February 2021) of the District Laboratory under PH Division Aurangabad, it was found that in 44 wards, presence of fluoride was more (1.04 mg/l to 3.28 mg/l) than the acceptable limit (one mg/l). Further analysis showed that in 27 out of 44 wards, FRPs were installed but despite this, the presence of fluoride was at an unacceptable level. In addition, in the remaining 17[10] wards, no contaminant mitigation measures (such as installation of FRP) were taken up by PHED and PRD (***Appendix 4.3***).

4.1.1.4 Short provisions of capacity of FRPs

Directions issued by PHED for the preparation of DPRs stated that the capacity of FRPs (to treat fluoride contamination) would be calculated based on population of wards & service level demands (*i.e.* 81 lpcd, and minimum eight hours of water supply).

In this context, Audit analysed the capacity of FRPs that had been installed in 99 fluoride affected wards of two PH divisions[11] and noticed that in 38 out of 99 wards, while the required capacity of the FRP was 81 lpcd, water in the range of 41 to 77 lpcd only could be treated in these Plants. Hence, the capacity of these FRPs was five *per cent* to 49 *per cent* lesser than the requirement (***Appendix 4.4***).

Due to installation of FRPs with lesser capacity the desired quantity of water after mitigation of fluoride could not be provided.

4.1.2 Coverage of quality affected Urban wards

As per UD&HD guidelines (December 2018) for Urban Water Supply Schemes, iron, arsenic and fluoride removal plants were to be installed as per requirement, in the water quality affected urban wards. Accordingly, provision was to be made in the model estimate of schemes to be taken up for these wards.

4.1.2.1 Non-installation of IRPs/FRPs in Urban wards

Scrutiny of records in 56 quality affected wards of five test-checked ULBs revealed that in 26 out of 56 wards, where water supply schemes had been completed after incurring an expenditure of ₹ 4.38 crore, despite lapse of one to five years from completion, IRPs/FRPs that were required to mitigate water quality affected with iron/fluoride, were not set up. Hence, 5,632 households covered under these schemes in these 26 wards, were at the risk of being provided contaminated water ***(Appendix 4.5 A)***.

Further, Audit noticed that in seven of 30 non-quality affected urban wards, where IRPs were not required, the same were installed at a cost of ₹68.10 lakh, leading to wasteful expenditure. Status of installation of IRPs/FRPs in urban wards is given in **Table 4.4** below and details are included in ***(Appendix 4.5 B)***.

[10] *Scheme implemented by PH Division Aurangabad: 13, Scheme implemented by PRD: 4.*
[11] *Public Health Division, Jamui and Gaya.*

Table 4.4: Status of IRPs installed in quality/non-quality affected wards of test-checked ULBs (June 2023 - November 2023)

Sl. No	ULBs	Non- installation of IRPs in quality affected wards			Installation of IRPs in non-quality affected wards	
		No. of wards	IRPs not installed in wards (expenditure; ₹ in lakh)	No. of HHs	No. of wards	IRPs installed in wards (wasteful expenditure on WTP in lakh)
1	Benipur (Iron)	04	1 (42.28)	450	14	5 (42.90)
2	Birpur (Iron)	13	2 (53.53)	500	0	Nil
3	Jhanjharpur (Iron)	00	Nil	NA	16	2 (25.20)
4	Khagaria (Iron)	26	11 (132.02)	2,049	0	Nil
5	Jhajha (Iron)	13	12 (210.05)	2,633	NA	Nil
	Total	**56**	**26 (437.88)**	**5,632**	**30**	**07 (68.10)**

(Source: Records provided by test-checked ULBs)

4.1.2.2 Non-functioning of IRPs in quality affected urban wards

HGNJ yojana water supply schemes were undertaken by Nagar Parishad Khagaria at a cost of ₹ 6.11 crore for 26 water quality affected wards, which included a provision for the setting up of 26 IRPs for these schemes. However, it was noticed (June 2023) that in case of seven[12], out of 15 wards where schemes were completed, while the IRPs had been installed, these were not functional as they had not been connected to the water supply system. Therefore, the water being supplied to 1,598 households in these seven wards was at a high risk of contamination. Besides risking the health of local households, this also defeated the overall objective of *HGNJ yojana* to supply safe drinking water.

4.1.3 Water quality tests and functioning of water testing laboratory

Water quality tests were to be carried out twice a year (pre *monsoon* & post *monsoon*) mandatorily against 15 water quality parameters by District/Sub-divisional laboratories. In case of arsenic and fluoride affected wards, these tests were to be carried out monthly, while in case of iron affected wards, the tests were to be done once in three months. In case of non-quality wards, water quality tests were to be carried out by District/Sub-divisional laboratories once in four months.

For the initial screening of water contamination, Field Test Kits (FTKs) were to be used by pump operators of the scheme.

Audit noticed lesser than required number of tests being conducted, issues related to inadequate infrastructure for testing, non-utilisation of FTKs/ mobile testing laboratories *etc*. as discussed in the succeeding paragraphs:

[12] *Wards 4,5,10,12,19,23 and 24 of NP Khagaria.*

4.1.3.1 Lesser water quality tests conducted by water testing laboratory

To test the quality of water supplied to households in both rural as well as urban areas; State, District as well as Sub-divisional laboratories were set up by PHED. Audit observed that as of February 2024, one State, 38 District level and 76 sub-divisional laboratories were functioning in Bihar. The capacity of a District Laboratory was to conduct 300 tests in a month, while 125 tests a month could be carried out by Sub-divisional laboratories. Hence, 38 district level laboratories could conduct a maximum of 11,400 tests in a month and 76 sub-divisional laboratories could conduct upto 9,500 tests during a month.

It was observed (February 2024) that District and Sub-divisional laboratories of only five[13] out of 38 districts, had the capacity to conduct water quality tests of all the schemes being implemented in these districts. Further, District and Sub-divisional laboratories of the remaining 33 districts had six *per cent* to 68 *per cent* less monthly capacity to carry out water quality test, as against the required numbers mandated by PHED ***(Appendix 4.6)***.

4.1.3.2 Shortage of Chemist and lab assistant

Audit noted that shortage of manpower was one of the reasons for lower efficiency of Government testing Laboratories.

During Audit, test-check of records of 10 out of 12 District laboratories[14] and 20 Sub-divisional laboratories showed that in case of District laboratories, against the sanctioned strength of 10 Chemists and 19 lab assistants, only seven Chemists and nine lab assistants were working. Further, in case of the 20 Sub-divisional PH laboratories, against a sanctioned strength of 20 Chemists and 20 lab assistants, only two Chemist and two lab assistants were working (June 2023 to November 2023) vide details given in **Table 4.5**.

Table 4.5: Sanctioned strength and Men-in-position (June 2023 to November 2023) of Chemist and lab assistants in test-checked laboratories

Sl. No.	Sanctioned post	Sanction Strength		Person-in- position		Vacant posts	
		District lab	Sub-div. lab	District lab	Sub-div. lab	District lab	Sub-div. lab.
1	Chemist	10	20	7	2	3	18
2	Lab. Assistant	19	20	9	2	10	18
	Total	**29**	**40**	**16**	**4**	**13**	**36**

(Source: Data provided by test-checked PH Divisions) ***(Appendix 4.7)***

As a result of these shortages, in ten test-checked districts, it was noticed that an average of 3,550 tests per month only, were conducted during 2023-24, against the minimum mandated 11,528 tests as depicted in **Table 4.6**.

[13] *Arwal, Jehanabad, Lakhisarai, Sheikhpura and Sheohar.*

[14] *PH division Gopalganj did not produced record of men-in position in laboratories.*

Table 4.6: Shortfall in water quality test in test-checked districts

Name of District	Total no. of Schemes in the district (as on April 2023)	Minimum monthly test required	Total test done by the laboratories of district concerned in the year (2023-24)	Average test conducted in a month	Shortfall
A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E=(D/12)**	**F=(C-E)**
Aurangabad	2,898	792	3,438	287	505
Bhagalpur	3,177	1,513	4,716	393	1,120
Darbhanga	4,473	1,142	3,236	270	872
Gaya	4,652	1,313	3,335	278	1,035
Jamui	2,013	1,037	3,006	251	786
Katihar	3,281	1,164	6,013	501	663
Khagaria	1,890	936	5,630	469	467
Madhubani	5,398	1,350	3,495	291	1,059
Saran	4,725	1,217	5,960	497	720
West Champaran	4,256	1,064	3,757	313	751
Total	**36,763**	**11,528**	**42,586**	**3,550**	**7,978**

(Source: Data provided by test-checked PH Divisions)

Hence, shortage of Chemists and lab assistants negatively impacted the capacity of these laboratories to carry out required tests and 69 *per cent* tests could not be conducted in these 10 test-checked districts during 2023-24.

The Engineer-in-chief cum Special Secretary, PHED accepted the audit observation and replied (June 2025) that the Department was in the process of recruiting manpower through outsourcing.

4.1.3.3 Lack of infrastructure required for water quality test

As per information made available by the State Level Water testing laboratory, a total of 17 types of equipment[15] were required for carrying out Physio-Chemical analysis of water in laboratories. Audit noticed that in four out of 12 test-checked PH district laboratories (where records were made available), only 39 equipment against the required 68 were available (June 2023 to November 2023). Details of the same are given in **Table 4.7**.

[15] *Analytical weight Box, Digital Balance, Glass Thermometer, Hot Air Oven, Hot Plate, pH meter, Precision Thermometer Digital with RTD Probe, Refrigerator, Turbidity Meter, Water Bath, Wet & Dry Thermometer, Conductivity meter, Ion Meter, Fume Hood, Membrane Filter Assembly with vacuum Pump, Magnetic Stirrer and UV-Spectrophotometer.*

Table 4.7: Shortfall in water quality test due to lack of infrastructure

Name of District	Status of infrastructure			Minimum monthly tests required (2023-24)	Average number of tests conducted monthly	Shortfall (E-F)
	Available	Functional	Non-Functional			
A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Aurangabad	13	12	1	792	287	505
Darbhanga	9	9	0	1,142	270	872
Madhubani	8	7	1	1,350	291	1,059
West Champaran	9	8	1	1,064	313	751
Total	**39**	**36**	**3**	**4,348**	**1,161**	**3,187**

(Source: Data provided by test-checked PH Divisions)

Further, against a minimum of 4,348 tests required to be conducted monthly, on an average only 1,161 tests were conducted in a month by these test-checked laboratories, during 2023-24 ***(Appendix 4.8)***. Thus, even minimum number of water quality tests could not be undertaken due to lack of required infrastructure in laboratories.

This was corroborated by the reply received from PH divisions Bettiah (West Champaran) and Darbhanga, wherein they stated that in the absence of required machines/equipment and chemicals, 15 parameters could not be tested.

The Engineer-in-chief cum Special Secretary, PHED accepted the audit observation and replied (June 2025) that the Department was in the process of installing required instruments and machines.

4.1.3.4 Accreditation from National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL)

National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) accreditation is a procedure by which an authoritative body gives formal recognition of technical competence for specific tests/ measurements, based on third party assessment. Formal recognition of competence of a laboratory by NABL in accordance with international criteria has many advantages *e.g.* increased confidence in Testing/Calibration reports issued, accuracy and reliability of results; better control of laboratory operations *etc*.

As per resolution issued (September 2016) by PHED, the Department directed PH district laboratories to obtain NABL accreditation but even after a lapse of nine years (June 2025), only the State laboratory and 11 district laboratories[16] of 38 District laboratories were NABL accredited. It was noted that no NABL accreditation was obtained by the remaining 27 district laboratories.

[16] *Saran, Saharasa, Purnea, Nalanda, Muzaffarpur, Munger, Gaya, Bhagalpur, Ara, Banka and Sasaram.*

In case of the 12 test-checked PH district laboratories, only three were NABL accredited and four out of nine remained non-accredited[17] due to lack of requisite infrastructure.

The PHED accepted the audit observation and replied (June 2025) that the Department had furnished all requirements for the accreditation and had filed applications for the remaining 27 district laboratories for NABL accreditation.

4.1.3.5 Utilisation of test kits

Field Test Kits (FTKs) and H_2S vials serve the purpose of initial screening of water contamination. Multi parameter FTKs are used for testing PH level, alkalinity, chloride level, arsenic/fluoride/iron content *etc*., while H_2S vials are used for bacteriological testing.

PHED approved (April 2021) procurement of 16,99,800 H_2S vials and 9,000 multi parameter FTKs for 8,386 GPs of the State. Further, 100 water quality tests were to be done using one FTK and one test was to be done using each H_2S vial. These procurements were made by PHED through two agreements at a cost of ₹2.92 crore as details given in **Table 4.8**.

Table 4.8: Details of agreement of Test Kits

Name of test Kit	Agreement No.	Agreement value (₹ in crore)	Date of agreement	No. of units to be supplied	No. of tests that could be conducted
FTKs	SBD-20/ 21-22	1.40	03/12/2021	9,000	9,00,000
H_2S vials	SBD-19/ 21-22	1.52	16/11/2021	16,99,800	16,99,800
	Total	**2.92**			

(Source: Information provided by PHED)

In test-checked divisions, FTKs and H_2S vials were supplied between January 2022 to March 2023 by designated agencies, as finalised by PHED.

The expiry date of these kits was two years from date of manufacturing. However, without taking this into consideration, it was observed that the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for use of FTKs and H_2S vials were issued by PHED only on 8 November 2022 *i.e.*, 11 months after the execution of agreements and 10 months after first supply. This indicated that, almost half the time of the validity period of these kits had passed before the divisions could ensure efficient utilisation of these kits.

Further, in case of 12 test-checked PH divisions (February 2024) it was seen that only 19,935 out of 5,85,200 (3.40 *per cent*) H_2S vials were utilised. It was also noticed that only 19,510 out of 3,08,700 (6.32 *per cent)* mandated tests

[17] *Aurangabad, Bettiah, Madhubani and Supaul.*

were conducted using FTKs by the 12 test-checked PH divisions and more than 93 *per cent* FTKs[18] remained unutilised. As the expiry period of FTK was two years, 1,227 FTKs had expired (by February 2024) and 1,22,700 tests could not be carried out, leading to wasteful expenditure of ₹ 17.79 lakh ***(Appendix 4.9)***.

Delay in issue of SOP by the Department and non-utilisation of FTKs and H_2S vials indicated indifferent approach of PHED (and PH divisions) in using available resources efficiently. As a result initial screening of water contamination and other required water quality tests could not be carried out.

The Engineer-in-chief cum Special Secretary, PHED replied (June 2025) that all divisions had submitted utilisation certificate which reflects all FTKs had been utilised.

The reply was not acceptable as the Department did not produce any utilisation certificates in support and no reply was furnished regarding FTKs that had expired.

4.1.3.6 Non-utilisation of Mobile Water Testing Laboratories

PHED executed (May 2017) an agreement at a cost of ₹2.72 crore for O&M of four[19] existing mobile water quality testing laboratories that were to be used for carrying out water quality tests against 15 mandatory parameters, in remote and hilly areas. The O&M period of these mobile labs was for five years, *i.e.* from May 2017 to May 2022.

In addition, PHED had also executed (December 2015) an agreement at a cost of ₹ 7.14 crore for design, construction, supply, installation (and five year O&M) of five[20] new mobile water testing laboratories. The period of O&M of these new five mobile laboratories ended in June 2021.

After the end of their O&M periods, the Department did not execute any other agreement for further O&M of these nine mobile laboratories. These facts indicated that the O&M (and ongoing functionality) of these mobile laboratories was not ensured by the Department. Hence, the objective of using these laboratories to conduct water quality testing in remote and hilly areas remained unachieved.

The Department accepted the audit observation and replied (June 2025) that tendering for O&M of Mobile Water Testing Lab is under process.

4.1.3.7 Water quality tests of schemes implemented by PRD and UD&HD

As per *HGNJ* y*ojana* guidelines issued by various departments (UD&HD December 2018 and PRD January 2020), tests of quality of water, being supplied in UD&HD and PRD wards, was to be carried out in district/sub-divisional laboratories operated by PHED.

[18] *No. of unutilised FTKs: 2,891.*
[19] *Patna-1, Muzaffarpur- 1, Bhagalpur-1 and Purnea-1.*
[20] *Patna-2, Muzaffarpur-1, Bhagalpur-1 and Purnea-1.*

Audit observed that such water quality tests were not done in respect of 393 water supply schemes implemented by 35 test-checked GPs during the period March 2016 to November 2023. Further, in case of six[21] out of 12 test-checked ULBs, (that provided information to Audit), it was noted that water quality tests were not carried out during the period of March 2017 to November 2023.

In the absence of such tests, it could not be ensured whether safe drinking water was being provided to 81,265 households in these rural and urban wards.

4.1.4 Other irregularities

4.1.4.1 Non-installation of chlorinators in HGNJ yojana schemes of GPs and ULBs /partial installation in PHED schemes.

As per Manual on Water Supply and Treatment published (May 1999) by CPHEEO, for utmost safety of water for drinking purposes, disinfection of water must be done. As per para 8.7.2 of CPHEEO manual, a chlorinator is a device designed to feed chlorine into the water supply and function as a device for disinfection of water.

Audit noticed that PRD and UD&HD had issued a model estimate (in April 2017 and January 2017, respectively) for *HGNJ* schemes to be followed by GPs and ULBs while framing estimates for works. However, provision for chlorinators was not included in this model estimates. As a result, no chlorinators were either provided for, nor installed in 295 schemes of 35 test-checked GPs and 178 schemes of eight ULBs where *HGNJ* scheme was implemented (since January 2017). Thus, 48,283 urban households and 46,067 rural households of eight ULBs and 35 GPs, respectively were provided water without chlorination.

In case of *HGNJ* schemes implemented by PHED, provision for chlorinators was made in the model estimate issued by Chief Engineer (Design), PHED (March 2019). Accordingly, the test-checked PH divisions made provisions for the same in the agreements finalised with the contractors (2019 to 2023). However, during JPV (June 2023 to November 2023) of 12 test-checked PH divisions, it was observed that chlorinators were installed in only 148 out of 190 schemes. Further, out of 148 chlorinators installed, only 81 were found to be functional (as of November 2023).

4.1.4.2 Non-coverage of quality affected wards

As per PHED report on identification of quality affected areas, (July 2018) no block of Madhubani district was ascertained as quality affected. However, as per Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) report (2019), five blocks[22] of Madhubani district were identified as iron affected. Further, scrutiny of water quality test registers of Madhubani (January 2020-April 2022) also showed that

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[21] *ULBs: Benipur, Birpur, Jhanjharpur, Khagaria, Rivilganj and Tekari.*
[22] *Benipatti, Khajouli, Jhanjharpur, Ladania and Phulparas.*

there was iron contaminant in the water, beyond acceptable limit (one mg/l) in 90 schemes of 16 Blocks[23] of Madhubani district.

It was noticed that despite the fact that five blocks of Madhubani had been declared as iron affected by CGWB and therefore, as per applicable guidelines PHED had to take mitigation measures (*i.e.,* installation of required IRPs), to remove the iron contamination, no such steps were taken by PH Division Madhubani to install iron removal plant which resulted in 10.21 lakh beneficiaries being impacted with contaminated water.

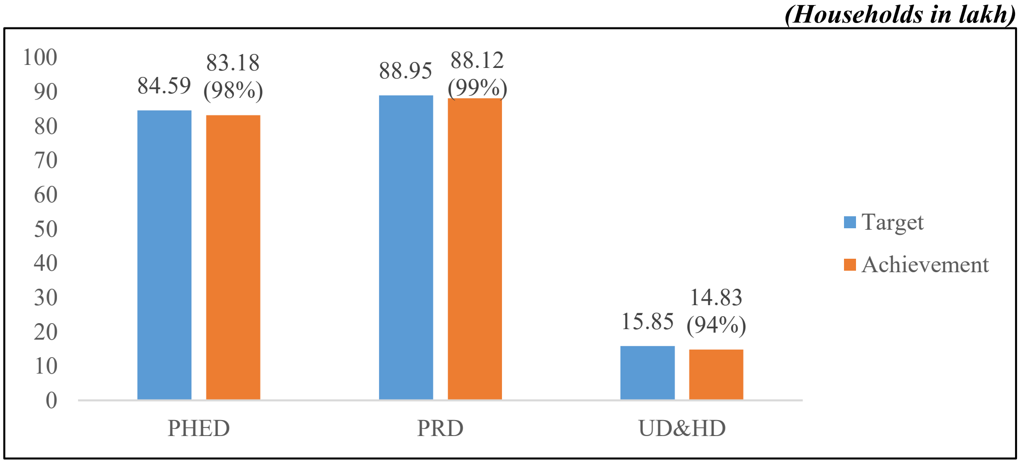
4.2 Achievement of service level benchmarks in water supply

4.2.1 Coverage of water supply connections

In terms of target of 100 *per cent* coverage of households, PHED, PRD and UD&HD reported (March 2023) achievement of 98 *per cent*, 99 *per cent* and 94 *per cent*, respectively. Details of the same are depicted in **Chart 4.2**.

Chart 4.2: Target and achievement of *HGNJ* scheme

(Households in lakh)



(Source: Information provided by departments; PHED & UDHD and Bihar Vikas Mission (for PRD)

As per **Chart 4.2**, against targeted 189.39 lakh households total 186.13 lakh (98.28 *per cent*) were reported as covered under the Scheme, as of March 2023. This reporting included coverage of 98.70 *per cent* of the targeted rural households, as of March 2023.

Audit observed that though PHED reported a coverage of 98 *per cent* households under *HGNJ* scheme at the State level, the actual coverage was 87 *per cent,* as elaborated in ***paragraph 4.2.1.1***. Further, the actual coverage of households by PRD and UD&HD at the State level could not be verified during audit as the Departments did not furnish details of the number of left out households under the scheme. However, during test-check, Audit noticed that the percentage coverage of households in PRD wards, did not match the percentages reported by the Department for the same wards. The same has been elaborated upon in ***paragraph 4.2.1.2***.

[23] *Andhrathadi, Babubarhi, Bennipatti, Bisfi, Jainagar, Jhanjharpur, Kaluahi, Khajauli, Lakhanaur, Laukaha, Madhepur, Pandaul, Phulparas, Rahika, Rajnagar & Sadar Block.*

Department wise details of coverage of households in the test-checked units of PHED and PRD are as discussed below:

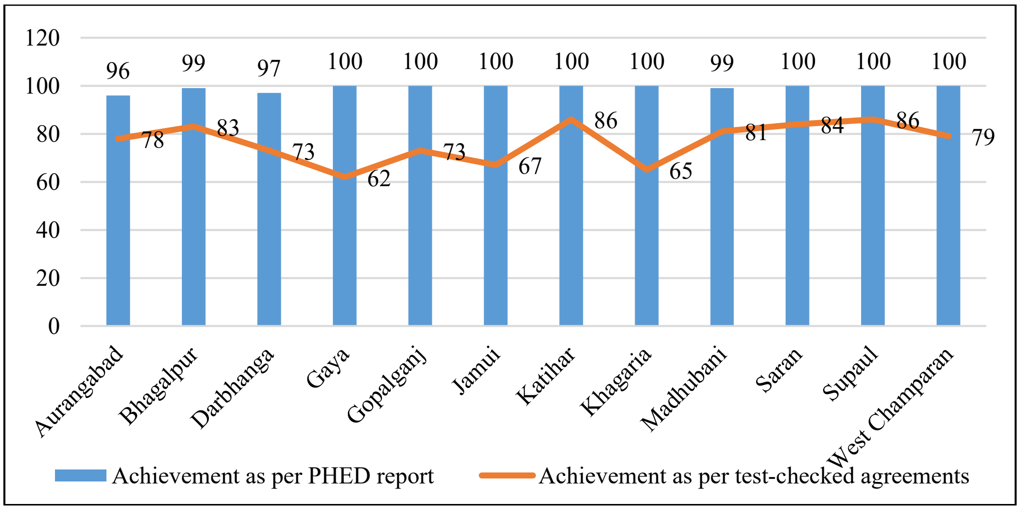
4.2.1.1 Coverage of households in PHED

As per target fixed by the GoB (July 2018), 56,079 number of households were to be covered under *HGNJ yojana* by PHED. The Department reported (April 2023) coverage of 98 *per cent* households at the State level. However, it was noted that subsequently (in November 2023), two Administrative Approvals of ₹3,642.72 crore and ₹1,063.46 crore were accorded by PHED for covering 11.22 lakh households (including 8.07 lakh households residing in quality affected wards) that had not yet been covered under *HGJN yojana*.

Thus, out of the total target of 84.59 lakh households to be covered by PHED, the Department had achieved coverage of only 87 *per cent* as 11.22 lakh households (13 *per cent*) were yet to be provided pipe water supply under *HGNJ yojana* as of November 2023.

Further, scrutiny of 304 agreements and MBs in test-checked PH Divisions revealed that the number of water supply connections provided to targeted households varied between 62 *per cent* and 86 *per cent*. However, in comparison, PHED had reported an inflated coverage of 96 *per cent* to 100 *per cent* households in the same test-checked divisions. The district-wise percentage of coverage of households reported by PHED (April 2023) and as per test-checked agreements/MBs (June-November 2023) are given in ***Appendix 4.10*** and depicted in **Chart 4.3**.

Chart 4.3: Percentage of house service connections reported by PHED and as per test-checked agreements/MBs in test-checked PH divisions



(Source: Records provided by department & test-checked divisions)

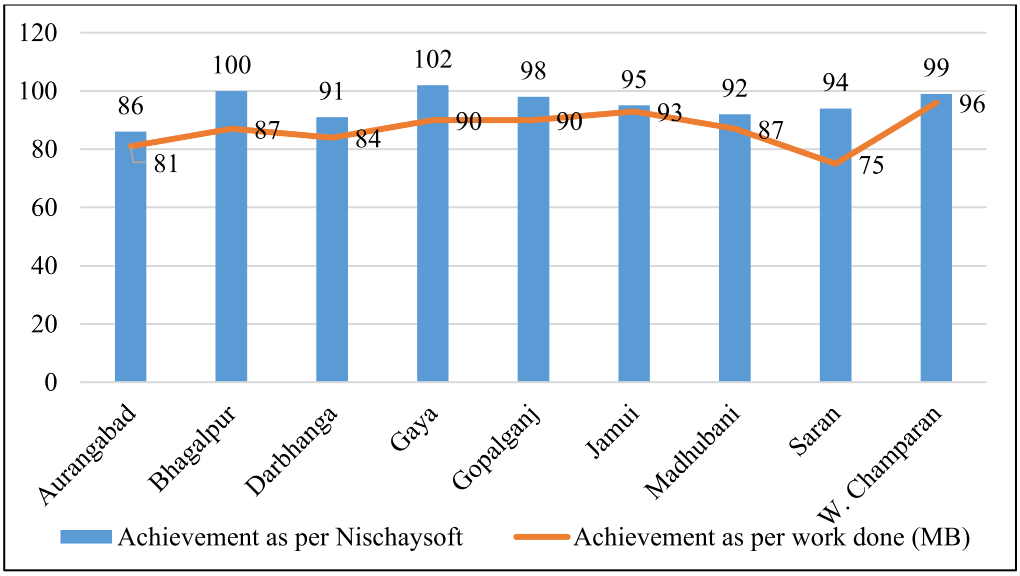
Thus, coverage reported by PHED was not reliable and the objective of *HGNJ* schemes to cover all households, was not achieved.

In reply, PHED accepted the audit observation and stated (June 2025) that the uncovered wards are now being covered under left out *tolas*/wards and are under tender process.

4.2.1.2 Coverage of households by PRD

PRD reported (March 2023) coverage of 99 *per cent* households under *HGNJ* scheme but scrutiny of records by Audit in 295 wards of 35 test-checked GPs revealed that only 46,067 out of 52,210 households (88 *per cent*) were provided piped water connections, indicating that the achievement figures of the Department may have been inflated. Further, as per data reflected on *Nischaysoft*[24], only 2,031 households remained uncovered while as per records (scheme files, MBs and reports furnished by GPs) test-checked during audit, 6,143 households still remained to be covered **(*Appendix 4.11*)**. Details are given in **Chart 4.4**.

Chart 4.4: Percentage of coverage of households as per *Nischaysoft* and as per records of test-checked WIMCs of GPs



(Source: Records as per Nischaysoft & test-checked Gram Panchayat)

Thus, coverage of households as reported by PRD was not a reliable representation as all targeted households were not provided with access to piped water supply.

In addition to the above, Audit noted that as per dashboard of *Jal Jeevan* Mission-*Har Ghar Jal* portal[25], against total 167.55 lakh rural households of Bihar, only 160.36 lakh (95.71 *per cent*) were having tap water supply, as of November 2025.

4.2.2 Per capita supply of water

As per *HGNJ yojana* scheme guidelines 70 lpcd and 135 lpcd water was to be provided to households residing in rural and urban areas respectively, for meeting their basis needs. Further, as per Para 2.2.8.1 of the CPHEEO Manual, piped water supply for domestic needs should provide adequate water for drinking, cooking, bathing, washing, flushing, gardening *etc*.

[24] *For online monitoring of the scheme of Panchayati Raj Department, a website was established by Panchayati Raj Department in collaboration with National Informatics Centre (NIC).*

[25] *Maintained by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, GoI.*

With respect to the above, during the beneficiary survey conducted (June 2023 -November 2023) wherein 2,283 number of beneficiaries were covered, 53 *per cent,* 48 *per cent* and 58 *per cent* beneficiaries covered under schemes implemented by PHED, WIMCs and ULBs, respectively stated that the water supply did not fulfil their domestic needs.

4.2.3 Continuity of water supply

The model estimate of *HGNJ* scheme prepared by PHED, provided for eight hours' operation of the motor pump and 10,000 litre water tanks for storage of water to achieve the aim of providing continuous supply of water in rural areas where schemes were implemented by PHED.

In case of water supply scheme implemented by WIMCs of GPs, the PRD decided to supply water to households for eight hours daily and later (September 2019) reduced to four hours in a day.
To ensure 24 x 7 continuous supply of water in urban areas, UD&HD made a provision for 16 hours operation of motor pumps and 10,000 litre water tank for storage of water.

However, scrutiny of model estimates prepared revealed that although implementing Departments had made a provision for 10,000 litre water tanks for storage of water in each ward, the same was not sufficient for providing continuous supply of water to the population of rural as well as urban areas. Audit observed that, in PHED and PRD wards, for 100 to 200 households, 13,712 to 27,398 litre water storage tanks were required ***(Appendix 4.12)***, highlighting that a provision for only a 10,000 litre tank was not adequate, as per local needs.

Similarly, in ULBs, 29,062 to 1,74,375 liters water storage tank was required for continuous supply of water to 250 to 1,500 households however, UD&HD made uniform provision of only 10,000 litre water tank for storage of water ***(Appendix 4.13)***.

Audit conducted JPV (June 2023 to November 2023) along with officials of test-checked units. In this course, it was observed that in 74 out of 190 schemes implemented by test-checked PH divisions, water was supplied for less than six hours. During JPV in test-checked ULBs, it was observed that supply of water was even less than six hours in 76 (56 *per cent*) out of 135 schemes.

Conclusion

Despite implementation efforts under *HGNJ yojana*, water quality management in Bihar remained deficient. Many quality-affected wards were not covered or lacked functional WTPs. Even where WTPs were installed, they were often non-functional or under-capacity. Chlorinators were largely absent in PRD and ULB schemes, compromising disinfection standards. Water quality testing was inadequate due to infrastructure gaps, manpower shortages, non-utilisation of test kits, and non-operational mobile labs. NABL accreditation remained limited to a few laboratories. Consequently, a significant number of households were exposed to unsafe water, defeating the scheme's fundamental objective.

Recommendations

Recommendation 7: The State Government may ensure coverage of all quality affected wards with functional WTPs to provide safe drinking water to targeted households.

Recommendation 8: The State Government may ensure focus on improving testing facilities by upgrading infrastructure of laboratories and deploying adequate manpower. The Departments may strengthen its supervision and monitoring mechanism to ensure that all required water quality tests are carried out.

Recommendation 9: The State Government may ensure taking timely and appropriate remedial/mitigation measures in cases where contamination via presence of more than permissible limits of Arsenic, Fluoride, Iron, are detected.

CHAPTER-V
EVALUATION AND MONITORING MECHANISM

CHAPTER-V

EVALUATION AND MONITORING MECHANISM

Institutional arrangements for proper monitoring and evaluation of schemes under the *HGNJ yojana* were made through various resolutions and guidelines issued by GoB and the implementing departments. Important provisions for evaluation and monitoring of *HGNJ yojana* and findings therein are discussed in the following paragraphs.

5.1 Monitoring of water supply infrastructure in rural areas

5.1.1 Implementation and Monitoring Cell at PRD (State level)

Para 4.1 of the guidelines of *Mukhyamantri Gramin Peyjal Nischay yojana* under *HGNJ yojana* issued by PRD (June 2017), provided for the constitution of an Implementation and Monitoring (I&M) Cell under the Principal Secretary/Secretary of PRD to monitor the implementation of water supply schemes in an effective manner. The Additional Secretary, PRD, Chief Engineer (PHED) *etc*., were to be the other members of the I&M Cell. The Cell was to monitor the progress of *HGNJ* scheme at regular intervals as well as to review preparation and technical approval of standard estimates, capacity building and community participation activities *etc*.

Scrutiny of records revealed that while I&M Cell was initially constituted on 11 September 2017, however due to changes in its membership, the Cell was reconstituted in May 2018, and again in March 2019. Thus, while the field implementation of the *HGNJ yojana* began in 2017-18, (post its official launch in September 2016), I&M Cell was constituted with delays.

The I&M Cell was to meet at regular intervals however, minutes of meeting and other records relating to its functioning were not made available to Audit. Hence, the efficacy of I&M Cell's monitoring mechanism in overseeing the implementation of *HGNJ* schemes could not be verified by Audit.

5.1.1.1 Non-deployment of required manpower for monitoring

The I&M Cell setup at PRD level was to be supported in its monitoring and supervision work by the State Project Management Unit (SPMU) at the State level and the District Project Management Units (DPMU) at the district level. The SPMU was made up of IT Specialists, Engineers, Finance Managers, Media Specialists, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialists, Social Scientists *etc*. The main function of the SPMU was to monitor the progress of *HGNJ yojana* at the Departmental level and to provide technical support to the I&M Cell. The DPMU was headed by the District Magistrate and composed of people experienced in the field of Financial Management, Information Technology, Mass Communication/Media, Monitoring, Evaluation, *etc*. as advisers.

The GoB sanctioned (September 2018) 38[1] posts for SPMU, while 422[2] posts were sanctioned for DPMUs that included, 20 State Quality Monitors (SQM) and 268 District Quality Monitors (DQM). Further, PRD issued guidelines (October 2022), related to responsibilities to be discharged by SQM/DQM. As per this, the SQM at division level was to visit one Panchayat each from three different Blocks every week within their assigned Division to assess the implementation quality, compliance, and outcomes of various government schemes including *HGNJ yojana*. Similarly, each DQM at the district level was to visit one Panchayat each from three different Blocks weekly within their respective district to evaluate physical and financial progress, beneficiary feedback, and record maintenance.

Audit observed that even after five years of sanctioning the posts (September 2018) of 20 SQMs and 268 DQMs, only 17 SQMs and 88 DQMs were in place as of January 2023. Further, appointments against other posts *viz*. Finance and Accounts Specialist, Co-ordination and Convergence Specialist, Training (IEC[3]) Expert, *etc*., for SPMU and DPMU, were not carried out.

Thus, the required manpower to support I& M cell at State level and also for monitoring of schemes as envisaged in the scheme guidelines could not be ensured. Further, information on number of visits by SQM/DQM to ascertain the scheme's implementation were not made available to audit.

Further, both SQM and DQM were to upload their monitoring reports on the implementation status of the scheme on the online MIS Portal that was to be developed by PRD. However, as of May 2023, no such portal had been developed, due to which it could not be ascertained whether monitors (SQM/DQM) were regularly submitting the reports and whether any action was taken by the department on their reports.

5.1.2 Inadequate manpower at PH divisions for O&M

As per operation and maintenance guidelines for *HGNJ* issued by PHED (August 2021), the JEs and AEs were to inspect 25 and 20 scheme sites per month, respectively and upload their reports on the State MIS portal and also record their comments in the registers maintained at the pump stations.

In the test-checked PH divisions, while it was stated that inspections at the level of AE & JE were being carried out, no records substantiating this claim were

[1] *SPMU - Finance and Accounts Specialist, Co-ordination and Convergence Specialist, Media Specialist, MIS Specialist, Technical Specialist, IT Specialist, Programmer, Data Entry Operators, IT Boy, State Quality Monitor.*

[2] *DPMU - Finance and Accounts Expert, Co-ordination Expert, Training (IEC) Expert, Monitoring and Evaluation Expert, Technical Expert, IT Expert, Data Entry Operators, District Quality Monitors.*

[3] *Information, Education and Communication.*

maintained or produced before Audit. Therefore, Audit could gain no assurance regarding inspection of *HGNJ* schemes, as mandated by the guidelines.

Further, in 12 test-checked PH divisions, Audit noticed that against the sanctioned strength of 144 JEs and 50 AEs, only 53 JEs and 30 AEs were working leading to a vacancy of 91 (63 *per cent*) and 20 (40 *per cent*) posts of JE and AE, respectively. Considering the fact that schemes were to be implemented in 18,089 wards in these 12 PH divisions, one JE therefore, had to monitor schemes in approximately 113 to 631 wards and one AE, had to monitor schemes in 226 to 4,035 wards **(*Appendix 5.1*)**. This significant workload due to vacancies in manpower resulted in inadequate monitoring of schemes.

5.1.3 Reporting of Physical Status of Schemes

5.1.3.1 Physical progress of schemes as reflected in Panchayat Nischaysoft

The Panchayati Raj Department had established (November 2018) the *PRD Nischaysoft* (*prdnischaysoft.bihar.gov.in*) for online monitoring of *HGNJ* scheme for rural wards implemented by the department. On *Nischaysoft,* up-to-date data on progress of the Scheme was to be entered by Technical Assistant of GPs and progress/achievement was to be monitored at the District and State levels.

Based on review of data/information uploaded on *Nischaysoft,* the following deficiency was noticed by Audit:

Non-functional schemes shown functional: In case of 187 test-checked rural wards, 36 number of schemes that were shown as functional on the *Nischaysoft* portal, were found to be non-functional during joint physical verification carried out (June to November 2023) by Audit along with official of GPs concerned. Details of the same have been summarised in ***Appendix 5.2***. Besides this, 12 non-functional schemes were not being reflected on *Nischaysoft*, as detailed in ***Appendix 5.3***.

Thus, the information/data reflected on *Panchayat Nischaysoft* regarding functioning of scheme was not consistent with findings of field audit.

5.1.3.2 Discrepancies in the data reflected through Monthly Progress Report

Bihar Vikash Mission (BVM), a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 was established in January 2016 by GoB to ensure proper monitoring and implementation of the *Saat Nischay* schemes in mission mode. As per PHED scheme guidelines (September 2016), the monitoring of water supply schemes under *HGNJ yojana* was also to be conducted by BVM. Bihar Vikash Mission issued directions to PHED (June 2022) to watch over incremental progress of schemes under *Saat Nischay* and to submit a Monthly Progress Report (MPR) to BVM.

However, Audit noticed that the data reflected in the MPR submitted by PHED to BVM (April 2023), was not reliable as observed from comparison on verification against records of five test-checked PH divisions by audit as detailed in **Table 5.1**.

Table 5.1: Deficiencies noticed in MPR of PHED

PH Division	Coverage of wards as per records of test-checked divisions			Coverage as per MPR (April 2023)		
	Arsenic	*Iron*	*Fluoride*	*Arsenic*	*Iron*	*Fluoride*
Darbhanga	10	17	--	30	17	--
Gaya	--	--	181	--	--	200
Bhagalpur East	530	372	75	535	378	75
Bhagalpur West	121	--	147	133	--	173
Jamui	--	--	685	--	--	711
Total	**661**	**389**	**1,088**	**698**	**395**	**1,159**

(Source: MPR and records of test-checked units)

It is evident from **Table 5.1** that the information contained in the MPR received from these five PH divisions regarding coverage of quality affected wards, was inconsistent with the information reflected in the records of test-checked units, as seen during audit. Thus, the actual status of coverage of quality affected wards was not being communicated to BVM by the implementing department.

5.1.4 Awareness activities in quality affected rural areas

As stipulated in the scheme guidelines of *HGNJ yojana* (September 2016) issued by PHED, the implementing units were to conduct community-based activities[4] to create awareness amongst citizens regarding safe water consumption sources. However, Audit observed that these directions were not adhered to by the test-checked implementing units as discussed below:

(i) In water quality affected wards, a *Lavuk* Committee was to be constituted under the chairmanship of the ward member to create awareness and motivate the local community to use treated/safe drinking water. The quality of water supplied in rural habitations was also to be monitored by the said Committee. However, it was observed that the *Lavuk* Committee was not constituted in 8 out of 11 quality affected PH divisions while three[5] divisions did not provide any records/reply relating to constitution of this Committee.

(ii) A *Jal Choupal* consisting of ward members was to be organised on a quarterly basis at the ward level and twice a year at the GP level, to discuss the implementation and maintenance of the scheme and to identify quality affected water sources. As per information received from the 11 test-checked PH divisions, *Jal choupals* were organised in only four[6] out of 190 wards of such

[4] *Such as creation of Lavuk Committee, organising of Jal Choupals and Health camps.*
[5] *Aurangabad, Bhagalpur East, and Bhagalpur West.*
[6] *Ward 09 of GP Gopalpur under Khaira Block of Jamui, Ward no. 04 of GP Abhiya Pachgachiya under Gopalpur Block of Bhagalpur, Ward no. 07 & 12 of GP Dhanga under Benipatti of Madhubani.*

PH divisions. However, no records related to the conduct of *Jal Choupal* meetings were produced by the aforesaid four wards of the test-checked PH divisions.

Thus, community-based activities, to make the beneficiaries aware of quality of water supply scheme, as envisaged, were not ensured.

5.1.5 Third Party Inspection for Quality Control

5.1.5.1 Schemes implemented by PHED

As per the bidding document of PHED, materials used in water supply schemes such as UPVC/HDPE/MDPE[7] pipe, pump motor, transformer were to be in accordance with Indian Standards (I.S.) specification/ Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR). Further, quality of UPVC/HDPE/MDPE pipe was to be inspected and certified by Quality Assurance Inspecting Wing of Central Institute of Petrochemicals Engineering and Technology (CIPET). In this regard, Audit observed the following discrepancies:

- **Non-certification of MDPE/UPVC pipes**: Quality of MDPE and UPVC pipes used for extending connection of piped water to households was not certified by CIPET in any of the test-checked PH divisions. Hence, the possibility of installation of inferior quality MDPE and UPVC pipes could not be ruled out.

- **Use of HDPE pipes before quality certification/rejected by CIPET:** In four test-checked PH divisions[8], it was observed that CIPET had rejected (July 2020) 2,747 meters HDPE pipes worth ₹ 6.28 lakh, but despite this, the same pipes were utilised in the schemes implemented by PH division Khagaria. These pipes were laid before the inspection report of CIPET could be received by the division. Further, the other PH divisions including Khagaria utilised 62,591 meters HDPE pipes worth ₹ 3.07 crore before conduct of quality certification by CIPET (***Appendix 5.4***).

Thus, it is evident that use of materials of the specific quality in the *HGNJ yojana* were not fully ensured by the four sampled PH divisions.

No reply was given by the department on this issue (June 2025).

5.1.5.2 Non-performance of quality check of materials at the WIMC level

As per PRD directions (August 2016 and June 2017), the responsibility for ensuring quality of materials used in the schemes rested with the WIMCs, concerned JEs, and Vigilance Committees at the GP level. An independent third-party agency should be appointed by the WIMCs to ensure verification of the quality of materials used. Further, a list of local suppliers of various

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[7] *UPVC – Unplasticised Polyvinyl Chloride (used for connection from water tank to motor pump, HDPE – High Density Polyethylene (used for distribution pipe line), MDPE – Medium Density Polyethylene (used for house connection).*

[8] *Khagaria, Chhapra, Sherghati and Supaul.*

materials and corresponding market rates was to be prepared by the DPRO, BDO, and *Mukhiya* at the respective levels.

However, as per the information furnished by the test-checked units, neither third-party verification nor checks by Vigilance Committees of GPs were carried out. It was also noticed that, Vigilance Committee was constituted only in 10 out 35 test-checked GPs.

Thus, use of appropriate quality of materials by WIMCs in *HGNJ Yojana* was not ensured.

5.2 Monitoring of the *HGNJ yojana* in urban areas

Resolution and scheme guidelines related to *Mukhyamantri Shahri Peyjal Nischay yojana* (under *HGNJ yojana*) issued by UD&HD in February 2016 and October 2016 respectively, provided the following directions for monitoring of the Scheme:

- Financial and physical progress reports of the scheme were to be uploaded by ULBs on the *Nagarsewa*[9] website and status of implementation was to be reviewed at the departmental level.
- For quality control, engineers deputed for the schemes had to check the quality of materials before utilising the same. Further, the quality of materials was also to be checked by SQM and DQM. Third party inspection was mandatory for HDPE, MDPE and UPVC pipes, pump, motor, transformer *etc*. being used in the urban water supply schemes. Subsequently, as per directions (December 2018) of UD&HD quality of the pipes was to be certified by the CIPET, at Hajipur, Bihar.

Audit observed that in the test-checked ULBs, HDPE pipes utilised in the distribution pipelines were certified by CIPET but other materials like MDPE pipes, UPVC, WTPs, motors *etc*. were not being cross checked *via* third party evaluation. Hence, quality of materials used for *HGNJ yojana* schemes could not be assured due to lack of quality control.

Further, ULB stated that the *Nagarsewa* website was not operational since July 2023. Due to this non-operational status, physical progress of schemes was not being monitored by UD&HD through the website.

5.3 Survey and Surveillance

As per PRD and PHED instructions in November 2019 and August 2021 respectively, water supply schemes under *HGNJ yojana* for rural areas was to be monitored with the Internet of Things (IoTs) device[10] (equipment with IT technology). The IoTs devices were to be installed to capture the status of water supply services, *viz.* pumping hour, supply hour, storage of water, *etc.,* being

[9] *Nagarsewa website was developed by UD&HD for online monitoring of water supply schemes implemented by the department.*

[10] *IoT is a device which provides real time online information through a SIM card enabled technology. IoT shall collect details of extraction of per day quantity of water from bore well, consistent functionality of the equipment installed, etc. for ensuring water supply.*

delivered to the households. The discrepancies observed in installation of IoTs are as discussed below.

5.3.1 Non-standardisation of cost of installation of IoT by the Department

Rule 126 of Bihar Financial Rules specified that every authority delegated with the financial powers of procuring goods in public interest shall have the responsibility and accountability to bring efficiency, economy, transparency in matters relating to public procurement.

For effective monitoring of the *HGJN yojana*, PRD took a decision (November 2019) to install, the IoTs in all piped water supply schemes. For installation of IoTs, the DPROs at district level were to invite tenders, based on template of Request for Proposal (RFP) issued by PRD.

This RFP consisted of the specification of IoTs to be followed by the districts while conducting the tendering process. During September 2020 to March 2022, PRD sanctioned funds of ₹45.56 crore for installation of 67,511 IoTs in 29 districts[11], based on demands received from DPROs of the concerned districts.

Scrutiny of sanction orders issued by concerned DPROs indicated that each district had finalised different rates for installation of IoTs, due to which cost variations were noticed. There were substantial variations in cost of installation of each IoT ranging between ₹7,915 (Muzaffarpur) and ₹19,800 (Sitamarhi). This issue was also pointed out by the Internal Financial Controller of the Department (May 2022) who stated that there were variations of 250 *per cent* between the lowest (₹7,915: Muzaffarpur) and the highest (₹19,800: Sitamarhi) costs of installation of IoTs in 29 districts. This was despite the fact that specification of IoTs was the same for all districts of the State.

Based on the advice of the Financial Controller, a high-level committee was constituted by the Department (June 2022) to review differences in the cost of IoTs. The Committee submitted its report to Department (July 2022) and mentioned the following reasons for variation of cost of IoTs:

(i) installation of IoT was new in nature and tenders for installation of IoTs were published (between January 2020 and December 2020) on different dates by the concerned DPROs. Hence, in the initial phase, due to lack of competition, the cost of IoT was higher while later on, it was lower.

(ii) among firms participating in the bid, some were residents of Bihar while others were from outside the State, so, the difference was possibly due to huge transportation cost.

(iii) difference in cost of data charges due to use of SIM card of different telecom companies and difference in cost of server charges.

[11] *(i) Arwal, (ii) Aurangabad, (iii) Banka, (iv) Begusarai, (v) Bhagalpur, (vi) Bhojpur, (vii) Buxar, (viii) Darbhanga, (ix) East Champaran, (x) Gaya, (xi) Gopalganj, (xii) Jamui, (xiii) Jehanabad, (xiv) Kaimur, (xv) Lakhisarai, (xvi) Madhubani, (xvii) Munger, (xviii) Muzaffarpur, (xix) Nalanda, (xx) Nawada, (xi) Patna, (xii) Rohtas, (xiii) Samastipur, (xiv) Saran, (xv) Sheohar, (xvi) Sitamarhi, (xvii) Siwan, (xviii) Vaishali, (xix) West Champaran.*

However, audit noticed that reasons cited by the Committee for variation in rate of IoTs were not proper, as during the same month of publication of tender, variation of cost was noticed in two test-checked districts, *viz.* Darbhanga and Gaya, RFP was published in February 2020, however, cost of IoT in Darbhanga (₹16,640) was 11.83 *per cent* higher than Gaya (₹14,880). Even, during the period from March 2020 to December 2020 (*i.e.* 10 months) of publication of tender, variation of cost was also very high as, per IoT cost was ₹7,985 in March 2020 and ₹10,271 in June 2020.

Audit further analysed the possible differences in transportation costs. It was noticed that Aurangabad is 185.90 km away from Patna, however, cost of each IoT in this district was finalised at ₹16,800 (September 2020) while for Jehanabad, which is just 45 km from Patna had finalised IoTs costing ₹17,600 each (September 2020) which was 4.76 *per cent* higher than the cost of IoT in Aurangabad despite being situated at a closer distance. Thus, the point of huge transportation costs as stated by the Committee cannot be substantiated.

Despite being aware regarding the cost variations, Department did not take any corrective measures to ensure standardisation of costs for installation of IoTs.

Hence, had the Department taken action at the time of sanction of funds to bring standardisation in installation costs of IoTs in nine test-checked districts, payment of ₹3.12 crore could have been avoided ***(Appendix-5.5)***.

No reply has been given by the department to the audit observation.

5.3.2 Non-functioning of IoTs in test-checked WIMCs and PH divisions

In twelve test-checked PH divisions and nine DPROs[12], 42,145 IoT devices were to be installed to cover 41,985 wards under *HGNJ yojana*. However, the firms installed 29,020 (69 *per cent*) IoTs after incurring an expenditure of ₹22.12 crore against the target of 42,145 IoT devices. Installation of IoTs was carried out between August 2021 to July 2023.

Audit observed the following deficiencies:

- The work of installing IoT devices along with setting up the dashboard[13] was awarded to different firms by the concerned units *i.e.,* PH divisions and DPROs during the period from July 2020 to June 2021. This work was to be completed within three to nine months from the date of agreement/work orders and the firms had to maintain the IoT devices for a period of five years, after carrying out installation and trial run. However, in all test-checked units (except DPRO, Aurangabad), the work of installation of IoTs remained incomplete as of November 2023. Further, as observed from records available at PHED (August 2022) and at test-checked units, the 13,490 IoTs (installed) were not functioning since July 2022 and firms did not maintain the IoT thereafter (except DPRO, Jamui).

[12] *DPRO was responsible for procurement and installation of IoTs in PRD schemes.*
[13] *Dashboard was to be installed in DPROs to monitor the functioning of schemes.*

- In case of Bettiah district, against 3,327 IoTs to be installed, only 2,002 (60.17 *per cent*) IoTs were installed and 1,325 IoTs were not installed by the executing firm. Further, as per the agreement with the firm, a dashboard for monitoring of schemes was also to be installed at the district level. It was noted that this dashboard was also not installed and instead only a monitor was installed in the name of the dashboard, and work was abandoned midway.

Further, as per reply furnished (November 2023) by DPRO, Bettiah the dashboard was not active and reports were not being generated. Action was initiated against the firm by District Magistrate, Bettiah (11 February 2023), results of which are pending till date (November 2023).

Thus, Reports regarding functioning of schemes could not be generated through IoTs already installed (as on July 2022). Therefore, monitoring through IoT as envisaged, could not be ensured despite incurring a total expenditure of ₹22.12 crore in installing 29,020 IoTs in 21 test-checked units.

At the time of Exit Conference, PRD accepted that there were some issues in installation of IoTs in Madhubani and West Champaran districts.

5.4 Public Grievance

HGNJ yojana guidelines (June 2017) issued by PRD provided for Mobile phone-based application and other mechanisms which were to be developed by Department for effective monitoring and to enable citizens to lodge complaints regarding *HGNJ yojana*.

Further, as per PHED resolution (June 2021), for *HGNJ yojana* in rural area, a complaint register was to be maintained at pump stations for the public to lodge complaints regarding non-supply of water in their areas and/or, necessary minor/major repairs required.

All complaints were to be entered in this register and whether the redressal was satisfactory or not was to be certified through feedback obtained from the beneficiaries concerned (through a satisfaction certificate[14]). For the redressal of public grievances, the Centralised Grievance Redressal System was also to be strengthened by PHED and UD&HD and SMS/Toll free numbers were to be provided for registering complaints.

Status of complaints received and their disposal during 2017-23 in 11 test-checked PH divisions was as given in **Table 5.2**.

Table 5.2: Status of receipt and disposal of CGRC complaints

Sl. No.	PH divisions	Complaints (CGRC)	Complaints attended/resolved	Balance
1.	Supaul	1,538	1,515	23
2.	Aurangabad	15	15	0
3.	Darbhanga	859	854	5
4.	Madhubani	697	243	454
5.	Jhanjharpur	154	60	94
6.	Khagaria	1,780	1,553	227

[14] *A document was to be obtained from the beneficiary stating that the redressal was satisfactory.*

Sl. No.	PH divisions	Complaints (CGRC)	Complaints attended/resolved	Balance
7.	Saran	3,453	3,321	132
8.	Gaya	1,181	932	249
9.	Bettiah	2,014	1,623	391
10.	Bhagapur East	106	89	17
11.	Katihar	1,607	1,553	54
	Total	**13,404**	**11,758**	**1,646**

(Source: Information furnished by 11 test-checked PH divisions)

It is evident from **Table-5.2** that 1,646 (12 *per cent*) out of 13,404 complaints were pending for disposal. However, the aforesaid status of disposal of complaints could not be verified as related Complaint Registers were not being maintained by any of the test-checked PH divisions. Further, during the JPVs, it was observed that complaint register was available in only 72 out of 190 pump stations.

- The mobile phone-based app for monitoring of the water supply service was not available for the public in any of the test-checked GPs.

- During JPV of 209 schemes implemented by PRD, complaint register was found in only one scheme at the pump station/scheme site. Besides, during the beneficiary survey it was noted that, 872 of 890 beneficiaries were not aware of the means of lodging complaints.

- There was also no mechanism of receiving complaints, except the complaint registers to be maintained at pump stations in ULBs. During JPV of 135 schemes implemented by ULBs, complaint registers were found maintained in nine schemes only, at the pump station/scheme sites. In the absence of complaint registers, the status of complaints received, and their disposal could not be checked by Audit.

Conclusion

Institutional provisions and guidelines for monitoring and evaluation of *HGNJ yojana* across rural and urban areas were marred by systemic deficiencies. The Implementation & Monitoring Cells, State/District Project Management Units, and Quality Monitors faced critical manpower shortages, adversely impacting oversight. Monitoring platforms like *Nischaysoft* and *Nagarsewa* were either unreliable or non-functional. Community engagement through *Lavuk* Committees, *Jal Choupals* was minimal, while quality control mechanisms both third-party and local were grossly underutilised.

The installation and maintenance of IoT devices for real-time scheme monitoring suffered from non-standardised procurement practices, cost inconsistencies, and poor post-installation follow-up. Moreover, public grievance redressal systems were weak, with most beneficiaries unaware of complaint mechanisms and inadequate documentation of grievance disposal. These lapses collectively hindered effective monitoring of implementation, and service delivery under the *HGNJ yojana*.

Recommendations

Recommendation 10: The State Government may ensure strengthening institutional and field-level monitoring by filling key vacancies (State Quality Monitors, District Quality Monitors, JEs, AEs), ensuring regular functioning of Monitoring Cells, and operationalising MIS portals for reliable data reporting.

Recommendation 11: The State Government may ensure quality control and transparency through mandatory third-party certification of materials, standardised IoT procurement and maintenance and activation of community-based monitoring mechanisms like Vigilance Committee, Lavuk Committees and Jal Choupals.

Recommendation 12: The State Government may ensure improving grievance redressal by establishing accessible complaint systems and ensuring timely resolution with proper documentation and oversight.

Patna **(HAUTINLAL SUANTAK)**
The 27 January 2026 **Accountant General (Audit-I), Bihar**

Countersigned

New Delhi **(K. SANJAY MURTHY)**
The 02 February 2026 **Comptroller and Auditor General of India**

APPENDICES

Appendix-1.1

(Reference: Paragraph-1.8)

Statement showing non-production of vouchers by WIMCs

Sl. No.	District	Block	GP	Ward Nos.	Vouchers (in ₹)
1.	Darbhanga	Ali Nagar	Harsingpur	3	19,40,700
2.	Darbhanga	Ali Nagar	Harsingpur	6	19,44,000
3.	Darbhanga	Ali Nagar	Harsingpur	10	13,17,700
4.	Darbhanga	Ali Nagar	Harsingpur	12	19,44,000
5.	Darbhanga	Ali Nagar	Hanuman Nagar	2	17,82,000
6.	Darbhanga	Ali Nagar	Hanuman Nagar	5	17,82,000
7.	Darbhanga	Ali Nagar	Hanuman Nagar	6	18,93,400
8.	Darbhanga	Ali Nagar	Hanuman Nagar	7	17,62,575
9.	Darbhanga	Ali Nagar	Hanuman Nagar	13	20,07,000
10.	Aurangabad	Obra	Amilona	13	3,31,392
11.	Aurangabad	Obra	Amilona	3	5,17,556
12.	Aurangabad	Obra	Amilona	9	15,14,100
13.	Aurangabad	Obra	Amilona	10	14,27,500
14.	Aurangabad	Obra	Amilona	7	14,35,500
15.	Aurangabad	Obra	Amilona	14	14,10,600
16.	Aurangabad	Obra	Amilona	12	14,37,500
17.	Aurangabad	Obra	Amilona	6	9,50,000
18.	Aurangabad	Obra	Amilona	4	6,83,475
19.	Aurangabad	Obra	Amilona	15	13,54,673
20.	Aurangabad	Obra	Amilona	11	14,93,500
21.	Aurangabad	Obra	Amilona	5	9,97,500
22.	Madhubani	Phulparas	Sugapatti	1	14,91,600
23.	Madhubani	Phulparas	Sugapatti	2	13,06,400
24.	Madhubani	Phulparas	Sugapatti	3	13,00,900
25.	Madhubani	Phulparas	Sugapatti	4	19,47,200
26.	Madhubani	Phulparas	Sugapatti	5	16,75,500
27.	Madhubani	Phulparas	Sugapatti	6	14,49,000
28.	Madhubani	Phulparas	Sugapatti	7	14,36,600
29.	Madhubani	Phulparas	Sugapatti	8	20,94,400
30.	Madhubani	Phulparas	Sugapatti	9	21,10,900
31.	Madhubani	Phulparas	Sugapatti	10	13,21,200
32.	Madhubani	Phulparas	Sugapatti	11	21,58,500
33.	Madhubani	Phulparas	Sugapatti	12	18,00,000
34.	Madhubani	Phulparas	Sugapatti	13	21,43,100
35.	Madhubani	Phulparas	Sugapatti	14	13,65,900
	Total				**5,35,27,871**

Appendix-1.2

(Reference: Paragraph-1.8)

Statement showing non-production of Measurement books by PH Divisions

Sl. No.	Name of division	Block	Panchayat	Ward No	Agreement No
1	Supaul	Supaul	Chainsingh patti	9	SBD-65/2019-20
2	Supaul	Supaul	Chainsingh patti	10	SBD-65/2019-20
3	Supaul	Supaul	Chainsingh patti	11	SBD-65/2019-20
4	Supaul	Supaul	Chainsingh patti	12	SBD-65/2019-20
5	Supaul	Supaul	Chainsingh patti	13(A)	SBD-65/2019-20
6	Supaul	Supaul	Chainsingh patti	13(B)	SBD-65/2019-20
7	Supaul	Supaul	Pipra Khurd	8(A)	MBD-198/2019-20
8	Supaul	Supaul	Pipra Khurd	8(B)	MBD-198/2019-20
9	Supaul	Supaul	Pipra Khurd	9	MBD-198/2019-20
10	Supaul	Supaul	Pipra Khurd	10(A)	MBD-198/2019-20
11	Supaul	Supaul	Pipra Khurd	10(B)	MBD-198/2019-20
12	Supaul	Supaul	Pipra Khurd	11	MBD-198/2019-20
13	Supaul	Supaul	Pipra Khurd	12	MBD-198/2019-20
14	Supaul	Supaul	Pipra Khurd	13	MBD-198/2019-20
15	Supaul	Supaul	Baspitti	1(A)	MBD-612/2019-20
16	Supaul	Supaul	Baspitti	1(B)	MBD-612/2019-20
17	Supaul	Supaul	Baspitti	1(C)	MBD-612/2019-20
18	Supaul	Supaul	Telwa	5(A)	MBD-698/2019-20
19	Supaul	Supaul	Telwa	5(B)	MBD-698/2019-20
20	Supaul	Supaul	Telwa	5(C)	MBD-698/2019-20
21	Supaul	Supaul	Telwa	6(A)	MBD-698/2019-20
22	Supaul	Supaul	Telwa	6(B)	MBD-698/2019-20
23	Supaul	Supaul	Telwa	6(C)	MBD-698/2019-20
24	Supaul	Supaul	Telwa	6(D)	MBD-698/2019-20
25	Supaul	Supaul	Telwa	7(A)	MBD-697/2019-20
26	Supaul	Supaul	Telwa	7(B)	MBD-697/2019-20
27	Supaul	Supaul	Telwa	7(C)	MBD-697/2019-20
28	Supaul	Supaul	Telwa	8(A)	MBD-697/2019-20
29	Supaul	Supaul	Telwa	8(B)	MBD-697/2019-20
30	Supaul	Supaul	Telwa	8(C)	MBD-697/2019-20
31	Supaul	Supaul	Telwa	9(A)	MBD-696/2019-20
32	Supaul	Supaul	Telwa	9(B)	MBD-696/2019-20
33	Supaul	Supaul	Telwa	9(C)	MBD-696/2019-20
34	Supaul	Supaul	Telwa	10(A)	MBD-696/2019-20
35	Supaul	Supaul	Telwa	10(B)	MBD-696/2019-20
36	Supaul	Supaul	Telwa	10(C)	MBD-696/2019-20
37	Supaul	Supaul	Balwa	9(A)	MBD-664/2019-20
38	Supaul	Supaul	Balwa	9(B)	MBD-664/2019-20
39	Supaul	Supaul	Balwa	10	MBD-664/2019-20
40	Supaul	Supaul	Balwa	11(A)	MBD-664/2019-20
41	Supaul	Supaul	Balwa	11(B)	MBD-664/2019-20
42	Supaul	Supaul	Balwa	11(C)	MBD-664/2019-20
43	Supaul	Supaul	Balwa	11(D)	MBD-664/2019-20

Appendix-2.1

(Reference: Paragraph-2.1.1.1)

Details of quality affected wards covered by the WIMCs (PRD) instead of PHED

Sl. No.	Name of district	Name of block	Name of GP	Type of ward	Ward no.	Water quality test report		
						Arsenic	Iron	Fluoride
1.	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Khaira Bind	Fluoride	12			
2.	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Naugarh	Fluoride	8			
3.	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Naugarh	Fluoride	14			
4.	Aurangabad	Deo	Berhna	Fluoride	11			1.18
5.	Aurangabad	Deo	Kharkani	Fluoride	5			
6.	Aurangabad	Deo	Kharkani	Fluoride	7			
7.	Aurangabad	Deo	Berhni	Fluoride	2			
8.	Aurangabad	Madanpur	Mahuawan	Fluoride	12			
9.	Aurangabad	Madanpur	Ghatrain	Fluoride	1			
10.	Aurangabad	Madanpur	Ghatrain	Fluoride	5			
11.	Aurangabad	Madanpur	Madanpur	Fluoride	13			
12.	Aurangabad	NabiNagar	Ram Nagar	Fluoride	6			1.32
13.	Aurangabad	NabiNagar	Ram Nagar	Fluoride	7			
14.	Aurangabad	Kutumba	Bharaundha	Fluoride	1			
15.	Bhagalpur	Ismailpur	Ismailpur paschimi bhitha	Arsenic	11			
16.	Bhagalpur	Khalgaon	Kodwar	Arsenic	10			
17.	Bhagalpur	Nathnagar	Belkhoria	Arsenic	6			
18.	Bhagalpur	Nathnagar	Belkhoria	Arsenic	7			
19.	Bhagalpur	Nathnagar	Belkhoria	Arsenic	10			
20.	Bhagalpur	Nathnagar	Belkhoria	Arsenic	11			
21.	Bhagalpur	Nathnagar	Bishanrampur	Arsenic	1			
22.	Bhagalpur	Nathnagar	Bishanrampur	Arsenic	2			
23.	Bhagalpur	Nathnagar	Bishanrampur	Arsenic	3			
24.	Bhagalpur	Nathnagar	Bishanrampur	Arsenic	8			
25.	Bhagalpur	Nathnagar	Bishanrampur	Arsenic	13			
26.	Bhagalpur	Nathnagar	Nisambey	Arsenic	1			
27.	Bhagalpur	Nathnagar	Nisambey	Arsenic	6			
28.	Bhagalpur	Nathnagar	Nisambey	Arsenic	8			
29.	Bhagalpur	Nathnagar	Nisambey	Arsenic	14			
30.	Bhagalpur	Nathnagar	Raghopur	Arsenic	4			
31.	Bhagalpur	Pirpainti	Roushanpur	Arsenic	10			
32.	Bhagalpur	Pirpainti	Roushanpur	Arsenic	11			
33.	Bhagalpur	Sabour	Rajandipur	Arsenic	7			
34.	Bhagalpur	Sabour	Mamalkha	Arsenic	1			
35.	Bhagalpur	Sabour	Mamalkha	Arsenic	5			
36.	Bhagalpur	Sabour	Mamalkha	Arsenic	6			
37.	Bhagalpur	Sabour	Mamalkha	Arsenic	9			
38.	Bhagalpur	Sabour	Mamalkha	Arsenic	10			
39.	Bhagalpur	Sabour	Mamalkha	Arsenic	11			
40.	Bhagalpur	Sabour	Mamalkha	Arsenic	12			
41.	Bhagalpur	Sabour	Rajandipur	Arsenic	4			
42.	Bhagalpur	Sultanganj	Nayagaon	Arsenic	6			
43.	Bhagalpur	Goradih	Murhanjamin	Fluoride	9			

Sl. No.	Name of district	Name of block	Name of GP	Type of ward	Ward no.	Water quality test report		
						Arsenic	Iron	Fluoride
44.	Bhagalpur	Goradih	Bishunpurjichho	Fluoride	12			
45.	Bhagalpur	Kharik	Akidatpur	Arsenic	1			
46.	Bhagalpur	Kharik	Akidatpur	Arsenic	2	0.023		
47.	Bhagalpur	Kharik	Akidatpur	Arsenic	3			
48.	Bhagalpur	Kharik	Akidatpur	Arsenic	4	0.014		
49.	Bhagalpur	Kharik	Akidatpur	Arsenic	5			
50.	Bhagalpur	Kharik	Akidatpur	Arsenic	6		5.49	
51.	Bhagalpur	Kharik	Akidatpur	Arsenic	7	0.013		
52.	Bhagalpur	Kharik	Akidatpur	Arsenic	8	0.026		
53.	Bhagalpur	Kharik	Akidatpur	Arsenic	9	0.029	1.07	
54.	Bhagalpur	Kharik	Akidatpur	Arsenic	10		1.75	
55.	Bhagalpur	Kharik	Akidatpur	Arsenic	11		3.46	
56.	Bhagalpur	Kharik	Akidatpur	Arsenic	12		2.28	
57.	Bhagalpur	Kharik	Akidatpur	Arsenic	13	0.057		
58.	Bhagalpur	Kharik	Akidatpur	Arsenic	14		1.36	
59.	Bhagalpur	Kharik	Akidatpur	Arsenic	15	0.029		
60.	Bhagalpur	Kharik	Akidatpur	Arsenic	16	0.038		
61.	Bhagalpur	Kharik	Akidatpur	Arsenic	17			
62.	Bhagalpur	Kharik	Akidatpur	Arsenic	18			
63.	Darbhanga	Benipur	Ramauli	Arsenic	4			
64.	Darbhanga	Benipur	Makrampur	Arsenic	4			
65.	Darbhanga	Benipur	Makrampur	Arsenic	10			
66.	Darbhanga	Biraul	Kamarkala	Arsenic	7			
67.	Darbhanga	Biraul	Manaurabouram	Arsenic	4			
68.	Darbhanga	Biraul	Manaurabouram	Arsenic	5			
69.	Darbhanga	Benipur	Shivram	Arsenic	2			
70.	Darbhanga	Benipur	Shivram	Arsenic	3			
71.	Darbhanga	Benipur	Shivram	Arsenic	4			
72.	Darbhanga	Benipur	Sanjhuar	Arsenic	1			
73.	Darbhanga	Benipur	Ramauli	Arsenic	4			
74.	Jamui	Khaira	Bhimain	Fluoride	2			
75.	Saran	Sonpur	Dumri Bujurg	Arsenic	4			
76.	Saran	Sonpur	Kalyanpur	Arsenic	4			
77.	Saran	Sonpur	SahpurDiara	Arsenic	3			

(Source: Records of PRD and PHED and data available on Panchayat Nischaya Soft)

Appendix-2.2

(Reference: Paragraph-2.1.1.1)

Non-execution of schemes in WIMC wards either by the PHED or PRD

Sl. No.	District	Block	Gram Panchayat	Ward No.
1.	Gopalganj	Kuchaikote	Kuchaikote	12
2.	Gopalganj	Baikunthpur	DighwaNorth	13
3.	Bhagalpur East	Bihpur	LattipurUttar	13
4.	Bhagalpur East	Naugachhia	Pakra	1
5.	Bhagalpur East	Pirpainti	RaniDiara	10
6.	Bhagalpur East	Pirpainti	RaniDiara	8
7.	Bhagalpur East	Pirpainti	RaniDiara	9
8.	Bhagalpur West	Nathnagar	Nisambey	3
9.	Bhagalpur West	Nathnagar	Nisambey	4
10.	Bhagalpur West	Shahkund	DASPUR	2
11.	Darbhanga	Hayaghat	Pator	6
12.	Darbhanga	Hayaghat	Pator	11
13.	Darbhanga	Hayaghat	Pator	12
14.	Darbhanga	Manigachhi	Ballor	1
15.	Darbhanga	Manigachhi	Ballor	11
16.	Darbhanga	Manigachhi	Raje	4
17.	Darbhanga	Manigachhi	Raje	5
18.	Darbhanga	Manigachhi	Raje	15
19.	Darbhanga	Biroul	Kamarkala	13

(Source: Records of PRD and PHED and data available on Panchayat Nischaya Soft)

Appendix-2.3
(Reference: Paragraph 2.1.1.2)

Avoidable expenditure on installation of FRP by PHED in non-quality wards

(Amount in ₹)

Sl.No.	Block	Panchayat	Ward No	Type of ward	Agreement No.	Year of Agreement	Cost of FRP
1	Gidhaur	Sewa	9	NQA	1	2017-18	18,65,760
2	Gidhaur	Sewa	8	NQA	1	2017-18	18,65,760
3	Islamnagar Aliganj	Kodwaria	12A	NQA	1	2016-17	18,40,000
4	Islamnagar Aliganj	Kodwaria	12B	NQA	1	2016-17	18,40,000
5	Jhajha	Barajor	10	NQA	1	2016-17	18,40,000
6	Sikandra	Bhullo	11B	NQA	1	2016-17	18,40,000
7	Sikandra	Gokhula-fatehpur	9B	NQA	1	2017-18	18,65,760
8	Sikandra	Gokhula-fatehpur	9A	NQA	1	2016-17	18,40,000
9	Sikandra	Gokhula-fatehpur	10	NQA	1	2016-17	18,40,000
10	Sikandra	Mathurapur	13B	NQA	1	2017-18	18,65,760
11	Sono	Balthar	4A	NQA	1	2016-17	18,40,000
12	Sono	Balthar	4B	NQA	1	2016-17	18,40,000
13	Sono	Chhuchunariya	11	NQA	1	2017-18	18,65,760
14	Sono	Loha	2	NQA	1	2016-17	18,40,000
15	Sono	Loha	1B	NQA	1	2016-17	18,40,000
	Total						**2,77,28,800**

(Source: Records of test-check PH division)

Appendix-2.4
(Reference: Paragraph-2.2.1.1)

Financial status of *HGNJ* (PRD) in test-checked GPs for the period 2017-18 to 2022-23

(Amount in ₹)

Name of District	Name of Block	Name of Panchayat	Total Ward	Grant received under Saat Nischay	Transferred to WIMC for HGNJ	Expenditure incurred by WIMC as per MB	Remarks
Chhapra	Rivilganj	Mohhabat Parsa	14	3,14,77,454	1,85,50,000	DNA	MBs of all 14 wards were not made available.
	Ekma	Banpura	15	3,01,51,141	2,01,01,913	1,93,15,305	MB of ward no. 08 was not made available
Gaya	Imamganj	Dhubhal	14	3,39,02,439	1,92,33,435	1,54,34,420	MBs of ward no.5 & 7 were not made available
		Chakarbandha	13	3,37,95,889	1,78,04,057	1,37,60,885	MBs of ward no. 1 & 7 were not made available
	Fatehpur	UttriLodhave	15	4,34,02,081	2,23,58,146	1,79,19,700	MBs of ward no 2, 6 & 9 were not made available
		Bara	14	4,98,41,757	2,24,64,044	2,67,95,385	MB of ward no. 01 was not made available
Bettiah	Lauriya	Dhobani	15	2,95,52,048	1,84,76,228	1,71,03,068	MB of ward no.03 was not made available
		Belva Lakhanpur	14	2,94,31,203	1,69,02,478	1,62,64,233	
	Gaunaha	Muhai	14	3,32,86,426	2,29,36,736	2,34,91,509	
		Belsandi	13	3,42,78,657	1,93,10,449	1,92,37,138	
Gopalganj	Phulwaria	Gidha	14	3,42,89,513	2,77,74,122	2,70,50,392	
		Karariya	13	2,93,06,941	1,67,25,725	1,69,03,460	
	Hathua	Pachfeda	13	2,74,11,903	2,32,81,186	2,38,03,419	
		Rattanchak	15	3,32,87,298	2,12,27,365	1,91,96,514	
Jamui	Sikandara	Pohe	15	3,37,70,598	1,92,01,150	1,64,14,937	
		Sabalbigha	13	2,79,52,679	1,82,12,900	1,76,18,582	
	Gidhour	Gangra	9	2,14,18,316	1,44,56,100	1,42,55,998	
Bhagalpur	Shahkund	Paira Dominiya Mal	10	1,74,97,523	1,23,75,861	1,19,06,253	
		Belthu	13	3,56,66,467	2,39,66,426	2,13,67,103	

Name of District	Name of Block	Name of Panchayat	Total Ward	Grant received under Saat Nischay	Transferred to WIMC for HGNJ	Expenditure incurred by WIMC as per MB	Remarks
Aurangabad	Goradih	Mohanpur	13	3,13,55,274	2,16,60,047	2,05,20,758	
		Shalpur	11	2,48,41,410	1,73,47,800	1,38,40,559	MB of ward no 8 was not provided to audit.
	Obra	Amilona	15	3,29,91,652	1,85,16,623	1,09,20,308	MB of ward 1, 2, 5, 8, 9 & 12 (6 wards) not provided to audit.
		Mahuwan	13	3,29,57,466	1,61,62,000	42,03,354	MBs of ward 1, 2, 4A, 4B, 5, 7, 10, 11A, 11B, 12, 13 (9 wards) were not provided to audit.
	Barun	Dhangai	17	4,23,51,040	2,18,66,619	1,56,74,307	
		Pauthu	13	3,18,49,120	1,82,02,400	1,82,23,237	
Darbhanga	Keoti	Bariol	10	1,91,11,983	1,38,18,500	1,23,41,963	
		Nanaura	14	3,47,46,701	2,30,70,500	1,96,44,017	MB of ward no 14 was not provided to audit.
	Alinagar	Harsingpur	20	5,05,33,672	3,51,22,600	3,35,95,461	
		Hanuman Nagar	15	3,37,82,703	2,70,71,696	2,47,47,617	MB of ward no 8 was not provided to audit.
Madhubani	Phulparas	Kalapatti	17	3,48,45,641	2,07,76,000	2,07,10,983	MB of ward no 17 not provided to audit.
		Suggapatti	14	3,39,55,586	2,36,01,200	1,75,26,868	MB of ward no 4, 8 and 1 not provided to audit.
	Rajnagar	Shivipatti	13	3,21,22,035	2,38,04,600	2,12,65,638	
		Chicharikanungo	15	3,52,52,949	2,57,05,423	2,50,05,742	
	Total	**33**	**456**	**1,08,04,17,565**	**68,20,84,329**	**59,60,59,113**	

Appendix-2.5
(Reference: Paragraph- 2.2.1.2)

Detail showing allotment and expenditure for *HGNJ* scheme in test-checked PH Division

(Amount in ₹)

Name of PH Division	Year	OB	Allotment	Total Available fund	Expenditure	Balance	Surrender	Closing Balance
Aurangabad	2017-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Darbhanga	2017-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BhagalpurEast	2017-18	0	64,78,29,000	64,78,29,000	63,17,26,000	1,61,03,000	1,61,03,000	0
BhagalpurWest	2017-18	0	5,70,20,000	5,70,20,000	4,98,16,000	72,04,000	72,04,000	0
Gopalganj	2017-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		**0**	**70,48,49,000**	**70,48,49,000**	**68,15,42,000**	**2,33,07,000**	**2,33,07,000**	**0**
Aurangabad	2018-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Darbhanga	2018-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhubani	2018-19	0	9,18,00,000	9,18,00,000	1,51,14,800	7,66,85,200	0	7,66,85,200
Supaul	2018-19	0	10,28,00,000	10,28,00,000	1,69,80,529	8,58,19,471	0	8,58,19,471
Khagaria	2018-19	0	16,79,68,600	16,79,68,600	3,08,65,942	13,71,02,658	13,71,02,658	0
Chhapra	2018-19	0	1,75,67,816	1,75,67,816	1,75,67,816	0	0	0
Gaya	2018-19	0	8,39,31,545	8,39,31,545	5,48,23,038	2,91,08,507	0	2,91,08,507
Betiah	2018-19	0	18,04,98,040	18,04,98,040	7,42,94,895	10,62,03,145	0	10,62,03,145
BhagalpurEast	2018-19	0	37,77,30,512	37,77,30,512	30,81,26,837	6,96,03,675	6,96,03,675	0
BhagalpurWest	2018-19	0	14,09,08,000	14,09,08,000	13,94,42,000	14,66,000	14,66,000	0
Katihar	2018-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gopalganj	2018-19	0	5,40,75,000	5,40,75,000	71,60,000	4,69,15,000	4,69,15,000	0
Total		**0**	**1,21,72,79,513**	**1,21,72,79,513**	**66,43,75,857**	**55,29,03,656**	**25,50,87,333**	**29,78,16,323**
Aurangabad	2019-20	0	7,76,98,556	7,76,98,556	6,88,09,425	88,89,131	88,89,131	0
Darbhanga	2019-20	0	20,07,64,646	20,07,64,646	6,68,51,134	13,39,13,512	13,39,13,512	0
Madhubani	2019-20	7,66,85,200	42,28,00,000	49,94,85,200	31,29,83,821	18,65,01,379	33,92,630	18,31,08,749
Supaul	2019-20	8,58,19,471	2,70,78,01,000	2,79,36,20,471	1,14,96,91,353	1,64,39,29,118	0	1,64,39,29,118
Khagaria	2019-20	0	80,39,41,350	80,39,41,350	40,51,54,268	39,87,87,082	0	39,87,87,082
Chhapra	2019-20	0	37,53,95,414	37,53,95,414	16,87,60,559	20,66,34,855	0	20,66,34,855

Name of PH Division	Year	OB	Allotment	Total Available fund	Expenditure	Balance	Surrender	Closing Balance
Gaya	2019-20	2,91,08,507	63,38,85,648	66,29,94,155	32,70,65,869	33,59,28,286	2,56,38,638	31,02,89,648
Betiah	2019-20	10,62,03,145	32,60,19,807	43,22,22,952	28,07,57,011	15,14,65,941	38,57,136	14,76,08,805
Bhagalpur East	2019-20	0	1,29,76,46,000	1,29,76,46,000	1,26,11,09,000	3,65,37,000	3,65,37,000	0
Bhagalpur West	2019-20	0	36,75,19,000	36,75,19,000	34,89,34,000	1,85,85,000	1,85,85,000	0
Jamui	2019-20	0.00	2,26,22,07,619	2,26,22,07,619	76,99,42,145	1,49,22,65,474	12,28,41,857	1,36,94,23,617
Katihar	2019-20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gopalganj	2019-20	0	9,44,15,000	9,44,15,000	5,36,84,000	4,07,31,000	4,07,31,000	0
Total		**29,78,16,323**	**9,57,00,94,040**	**9,86,79,10,363**	**5,21,37,42,585**	**4,65,41,67,778**	**39,43,85,904**	**4,25,97,81,874**
Aurangabad	2020-21	0	74,86,35,432	74,86,35,432	72,02,82,087	2,83,53,345	2,83,53,345	0
Darbhanga	2020-21	0	31,52,00,129	31,52,00,129	16,68,05,951	14,83,94,178	7,51,79,664	7,32,14,514
Madhubani	2020-21	18,31,08,749	47,88,77,000	66,19,85,749	58,97,10,960	7,22,74,789	3,99,24,465	3,23,50,324
Supaul	2020-21	1,64,39,29,118	4,26,46,77,000	5,90,86,06,118	5,42,11,88,095	48,74,18,023	16,24,60,000	32,49,58,023
Khagaria	2020-21	39,87,87,082	2,65,54,63,184	3,05,42,50,266	2,72,87,72,787	32,54,77,479	2,50,81,332	30,03,96,147
Chhapra	2020-21	20,66,34,855	33,85,35,628	54,51,70,483	51,76,97,686	2,74,72,797	17,61,132	2,57,11,665
Gaya	2020-21	31,02,89,648	1,24,74,26,566	1,55,77,16,214	1,43,41,57,396	12,35,58,818	9,75,99,344	2,59,59,474
Betiah	2020-21	14,76,08,805	76,45,43,538	91,21,52,343	87,37,87,423	3,83,64,920	1,22,88,677	2,60,76,243
Bhagalpur East	2020-21	0	51,36,89,000	51,36,89,000	51,30,55,000	6,34,000	6,34,000	0
Bhagalpur West	2020-21	0	40,30,50,960	40,30,50,960	39,04,75,000	1,25,75,960	1,25,75,960	0
Jamui	2020-21	1,36,94,23,617	1,07,57,63,200	2,44,51,86,817	2,14,57,25,355	29,94,61,462	5,87,16,208	24,07,45,254
Katihar	2020-21	0	7,44,94,27,844	7,44,94,27,844	6,58,32,57,987	86,61,69,857	86,61,69,857	0
Gopalganj	2020-21	0	14,25,73,000	14,25,73,000	9,26,83,000	4,98,90,000	4,98,90,000	0
Total		**4,25,97,81,874**	**20,39,78,62,481**	**24,65,76,44,355**	**22,17,75,98,727**	**2,48,00,45,628**	**1,43,06,33,984**	**1,04,94,11,644**
Aurangabad	2021-22	0	30,79,31,172	30,79,31,172	27,46,33,030	3,32,98,142	3,32,98,142	0
Darbhanga	2021-22	7,32,14,514	8,75,22,233	16,07,36,747	7,14,08,431	8,93,28,316	39,00,850	8,54,27,466
Madhubani	2021-22	3,23,50,324	11,77,27,776	15,00,78,100	14,13,30,395	87,47,705	11,73,030	75,74,675
Supaul	2021-22	32,49,58,023	1,89,45,13,800	2,21,94,71,823	2,20,85,29,345	1,09,42,478	1,32,62,021	-23,19,543
Khagaria	2021-22	30,03,96,147	1,70,49,67,577	2,00,53,63,724	1,92,61,65,202	7,91,98,522	5,53,52,439	2,38,46,083
Chhapra	2021-22	2,57,11,665	20,08,23,667	22,65,35,332	17,88,49,346	4,76,85,986	2,71,94,693	2,04,91,293

Name of PH Division	Year	OB	Allotment	Total Available fund	Expenditure	Balance	Surrender	Closing Balance
Gaya	2021-22	2,59,59,474	50,61,11,404	53,20,70,878	46,49,32,772	6,71,38,106	5,74,84,044	96,54,062
Sherghati	2021-22	0	7,01,46,705	7,01,46,705	6,90,43,360	11,03,345	7,70,845	3,32,500
Betiah	2021-22	2,60,76,243	33,86,64,903	36,47,41,146	35,00,39,478	1,47,01,668	11,38,154	1,35,63,514
BhagalpurEast	2021-22	0	30,06,56,000	30,06,56,000	29,87,79,000	18,77,000	18,77,000	0
BhagalpurWest	2021-22	0	14,72,23,000	14,72,23,000	14,71,30,000	93,000	93,000	0
Jamui	2021-22	24,07,45,254	25,90,12,060	49,97,57,314	44,05,27,402	5,92,29,912	17,46,647	5,74,83,265
Katihar	2021-22	0	2,23,82,01,847	2,23,82,01,847	2,22,95,87,540	86,14,307	86,14,307	0
Gopalganj	2021-22	0	6,66,15,000	6,66,15,000	3,56,35,000	3,09,80,000	3,09,80,000	0
Total		**1,04,94,11,644**	**8,24,01,17,144**	**9,28,95,28,788**	**8,83,65,90,301**	**45,29,38,487**	**23,68,85,172**	**21,60,53,315**
Aurangabad	2022-23	0	22,87,41,134	22,87,41,134	20,68,36,101	2,19,05,033	2,19,05,033	0
Darbhanga	2022-23	8,54,27,466	8,49,58,113	17,03,85,579	7,03,45,220	10,00,40,359	80,80,623	9,19,59,736
Madhubani	2022-23	75,74,672	12,04,08,842	12,79,83,514	11,67,26,406	1,12,57,108	6,72,964	1,05,84,144
Supaul	2022-23	-23,19,543	1,10,27,54,959	1,10,04,35,416	1,08,43,64,091	1,60,71,325	1,48,53,339	12,17,986
Jhanjharpur	2022-23	0	3,42,63,631	3,42,63,631	3,31,19,140	11,44,491	11,43,938	553
Khagaria	2022-23	2,38,46,083	1,01,11,63,311	1,03,50,09,394	1,02,15,18,116	1,34,91,278	1,34,80,377	10,901
Chhapra	2022-23	2,04,91,293	12,52,48,522	14,57,39,815	12,25,33,264	2,32,06,551	39,69,096	1,92,37,455
Gaya	2022-23	96,54,062	22,93,13,979	23,89,68,041	20,56,92,766	3,32,75,275	2,13,88,669	1,18,86,606
Sherghati	2022-23	3,32,500	18,02,68,477	18,06,00,977	17,13,71,543	92,29,434	72,89,494	19,39,940
Betiah	2022-23	1,35,63,514	27,56,90,735	28,92,54,249	26,30,06,849	2,62,47,400	67,09,092	1,95,38,308
Bhagalpur East	2022-23	0	38,29,77,000	38,29,77,000	37,75,20,000	54,57,000	54,57,000	0
Bhagalpur West	2022-23	0	15,84,03,000	15,84,03,000	15,49,44,000	34,59,000	34,59,000	0
Jamui	2022-23	5,74,83,265	20,46,74,270	26,21,57,535	19,56,41,401	6,65,16,134	1,17,06,349	5,48,09,785
Katihar	2022-23	0	99,41,27,755	99,41,27,755	91,38,09,695	8,03,18,060	8,03,18,060	0
Gopalganj	2022-23	0	4,13,29,000	4,13,29,000	2,98,70,000	1,14,59,000	1,14,59,000	0
Total		**21,60,53,312**	**5,17,43,22,728**	**5,39,03,76,040**	**4,96,72,98,592**	**42,30,77,448**	**21,18,92,034**	**21,11,85,414**

Appendix-2.6

(Reference: Paragraph- 2.2.1.3)

Detail showing non-submission of demand of funds for completion of incomplete/FIR lodged schemes in Aurangabad District

Sl. No.	Name of block	Name of GP	Ward No.	Amount	Remarks
1	Aurangabad	Aaura	4	2,27,200	Major repairing
2	Aurangabad	Naugarh	12	5,25,800	Major repairing
3	Aurangabad	Parasdih	10	11,29,600	FIR Lodge
4	Dev	PurviKetaki	5	14,86,200	Work incomplete and FIR Lodge
5	Dev	PurviKetaki	10	14,86,200	Work incomplete and FIR Lodge
6	Dev	PurviKetaki	11	14,86,200	Work incomplete and FIR Lodge
7	Dev	PurviKetaki	12	9,80,725	Work incomplete and FIR Lodge
8	Dev	PurviKetaki	14	9,80,725	Work incomplete and FIR Lodge
9	Kutumba	Gheura	4	7,35,000	Work incomplete and FIR Lodge
10	Kutumba	Jagdishpur	6	3,85,000	Work incomplete and FIR Lodge
11	Kutumba	Jagdishpur	13	4,00,500	Work incomplete and FIR Lodge
12	Kutumba	Dumra	1	9,50,000	Work incomplete and FIR Lodge
13	Kutumba	Dumra	2	9,00,500	Work incomplete and FIR Lodge
14	Kutumba	Kutumba	1	4,50,000	Work incomplete and FIR Lodge
15	Kutumba	Kutumba	7	2,50,000	Work incomplete and FIR Lodge
16	Kutumba	Kutumba	15	8,00,000	Work incomplete and FIR Lodge
17	Kutumba	Verma	6	8,20,000	Work incomplete and FIR Lodge
18	Kutumba	Verma	9	6,50,000	Work incomplete and FIR Lodge
19	Obera	Bharub	All 17 schemes	60,00,000	Major repairing
20	Haspura	Koilwa	12	6,21,800	Work incomplete and FIR Lodge
21	Haspura	Koilwa	13	8,85,300	Work incomplete and FIR Lodge
22	Haspura	Ahiyapur	10	11,78,500	Work incomplete and FIR Lodge
23	Nabinagar	Taul	All 7 schemes	50,96,000	Work incomplete and FIR Lodge
24	Barun	Pipra	8	6,00,000	Major repairing
25	Barun	Pipra	13	6,50,000	Major repairing
26	Barun	Gathauli	2	5,94,700	Work incomplete and FIR Lodge
27	Barun	Gathauli	11	12,00,000	Major repairing
28	Barun	Gathauli	12	2,27,300	Schemecompletebutpaymentdue
29	Daudnagar	Sansa	2	4,00,000	Work incomplete and FIR Lodge
30	Daudnagar	Sansa	14	4,00,000	Work incomplete and FIR Lodge
31	Daudnagar	Tarari	13	4,00,000	Major repairing
32	Daudnagar	Sinduaar	1	12,09,200	Work incomplete and FIR Lodge
33	Daudnagar	Sinduaar	9	6,48,250	Work incomplete and FIR Lodge
34	Daudnagar	Sinduaar	5	11,94,200	Work incomplete and FIR Lodge
35	Daudnagar	Arai	8	13,13,000	Incomplete scheme
36	Daudnagar	Tarar	4	9,60,000	Major repairing
37	Daudnagar	Tarar	5	5,30,000	Incomplete scheme
38	Madanpur	Bania	10	7,26,900	Incomplete scheme
39	Madanpur	Ghoradihri	4	15,08,300	Incomplete scheme
40	Madanpur	Beri	1	7,63,450	Incomplete scheme
41	Madanpur	Beri	9	8,10,100	Incomplete scheme
42	Madanpur	Erkikala	4B	8,26,900	Incomplete scheme
43	Madanpur	Erkikala	5	9,84,200	Incomplete scheme
44	Madanpur	Pipraura	2B	3,80,300	Incomplete scheme

Sl. No.	Name of block	Name of GP	Ward No.	Amount	Remarks
45	Madanpur	Pipraura	12	14,64,200	Incomplete scheme
46	Madanpur	Pipraura	13	15,08,300	Incomplete scheme
47	Madanpur	Dakshinumga	9	5,53,800	Incomplete scheme
48	Madanpur	Waar	2A	4,26,200	Incomplete scheme
49	Madanpur	waar	2B	11,92,400	Incomplete scheme
50	Madanpur	Waar	4A	9,22,400	Incomplete scheme
51	Madanpur	Waar	9A	9,92,400	Incomplete scheme
52	Madanpur	Waar	9B	15,64,200	Incomplete scheme
53	Madanpur	CheiNawada	2	5,26,900	Incomplete scheme
54	Madanpur	CheiNawada	4	5,26,900	Incomplete scheme
55	Madanpur	CheiNawada	7A	10,92,400	Incomplete scheme
56	Madanpur	CheiNawada	7B	12,26,200	Incomplete scheme
57	Madanpur	Khiriwan	13	4,68,500	Incomplete scheme
58	Madanpur	Pirthu	10A	5,52,200	Incomplete scheme
59	Madanpur	Pirthu	10B	9,59,500	Incomplete scheme
60	Madanpur	Pirwan	3A	5,22,400	Incomplete scheme
61	Madanpur	Madanpur	9B	6,40,000	Incomplete scheme
62	Madanpur	Mahuwan	4A,4B	7,90,400	Incomplete scheme
63	Madanpur	Ghatrayin	11A	15,26,900	Incomplete scheme
64	Madanpur	Ghatrayin	11B	15,26,900	Incomplete scheme
Total			**87**	**6,37,35,150**	

Appendix-2.7

(Reference: Paragraph -2.2.1.3)

Detail showing unspent amounts not returned by the WIMCs to GPs

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	Nameof District	Block	GP	Ward No.	Estimate cost	Fund transfer to WIMC	MB value	Excess
1	Gopalganj	Haathua	Ratanchak	2	17,47,700	13,50,000	13,08,876	41,124
2	Gopalganj	Haathua	Ratanchak	9	16,45,200	14,50,000	12,71,424	1,78,576
3	Gopalganj	Haathua	Ratanchak	10	18,32,600	11,50,000	3,72,988	7,77,012
4	Gopalganj	Haathua	Ratanchak	12	15,04,300	13,55,364	3,04,735	10,50,629
5	Gopalganj	Phulawariya	Gidha	2	19,94,000	19,94,000	19,24,900	69,100
6	Gopalganj	Phulawariya	Gidha	7	13,99,500	15,00,000	13,98,156	1,01,844
7	Gopalganj	Phulawariya	Gidha	9	16,79,300	18,00,000	16,66,779	1,33,221
8	Gopalganj	Phulawariya	Gidha	11	18,92,000	18,92,000	18,30,578	61,422
9	Gopalganj	Phulawariya	Gidha	12	19,99,100	19,99,100	16,87,000	3,12,100
10	Gopalganj	Phulawariya	Gidha	13	17,49,600	17,49,600	17,07,050	42,550
11	Gopalganj	Phulawariya	Karariya	2	14,99,000	15,00,000	13,61,891	1,38,109
12	Jamui	Gidhaur	Gangara	3	19,46,700	19,46,700	17,38,596	2,08,104
13	Jamui	Gidhaur	Gangara	4	18,02,200	18,02,200	17,87,548	14,652
14	Jamui	Gidhaur	Gangara	6A	6,81,500	6,81,500	5,67,242	1,14,258
15	Jamui	Gidhaur	Gangara	6B	7,68,000	7,68,000	6,03,438	1,64,562
16	Jamui	Gidhaur	Gangara	7	19,65,200	17,00,000	14,63,448	2,36,552
17	Jamui	Sikandara	Pohe	2	12,23,100	12,23,100	10,45,555	1,77,545
18	Jamui	Sikandara	Pohe	3	12,94,200	12,94,200	11,55,260	1,38,940
19	Jamui	Sikandara	Pohe	5	14,66,000	14,66,000	13,59,300	1,06,700
20	Jamui	Sikandara	Pohe	6	12,23,100	11,37,400	10,45,555	91,845
21	Jamui	Sikandara	Pohe	7	15,52,550	15,52,550	14,69,800	82,750
22	Jamui	Sikandara	Pohe	9	14,66,000	13,26,000	9,89,480	3,36,520
23	Jamui	Sikandara	Pohe	10	14,66,000	14,66,000	8,69,434	5,96,566
24	Jamui	Sikandara	Pohe	12	12,23,100	12,23,100	9,87,167	2,35,933
25	Jamui	Sikandara	Pohe	13	13,71,700	13,71,700	10,05,880	3,65,820
26	Jamui	Sikandara	Pohe	15	16,68,950	17,68,950	14,22,600	3,46,350
27	Jamui	Sikandara	Sabalbigha	1	14,50,580	13,14,700	9,32,816	3,81,884
28	Jamui	Sikandara	Sabalbigha	2	13,47,647	13,71,700	13,11,300	60,400
29	Jamui	Sikandara	Sabalbigha	3	13,09,800	13,09,800	12,16,200	93,600
30	Jamui	Sikandara	Sabalbigha	4	13,09,800	13,09,800	12,19,900	89,900
31	Jamui	Sikandara	Sabalbigha	6	12,95,578	12,95,500	12,76,200	19,300

Sl. No.	Nameof District	Block	GP	Ward No.	Estimate cost	Fund transfer to WIMC	MB value	Excess
32	Jamui	Sikandara	Sabalbigha	8	12,32,300	12,20,000	11,34,800	85,200
33	Jamui	Sikandara	Sabalbigha	12	12,23,100	12,00,000	11,50,200	49,800
34	Jamui	Sikandara	Sabalbigha	13	12,65,900	12,23,100	12,00,700	22,400
35	Bhagalpur	Shahkund	Belthu	3	19,62,460	19,50,060	18,92,060	58,000
36	Bhagalpur	Shahkund	Belthu	5	19,42,400	17,00,000	13,09,431	3,90,569
37	Bhagalpur	Shahkund	Belthu	6	19,62,460	17,00,000	13,78,503	3,21,497
38	Bhagalpur	Shahkund	Belthu	9a	16,15,650	15,50,000	9,00,237	6,49,763
39	Bhagalpur	Shahkund	Belthu	11	19,11,800	17,00,000	16,18,457	81,543
40	Bhagalpur	Shahkund	Belthu	11a	11,53,900	9,50,000	2,67,119	6,82,881
41	Bhagalpur	Shahkund	Pair Dominiya Mal	1	14,41,100	14,00,000	13,58,358	41,642
42	Bhagalpur	Shahkund	Pair Dominiya Mal	9	12,37,700	11,10,000	5,60,018	5,49,982
43	Bhagalpur	Goradih	Mohanpur	1	19,87,600	19,00,000	16,28,209	2,71,791
44	Bhagalpur	Goradih	Mohanpur	3	23,23,000	23,00,000	18,04,667	4,95,333
45	Bhagalpur	Goradih	Mohanpur	6	19,87,600	19,00,000	17,68,532	1,31,468
46	Bhagalpur	Goradih	Mohanpur	8	19,87,600	19,00,000	17,01,615	1,98,385
47	Bhagalpur	Goradih	Mohanpur	11	19,87,600	19,00,000	18,85,309	14,691
48	Bhagalpur	Goradih	Mohanpur	12	13,63,000	13,58,593	13,48,593	10,000
49	Bhagalpur	Goradih	Salpur	2	19,53,500	15,25,000	15,06,103	18,897
50	Bhagalpur	Goradih	Salpur	3	12,69,000	12,50,000	12,18,361	31,639
51	Bhagalpur	Goradih	Salpur	4	19,53,500	19,50,000	19,04,743	45,257
52	Bhagalpur	Goradih	Salpur	5	19,53,500	19,00,000	17,79,505	1,20,495
53	Aurangabad	Obra	Amilona	4	9,52,100	9,52,100	9,33,828	18,272
54	Aurangabad	Obra	Amilona	10	14,65,100	14,65,100	14,26,847	38,253
55	Aurangabad	Obra	Mahuwan	3	15,38,978	10,00,000	8,97,275	1,02,725
56	Aurangabad	Obra	Mahuwan	6	8,29,700	8,51,000	8,15,388	35,612
57	Aurangabad	Obra	Mahuwan	8	12,10,243	12,24,000	11,88,591	35,409
58	Aurangabad	Obra	Mahuwan	9	15,38,978	14,00,000	13,02,100	97,900
59	Darbhanga	Keoti	Bariol	1	16,85,900	16,85,000	14,11,201	2,73,799
60	Darbhanga	Keoti	Bariol	2	15,04,300	15,00,000	14,43,545	56,455
61	Darbhanga	Keoti	Bariol	3	12,69,000	12,69,000	11,24,718	1,44,282
62	Darbhanga	Keoti	Bariol	5	16,90,900	16,90,000	14,78,946	2,11,054
63	Darbhanga	Keoti	Bariol	6	15,04,300	15,00,000	13,15,893	1,84,107
64	Darbhanga	Keoti	Bariol	7	12,69,000	12,69,000	9,82,824	2,86,176

Sl. No.	Nameof District	Block	GP	Ward No.	Estimate cost	Fund transfer to WIMC	MB value	Excess
65	Darbhanga	Keoti	Bariol	8	15,04,300	15,00,000	12,12,212	2,87,788
66	Darbhanga	Keoti	Bariol	9	12,69,000	12,69,000	12,32,057	36,943
67	Darbhanga	Keoti	Bariol	10	12,69,000	12,69,000	12,29,706	39,294
68	Darbhanga	Keoti	Nanaura	1	20,28,000	20,28,000	18,96,975	1,31,025
69	Darbhanga	Keoti	Nanaura	2	18,05,500	18,05,500	17,37,057	68,443
70	Darbhanga	Keoti	Nanaura	3	12,69,000	12,69,000	12,61,970	7,030
71	Darbhanga	Keoti	Nanaura	5	19,20,500	19,20,500	17,41,252	1,79,248
72	Darbhanga	Keoti	Nanaura	6	19,20,500	19,20,500	18,15,243	1,05,257
73	Darbhanga	Keoti	Nanaura	8	20,28,000	20,28,000	17,50,650	2,77,350
74	Darbhanga	Keoti	Nanaura	9	12,69,000	12,69,000	12,01,792	67,208
75	Darbhanga	Keoti	Nanaura	10	20,28,000	20,28,000	11,49,252	8,78,748
76	Darbhanga	Keoti	Nanaura	11	18,05,500	18,05,500	15,37,098	2,68,402
77	Darbhanga	Keoti	Nanaura	12	12,69,000	12,69,000	12,59,444	9,556
78	Darbhanga	Keoti	Nanaura	13	19,20,500	19,20,500	17,56,493	1,64,007
79	Madhubani	Phulparas	Kalapatti	10	12,32,700	12,50,000	12,30,167	19,833
80	Madhubani	Phulparas	Kalapatti	12	14,16,200	14,50,000	13,75,172	74,828
81	Madhubani	Phulparas	Kalapatti	14	18,11,800	18,00,000	16,45,430	1,54,570
82	Madhubani	Phulparas	Kalapatti	16	16,65,300	15,00,000	13,96,461	1,03,539
83	Madhubani	Phulparas	Suggapatti	5	16,75,500	16,75,500	16,63,755	11,745
84	Madhubani	Phulparas	Suggapatti	6	14,49,000	14,49,000	14,37,432	11,568
85	Madhubani	Phulparas	Suggapatti	9	21,10,900	21,10,900	18,59,193	2,51,707
86	Madhubani	Phulparas	Suggapatti	11	21,58,500	21,58,500	19,47,211	2,11,289
87	Madhubani	Phulparas	Suggapatti	13	21,43,100	21,43,100	19,41,235	2,01,865
88	W.Champaran	Lauriya	Belwa Lakhanpur	1	15,41,358	15,41,358	15,18,539	22,819
89	W.Champaran	Lauriya	BelwaLakhanpur	5	16,89,759	16,89,759	15,67,476	1,22,283
90	W.Champaran	Lauriya	BelwaLakhanpur	6	6,14,823	6,14,823	4,82,538	1,32,285
91	W.Champaran	Lauriya	BelwaLakhanpur	10	13,83,113	13,83,113	13,48,463	34,650
92	W.Champaran	Lauriya	BelwaLakhanpur	12	12,25,045	12,25,045	11,64,866	60,179
93	W.Champaran	Lauriya	Dhobani	1	9,39,389	9,39,389	8,81,966	57,423
94	W.Champaran	Lauriya	Dhobani	2	9,80,594	9,80,594	8,78,557	1,02,037
95	W.Champaran	Lauriya	Dhobani	4	10,63,993	10,63,993	10,47,785	16,208
96	W.Champaran	Lauriya	Dhobani	5	13,46,940	13,46,940	12,85,390	61,550
97	W.Champaran	Lauriya	Dhobani	6	13,00,451	13,00,451	12,49,353	51,098
98	W.Champaran	Lauriya	Dhobani	7	18,26,198	18,26,198	17,35,356	90,842
99	W.Champaran	Lauriya	Dhobani	8	12,49,363	12,49,363	12,43,366	5,997

Sl. No.	Nameof District	Block	GP	Ward No.	Estimate cost	Fund transfer to WIMC	MB value	Excess
100	W.Champaran	Lauriya	Dhobani	9	16,79,596	16,79,596	16,65,264	14,332
101	W.Champaran	Lauriya	Dhobani	10	11,61,874	11,61,874	11,27,643	34,231
102	W.Champaran	Lauriya	Dhobani	11	12,56,290	12,56,290	10,87,536	1,68,754
103	W.Champaran	Lauriya	Dhobani	12	7,62,524	7,62,524	5,91,108	1,71,416
104	W.Champaran	Lauriya	Dhobani	13	8,17,850	8,17,850	6,68,272	1,49,578
105	W.Champaran	Lauriya	Dhobani	14	10,44,700	10,44,700	7,31,524	3,13,176
106	W.Champaran	Lauriya	Dhobani	15	13,39,573	13,39,573	12,33,951	1,05,622
107	W.Champaran	Gaunaha	Belsandi	5	15,80,993	15,80,993	15,65,479	15,514
108	W.Champaran	Gaunaha	Belsandi	7	17,65,220	17,34,561	16,85,393	49,168
109	Gaya	Fatehpur	Bara	5	26,99,700	22,00,000	19,80,171	2,19,829
110	Gaya	Fatehpur	Bara	8	27,55,600	27,00,000	26,01,605	98,395
111	Gaya	Fatehpur	Bara	10	10,56,000	10,56,000	10,09,988	46,012
112	Gaya	Imamganj	Chhakarbandha	4	14,56,200	14,56,200	14,49,536	6,664
113	Gaya	Imamganj	Chhakarbandha	5	13,76,700	13,76,700	13,65,986	10,714
114	Gaya	Imamganj	Chhakarbandha	11	13,95,214	13,95,214	13,75,550	19,664
115	Gaya	Imamganj	Chhakarbandha	13	11,10,400	11,10,400	11,02,257	8,143
116	Gaya	Imamganj	Dubhal	1	11,64,776	11,64,776	10,90,517	74,259
117	Gaya	Imamganj	Dubhal	9	12,90,600	12,90,600	8,95,292	3,95,308
118	Gaya	Imamganj	Dubhal	11	14,10,100	14,10,100	13,98,700	11,400
119	Saran	Ekma	Banpura	1	10,72,220	13,00,000	8,82,237	4,17,763
120	Saran	Ekma	Banpura	4	15,04,300	14,89,726	14,12,438	77,288
	Total				**18,27,77,430**	**17,77,88,120**	**15,85,39,131**	**1,92,48,989**

Appendix-2.8
(*Reference: Paragraph-2.2.1.4*)

Detail showing transfer of insufficient funds to WIMCs by the GPs alongwith delayed transfer of funds

Sl. no.	Block/GP	Ward no.	Date of technical approval	Amount of AA (in ₹)	Date of 1st fund transfer	Amount of 1st fund transfer (in ₹)	Delay in fund transfer from Technical Approval (in months)	% of fund transfer	Cashbook balance of GP as on the date of sanction of scheme (in ₹)
1	Gaunaha/Belsandi	5	20/12/2018	15,80,993	14/06/2019	4,91,500	6	31	43,59,964
2	Gaunaha/Belsandi	8	25/05/2019	17,57,960	13/01/2020	8,35,000	8	47	27,83,000
3	Gaunaha/Belsandi	11	12/02/2019	20,13,254	04/09/2019	6,50,000	7	32	22,72,202
4	Lauriya/BelwaLakhanpur	7	17/09/2018	13,32,762	18/06/2019	4,00,000	9	30	75,22,455
5	Lauriya/BelwaLakhanpur	8	08/09/2018	13,13,808	18/06-2019	4,00,000	9	30	75,22,455
6	Lauriya/BelwaLakhanpur	14	28/10/2018	12,29,785	08/06/2019	4,00,000	7	33	75,22,455
7	Lauriya/BelwaLakhanpur	11	26/12/2017	10,03,160	08/02/2018	6,00,000	1	60	95,05,399
8	Keoti/Bariyol	1	08/02/2019	16,85,900	20/08/2019	8,00,000	6	47	25,46,404
9	Keoti/Bariyol	2	11/01/2019	15,04,300	22/10/2019	4,00,000	9	27	25,46,404
10	Keoti/Bariyol	8	11/01/2019	15,04,300	07/03/2019	8,05,000	2	54	25,46,404
11	Keoti/Bariyol	9	02/04/2017	12,69,000	16/02/2018	6,00,000	11	47	49,50,371
12	Keoti/Nanaura	4	11/01/2018	14,65,100	08/03/2018	6,00,000	2	41	1,08,07,749
13	Obra/Mahuwan	3	20/06/2020	15,38,978	03/08/2020	2,00,000	1	13	39,61,759
14	Obra/Mahuwan	11B	17/07/2018	12,10,243	30/12/2019	1,00,000	18	8	21,28,219
15	Phulparas/Kalapatti	3	22/08/2018	13,02,100	06/12/2018	10,00,000	4	77	1,00,47,681
16	Phulparas/Kalapatti	9	22/08/2018	13,57,600	02/11/2018	10,00,000	2	74	1,00,47,681
17	Phulparas/Kalapatti	10	22/08/2018	12,32,500	02/11/2018	10,00,000	2	81	1,00,47,681
18	Phulparas/Kalapatti	15	22/08/2018	13,86,700	02/11/2018	10,00,000	2	72	1,00,47,681
19	Phulparas/Kalapatti	12	23/01/2019	14,16,200	20/12/2019	10,00,000	11	71	59,02,996
20	Phulparas/Kalapatti	7	24/05/2019	23,76,900	06/07/2019	10,00,000	1	42	65,41,959
21	Gauradih/Mohanpur	12	30/12/2017	13,63,000	05/03/2018	7,10,000	2	52	1,09,64,810
22	Gauradih/Salpur	2	06/07/2019	19,53,500	03/09/2019	5,00,000	2	26	32,17,465
23	Phulwariya/Giddha	2	05/09/2019	19,94,000	21/11/2019	2,00,000	3	10	27,74,974
24	Phulwariya/Kararia	8	25/07/2019	16,58,400	25/10/2019	3,50,000	3	21	30,47,067
25	Gidhaur/Gangara	8	28/08/2019	16,10,600	14/11/2019	2,00,000	3	12	27,44,818
26	Gidhaur/Gangara	9	28/08/2019	19,80,400	14/11/2019	5,00,000	3	25	27,44,818

Appendix-2.9
(*Reference: Paragraph- 2.2.1.5*)
Detail showing excess amount withdrawal by the WIMCs

[A] Detail showing excess amount withdrawn by the WIMC than actual value of work done of the scheme

(Amount in ₹)

Sl.No.	District	Block	Panchayat	Ward No	E. cost	Fund transfer to WIMC by the GP	Fund withdrwal by the WIMC	Value of work done as per MB	Date of last measurement	Excess drawn
1	Aurangabad	Barun	Dhangai	1	19,10,500	18,87,051	18,87,051	13,65,512	17/06/2022	5,21,539
2	Aurangabad	Barun	Dhangai	2	19,10,500	18,44,943	18,93,943	12,98,254	20/06/2022	5,95,689
3	Aurangabad	Barun	Dhangai	3	17,89,600	19,00,000	19,00,000	12,08,449	NA	6,91,551
4	Aurangabad	Barun	Dhangai	4	8,26,800	8,00,000	8,00,000	3,19,121	NA	4,80,879
5	Aurangabad	Barun	Dhangai	5	7,99,200	6,00,000	6,00,000	2,24,647	24/06/2022	3,75,353
6	Aurangabad	Barun	Dhangai	6	17,96,500	16,20,000	16,20,000	14,45,969	15/06/2022	1,74,031
7	Aurangabad	Barun	Dhangai	7	9,27,400	9,00,000	8,97,500	6,97,637	04/11/2019	1,99,863
8	Aurangabad	Barun	Dhangai	13	8,26,800	8,26,800	8,26,800	7,12,475	04/11/2019	1,14,325
9	Aurangabad	Barun	Dhangai	14	7,99,200	8,00,000	7,98,221	6,43,688	05/11/2019	1,54,533
10	Aurangabad	Barun	Dhangai	15	18,65,500	17,00,000	16,41,867	11,09,819	NA	5,32,048
11	Aurangabad	Barun	Dhangai	16	7,99,200	6,90,000	6,90,000	2,97,488	07/07/2022	3,92,512
12	Aurangabad	Barun	Dhangai	17	17,96,500	16,00,000	16,27,173	13,20,582	18/06/2022	3,06,591
				Total	**1,60,47,700**	**1,51,68,794**	**1,51,82,555**	**1,06,43,641**		**45,38,914**

[B] Details showing excess amount drawn as insufficient balance than fund transfer to WIMC and actual value of work done

Sl. No.	District	Block	Panchayat	Ward No.	E. cost	Fund transfer to WIMC by the GP	First Transfer	Value of work done as per MB	Date of last measurement	Fund available in bank account	Excess drawn	Closing balance of passbook as on
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**		**8**	**9**	**10**	**11 (7-8-10)**	**12**
1	Aurangabad	Barun	Dhangai	12	19,64,000	17,95,000	August 2019	11,63,383	23/06/2022	12,439	6,19,178	30/03/2023
2	Darbhanga	Alinagar	Harsingpur	10	13,17,700	13,17,700	February 2018	10,93,917	21/09/2019	1,83,646	40,137	31/03/2022
3	Darbhanga	Alinagar	Harsingpur	13	19,44,000	19,44,000	February 2019	18,53,291	11/12/2019	63,588	27,121	25/12./2021
4	Darbhanga	Alinagar	Harsingpur	19	19,44,000	19,44,000	February 2019	17,05,052	25/10/2019	1,05,918	1,33,030	30/12/2022
5	Jamui	Sikandara	Pohe	1	13,09,800	13,09,800	May 2020	12,56,200	10/12/2020	318	53,282	19/01/2022
6	Jamui	Sikandara	Pohe	4	13,09,800	13,09,800	June 2019	12,56,200	09/12/2020	18,980	34,620	16/07/2023
7	Jamui	Sikandara	Pohe	8	12,23,100	12,00,000	Septemebr 2019	9,87,170	17/03/2020	14,796	1,98,034	16/07/2023
8	Jamui	Sikandara	Pohe	9	14,66,000	13,26,000	January 2019	9,89,480	09/12/2020	32,042	3,04,478	03/03/2022
9	Jamui	Sikandara	Pohe	10	14,66,000	14,66,000	January 2019	8,69,450	18/11/2021	2,53,890	3,42,660	07/04/2021
10	Jamui	Sikandara	Pohe	12	12,23,100	12,23,100	January 2019	9,87,167	09/12/2020	33,027	2,02,906	28/02/2022
11	Jamui	Sikandara	Pohe	13	13,71,700	13,71,700	January 2019	10,05,880	10/12/2020	83,877	2,81,943	16/07/2023
12	Jamui	Sikandara	Pohe	15	16,68,950	16,68,950	January 2019	15,65,320	10/12/2020	1,553	1,02,077	27/03/2022
				Total	**1,82,08,150**	**1,78,76,050**		**1,47,32,510**		**8,04,074**	**23,39,466**	

Appendix-2.10

(Reference: Paragraph-2.2.2.1)

Detail showing allotment and expenditure on *HGNJ* by the test-checked ULBs

(Amount in ₹)

Name of ULB	Year	OB	5th SFC	14th FC	State Plan	Total allotement	Grand total	Expenditure	Balance
Khagaria	2017-18	1,65,14,611	1,22,65,833	50,02,708	2,07,83,901	3,80,52,442	5,45,67,053	-	5,45,67,053
Rivilganj	2017-18	4,58,51,140	91,07,289	45,83,880	-	1,36,91,169	5,95,42,309	1,18,36,210	4,77,06,099
Tekari	2017-18	2,24,38,457	43,31,351	22,45,010	-	65,76,361	2,90,14,818	6,55,149	2,83,59,669
Betiah	2017-18	5,76,56,740	3,28,32,616	1,33,90,984	-	4,62,23,600	10,38,80,340	-	10,38,80,340
Aurangabad	2017-18	4,35,22,754	1,40,52,966	1,12,98,286	-	2,53,51,252	6,88,74,006	-	6,88,74,006
Benipur	2017-18	8,23,98,362	1,26,50,505	1,01,46,237	-	2,27,96,742	10,51,95,104	4,18,131	10,47,76,973
Jhanjharpur	2017-18	1,44,83,971	1,51,67,906	18,81,333	-	1,70,49,239	3,15,33,210	-	3,15,33,210
Katihar	2017-18	11,47,96,855	3,55,70,647	2,50,13,047	-	6,05,83,693	17,53,80,548	-	17,53,80,548
Bhagalpur	2017-18	11,91,44,549	5,82,67,597	2,04,23,806	-	7,86,91,402	19,78,35,952	2,12,86,211	17,65,49,741
Gopalganj	2017-18	3,06,10,267	90,24,900	72,58,230	-	1,62,83,130	4,68,93,397	-	4,68,93,397
Jhajha	2017-18	2,50,45,702	45,60,064	45,78,085	-	91,38,149	3,41,83,851	-	3,41,83,851
Total		**57,24,63,407**	**20,78,31,673**	**10,58,21,605**	**2,07,83,901**	**33,44,37,180**	**90,69,00,587**	**3,41,95,701**	**87,27,04,886**
Khagaria	2018-19	5,45,67,053	1,27,32,995	58,24,492	-	1,85,57,487	7,31,24,540	79,33,412	6,51,91,128
Rivilganj	2018-19	4,77,06,099	94,55,562	53,35,497	-	1,47,91,059	6,24,97,158	1,69,19,500	4,55,77,658
Tekari	2018-19	2,83,59,669	44,96,538	26,13,607	-	71,10,145	3,54,69,814	1,35,42,913	2,19,26,901
Betiah	2018-19	10,38,80,340	3,39,33,100	1,55,90,683	-	4,95,23,783	15,34,04,123	8,76,83,208	6,57,20,915
Aurangabad	2018-19	6,88,74,006	1,36,80,441	1,31,52,182	-	2,68,32,623	9,57,06,629	-	9,57,06,629
Benipur	2018-19	10,47,76,973	2,49,01,835	-	-	2,49,01,835	12,96,78,808	1,02,48,505	11,94,30,303
Jhanjharpur	2018-19	3,15,33,210	75,30,100	62,49,455	-	1,37,79,555	4,53,12,765	1,19,91,751	3,33,21,014
Katihar	2018-19	17,53,80,548	-	-	-	-	17,53,80,548	-	17,53,80,548
Bhagalpur	2018-19	17,65,49,741	11,47,51,399	2,37,24,387	-	13,84,75,786	31,50,25,527	8,35,79,984	23,14,45,543
Gopalganj	2018-19	4,68,93,397	1,77,71,400	84,49,582	-	2,62,20,982	7,31,14,379	-	7,31,14,379
Jhajha	2018-19	3,41,83,851	44,89,103	53,29,115	5,04,17,335	6,02,35,552	9,44,19,403	34,08,251	9,10,11,152
Total		**87,27,04,886**	**24,37,42,472**	**8,62,68,999**	**5,04,17,335**	**38,04,28,807**	**1,25,31,33,692**	**23,53,07,524**	**1,01,78,26,168**
Khagaria	2019-20	6,51,91,128	1,52,30,139	78,42,448	-	2,30,72,587	8,82,63,715	46,52,064	8,36,11,651
Rivilganj	2019-20	4,55,77,658	1,12,83,861	71,84,036	-	1,84,67,897	6,40,45,555	35,58,897	6,04,86,658

Name of ULB	Year	OB	5th SFC	14th FC	State Plan	Total allotement	Grand total	Expenditure	Balance
Tekari	2019-20	2,19,26,901	53,65,326	35,19,118	-	88,84,444	3,08,11,345	22,17,152	2,85,94,193
Betiah	2019-20	6,57,20,915	4,07,67,323	2,09,92,237	-	6,17,59,560	12,74,80,475	-	12,74,80,475
Aurangabad	2019-20	9,57,06,629	3,01,19,486	1,77,08,891	-	4,78,28,377	14,35,35,006	11,73,36,458	2,61,98,548
Benipur	2019-20	11,94,30,303	2,62,78,453	1,54,11,193	-	4,16,89,646	16,11,19,949	1,90,76,920	14,20,43,029
Jhanjharpur	2019-20	3,33,21,014	82,00,351	58,88,471	-	1,40,88,822	4,74,09,836	86,56,295	3,87,53,541
Katihar	2019-20	17,53,80,548	7,62,29,891	3,92,09,634	-	11,54,39,525	29,08,20,073	19,14,33,757	9,93,86,316
Bhagalpur	2019-20	23,14,45,543	12,48,67,977	6,41,12,859	-	18,89,80,836	42,04,26,379	11,25,13,190	30,79,13,189
Gopalganj	2019-20	7,31,14,379	1,93,41,900	1,13,77,026	-	3,07,18,926	10,38,33,305	54,71,896	9,83,61,409
Jhajha	2019-20	9,10,11,152	1,13,18,654	71,75,442	-	1,84,94,096	10,95,05,247	1,40,37,548	9,54,67,699
Total		**1,01,78,26,168**	**36,90,03,361**	**20,04,21,355**	**-**	**56,94,24,716**	**1,58,72,50,884**	**47,89,54,177**	**1,10,82,96,707**
Khagaria	2020-21	8,36,11,651	1,42,78,640	-	-	1,42,78,640	9,78,90,291	69,26,901	9,09,63,390
Rivilganj	2020-21	6,04,86,658	1,06,70,960	-	-	1,06,70,960	7,11,57,618	57,75,159	6,53,82,459
Tekari	2020-21	2,85,94,193	52,93,167	-	-	52,93,167	3,38,87,360	70,28,440	2,68,58,920
Betiah	2020-21	12,74,80,475	3,82,20,172	-	-	3,82,20,172	16,57,00,647	10,43,04,614	6,13,96,033
Aurangabad	2020-21	2,61,98,548	1,91,15,086	-	-	1,91,15,086	4,53,13,634	-	4,53,13,634
Benipur	2020-21	14,20,43,029	1,62,38,385	-	-	1,62,38,385	15,82,81,414	7,53,19,321	8,29,62,093
Jhanjharpur	2020-21	3,87,53,541	38,86,510	-	-	38,86,510	4,26,40,051	42,91,134	3,83,48,917
Katihar	2020-21	9,93,86,316	4,78,87,333	-	-	4,78,87,333	14,72,73,649	-	14,72,73,649
Bhagalpur	2020-21	30,79,13,189	3,92,18,023	-	-	3,92,18,023	34,71,31,211	2,52,58,520	32,18,72,691
Gopalganj	2020-21	9,83,61,409	1,22,76,900	-	-	1,22,76,900	11,06,38,309	1,52,07,552	9,54,30,757
Jhajha	2020-21	9,54,67,699	46,33,006	-	-	46,33,006	10,01,00,705	2,33,45,242	7,67,55,463
Total		**1,10,82,96,707**	**21,17,18,181**	**-**	**-**	**21,17,18,181**	**1,32,00,14,889**	**26,74,56,883**	**1,05,25,58,006**
Khagaria	2021-22	9,09,63,390	0	-	-	-	9,09,63,390	2,17,88,790	6,91,74,600
Rivilganj	2021-22	6,53,82,459	0	-	-	-	6,53,82,459	41,47,170	6,12,35,289
Tekari	2021-22	2,68,58,920	0	-	-	-	2,68,58,920	37,13,016	2,31,45,904
Betiah	2021-22	6,13,96,033	0	-	-	-	6,13,96,033	-	6,13,96,033
Aurangabad	2021-22	4,53,13,634	6,42,75,862	-	-	6,42,75,862	10,95,89,496	-	10,95,89,496
Benipur	2021-22	8,29,62,093	2,63,20,059	-	-	2,63,20,059	10,92,82,152	5,29,43,013	5,63,39,139
Jhanjharpur	2021-22	3,83,48,917	21,94,440	-	-	21,94,440	4,05,43,357	1,47,27,859	2,58,15,498
Katihar	2021-22	14,72,73,649	4,07,98,716	-	-	4,07,98,716	18,80,72,365	-	18,80,72,365

Name of ULB	Year	OB	5th SFC	14th FC	State Plan	Total allotement	Grand total	Expenditure	Balance
Bhagalpur	2021-22	32,18,72,691	3,34,15,062	-	-	3,34,15,062	35,52,87,753	2,60,65,322	32,92,22,431
Gopalganj	2021-22	9,54,30,757	2,07,07,800	-	-	2,07,07,800	11,61,38,557	3,09,88,422	8,51,50,135
Jhajha	2021-22	7,67,55,463	1,01,96,302	-	-	1,01,96,302	8,69,51,766	1,73,07,564	6,96,44,202
Total		**1,05,25,58,006**	**19,79,08,241**	**-**	**-**	**19,79,08,241**	**1,25,04,66,247**	**17,16,81,156**	**1,07,87,85,091**
Khagaria	2022-23	6,91,74,600	0	-	-	-	6,91,74,600	87,95,619	6,03,78,981
Rivilganj	2022-23	6,12,35,289	0	-	-	-	6,12,35,289	41,29,660	5,71,05,629
Tekari	2022-23	2,31,45,904	0	-	-	-	2,31,45,904	25,63,183	2,05,82,721
Betiah	2022-23	6,13,96,033	0	-	-	-	6,13,96,033	-	6,13,96,033
Aurangabad	2022-23	10,95,89,496	0	-	-	-	10,95,89,496	-	10,95,89,496
Benipur	2022-23	5,63,39,139	0	-	-	-	5,63,39,139	2,87,37,566	2,76,01,573
Jhanjharpur	2022-23	2,58,15,498	0	-	-	-	2,58,15,498	1,79,42,476	78,73,022
Katihar	2022-23	18,80,72,365	0	-	-	-	18,80,72,365	-	18,80,72,365
Bhagalpur	2022-23	32,92,22,431	0	-	-	-	32,92,22,431	-	32,92,22,431
Gopalganj	2022-23	8,51,50,135	0	-	-	-	8,51,50,135	35,34,220	8,16,15,915
Jhajha	2022-23	6,96,44,202	0	-	-	-	6,96,44,202	26,81,837	6,69,62,365
Total		**1,07,87,85,091**	**0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,07,87,85,091**	**6,83,84,561**	**1,01,04,00,530**

Appendix-3.1

(Reference: Paragraph-3.1)

List of incomplete works in test-checked PH Divisions

Sl. No.	Name of PH Divisions	Agreement no./ year	No. of wards to be covered	No. of incomplete wards	No. of house connections to be provided	Expenditure incurred (₹ in lakh)	Date of last measure-ment	Reasons for incomplete wards
1	Aurangabad	SBD-156/2019-20 (OBRA PWS)	10	10	931	52.10	05/04/2021	Water source not sufficient to supply water in covered wards.
2	Jamui	SBD-07/2018-19	34	5	730	2.5	15/10/2020	Only T/w work done in ward no. 8 of Arunmabank Panchayat of Khaira block and no work was executed in ward no. 5 & 7 of Gopalpur, Ward 6 of Goli& Ward no. 13 of Raipura GP/
3	Madhubani	F2-29/ 2018-19	8	8	604	28.33	27/02/2020	Tubewell (boring) of this PWS was not working as narrated (May 2019) by the contractor after execution of agreement (March 2019).
4	Madhubani	SBD-71/2019-20	6	6	900	19.6	May 2023	No work was done in ward no. 9, HSC, staging not done in ward 5 & 6. In addition, TRC as well as O&M was not done in any wards.
5	Jhanjharpur	SBD-37/ 2019-20	5	5	1,000	88.81	March 2021	Pipe distribution work not done in ward 5 and trial run not done.
6	Jhanjharpur	SBD-78/ 2019-20	5	5	975	69.54	November 2020	Pipe distribution system and HSC not done in ward 9 and trial run as well as O&M was not made.
7	Jhanjharpur	SBD-99/ 2019-20	4	1	150	10.7	May 2021	Staging of OHT as well as TRC and O&M not done in ward 11.
8	Supaul	SBD-678/2019-20	1	1	338	15.58	February 2022	No payment for staging, HHC was made since Feb 2022. TRC & O&M was not done.
9	Supaul	SBD-679/2019-20	2	2	458	33.93	February 2022	No payment for staging, HHC was made since Feb 2022. TRC & O&M was not done.
	Total		**75**	**43**	**6,086**	**321.09**		
10	Bhagalpur East	SBD-22/2019-20	6	6	1,135	199.72	March 2021	WTP not installed in 2 wards. TRC as well as O&M were not done in any wards.
11	Bhagalpur East	SBD-65/2019-20	5	3	975	54.01	June 2020	Payment of trial run and O&M was not done including staging and chlorinator for all five

Sl. No.	Name of PH Divisions	Agreement no./ year	No. of wards to be covered	No. of incomplete wards	No. of house connections to be provided	Expenditure incurred (₹ in lakh)	Date of last measure-ment	Reasons for incomplete wards
								wards indicating that scheme remained incomplete.
12	Bhagalpur East	SBD-66/2019-20	2	1	400	37.65	October 2021	Payment of trial run and O&M was not done for all wards indicating that scheme remained incomplete.
13	Bhagalpur East	SBD-67/2019-20	2	2	400	36.28	Novvember 2022	Payment of trial run and O&M was not done for all wards indicating that scheme remained incomplete.
14	Darbhanga	SBD-35/2019-20 (Kamtaul PWS)	6	6	1,410	22.99	May 2020	Contractor reluctant to execute work included in the supplementary agreement.
15	Darbhanga	SBD-1/2018-19	6	3	448	0.00	October 2018	No work was done in three wards. Trial run not done.
16	Gaya	SBD-01/ 2017-18	25	25	3,500	928.27	August 2020	TRC & O&M was not done in all 25 wards as well as FRP was also not installed in 9 wards.
17	Gaya	SBD-05/ 2019-20	6	6	1,700	87.99	February 2020	TRC as well as O&M was not done. Schemes were incomplete due to demise of contractor.
18	Gaya	SBD-06/ 2019-20	6	6	1,525	62.8	February 2020	TRC as well as O&M was not done. Schemes were incomplete due to demise of contractor.
19	Gaya	SBD-07/ 2019-20	7	7	1,250	56.39	May 2020	TRC as well as O&M was not done. Schemes were incomplete due to demise of contractor.
20	Gaya	SBD-08/ 2019-20	7	7	1,300	68.77	May 2020	TRC as well as O&M was not done. Schemes were incomplete due to demise of contractor.
21	Gaya	SBD-268/ 2019-20	4	4	700	26.88	May 2020	TRC as well as O&M was not done. Schemes were incomplete due to demise of contractor.
22	Gaya	SBD-271/ 2019-20	3	3	825	37.85	September 2020	TRC as well as O&M was not done. Schemes were incomplete due to demise of contractor.
23	Gaya	SBD-291/ 2019-20	5	5	800	9.77	September 2020	TRC as well as O&M was not done. Schemes were incomplete due to demise of contractor.
24	Gaya	SBD-292/ 2019-20	5	5	825	47.66	September 2020	TRC as well as O&M was not done. Schemes were

Sl. No.	Name of PH Divisions	Agreement no./ year	No. of wards to be covered	No. of incomplete wards	No. of house connections to be provided	Expenditure incurred (₹ in lakh)	Date of last measure-ment	Reasons for incomplete wards
								incomplete due to demise of contractor.
25	Gaya	SBD-70/ 2019-20	7	3	525	0	February 2023	Slackness/non interest of contractor
26	Gaya	SBD-71/ 2019-20	6	6	1,000	26.2	August 2021	Staging and chamber work was not executed in any of wards. Motor pump was not installed in two (7, 12) wards and only 462 HSC were provided. TRC and O&M were not done in any of the schemes.
27	Gaya	SBD-72/ 2019-20	5	5	800	39.41	August 2021	Staging and chamber was not executed in any of the wards. Only 507 HSCs were provided. TRC and O&M was not done in any of the schemes.
28	Gaya (QA)	SBD-03/ 2018-19	11	1	100	0	January 23	Work was not executed in ward 13 of Sanda Panchayat.
29	Gaya	SBD-219/ 2019-20	13	1	250	0	August 2021	Boring failed in ward 5.
30	Sherghati	SBD-88/ 2019-20	9	9	1,600	69.45	May 2023	Staging and chamber construction works were not completed in any of the wards. Motor was not installed in 3 wards only 146 HSCs were provided. TRC as well as O&M were not done in any of the schemes.
31	Sherghati	SBD-87/ 2019-20	6	6	1,150	43.67	May 2023	TRC as well as O&M were not done in any of the schemes.
32	Sherghati (QA)	SBD-09/ 2017-18	8	5	1,040	28.56	November 2023	Slackness/non interest of contractor
33	Sherghati	SBD-272/ 2019-20	11	11	2,050	106.99	August 2023	TRC as well as O&M was not done. Schemes were incomplete due to demise of contractor.
	Total		**171**	**136**				
	Grand Total			**179**				

Appendix-3.2

(Reference: Paragraph-3.3.1)

Details regarding revision of estimates under existing PWS scheme in test-checked PH Divisions

Sl. no.	Name of Division/ Agreement no./ year (Name of PWS/ agreement value (₹ in lakh)/ period of agreement	Wards to be covered (in no.)	Items taken up in primary agreement	Additional items taken up in supple-mentary agreement (agreement value ₹ in lakh/period of agreement)	Reason for deviation	No. of house connections to be provided	No. of house connec-tions provided	Delay between completion of component of supplemen-tary and primary agreement
1	Aurangabad/ SBD-156/2019-20 (OBRA PWS/ ₹64.23/ June 2020	10	Pipeline – 2,050 m, HSC – 550	Pipe line-11,597 m, HSC-1,045 Tubewell – 2 Pumps – 2 (₹174.73)/ April 2021	Initial estimate was prepared without survey, as narrated by the Department, even in first revision (November 2020), capacity of existing tubewell was not assessed. Resultantly, second deviatioins with 2 tube well and 2 pumps remained incomplete.	1,595	931	Incomplete
2	Darbhanga/ SBD-35/2019-20 (Kamtaul PWS)/ ₹80.91/ May 2020	6	Pipeline – 3,815 m HSC – 1,300	Pipeline – 6,885 m HSC – 110 Tubewell – 1 Pump – 1 (₹159.27)/ January 2022	Initial estimate was prepared without survey, as narrated by the Department. Previous sanctioned pipeline did not fully cover all wards. In addition, old tubewell had completed its design life.	1,410	251	Incomplete
3	Madhubani/ F_2-29/2018-19 (Madhwapur PWS)/ ₹62.37/ March 2019	8	Pipeline – 4,235 m HSC – 931	Tubewell -1	Estimate for this work was prepared (November 2018) and agreement was executed (March 2019) with extension of pipeline and house connection, Provision of tubewell was not made in the estimate and agreement. However, the contractor reported (May 2019) that tubewell was not working. EE reported (October 2023) that tender for tubewell was invited.	931	604	Incomplete
Total	**Agreement value : ₹207.51 lakh Period of agreement – March 2019 to June 2020**	**24**	**HSC-2,781, Pipeline-10,100 m**	**HSC-1,155 Pipeline – 18,482 m Suppl. Agr. Value: ₹334 lakh Period of suppl. Agr. April 2021 to January 2022 HSC-**		**3,936**	**1,786**	
4	Aurangabad/ F_2-03/2019-20 (Karma Bhagwan)/ ₹36.21/ July 2019	6	Pipeline – 500 m, HSC- 46, 1 ward	5 wards, T/w-4, motor pump-4, Pipeline –1,580 meter, HSC- 1,375 (₹128.88)/ July 2021	Initial estimate prepared for only one ward. Five wards included, pipeline increased due to distance between wards. Initial estimate was prepared without survey, as narrated by the Department.	1,421	620	11
5	Chhapra/ SBD-99/ 2019-20 (Vishunpur)/ ₹52.74/ October 2019	8	Pipeline-2,150 m, HSC-505,	Pipeline - 3,600 m, HSC-199 (₹63.28)/ October 2020	Initial estimate was prepared without survey, as narrated by the Department.	704	600	5
6	Chhapra/ SBD-51/ 2019-20 (Taraiya PWS)/ ₹66.32/ August 2019	7	Pipeline-3,175 m, HSC-550,	Pipeline - 1,890 m, HSC-200 (₹79.52)/ September 2020	No reason mentioned in the deviation approval,	750	550	3
7	Chhapra/ SBD-95/ 2019-20 (Nagra PWS)/ ₹139.63/ October 2019	5	Pipeline - 5,161 m, HSC-678	Pipeline - 2,100 m, HSC – 300 (₹167.24)/ July 2020	No reason mentioned in the deviation approval,	978	978	7

Sl. no.	Name of Division/ Agreement no./ year (Name of PWS/ agreement value (₹ in lakh)/ period of agreement	Wards to be covered (in no.)	Items taken up in primary agreement	Additional items taken up in supple-mentary agreement (agreement value ₹ in lakh/period of agreement)	Reason for deviation	No. of house connections to be provided	No. of house connec-tions provided	Delay between completion of component of supplemen-tary and primary agreement
8	Darbhanga/ F2-09/ 2019-20 (Jale South PWS)/ ₹117.52/ September 2019	7	Pipeline - 10,102 m, HSC – 1,305	T/w-1, Pump (25 HP)-1 (₹140.60 lakh)/ July 2021	No reason mentioned in the deviation approval.	1,305	661	19
9	Darbhanga/ SBD-02/ 2020-21 (Alinagar PWS)/ ₹186.75/ May 2020	18	Pipeline - 8,061 m, HSC - 2,425, Pump - 1	Pipeline – 9,724 m, Pump - 1 (₹245.46)/ January 2022	Some wards were isolated from previous provision, hence, for full coverage, additional pipeline was required. In addition, water supply was not properly functioning due to solar based system, so provision of additional motor pump was also made in the revised estimate.	2,425	1,367	22
10	Jhanjharpur/ F2-14/ 2019-20 (Andhrathadi South PWS)/ ₹70.26/ November 2019	6	Pipeline - 3,740 m, HSC - 892	Pipeline - 3,364 m, HSC - 95 (₹83.95)/ June 2021	No reason mentioned in the deviation approval.	987	987	14
11	Jhanjharpur/ F2-22/ 2018-19 (Phulparas PWS)/ ₹54.64/ January 2019	2	Pipeline - 2,300 m, HSC - 635	Pipeline - 1,410 m, HSC - 50 (₹64.51/ June 2021	No reason mentioned in the deviation approval.	685	692	23
12	Madhubani/ F2-18/ 2018-19 (Sarisopahi PWS)/ ₹54.66/ December 2018	8	Pipeline - 2,355 m, HSC - 980	Pipeline - 9,800 m, HSC - 550, T/w – 1 (₹158.33)/ July 2020	Only 2,355 m pipeline and 980 HSCs were provisioned in previous estimate, however, for coverage of all wards, 9,800 meter more pipes and 550 HSCs were provisioned in revised estimate. In addition, provision of new motor was also made in the revised estimate due to completion of design life of old motor.	1,530	780	17
13	Madhubani/ F2-02/2019-20 (Balia Belam PWS)/ ₹57.41)/ July 2019	11	Pipeline - 1,980 m, HSC - 955	Pipeline - 4,385 m, (₹67.34)/ September 2020	As per provision, only 1,980 m pipeline made in the initial estimate, ward no. 3, 5 & 6 were totally uncovered and other wards viz. 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12 were partially covered.	955	734	11
14	Madhubani/ SBD-84/ 2019-20 (Basaith PWS)/ ₹69.26/ October 2019	6	Pipeline - 3,560 m, HSC - 900	Pipeline - 4,120 m, HSC - 750 (₹116.74 lakh)/ January 2022	For full coverage of Six wards, 6,778 m pipe and 750 nos HSC needed.	1,650	1,650	17
15	Madhubani/ F2-25/2018-19 (Pandaul West)/ ₹62.21/ February 2019	7	Pipeline - 4,212 m, HSC - 407	Pipeline - 3,300 m, HSC - 410/ (₹74.62)/ November 2020	No reason mentioned in the deviation approval.	817	812	18
16	Madhubani/ F2-19/2019-20 (Malmal South)/ ₹70.29/ January 2020	9	Pipeline - 2,340 m, HSC - 1,055	Pipeline - 7,599 m, HSC - 555, T/w -1, Pump - 1/ (₹101.42)/ July 2022	Initial estimate prepared for nine wards, however, due to long distance between two wards (1,8), separate ward wise scheme was to be taken. Initially, provision of only 1,890 m pipe was made, however, for coverage of all	1,610	761	23

Sl. no.	Name of Division/ Agreement no./ year (Name of PWS/ agreement value (₹ in lakh)/ period of agreement	Wards to be covered (in no.)	Items taken up in primary agreement	Additional items taken up in supple-mentary agreement (agreement value ₹ in lakh/period of agreement)	Reason for deviation	No. of house connections to be provided	No. of house connec-tions provided	Delay between completion of component of supplemen-tary and primary agreement
					wards, 10,917 m more pipe was required. In addition, provision of tube well was made due to failure of previous tube well. Initial estimate was prepared without survey, as narrated by the Department.			
Total	**Agreement value: ₹1,037.90 lakh Period – December 2018 to May 2020**	**100**	**Pipeline- 49,636 m HSC-11,333**	**Pipeline - 52,872 m HSC-4,484 Agreement value: ₹1,491.89 lakh Period – September 2020 to January 2022**		**15,817**	**11,192**	
Grand Total	**Agreement value: ₹1,245.41 lakh**	**124**	**Pipeline – 59,736 m HSC – 14,114**	**Pipeline - 71,354 m HSC-5,639 number Tubewell - 11 Agreement value : ₹1,825.89 lakh**		**19,753**	**12,978**	

Appendix-3.3

(Reference: Paragraph-3.3.2.1)

Details of incomplete wards as per test-checked agreements in test-checked divisions due to left over work by the contractor

Sl. no.	Name of PH Division	Agreement No./ Year	No. of wards to be covered	No. of incomp-lete wards	No. of households in income-plete wards	Expendi-ture incurred (₹ in lakh)	Date of last measure-ment	Reasons for incompletion
1.	Bhagalpur East (QA)	SBD-22/2019-20	6	6	1,135	199.72	March 2021	WTP not installed in 2 wards. TRC as well as O&M were not done in any wards.
2.	Bhagalpur East	SBD-65/2019-20	5	3	975	54.01	Junuary 2020	Payment of trial run and O&M was not done including staging and chlorinator for all five wards indicating that scheme remained incomplete.
3.	Bhagalpur East	SBD-66/2019-20	2	1	400	37.65	October 2021	Payment of trial run and O&M was not done for all wards indicating that scheme remained incomplete.
4.	Bhagalpur East	SBD-67/2019-20	2	2	400	36.28	November 2022	Payment of trial run and O&M was not done fpr all wards indicating that scheme remained incomplete.
Total	**4**		**15**	**12**	**2,910**	**327.66**		
5.	Darbhanga	SBD-01/2018-19	6	3	448	0.00	October 2018	No work was done in three wards. Trial run not done.
Total	**1**		**6**	**3**	**448**	**0.00**		
6.	Gaya (Quality Affected)	SBD-01/ 2017-18	25	25	3,500	928.27	August 2020	TRC & O&M was not done in all 25 wards as well as FRP was also not installed in 9 wards.
7.	Gaya	SBD-05/ 2019-20	6	6	1,700	87.99	February 2020	TRC as well as O&M was not done. Schemes were incomplete due to demise of contractor.
8.	Gaya	SBD-06/ 2019-20	6	6	1,525	62.8	February 2020	TRC as well as O&M was not done. Schemes were incomplete due to demise of contractor.
9.	Gaya	SBD-07/ 2019-20	7	7	1,250	56.39	May 2020	TRC as well as O&M was not done. Schemes were incomplete due to demise of contractor.
10.	Gaya	SBD-08/ 2019-20	7	7	1,300	68.77	May 2020	TRC as well as O&M was not done. Schemes were incomplete due to demise of contractor.
11.	Gaya	SBD-268/ 2019-20	4	4	700	26.88	May 2020	TRC as well as O&M was not done. Schemes were incomplete due to demise of contractor.
12.	Gaya	SBD-271/ 2019-20	3	3	825	37.85	September 2020	TRC as well as O&M was not done. Schemes were incomplete due to demise of contractor.
13.	Gaya	SBD-291/ 2019-20	5	5	800	9.77	September 2020	TRC as well as O&M was not done. Schemes were incomplete due to demise of contractor.
14.	Gaya	SBD-292/ 2019-20	5	5	825	47.66	September 2020	TRC as well as O&M was not done. Schemes were incomplete due to demise of contractor.
15.	Gaya	SBD-70/ 2019-20	7	3	525	0	February 2023	Slackness/non interest of contractor
16.	Gaya	SBD-71/ 2019-20	6	6	1,000	26.2	August 2021	Staging and chamber work was not executed in any of wards. Motor pump was not installed in two (7, 12) wards and only 462 HSC were provided. TRC and O&M were not done in any of the schemes.
17.	Gaya	SBD-72/ 2019-20	5	5	800	39.41	August 2021	Staging and chamber was not executed in any of the wards. Only 507 HSCs were provided. TRC and O&M was not done in any of the schemes.
18.	Gaya (QA)	SBD-03/ 2018-19	11	1	100	0	January 2023	Work was not executed in ward 13 of Sanda Panchayat.

Sl. no.	Name of PH Division	Agreement No./ Year	No. of wards to be covered	No. of incomp-lete wards	No. of households in income-plete wards	Expendi-ture incurred (₹ in lakh)	Date of last measure-ment	Reasons for incompletion
19.	Gaya	SBD-219/ 2019-20	13	1	250	0	Aug-21	Boring failed in ward 5.
Total	**14**		**110**	**84**	**15,100**	**1391.99**		
20.	Jhanjharpur	SBD-37/ 2019-20	5	5	1,000	88.81	March 2021	Pipe distribution work not done in ward 5 and trial run not done.
21.	Jhanjharpur	SBD-78/ 2019-20	5	5	975	69.54	November 2020	Pipe distribution system and HSC not done in ward 9 and trial run as well as O&M was not made.
22.	Jhanjharpur	SBD-99/ 2019-20	4	1	150	10.70	May 2021	Staging of OHT as well as TRC and O&M not done in ward 11.
Total	**3**		**14**	**11**	**2,125**	**169.05**		
23.	Madhubani	SBD-71/2019-20	6	6	900	19.6	May 2023	No work was done in ward no. 9, HSC, staging not done in ward 5 & 6. In addition, TRC as well as O&M was not done in any wards.
Total	**1**		**6**	**6**	**900**	**19.60**		
24.	Sherghati	SBD-88/ 2019-20	9	9	1,600	69.45	May 2023	Staging and chamber construction works were not completed in any of the wards. Motor was not installed in 3 wards only 146 HSCs were provided. TRC as well as O&M were not done in any of the schemes.
25.	Sherghati	SBD-87/ 2019-20	6	6	1,150	43.67	May 2023	TRC as well as O&M were not done in any of the schemes.
26.	Sherghati (QA)	SBD-09/ 2017-18	8	5	1,040	28.56	May 2023	Slackness/non interest of contractor
27.	Sherghati	SBD-272/ 2019-20	11	11	2,050	106.99	August 2020	TRC as well as O&M was not done. Schemes were incomplete due to demise of contractor.
Total	**4**		**34**	**31**	**5,840**	**248.67**		
28.	Supaul (QA)	SBD-678/2019-20	1	1	338	15.58	February 2022	No payment for staging, HHC was made since Feb 2022. TRC & O&M was not done.
29.	Supau l (QA)	SBD-679/2019-20	2	2	458	33.93	February 2022	No payment for staging, HHC was made since Feb 2022. TRC & O&M was not done.
	2		**3**	**3**	**796**	**49.51**		
30.	Jamui	SBD-07/2018-19	34	5	730	2.5	15/10/2020	Only T/w work done in ward no. 8 of Arunmabank Panchayat of Khaira block and no work was executed in ward no. 5 & 7 of Gopalpur, Ward 6 of Goli& Ward no. 13 of Raipura GP/
Total	**1**		**34**	**5**	**730**	**2.50**		
Grand Total			**222**	**155**	**28,849**	**2,208.09**		

***Note**: QA denotes quality affected*

Appendix-3.4

(Reference: Paragraph-3.3.2.1)

Details of expenditure on incomplete schemes in five wards of difficult terrain

Sl. no.	Name of Block/ Panchayat	Ward no.	Number of households	Funds transferred to WIMC (₹ in lakh)	Funds transferred to the contractor (₹ in lakh)	Status of work
1	Fatehpur/ Uttri Lodhawe	1	270	16.00	16.00	Staging work not done
		2	270	17.87	17.87	Staging work not done
		6	270	18.13	17.35	Staging work not done
		10	270	15.99	16.00	Staging work not done
2	Fatehpur/Bara	7	290	17.10	12.00	Staging work not done
	Total		**1,370**	**85.09**	**79.22**	

(Source: Schemes records made available at DPRO office)

Appendix-3.5

(Reference: Paragraph-3.3.2.1)

Details of expenditure on incomplete schemes in 16 wards of difficult terrain

Sl. no.	Name of Block/ Panchayat	Ward no.	No of House Holds	Funds transferred to WIMC (₹ in lakh)	Funds transferred to the contractor (₹ in lakh)	Status of work
1	Fatehpur/ Bara	1	270	15.99	0.00	Only boring work done but failed
2	Fatehpur/ Bara	2	270	21.42	16.60	Only boring work done but failed
3	Fatehpur/ Bara	6	270	16.24	12.00	Only boring work done but failed
4	Fatehpur/ Bara	9	270	16.00	13.00	Only boring work done but failed
5	Fatehpur/ Bara	11	270	17.06	14.00	Only boring work done but failed
6	Fatehpur/ Bara	13	300	16.00	14.00	Only boring work done but failed
7	Mohra/ Uttari Kajoor	6	NA	3.00	0.00	Only boring work done
8	Mohra/Uttari Kajoor	8	NA	0.00	0.00	Only boring work done
9	Mohra/Uttari Kajoor	9	NA	0.00	0.00	Only boring work done
10	Mohra/Jethiyan	1	302	0.00	6.00	Partial pipe laying and HSC, staging not done
11	Mohra/Jethiyan	3	295	0.00	13.00	Only boring done
12	Mohra/Jethiyan	4	310	0.00	0.00	Only boring work done but failed
13	Mohra/Jethiyan	7	295	0.00	0.00	Only boring work done but failed
14	Mohra/Jethiyan	8	295	0.00	17.00	Partial pipe laying and Boring done
15	Mohra/Jethiyan	9	300	0.00	10.00	Partial pipe laying and boring done
16	Mohra/Jethiyan	10	295	0.00	10.00	Partial pipe laying and boring done
	Total		**3,742**	**105.71**	**125.60**	

(Source: Schemes records made available at DPRO office)

Appendix-3.6

(Reference: Paragraph-3.3.2.2)

Details of incomplete *HGNJ* scheme executed by the PRD

Sl. No.	Name of district	Name of Block	Name of Panchayat	Ward no.	Reason for inomplete work
1.	Aurangabad	Barun	Pauthu	12	GP released ₹1 lakh to WIMC which was later refunded to GP
2.	Aurangabad	Madanpur	Baniya	10	Incomplete due to lack of fund.
3.	Aurangabad	Madanpur	Ghoradihari	4	Incomplete due to lack of fund.
4.	Aurangabad	Madanpur	Beri	1	Incomplete due to lack of fund.
5.	Aurangabad	Madanpur	Beri	9	Incomplete due to lack of fund.
6.	Aurangabad	Madanpur	Ekri Kala	4B	Incomplete due to lack of fund.
7.	Aurangabad	Madanpur	Ekri Kala	5	Incomplete due to lack of fund.
8.	Aurangabad	Madanpur	Pipraura	2B	Incomplete due to lack of fund.
9.	Aurangabad	Madanpur	Pipraura	12	Incomplete due to lack of fund.
10.	Aurangabad	Madanpur	Pipraura	13	Incomplete due to lack of fund.
11.	Aurangabad	Madanpur	Dakshin Umga	9	Incomplete due to lack of fund.
12.	Aurangabad	Madanpur	War	2A	Incomplete due to lack of fund.
13.	Aurangabad	Madanpur	War	2B	Incomplete due to lack of fund.
14.	Aurangabad	Madanpur	War	4A	Incomplete due to lack of fund.
15.	Aurangabad	Madanpur	War	9A	Incomplete due to lack of fund.
16.	Aurangabad	Madanpur	War	9B	Incomplete due to lack of fund.
17.	Aurangabad	Madanpur	Chei Nawada	2	Incomplete due to lack of fund.
18.	Aurangabad	Madanpur	Chei Nawada	4	Incomplete due to lack of fund.
19.	Aurangabad	Madanpur	Chei Nawada	7A	Incomplete due to lack of fund.
20.	Aurangabad	Madanpur	Chei Nawada	7B	Incomplete due to lack of fund.
21.	Aurangabad	Madanpur	Khiriyawa	13	Incomplete due to lack of fund.
22.	Aurangabad	Madanpur	Pirthu	10A	Incomplete due to lack of fund.
23.	Aurangabad	Madanpur	Pirthu	10B	Incomplete due to lack of fund.
24.	Aurangabad	Madanpur	Pirwa	3A	Incomplete due to lack of fund.
25.	Aurangabad	Madanpur	Madanpur	9B	Incomplete due to lack of fund.
26.	Aurangabad	Madanpur	Mahuawa	4	Incomplete due to lack of fund.
27.	Aurangabad	Madanpur	Ghatrain	11A	Incomplete due to lack of fund.
28.	Aurangabad	Madanpur	Ghatrain	11B	Incomplete due to lack of fund.
29.	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Poiwa	1	Funds provided to agencies, however, they did not complete work.
30.	Aurangabad	Barun	Dhamnee	8	Funds provided to agencies, however, they did not complete work.
31.	Aurangabad	Deo	Kharkani	5	Funds provided to agencies, however, they did not complete work.
32.	Aurangabad	Rafiganj	Bhadwa	14	Funds provided to agencies, however, they did not complete work.
33.	Aurangabad	Rafiganj	Kotwara	1	Funds provided to agencies, however, they did not complete work.
34.	Aurangabad	Rafiganj	Kotwara	5	Funds provided to agencies, however, they did not complete work.
35.	Aurangabad	Radiganj	Kotwara	6	Funds provided to agencies, however, they did not complete work.
36.	Aurangabad	Rafiganj	Kotwara	8	Funds provided to agencies, however, they did not complete work.
37.	Aurangabad	Rafiganj	Kotwara	9	Funds provided to agencies, however, they did not complete work.
38.	Aurangabad	Rafiganj	Kotwara	11	Funds provided to agencies, however, they did not complete work.

Sl. No.	Name of district	Name of Block	Name of Panchayat	Ward no.	Reason for inomplete work
39.	Aurangabad	Rafiganj	Kotwara	12	Funds provided to agencies, however, they did not complete work.
40.	Aurangabad	Rafiganj	Kotwara	14	Funds provided to agencies, however, they did not complete work.
41.	Aurangabad	Rafiganj	Etarh	1	Funds provided to agencies, however, they did not complete work.
42.	Aurangabad	Rafiganj	Etarh	05 (ख)	Funds provided to agencies, however, they did not complete work.
43.	Aurangabad	Rafiganj	Etarh	11	Funds provided to agencies, however, they did not complete work.
44.	Aurangabad	Daudnagar	Sansa	14	FIR lodged due to non-execution of work after withdrawal of funds,
45.	Aurangabad	Haspura	Koilwan	12	FIR lodged due to non-execution of work after withdrawal of funds,
46.	Aurangabad	Haspura	Koilwan	13	FIR lodged due to non-execution of work after withdrawal of funds,
47.	Aurangabad	Deo	East Kataki	5	FIR lodged due to non-execution of work after withdrawal of funds,
48.	Aurangabad	Deo	East Kataki	10	FIR lodged due to non-execution of work after withdrawal of funds,
49.	Aurangabad	Deo	East Kataki	11	FIR lodged due to non-execution of work after withdrawal of funds,
50.	Aurangabad	Deo	East Kataki	12	FIR lodged due to non-execution of work after withdrawal of funds,
51.	Aurangabad	Deo	East Kataki	14	FIR lodged due to non-execution of work after withdrawal of funds,
52.	Aurangabad	Haspura	Ahiyapur	10	FIR lodged due to non-execution of work after withdrawal of funds,
53.	Aurangabad	Kutumba	Dheora	4	FIR lodged due to non-execution of work after withdrawal of funds,
54.	Aurangabad	Kutumba	Dumra	1	FIR lodged due to non-execution of work after withdrawal of funds,
55.	Aurangabad	Kutumba	Dumra	2	FIR lodged due to non-execution of work after withdrawal of funds,
56.	Aurangabad	Kutumba	Kutumba	1	FIR lodged due to non-execution of work after withdrawal of funds,
57.	Aurangabad	Kutumba	Kutumba	12	FIR lodged due to non-execution of work after withdrawal of funds,
58.	Aurangabad	Kutumba	Kutumba	15	FIR lodged due to non-execution of work after withdrawal of funds,
59.	Aurangabad	Kutumba	Jagdishpur	6	FIR lodged due to non-execution of work after withdrawal of funds,
60.	Aurangabad	Kutumba	Jagdishpur	13	FIR lodged due to non-execution of work after withdrawal of funds,
61.	Aurangabad	Kutumba	Verma	6	FIR lodged due to non-execution of work after withdrawal of funds,
	Total Aurangabad			**61**	
62.	Darbhanga	Keoti	Chacha Pachadi	4	Non-transfer of funds by the GPs
63.	Darbhanga	Keoti	Chacha Pachadi	6	Non-transfer of funds by the GPs
64.	Darbhanga	Keoti	Chacha Pachadi	10	GP released ₹18.06 lakh to WIMC which was lying unspent in bank.
65.	Darbhanga	Jale	Karwa Tariyan	13	Incomplete due to lack of fund.
66.	Darbhanga	Baheri	Dhanauli	7	Boring problem
67.	Darbhanga	Baheri	Dhanauli	12	Boring problem
68.	Darbhanga	Baheri	Nimethi	4	Non-cooperation by the old WIMC member

Sl. No.	Name of district	Name of Block	Name of Panchayat	Ward no.	Reason for inomplete work
69.	Darbhanga	Baheri	Badhauni	1	No reason mentioned.
70.	Darbhanga	Benipur	Ganesh Banauli Balni	3	Physically not started.
71.	Darbhanga	Benipur	Ganesh Banauli Balni	11	Physically not started.
72.	Darbhanga	Darbhanga Sadar	Adalpur	2	Land dispute.
73.	Darbhanga	Darbhanga Sadar	Dhoi	13	Land dispute.
74.	Darbhanga	Darbhanga Sadar	Basdeopur	10	Efforts have been started to make these scheme functional.
75.	Darbhanga	Darbhanga Sadar	Sahbajpur	9	Efforts have been started to make these scheme functional.
76.	Darbhanga	Singhwara	Rampura	3	FIR recommended due to non-execution of work after withdrawal of funds,
77.	Darbhanga	Singhwara	Rampura	4	FIR recommended due to non-execution of work after withdrawal of funds,
78.	Darbhanga	Singhwara	Rampura	5	FIR recommended due to non-execution of work after withdrawal of funds,
79.	Darbhanga	Singhwara	Rampura	6	FIR recommended due to non-execution of work after withdrawal of funds,
80.	Darbhanga	Singhwara	Rampura	7	FIR recommended due to non-execution of work after withdrawal of funds,
81.	Darbhanga	Darbhanga Sadar	Kanshi	1	Water supply not started and notice had been issued against agency for non-completion of work despite withdrawal of funds.
82.	Darbhanga	Darbhanga Sadar	Kanshi	6	Water supply not started and notice had been issued against agency for non-completion of work despite withdrawal of funds.
83.	Darbhanga	Darbhanga Sadar	Kanshi	15	FIR lodged due to non-execution of work after withdrawal of funds,
84.	Darbhanga	Darbhanga Sadar	Madhopur Bastwara	12	Scheme was closed since beginning as agency did not complete the work.
85.	Darbhanga	Keoti	Chatwan	6	Land dispute.
86.	Darbhanga	Keoti	Pindarouch	12	Staging and pipeline incomplete.
87.	Darbhanga	Benipur	Sajhaur	9	Only boring work was done.
88.	Darbhanga	Benipur	Sajhaur	5	Only boring work was done.
89.	Darbhanga	Benipur	Sajhaur	3	Only boring work was done.
	Total Darbhanga			**28**	
90.	Gaya	Barachatti	Binda	2	Only boring work was done.
91.	Gaya	Barachatti	Binda	4	Only boring work was done.
92.	Gaya	Bodh Gaya	Dhanawan	6	FIR lodged due to non-execution of work after withdrawal of funds,
93.	Gaya	Dumaria	Sewra	10	Work incomplete, water tank not constructed.
94.	Gaya	Paraiya	Puna Kala	13	Boring failed.
95.	Gaya	Barachatti	Bibi Pesra	5	land dispute
96.	Gaya	Barachatti	Binda	11	Non-transfer of funds by the GPs
97.	Gaya	Dobhi	Kharanti	4	water level down and work incomplete
98.	Gaya	Wazirganj	Tarawan	13	water level down and work incomplete
99.	Gaya	Mohara	Jethiyan	4	only boring done but fail
100.	Gaya	Mohara	Jethiyan	1	work in and water level down
101.	Gaya	Mohara	Jethiyan	3	only boring work done
102.	Gaya	Mohara	Jethiyan	6	work not started
103.	Gaya	Mohara	Jethiyan	7	only boring work done
104.	Gaya	Mohara	Jethiyan	8	only boring work done and DPL partially
105.	Gaya	Mohara	Jethiyan	9	only boring work done and DPL partially

Sl. No.	Name of district	Name of Block	Name of Panchayat	Ward no.	Reason for inomplete work
106.	Gaya	Mohara	Jethiyan	10	only boring work done and DPL partially
107.	Gaya	Mohara	Gehlaur	1	boring fail and work incomplete
108.	Gaya	Mohara	Gehlaur	2	work incomplete
109.	Gaya	Mohara	Gehlaur	4	work incomplete
110.	Gaya	Mohara	Gehlaur	5	work incomplete
111.	Gaya	Mohara	Gehlaur	6	work incomplete
112.	Gaya	Mohara	Gehlaur	7	work incomplete
113.	Gaya	Mohara	Gehlaur	8	work incomplete
114.	Gaya	Mohara	Gehlaur	9	work incomplete
115.	Gaya	Mohara	Gehlaur	11	work incomplete
116.	Gaya	Mohara	Gehlaur	12	boring fail and work incomplete
117.	Gaya	Mohara	North Kajoor	6	work not started
118.	Gaya	Mohara	North Kajoor	8	work not started
119.	Gaya	Mohara	North Kajoor	9	work not started
120.	Gaya	Fatehpur	Bara	1	boring fail and work incomplete
121.	Gaya	Fatehpur	Bara	2	work incomplete
122.	Gaya	Fatehpur	Bara	6	boring fail and work incomplete
123.	Gaya	Fatehpur	Bara	7	house connection not done and work incomplete
124.	Gaya	Fatehpur	Bara	9	work incomplete
125.	Gaya	Fatehpur	Bara	11	work incomplete
126.	Gaya	Fatehpur	Bara	13	house connection not done and work incomplete
127.	Gaya	Fatehpur	Utri Lodhve	1	motor burnt
128.	Gaya	Fatehpur	Utri Lodhve	10	water tank not installed and pipe damaged
129.	Gaya	Fatehpur	Utri Lodhve	6	motor burnt
130.	Gaya	Fatehpur	Utri Lodhve	2	motor burnt
	Total Gaya			**41**	
131.	Gopalganj	Hathua	Ratanchak	10	Components viz. motor pump, starter, stabilizer, water tank, rising main and delivery pipelines were not executed.
132.	Gopalganj	Hathua	Ratanchak	11	Components viz. motor pump, starter, stabilizer, water tank, rising main and delivery pipelines were not executed.
133.	Gopalganj	Hathua	Ratanchak	12	Components viz. motor pump, starter, stabilizer, water tank, rising main and delivery pipelines were not executed.
	Total Gopalganj			**3**	
134.	Jamui	Jajha	Rajakala	9	Incomplete work, partially structure and pipeline work done.
135.	Jamui	Khaira	Nimnawada	11	Incomplete work, boring fail.
136.	Jamui	Jajha	Hatiya	3	Incomplete work, boring fail.
137.	Jamui	Sikandara	Manjosh	5	Incomplete work (House connection, water storage tank and main pipe line)
138.	Jamui	Gidhaur	Gangra	1	Incomplete work (House connection, water storage tank and main pipe line)
	Total (Jamui)			**5**	
139.	Saran	Rivilganj	Mohabbat Parsa	7	Only house connections provided
	Total (Saran)			**1**	
140.	West Champaran	Lauriya	Bagahi-Baswaria	6	House connection incomplete.

Sl. No.	Name of district	Name of Block	Name of Panchayat	Ward no.	Reason for inomplete work
141.	West Champaran	Piprasi	Semara Labedahan	7	Unavailability of electricity.
142.	West Champaran	Lauriya	Lakar-Sisai	1	House connection incomplete.
143.	West Champaran	Lauriya	Shiopur Satwaria	4	Work incomplete.
144.	West Champaran	Narkatiaganj	Rajpur Tumkadiya	3	Due to dispute.
145.	West Champaran	Piprasi	Majharia	2	work incomplete and FIR lodged
146.	West Champaran	Piprasi	Majharia	7	work incomplete and FIR lodged
147.	West Champaran	Piprasi	Majharia	10	work incomplete and FIR lodged
148.	West Champaran	Piprasi	Majharia	11	work incomplete and FIR lodged
149.	West Champaran	Piprasi	Majharia	12	work incomplete and FIR lodged
150.	West Champaran	Piprasi	Majharia	9	work incomplete and FIR lodged
	Total West Champaran			**11**	
151.	Madhubani	Phulparas	Godhiyar	6	No water tank and partially house connection.
152.	Madhubani	Phulparas	Sugapatti	14	Scheme not started.
	Total Madhubani			**2**	
	Grand Total			**152**	

Appendix-3.7
(Reference: Paragraph-3.3.2.3)
Details of incomplete schemes/wards in urban areas

Sl. No.	Name of ULBs/ period of sanction	Expendi-ture incurred (₹ in crore)	No. of incomplete scheme	No. Of incomplete wards	No. of households (in no.)	Details of incomplete schemes/wards
1	Benipur (ULB)/ 2020-21	1.19	4	4	2,600	The Benipur ULB implemented *HGNJ yojana* in 29 wards and showed all wards were covered with *HGNJ yojana*. However, in 4 wards, work was not completed with all aspect. Audit observed that in ward no. 13, 14, 18B and 20, *HGNJ yojana* remained incomplete as house service connection was not provided in any of the wards mentioned above. Further, only pipe laying was done in one ward (14), motor not installed in one ward (14). Since, work order for these wards were issued between June 2020 to August 2020, so, after lapse of more than three years from the date of issue of work order, 2,600 households of these wards remained deprived of functional household tap water connection even after incurring expenditure of ₹ 1.19 crore.
2	Jhajha (ULB)/ 2017-18 & 2018-19	0.34	9	9	2,250	There were 22 wards in Nagar Parisad (NP), Jhajha Out of 22 ward, water supply schemes were planned for 20 wards as two wards (ward no. 07 and 08) was under the railway colony. For coverage of these wards, 61 schemes (42 schemes for water supply and 19 schemes for OHT) were planned. Audit observed that out of 42 WSS, four schemes (ward no. 14 A & B, 15 and 16) were incomplete even after expenditure of ₹33.65 lakh. Further, five schemes (ward no. 4, 6, 10, 13 and 17) were not started (June 2023) this resulted as 1250 households were still deprived from the benefits of *HGNJ Yojana*.
3	Jhanjharpur (ULB)/ 2018-19	0.16	1	1	500	The Jhanjharpur ULB implemented *HGNJ yojana* in 16 wards and showed all wards covered with *HGNJ yojana*. In ward no. 2 of Jhanjharpur ULB, the contractor did not complete the work after incurring expenditure of ₹15.80 lakh despite repeated reminders by the ULB. Finally, the ULB debarred (October 2023) the contractor for participating in tender.
4	Rafiganj (PHED) / 2020-21	0.00	1	8	2,850	The UD&HD accorded (April 2020) AA of ₹38.64 crore for*HGNJ yojana* in all 16 wards of Rafiganjdivided in three zones[1]. Later, implementing agency (PH Division, Aurangabad) executed (September 2020) an agreement (SBD-6/2019-20) with a firm for ₹36.18 crore[2]. The schedule date of completion of this work was 23.3.2022. The PH Division, Aurangabad made payment of ₹17.43 crore as of April 2022. Audit observed that out of three zones, water supply scheme work was not executed in zone-3 due to non-availability of water source. Resultantly, 2850 households of zone-3 were remained deprived of tap water connection till July 2022. It was further observed that as per agreement of this work, total 4,150 households were to be covered in zone 1 and 2. However, 1429 house connectionswere only provided. As a result, 2,721 households were still deprived of tap water connection in zone 1 and 2 despite incurring expenditure of ₹17.43 crore for these zones.
5	Darbhanga (BUIDCO)/ 2021-22	0.00	1	35	31,275	Audit noticed that the PH Division, Darbhanga and BUIDCO, Darbhanga simultaneously executed water supply schemes in Darbhanga town during same period. Details of work done by the PH Division, Darbhanga and BUIDCO, Darbhanga are given in **Table below.**

Details of work executed in Darbhanga town by PH Division, and BUIDCO, Darbhanga

Sl. no.	Name of implementing agency	Agreement no.	Date of agreement	Upto date expen-diture (₹ in crore)	Item of work		
					House holds provided	Distribution network (in km)	Date of last measurement
1	PH Division, Darbhanga	SBD-1 & 2 of 2010-11	April 2010	28.34	0	99.85	September 2017
2	**BUIDCO, Darbhanga**	**SBD-02/ 2018-19**	**July 2018**	**44.68**	**13,500**	**71.18**	**October 2022**
3	PH Division, Darbhanga	F2-1, 2, 11, 13, 14, 15 of 2019-20	August & November 2019	2.29	10,632	0.00	March 2020 to March 2021
4	**BUIDCO, Darbhanga**	**SBD-02/ 2023-24**	**June 2023**	**0.00**	**31,275#**	**188.70**	**On-going**

(Source: *Scheme records of test-checked PH Division and BUIDCO*) *# madeprovision*

[1] *Zone-1 (2,100 HH), Zone-2(2,050 HH), zone-3(2,850 HH).*
[2] *DB cost: ₹34.89 crore + O&M cost: ₹1.28 crore.*

Sl. No.	Name of ULBs/ period of sanction	Expenditure incurred (₹ in crore)	No. of incomplete scheme	No. Of incomplete wards	No. of households (in no.)	Details of incomplete schemes/wards
						Scrutiny of scheme records of PH division and BUIDCO, Darbhanga revealed that against the total 46,940 uncovered households with functional household tap water connection in Darbhanga town, 10,632 and 13,500 households were covered by the PH Division, Darbhanga and BUIDCO, Darbhanga respectively *i.e.* total 24,132 (51 *per cent*) households could cover. Therefore, even after undertaking the urban water supply schemes by PHED and BUIDCO and after a lapse of more than 13 years, 49 *per cent* households remained deprived of piped water supply.
6	Auran-gabad (BUIDCO)/ 2015-16	0.00	1	26	8,340	Water supply schemes in Aurangabad town under AMRUT were taken up in two phases (Phase-I and II) by the UD&HD, GoB. The total project cost of these schemes was ₹83.05 crore and the schemes were to be completed in five years during 2015-16 to 2019-20. However, audit observed that against total target of coverage of 12,110 (Phase I: 3770 + Phase-II: 8340) households, only 3,770 (28 *per cent*) households were covered in seven out of 33 wards till September 2023. Two water supply schemes of Aurangabad NP was approved in November 2015 but one (Phase-II) out of two schemes could not be started as of June 2023.It was observed that after lapse of more than three and half years from the date of first publication (August 2019) of tender of this work, agreement for this work was executed (June 2023) with a contractor due to improper evaluation of bid document, delay in revision of BOQ, delay in decision to cancel the tender. However, work was yet to be started for coverage of 26 wards of Aurangabad town as of June 2023. As a result, 8340 households of Aurangabad NP was deprived of potable drinking water.
7	Bhagalpur (BUIDCO)/ 2020-21	357.94	1	51	61,160	For coverage of Bhagalpur town under *HGNJ yojana,* an agreement was executed (September 2020) by the BUIDCO, Bhagalpur for ₹302.40 crore including construction of 23 tube well and 23 OHT for providing tap water connection to 78,131 households. In addition, an agreement for ₹289.98 crore was also executed (June 2020) for carrying of water from surface water source. Audit noticed that though the BUIDCO, Bhagalpur provided 61,160 out of targeted 78,131 house connections, however, constructed only 3 out of 23 tube wells and 7 out of 23 OHTs. In addition, work for carrying water from surface water source was also incomplete as of November 2023. Reason for incomplete work was mainly attributable to revision of estimates due to deviation in length of water distribution pipeline, utility shifting viz. change of location of intake well, restoration of road etc. Hence, due to non-completion of major components of Bhagalpur town water supply scheme, 61,160 households were deprived of water supply under *HGNJ yojana* after incurring expenditure of ₹357.94 crore.
8	Katihar (BUIDCO)/ 2017-18 & 2018-19	113.25	2	43	17,055	The BUIDCO, Katihar executed two agreements (SBD-02/2017-18: ₹110.16 crore and SBD-04/2018-19: ₹44.39 crore) for providing tap water connection to 35,205 households of Katihar town under *HGNJ yojana.* The work was to be completed by July 2021. Audit noticed that though the BUIDCO, Katihar completed important components of water supply scheme viz. tubwell, OHT, pipeline etc., however, house connection was provided to only 18,150 (52 *per cent)* out of targeted for 35,205 households. In addition, testing of major components viz. HSC pipes, pipeline, WTP etc. was not done as payment for the same was not made, though, provision in the agreement. It showed that the Katihar town water supply scheme was incomplete after incurring expenditure of ₹113.25 crore (November 2023) as tap water connections to 17,055 households was not provided as well as testing of major components was also not done.
9	Khagaria (ULB)/ 2017-18	0.10	11	11	2,666	The Khagaria ULB executed 26 agreements for coverage of all 26 wards during 2017-18. Of which, one agreement for coverage of 250 households of ward no. 6 was incomplete as only tube well was constructed after incurring expenditure of ₹3.28 lakh and other components of work was not done. Further, the ULB, Khagaria executed (2021-22) agreements for coverage of 2416 households in 10 wards. Of which, work did not start in eight wards (ward no. 2, 3, 8, 13, 14, 17, 19 & 25) and in two wards (ward no. 16 & 24), only boring work was done after incurring expenditure of ₹6.57 lakh. It showed that 2666 households was deprived of tap water connection from *HGNJ yojna* despite incurring expenditure of ₹9.85 lakh.
10	Birpur (ULB)/ 2017-18	0.32	1	1	250	To implement the *Mukhyamantri Sahri Peyajal Nischaya Yojana,* the ULB, Birpur issued work order (January 2018) for provision of distribution network and house service connection in ward 9 of Birpur town considering HYT, motor pump, WTP of 80 KLPH capacity, staging etc taken over from PHED. The ULB incurred expenditure of ` 31.76 lakh on laying of pipelines and house service connections as of November 2019. However, water supply in this ward could not be possible as the infrastructures (distribution network, OHT, WTP) handed over by PHED was declared unusable (February 2023). Later the ULB invited tender (April 2023) for construction of tubewell, WTP, OHT etc. and work was yet to be started.

Sl. No.	Name of ULBs/ period of sanction	Expendi-ture incurred (₹ in crore)	No. of incomp lete scheme	No. Of incomp lete wards	No. of househol ds (in no.)	Details of incomplete schemes/wards
11	Rivilganj (ULB)/ 2019-20	0.08	2	2	175	The ULB, Rivilganj executed (2017-18 and 2018-19) agreements for coverage of three wards viz. ward no. 1, 13 and 16 under *HGNJ yojana.* Works under these agreements completed during September 2017 to December 2018. Later, the ULB, Rivilganj again executed (during 2019-20 to 2023-24) agreements for coverage of 251 households for above mentioned wards. Audit noticed that out of 3 wards, works were not started in two wards (ward no. 1 & 16) and in one ward (ward no. 13), though 71 house connections were provided, however, staging for OHT was not done. It showed that 175 households were deprived of tap water connections under *HGNJ yojana* despite expenditure of ₹7.95 lakh.
12	Gopalganj (ULB)/ 2018-19 & 2020-21	0.00	2	2	572	The Gopalganj ULB executed (July 2018 and May 2020) agreements for coverage of 572 (245+ 287) households of 2 wards (ward no. 19 & 27). However, after execution of agreements, the contractor did not initiate work. As a result, 572 households of these wards were deprived of tap water connections from *HGNJ yojana.*
13	Bettiah (BUID CO)/ 2018-19	81.25	1	39	21,864	The BUIDCO executed (March 2018) an agreement (SBD-01/2017-18) of ₹101.93 crore for coverage of 21,864 households and made payment (June 2023) of ₹81.25 crore for providing house connections to 19400 households alongwith other components of water supply scheme. However, water supply was not started (November 2023) as scheme remained incomplete due to non completion of testing and trial run of the scheme.
	Total	**554.63**	**37**	**232**	**1,51,557**	

Appendix-3.8

(Reference: Paragraph-3.3.3)

Details of non-functional PRD wards

Sl. No.	Name of district	Name of Block	Name of Panchayat	Ward no.	Period of non-functional	Reason for inomplete work	Expen-diture (₹ in lakh)
1	Aurangabad	Goh	Jhitkiya	13	12	Motor burnt, major repair required.	12.60
2	Aurangabad	Deo	Dulare	6	12	Major repairing required.	14.83
3	Aurangabad	Obra	Kara	1	5	Minor repairing required.	7.70
4	Aurangabad	Obra	UB	11 (Pandey Bigha)	12	Scheme non-functional since last 3 months	10.49
5	Aurangabad	Obra	UB	11 Barpisai	12	Scheme non-functional since last 4 months	10.49
6	Aurangabad	Deo	Dulare	3	11	Pipelines, tank damaged due to widening of road.	10.17
7	Aurangabad	Daudnagar	Mahawara	1	5	Major repairing required.	12.08
8	Aurangabad	Obra	Bharub	1	24	Scheme closed since beginning, new WIMC member tried to start the scheme but not started.	15.25
9	Aurangabad	Obra	Bharub	2	24	Scheme closed since beginning, new WIMC member tried to start the scheme but not started.	5.93
10	Aurangabad	Obra	Bharub	3	24	Scheme closed since beginning, new WIMC member tried to start the scheme but not started.	2.12
11	Aurangabad	Barun	Gothouli	11	24	Major repairing required. Motor, pipeline, tank damaged.	8.82
12	Darbhaanga	Darbhanga Sadar	Bhalpatti	14	4	Water tank damaged.	11.14
13	Darbhaanga	Darbhanga Sadar	Bhalpatti	17	12	Due to electric fault and minor repairing	12.58
14	Darbhaanga	Singhwara	Banauli	1	36	Pipelines, tank damaged due to widening of road.	11.16
15	Darbhaanga	Singhwara	Banauli	4	36	Pipelines, tank damaged due to widening of road.	10.54
16	Darbhaanga	Keoti	Rajaura	6	3	Leakage in pipeline.	14.45
17	Darbhaanga	Keoti	Pindarouch	9	12	Major repairing required	16.66
18	Darbhaanga	Keoti	Majigama	15	3	Electricity fault.	12.11
19	Darbhaanga	Keoti	Majigama	4	12	Pipelines damaged due to widening of road.	18.13
20	Darbhaanga	Keoti	Dighiyar	1	12	Water tank damaged.	10.79
21	Darbhaanga	Keoti	Dighiyar	2	12	Electricity fault.	12.14
22	Darbhaanga	Keoti	Dighiyar	3	12	Electricity fault.	10.91
23	Darbhaanga	Keoti	Dighiyar	4	3	Leakage in pipeline.	10.92
24	Darbhaanga	Keoti	Dighiyar	5	3	Leakage in pipeline.	9.04
25	Darbhaanga	Keoti	Dighiyar	6	12	Leakage in pipeline.	8.74
26	Darbhaanga	Keoti	Dighiyar	7	12	Leakage in pipeline.	11.12
27	Darbhaanga	Keoti	Dighiyar	8	12	Leakage in pipeline.	10.10

Sl. No.	Name of district	Name of Block	Name of Panchayat	Ward no.	Period of non-functional	Reason for inomplete work	Expen-diture (₹ in lakh)
28	Darbhaanga	Keoti	Majigama	2	24	Lack of interest to operate the scheme by new WIMC member.	17.69
29	Darbhaanga	Keoti	Majigama	7	24	Lack of interest to operate the scheme by new WIMC member.	17.10
30	Darbhaanga	Keoti	Majigama	8	24	Lack of interest to operate the scheme by new WIMC member.	18.12
31	Darbhaanga	Keoti	Majigama	3	24	Lack of interest to operate the scheme by new WIMC member.	18.76
32	Darbhaanga	Keoti	Majigama	10	12	Lack of interest to operate the scheme by new WIMC member.	19.80
33	Darbhaanga	Keoti	Majigama	16	24	Lack of interest to operate the scheme by new WIMC member.	12.53
34	Darbhaanga	Ghanshyampur	Korthu East	4	12	Leakage in pipeline.	10.13
35	Darbhaanga	Ghanshyampur	Jaidevpatti	3	4	Leakage in pipeline.	10.83
36	Darbhaanga	Ghanshyampur	Borhiab Inayatpur	12	24	Damaged pipeline, house connection, boring	8.03
37	Darbhaanga	Ghanshyampur	Borhiab Inayatpur	1	24	Damaged pipeline, house connection, boring	11.61
38	Darbhaanga	Ghanshyampur	Borhiab Inayatpur	8	24	Panchayat transfer into Nagar Panchayat.	15.60
39	Darbhaanga	Ghanshyampur	Jaidevpatti	17	12	Damaged pipeline, house connection, boring	12.32
40	Darbhaanga	Ghanshyampur	Jaidevpatti	1	8	Damaged pipeline, house connection, boring	12.03
41	Darbhaanga	Ghanshyampur	Korthu East	11	4	Damaged pipeline, house connection, boring	0.00
42	Darbhaanga	Ghanshyampur	Lagma	4	4	Damaged pipeline, house connection, boring	13.68
43	Darbhaanga	Benipur	Shivram	4	24	Land dispute.	13.06
44	Darbhaanga	Benipur	Shivram	18	12	Repairing required.	12.40
45	Madhubani	Phulparas	Godhiyari	8	12	Major repairing required.	0.00
46	Madhubani	Phulparas	Godhiyari	7	12	Major repairing required.	0.00
47	Madhubani	Phulparas	Godhiyari	14	NA	Water supply not started.	0.00
48	Madhubani	Phulparas	Sugapatti	5	24	Water supply disrupted	0.00
49	West Champaran	Sidhaw	Jimari Nautanwa	6	NA	Partially completed.	12.96
50	West Champaran	Sidhaw	Jimari Nautanwa	5	NA	Non-payment of electricity bill	9.26
51	West Champaran	Sidhaw	Mahuawa Katharwa	5	NA	Damaged water tank.	11.82
52	West Champaran	Sidhaw	Mangalpur Awsani	2	NA	Boring failed.	7.48
53	West Champaran	Gaunaha	Bhitiharwa	1	NA	Damaged water tank.	15.00
54	West Champaran	Gaunaha	Bhitiharwa	2	NA	Leakage in pipeline.	14.00
55	West Champaran	Gaunaha	Bhitiharwa	3	NA	Damaged water tank.	17.95
56	West Champaran	Gaunaha	Dhamaura	4	NA	Non-functional starter and burnt stabilizer	21.82
57	West Champaran	Gaunaha	Dhamaura	5	NA	Non-functional motor	24.85
58	West Champaran	Gaunaha	Dhamaura	7	NA	Non-functional motor	25.67
59	West Champaran	Gaunaha	Dhanauji	5	NA	Damanged water tank	12.00

Sl. No.	Name of district	Name of Block	Name of Panchayat	Ward no.	Period of non-functional	Reason for inomplete work	Expen-diture (₹ in lakh)
60	West Champaran	Gaunaha	Gaunaha	1	NA	Damanged water tank	10.20
61	West Champaran	Gaunaha	Matiariya	14	NA	water tank damaged	18.78
62	West Champaran	Gaunaha	Rupwalia	8	NA	water tank damaged	18.20
63	West Champaran	Lauriya	Bagahi-Baswaria	8	NA	Electric Pole and electric issue	0.00
64	West Champaran	Lauriya	Basantpur	1	NA	Electric issue	15.88
65	West Champaran	Lauriya	Basantpur	2	NA	pipe damaged	11.07
66	West Champaran	Lauriya	Basantpur	7	NA	Electric issue	15.90
67	West Champaran	Lauriya	Shiopur Satwaria	11	NA	Electric issue	10.62
68	West Champaran	Lauriya	Shiopur Satwaria	12	NA	pipe damaged	12.65
69	West Champaran	Madhubani	Chiurahi	5	NA	Boring fail	10.00
70	West Champaran	Madhubani	Dhanaha	7	NA	stabliser burnt and boring fail	10.83
71	West Champaran	Madhubani	Khotahawa	2	NA	Gate locked by Ex Ward member	13.31
72	West Champaran	Madhubani	Khotahawa	11	NA	Boring fail	19.10
73	West Champaran	Narkatiaganj	Binbaliya	5	NA	electirc supply disrupted	12.65
74	West Champaran	Narkatiaganj	Manwa Parsi	3	NA	electirc supply disrupted	11.82
75	West Champaran	Narkatiaganj	Rakhahi	4	NA	Major repairng required	12.43
76	West Champaran	Narkatiaganj	Rakhahi	5	NA	stapliser theft	12.54
77	West Champaran	Narkatiaganj	Serahawa	7	NA	Electric issue	10.73
78	West Champaran	Narkatiaganj	Serahawa	8	NA	Electric issue	10.84
79	West Champaran	Piprasi	Dumri Bhagarawa	6	NA	starter theft	12.04
80	West Champaran	Piprasi	Dumri Muradih	6	NA	Leakage and dispute between ward member and ward secretary	17.19
81	West Champaran	Piprasi	Majharia	2	NA	work incomplete and FIR lodged	10.33
82	West Champaran	Piprasi	Majharia	7	NA	work incomplete and FIR lodged	8.45
83	West Champaran	Piprasi	Majharia	10	NA	work incomplete and FIR lodged	8.58
84	West Champaran	Piprasi	Majharia	11	NA	work incomplete and FIR lodged	7.29
85	West Champaran	Piprasi	Majharia	12	NA	work incomplete and FIR lodged	11.74
86	West Champaran	Piprasi	Majharia	9	NA	work incomplete and FIR lodged	7.05
87	West Champaran	Piprasi	Saurahan	3	NA	stabliser not working	11.13
88	West Champaran	Lauria	Belwa Lakhanpur	9	NA	electric connection not done	11.67
89	West Champaran	Lauria	Belwa Lakhanpur	14	NA	stabliser,motor and statrter burnt	12.14
90	West Champaran	Lauria	Belwa Lakhanpur	5	NA	motor burnt	15.67
91	West Champaran	Lauria	Belwa Lakhanpur	11	NA	stabliser and starter theft	9.54
92	West Champaran	Lauria	Belwa Lakhanpur	12	NA	motor burnt	11.65
93	West Champaran	Lauria	Belwa Lakhanpur	13	NA	electric connection not done	8.96
94	West Champaran	Gaunaha	Belsandi	3	NA	motor burnt	17.96
95	West Champaran	Gaunaha	Belsandi	6	NA	Motor non functional	10.70
96	West Champaran	Gaunaha	Belsandi	9	NA	Motor non functional	10.94

Sl. No.	Name of district	Name of Block	Name of Panchayat	Ward no.	Period of non-functional	Reason for inomplete work	Expen-diture (₹ in lakh)
97	West Champaran	Gaunaha	Muhai	5	NA	pipe damaged and leckage issue	11.69
98	West Champaran	Gaunaha	Muhai	7	NA	electric connection not done	16.83
99	West Champaran	Gaunaha	Muhai	8	NA	electric connection not done	18.27
100	West Champaran	Gaunaha	Muhai	10	NA	Gate locked	16.22
101	West Champaran	Gaunaha	Muhai	11	NA	electric connection not done	17.12
102	Gaya	Dobhi	Angra	6	NA	water level down	8.33
103	Gaya	Dobhi	Ghora Ghat	9	NA	water level down	10.52
104	Gaya	Dobhi	Kharanti	7	NA	water level down	10.81
105	Gaya	Dobhi	Kharanti	10	NA	water level down	8.41
106	Gaya	Dobhi	Kharanti	12	NA	water level down	11.72
107	Gaya	Dobhi	Pacharatan	15	NA	water level down	9.03
108	Gaya	Imamganj	Dubahal	5	NA	motor not worked	4.11
109	Gaya	Wazirganj	Karjara	8	NA	water tank damaged, motor burnt and pipe damaged	11.52
110	Gaya	Imamganj	Chakkarbandha	5	NA	boring burnt	13.66
111	Gaya	Imamganj	Chakkarbandha	12	NA	boring fail and electric connection not done	12.95
112	Gaya	Imamganj	Dhubhal	5	NA	motor not worked	4.11
113	Gaya	Imamganj	Dhubhal	9	NA	boring fail	8.95
114	Gaya	Fatehpur	Bara	4	NA	stabliser burnt	20.10
115	Gaya	Fatehpur	Bara	10	NA	motor burnt	10.10
116	Gaya	Fatehpur	Bara	3	NA	motor burnt	20.22
117	Saran	Rivilganj	Mohabbat Parsa	8	NA	pipe damaged	14.00
118	Saran	Rivilganj	Mohabbat Parsa	14	NA	statrter burnt and pipe leakage	12.00
119	Saran	Rivilganj	Kachnar	3	NA	leakage and electric issue, motor not connected with water tank	12.54
120	Saran	Rivilganj	Kachnar	14	NA	motor not working and leakge in DPL	12.56
121	Saran	Ekma	Hussepur	4	NA	Distribution pipe line damged during construction of state highway	13.83
122	Saran	Ekma	Banpura	2	NA	pipe damaged	13.40
123	Jamui	Jhajha	Peragaha	4	NA	Damaged pipeline, motor, stabilizer	14.44
124	Jamui	Jhajha	Peragaha	5	NA	Damaged pipeline, motor, stabilizer	16.40
125	Jamui	Jhajha	Hathiya	3	NA	Boring failed.	12.67
126	Jamui	Chakai	Wamadah	13	NA	Boring failed.	14.10
127	Jamui	Khaira	Nimnawada	5B	NA	Boring failed.	14.75
128	Jamui	Khaira	Nimnawada	11	NA	Boring failed.	8.43
129	Jamui	Khaira	Jhundo	4A	NA	Pipeline damaged	7.38
130	Jamui	Khaira	Jhundo	4B	NA	Boring failed.	5.17
131	Jamui	Khaira	Jhundo	7A	NA	Pipeline damaged	5.31
132	Jamui	Khaira	Jhundo	7B	NA	Boring failed.	6.67
133	Jamui	Lakshmipur	Mohanpur	10	NA	Boring failed.	6.84
134	Jamui	Sikandara	Manjosh	5	NA	Water storage tank, HHS, main pipeline work not done.	10.78
	Total	**134 schemes**		**134**			**1,584.03**

Appendix-3.9
(Reference: Paragraph-3.3.4.2)
Details of payment made without execution of work

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. no.	Name of PH Division	Agreement no./ year	Payment made	Payment to be made	Excess payment	Remarks
1	Sherghati	SBD-88/ 2019-20	69.45	41.59	27.86	Payment was made for more quantity of work than actually executed as per final measurement of the work.
2	Gaya	SBD-17/ 2019-20	4.86	0.00	4.86	Work under this agreement was executed for 6 wards, however, payment of O&M was made for 7 wards. (Ward no. 11)
3	Bhagalpur East	SBD-75 & 76/ 2019-20	211.10	63.91	147.19	Five wards (W-8, 9, 10, 11 & 12 of Punama Pratap Nagar GP) under this agreement were eroded (July 2020) in Kosi, however, payment for Design and Build (DB) (₹136.30 lakh) and O&M (₹10.89 lakh) for these wards was made by the division after erosion of wards.
4	Sherghati	SBD-160, 80, 81/ 2019-20	14.04	9.40	4.64	Payment of 3 HP motor was made, however, only 2 HP/1HP motor was installed as per MB in 15 wards (4, 6 and 5 wards of Raniganj, South Lodhabe and Naudihara Juran respectively).
5	Khagaria	7 agreements	207.00	161.00	46.00	Payment made to 23 higher capacity (3 HP) of IRP than installed (1 or 2 HP).
	Total	**14 agreements**	**506.45**	**275.90**	**230.55**	

Appendix-3.10

(Reference: Paragraph-3.4.1.1)

Details of test-checked schemes where O&M was not paid

Sl. No.	Name of PH Division	Agreement no.	No. of wards covered under agreements	Expendi-ture incurred under DB cost	O&M bill enter in MB (₹ in lakh)	No. of households	Date of completion of Scheme	Delay record date	Delay as on 31.03.23 (in days)
1	Darbhanga	SBD-22/19-20	3	89.27	No	614	02/04/2020	31/03/2023	1,093
2	Gaya	SBD-04/18-19	5	144.31	10.10 (18 months)	565	30/05/2022	31/03/2023	305
3	Gaya	SBD-261/19-20	5	101.38	No	955	31/05/2021	31/03/2023	669
4	Gaya	SBD-142/19-20	5	99.05	13.10 (24 months)	960	31/12/2020	31/03/2023	820
5	Khagaria	MBD-416/19-20	3	101.3	No	406	26/12/2021	31/03/2023	460
6	Khagaria	MBD-376/19-20	2	72.44	No	318	12/04/2021	31/03/2023	718
7	Khagaria	MBD-254/19-20	4	125.7	No	377	10/09/2022	31/03/2023	202
8	Khagaria	MBD-182/19-20	3	98.03	No	591	28/10/2020	31/03/2023	884
9	Khagaria	MBD-253/19-20	4	110.49	No	379	16/12/2021	31/03/2023	470
10	Khagaria	MBD-256/19-20	3	87.79	No	330	16/12/2021	31/03/2023	470
11	Khagaria	MBD-503/19-20	3	83.84	No	266	12/02/2021	31/03/2023	777
12	Khagaria	MBD-504/19-20	4	117.97	No	339	10/02/2021	31/03/2023	779
13	Khagaria	MBD-505/19-20	4	116.01	No	325	10/02/2021	31/03/2023	779
14	Khagaria	MBD-506/19-20	2	59.03	No	214	05/02/2021	31/03/2023	784
15	Saran	SBD-06/17-18	10	292.53	No	1147	14/06/2021	31/03/2023	655
16	Saran	SBD-62/19-20	4	63.88	No	619	28/10/2021	31/03/2023	519
17	Saran	SBD-99/19-20	8	31.2	No	505	08/09/2020	31/03/2023	934
18	Sherghati	SBD-160/19-20	5	88.04	No	725	30/09/2020	31/03/2023	912
19	Sherghati	SBD-09/17-18	6	143.32	No	473	11/10/2022	31/03/2023	171
20	Supaul	MBD-279/19-20	4	125.36	No	810	17/12/2020	31/03/2023	834
21	Supaul	MBD-280/19-20	3	91.98	No	618	17/12/2020	31/03/2023	834
22	Supaul	MBD-685/19-20	6	103.14	No	326	04/09/2021	31/03/2023	573
23	Supaul	MBD-659/19-20	3	46.28	No	116	23/08/2022	31/03/2023	220
Total			**99**	**2,392.34**		**11,978**			

Appendix-3.11

(Reference: Paragraph-3.4.1.1)

Details of agreements where O&M cost not paid despite taking measurement

Sl. No.	Name of PH divisions	Demand Letter no.	Agreement No.	Amount (₹ in lakh)	Period for which O&M not paid
1	Darbhanga	1840-26/08/2023	SBD-21/19-20	15.95	26/10/2020 to 25/07/2023
2	Darbhanga	1846-26/08/2023	SBD-19/19-20	3.47	04/01/2022 to 03/04/2023
3	Darbhanga	1472-08/07/2023	SBD-18/19-20	7.84	05/10/2021 to 04/04/2023
4	Darbhanga	1472-08/07/2023	SBD-16/19-20	2.7	25/06/2021 to 26/12/2022
5	Darbhanga	1472-08/07/2023	SBD-12/19-20	3.56	24/12/2020 to 23/12/2022
6	Darbhanga	1472-08/07/2023	SBD-27/19-20	7.46	02/04/2021 to 01/10/2022
7	Darbhanga	1472-08/07/2023	SBD-10/19-20	12.01	21/07/2020 to 20/07/2022
8	Darbhanga	1472-08/07/2023	SBD-09/19-20	8.33	24/06/2020 to 23/06/2022
9	Darbhanga	1472-08/07/2023	SBD-46/19-20	7.62	17/05/2022 to 16/02/2023
10	Darbhanga	1472-08/07/2023	SBD-05/19-20	5.07	03/06/2022 to 02/12/2022
11	Darbhanga	1472-08/07/2023	SBD-06/19-20	9.16	01/11/2020 to 31/01/2023
12	Darbhanga	1472-08/07/2023	SBD-11/19-20	3.1	03/03/2021 to 03/03/2022
13	Darbhanga	1472-08/07/2023	F2-06/19-20	1.73	19/12/2021 to 18/12/2022
14	Darbhanga	1471-08/07/2023	SBD-30/19-20	3.19	03/03/2021 to 02/03/2022
15	Darbhanga	1471-08/07/2023	SBD-23/19-20	3.55	27/07/2020 to 26/07/2022
16	Darbhanga	1471-08/07/2023	SBD-49/19-20	9.4	16/03/2021 to 15/03/2022
17	Darbhanga	1471-08/07/2023	SBD-4/19-20	4.28	03/06/2026 to 02/03/2021
18	Darbhanga	1471-08/07/2023	SBD-25/19-20	5.87	18/04/2022 to 17/04/2023
19	Darbhanga	1471-08/07/2023	F2-08/19-20	3.51	20/06/2020 to 19/06/2021
20	Darbhanga	1446-08/07/2023	SBD-24/19-20	7.53	15/03/2022 to 14/12/2022
21	Darbhanga	1445-08/07/2023	SBD-14/19-20	1.7	06/12/2021 to 05/06/2022
22	Darbhanga	1193-01/06/2023	F2-09/19-20	6.89	21/06/2020 to 20/03/2023
23	Darbhanga	1192-01/06/2023	SBD-51/19-20	2.82	19/04/2022 to 18/01/2023
24	Darbhanga	1192-01/06/2023	F2-18/19-20	3.38	17/10/2021 to 16/04/2023
25	Darbhanga	1154-30/05/2023	SBD-42/19-20	2.71	2021-22 & 2022-23
26	Darbhanga	1150-30/05/2023	SBD-32/19-20	5.32	11/03/2022 to 10/03/2023
27	Darbhanga	1149-30/05/2023	SBD-40/19-20	3.61	14/09/2022 to 13/03/2023
28	Darbhanga	1149-30/05/2023	SBD-41/19-20	3.57	14/09/2022 to 13/03/2023
29	Darbhanga	1149-30/05/2023	SBD-36/19-20	1.74	16/09/2022 to 15/03/2023
30	Darbhanga	1149-30/05/2023	SBD-37/19-20	3.53	11/09/2022 to 10/03/2023
31	Darbhanga	1149-30/05/2023	SBD-38/19-20	3.53	14/09/2022 to 13/03/2023
32	Darbhanga	1149-30/05/2023	SBD-39/19-20	3.57	16/09/2022 to 15/03/2023
33	Madhubani	2266-10/10/2023	SBD-28/19-20	11.63	09/02/2023 to 08/08/2023
34	Madhubani	2266-10/10/2023	SBD-29/19-20		09/02/2023 to 08/08/2023
35	Madhubani	2285-11/10/2023		14.3	07/12/2019 to 06/06/2023
36	Madhubani	2284-11/10/2023	SBD-82/19-20	11.91	01/07/2023 to 30/09/2023
37	Madhubani	2284-11/10/2023	SBD-02/19-20		05/01/2023 to 04/10/2023
38	Madhubani	2283-11/10/2023		8.13	01/01/2023 to 30/09/2023
39	Madhubani	1800-10//10/2023	SBD-13/19-20	26.92	01/03/2023 to 30/06/2023
40	Madhubani	1800-10//10/2023	SBD-48/19-20		01/02/2023 to 30/04/2023
41	Madhubani	1800-10//10/2023	SBD-49/19-20		01/02/2023 to 30/04/2023
42	Madhubani	1800-10//10/2023	SBD-82/19-20		01/01/2022 to 30./06/2023
43	Madhubani	1800-10//10/2023	SBD-12/19-20		21/12/2022 to 20/06/2023

Sl. No.	Name of PH divisions	Demand Letter no.	Agreement No.	Amount (₹ in lakh)	Period for which O&M not paid
44	Madhubani	1800-10//10/2023	SBD-28/21-22		01/04/2023 to 30/06/2023
45	Madhubani	2007-08/09/2023		3.63	02/11/2022 to 01/08/2023
46	Madhubani	2077-19/09/2023		5.68	16/01/2022 to 15/01/2023
47	Madhubani	1799-10//08/2023	SBD-98/19-20		26/10/2021 to 25/04/2023
48	Madhubani	1799-10//08/2023	SBD-52/19-20		18/11/2022 to 17/05/2023
49	Madhubani	1799-10//08/2023	F2-10/19-20	23.78	26/06/2023 to 25/09/2023
50	Madhubani	1799-10//08/2023	F2-11/19-20		26/06/2023 to 25/09/2023
51	Madhubani	1799-10//08/2023	SBD-09/19-20		09/01/2023 to 08/07/2023
52	Madhubani	2008-08/09/2023		5.12	19/01/2023 to 18/07/2023
53	Madhubani	2040-09/09/2023		1.68	01/06/2023 to 30/09/2023
54	Madhubani	1611-18/07/2023		2.83	01/10/2022 to 30/09/2023
55	Jhanjharpur	1030-04/09/2023	SBD-26/19-20	11.2	10/07/2021 to 09/07/2023
56	Jhanjharpur	1216-30/10/2023	F2-04/18-19	1.82	15/02/2023 to 14/08/2023
57	Jhanjharpur	1216-30/10/2023	F2-13/18-19	1.61	14/02/2023 to 13/08/2023
58	Jhanjharpur	1031-04/09/2023	SBD-72/19-20	4.73	27/12/2022 to 26/06/2023
59	Jhanjharpur	1031-04/09/2023	SBD-97/19-20	4.79	01/02/2023 to 31/07/2023
60	Jhanjharpur	1199-11/10/2023	SBD-17/19-20	3.41	02/10/2022 to 01/08/2023
61	Jhanjharpur	1214-13/10/2023	SBD-16/19-20	5.98	19/12/2022 to 18/09/2023
62	Jhanjharpur	1200-11/10/2023	SBD-16/19-20	1.63	19/09/2022 to 18/12/2022
63	Jhanjharpur	1067-12/09/2023	F2-05/19-20	3.12	02/09/2022 to 01/03/2023
64	Jhanjharpur	1068-12/09/2023	F2-16/18-19	1.97	01/05/2022 to 30/04/2023
65	Jhanjharpur	1068-12/09/2023	F2-06/19-20	3.27	10/05/2020 to 09/11/2021
66	Jhanjharpur	1059-12/09/2023	F2-11/18-19	5	08/01/2022 to 07/04/2023
	Sub-total			**331.84**	
67	Aurangabad		SBD-306/19-20	4.53	01/04/2021 to 31/12/2022
68	Aurangabad		SBD-83/19-20	2.4	19/12/2021 to 18/09/2022
69	Aurangabad		SBD-248/19-20	3.26	09/12/2021 to 08/09/2022
70	Aurangabad		SBD-305/19-20	2.9	01/04/2021 to 31/12/2022
71	Aurangabad		SBD-195/19-20	4.82	23/04/2021 to 22/04/2023
72	Gopalganj		SBD-07/19-20	4.19	Dec-22 to June-23
73	Gopalganj		SBD-25/19-20	2.06	May-22 to June-23
74	Gopalganj		SBD-42/19-20	7.17	Oct-21 to June-23
75	Gopalganj		SBD-13/19-20	7.67	Oct-21 to June-23
76	Gopalganj		SBD-22/19-20	2.69	July-21 to June-23
77	Gopalganj		SBD-41/19-20	10.59	Oct-21 to June-23
78	Gopalganj		SBD-30/19-20	6.65	Oct-21 to June-23
79	Gopalganj		SBD-17/19-20	1.69	Apr-22 to June-23
80	Gopalganj		SBD-28/19-20	3	May-21 to June-23
81	Gopalganj		SBD-34/19-20	1.76	Apr-22 to June-23
82	Gopalganj		SBD-18/19-20	9.73	May-22 to June-23
83	Gopalganj		SBD-16/19-20	2.39	Oct-21 to June-23
84	Gopalganj		SBD-24/19-20	4.55	July-21 to June-23
85	Gopalganj		SBD-36/19-20	5.94	Jan-22 to June-23
86	Gopalganj		SBD-09/19-20	3.63	Nov-22 to June-23
87	Gopalganj		SBD-33/19-20	4.21	May-21 to June-23
88	Gopalganj		SBD-43/19-20	6.01	Sep-20 to June-23

Sl. No.	Name of PH divisions	Demand Letter no.	Agreement No.	Amount (₹ in lakh)	Period for which O&M not paid
89	Gopalganj		SBD-44/19-20	2.72	Nov-21 to June-23
90	Gopalganj		F2-31/19-20	5.77	May-21 to June-23
91	Gopalganj		F2-06/2018-19	2.99	July-22 to June-23
92	Gopalganj		F2-07/2018-19	6.43	Jan-21 to June-23
93	Gopalganj		F2-03/2018-19	5.29	Feb-21 to June-23
94	Gopalganj		F2-01/2018-19	13.42	Feb-21 to June-23
95	Gopalganj		F2-11/19-20	6.26	Aug-21 to June-23
96	Gopalganj		F2-14/19-20	3.5	May-21 to June-23
97	Gopalganj		F2-21/19-20	3.5	July-22 to June-23
98	Gopalganj		F2-20/19-20	10.15	May-22 to June-23
	SubTotal			**161.87**	
	G. Total			**493.71**	

Appendix- 3.12

(Reference: Paragraph-3.4.1.2)

Details of irregular payment for the cost of fortnightly water test

Sl. No.	Name of PH Division	Agreement no.	Cost of fortnightly test (per month)	No. of ward/ Scheme	No. of months for which O&M was paid	Irregular payment
1	Aurangabad	SBD-02/19-20	833.33	5	15	62,499.75
2	Aurangabad	SBD-87/19-20	833.33	3	21	52,499.79
3	Aurangabad	SBD-86/19-20	833.33	3	18	44,999.82
4	Aurangabad	SBD-132/19-20	833.33	2	15	24,999.9
5	Aurangabad	SBD-01/17-18	833.33	16	18	2,39,999.04
6	Aurangabad	SBD-169/19-20	833.33	2	12	19,999.92
7	Aurangabad	SBD-262/19-20	833.33	2	21	34,999.86
8	Aurangabad	SBD-153/19-20	833.33	1	9	7,499.97
9	Aurangabad	SBD-147/19-20	833.33	2	21	34,999.86
10	Aurangabad	SBD-71/19-20	833.33	2	12	19,999.92
11	Aurangabad	SBD-92/19-20	833.33	3	18	44,999.82
12	Aurangabad	SBD-121/19-20	833.33	3	21	52,499.79
13	Aurangabad	SBD-175/19-20	833.33	1	9	7,499.97
14	Bettiah	SBD-102/19-20	833.33	5	26	1,08,332.9
15	Bettiah	SBD-08/19-20	833.33	5	21	87,499.65
16	Bettiah	SBD-09/19-20	833.33	6	17	84,999.66
17	Bettiah	SBD-19/19-20	833.33	6	20	99,999.6
18	Bettiah	SBD-81/19-20	833.33	4	16	53,333.12
19	Bettiah	SBD-108/19-20	833.33	5	21	87,499.65
20	Bettiah	SBD-52/19-20	833.33	4	24	79,999.68
21	Bhagalpur East	SBD-02/18-19	833.33	12	30	2,99,998.8
22	Bhagalpur East	SBD-68/19-20	833.33	7	30	1,74,999.3
23	Bhagalpur East	SBD-07/18-19	833.33	2	41	68,333.06
24	Bhagalpur East	SBD-15/18-19	833.33	2	32	53,333.12
25	Bhagalpur East	SBD-16/18-19	833.33	2	35	58,333.1
26	Bhagalpur East	SBD-20/18-19	833.33	4	32	1,06,666.24
27	Bhagalpur East	SBD-06/19-20	833.33	5	41	1,70,832.65
28	Bhagalpur East	SBD-13/19-20	833.33	6	32	1,59,999.36
29	Bhagalpur East	SBD-14/19-20	833.33	5	31	1,29,166.15
30	Bhagalpur East	SBD-15/19-20	833.33	5	38	1,58,332.7
31	Bhagalpur East	SBD-19/19-20	833.33	5	23	95,832.95
32	Bhagalpur East	SBD-20/19-20	833.33	5	12	49,999.8
33	Bhagalpur East	SBD-25/19-20	833.33	4	11	36,666.52
34	Bhagalpur East	SBD-36/19-20	833.33	3	17	42,499.83
35	Bhagalpur East	SBD-37/19-20	833.33	6	11	54,999.78
36	Bhagalpur East	SBD-48/19-20	833.33	3	36	89,999.64
37	Bhagalpur East	SBD-83/19-20	833.33	2	24	39,999.84
38	Bhagalpur East	SBD-161/19-20	833.33	3	27	67,499.73
39	Bhagalpur East	SBD-204/19-20	833.33	5	20	83,333
40	Bhagalpur East	SBD-207/19-20	833.33	1	28	23,333.24
41	Bhagalpur East	SBD-04/17-18	833.33	10	43	3,58,331.9

Sl. No.	Name of PH Division	Agreement no.	Cost of fortnightly test (per month)	No. of ward/ Scheme	No. of months for which O&M was paid	Irregular payment
42	Bhagalpur East	SBD-46/19-20	833.33	3	35	87,499.65
43	Bhagalpur East	SBD-47/19-20	833.33	3	38	94,999.62
44	Bhagalpur East	SBD-74/19-20	833.33	3	14	34,999.86
45	Bhagalpur East	SBD-77/19-20	833.33	3	26	64,999.74
46	Bhagalpur East	SBD-101/19-20	833.33	3	17	42,499.83
47	Bhagalpur East	SBD-102/19-20	833.33	1	17	14,166.61
48	Bhagalpur East	SBD-163/19-20	833.33	1	23	19,166.59
49	Bhagalpur East	SBD-193/19-20	833.33	1	31	25,833.23
50	Bhagalpur East	SBD-231/19-20	833.33	1	17	14,166.61
51	Bhagalpur East	SBD-10/19-20	833.33	3	18	44,999.82
52	Bhagalpur East	SBD-104/19-20	833.33	6	28	1,39,999.44
53	Bhagalpur East	SBD-107/19-20	833.33	5	16	66,666.4
54	Bhagalpur East	SBD-108/19-20	833.33	6	17	84,999.66
55	Bhagalpur East	SBD-110/19-20	833.33	1	30	24,999.9
56	Bhagalpur East	SBD-114/19-20	833.33	1	23	19,166.59
57	Bhagalpur East	SBD-115/19-20	833.33	4	20	66,666.4
58	Bhagalpur East	SBD-117/19-20	833.33	4	18	59,999.76
59	Bhagalpur East	SBD-118/19-20	833.33	2	18	29,999.88
60	Bhagalpur East	SBD-126/19-20	833.33	2	14	23,333.24
61	Bhagalpur East	SBD-127/19-20	833.33	1	30	2,4999.9
62	Bhagalpur East	SBD-133/19-20	833.33	4	26	86,666.32
63	Bhagalpur East	SBD-134/19-20	833.33	4	30	99,999.6
64	Bhagalpur East	SBD-135/19-20	833.33	1	30	24,999.9
65	Bhagalpur East	SBD-144/19-20	833.33	2	22	36,666.52
66	Bhagalpur East	SBD-145/19-20	833.33	4	24	79,999.68
67	Bhagalpur East	SBD-151/19-20	833.33	4	18	59,999.76
68	Bhagalpur East	SBD-152/19-20	833.33	2	29	48,333.14
69	Bhagalpur East	SBD-153/19-20	833.33	3	30	74,999.7
70	Bhagalpur East	SBD-158/19-20	833.33	3	12	29,999.88
71	Bhagalpur East	SBD-16/19-20	833.33	4	26	86,666.32
72	Bhagalpur East	SBD-160/19-20	833.33	2	27	44,999.82
73	Bhagalpur East	SBD-162/19-20	833.33	1	24	19,999.92
74	Bhagalpur East	SBD-166/19-20	833.33	1	27	22,499.91
75	Bhagalpur East	SBD-167/19-20	833.33	4	26	86,666.32
76	Bhagalpur East	SBD-168/19-20	833.33	4	30	99,999.6
77	Bhagalpur East	SBD-173/19-20	833.33	4	33	1,09,999.56
78	Bhagalpur East	SBD-174/19-20	833.33	1	27	22,499.91
79	Bhagalpur East	SBD-184/19-20	833.33	4	33	1,09,999.56
80	Bhagalpur East	SBD-189/19-20	833.33	4	6	19,999.92
81	Bhagalpur East	SBD-190/19-20	833.33	4	3	9,999.96
82	Bhagalpur East	SBD-191/19-20	833.33	1	30	24,999.9
83	Bhagalpur East	SBD-200/19-20	833.33	4	24	79,999.68
84	Bhagalpur East	SBD-201/19-20	833.33	4	23	76,666.36
85	Bhagalpur East	SBD-202/19-20	833.33	3	21	52,499.79

Sl. No.	Name of PH Division	Agreement no.	Cost of fortnightly test (per month)	No. of ward/ Scheme	No. of months for which O&M was paid	Irregular payment
86	Bhagalpur East	SBD-205/19-20	833.33	2	14	23,333.24
87	Bhagalpur East	SBD-206/19-20	833.33	6	21	1,04,999.58
88	Bhagalpur East	SBD-222/19-20	833.33	3	19	47,499.81
89	Bhagalpur East	SBD-234/19-20	833.33	4	30	99,999.6
90	Bhagalpur East	SBD-236/19-20	833.33	2	14	23,333.24
91	Bhagalpur East	SBD-12/19-20	833.33	6	6	29,999.88
92	Bhagalpur East	SBD-27/19-20	833.33	4	20	66,666.4
93	Bhagalpur East	SBD-28/19-20	833.33	4	20	66,666.4
94	Bhagalpur East	SBD-30/19-20	833.33	2	26	43,333.16
95	Bhagalpur East	SBD-45/19-20	833.33	4	14	46,666.48
96	Bhagalpur East	SBD-69/19-20	833.33	5	26	1,08,332.9
97	Bhagalpur East	SBD-70/19-20	833.33	3	37	92,499.63
98	Bhagalpur East	SBD-71/19-20	833.33	2	27	44,999.82
99	Bhagalpur East	SBD-72/19-20	833.33	4	30	99,999.6
100	Bhagalpur East	SBD-75/19-20	833.33	2	29	48,333.14
101	Bhagalpur East	SBD-76/19-20	833.33	4	21	69,999.72
102	Bhagalpur East	SBD-79/19-20	833.33	3	32	79,999.68
103	Bhagalpur East	SBD-86/19-20	833.33	3	31	77,499.69
104	Bhagalpur East	SBD-93/19-20	833.33	1	17	14,166.61
105	Bhagalpur East	SBD-94/19-20	833.33	3	30	74,999.7
106	Bhagalpur East	SBD-95/19-20	833.33	2	30	49,999.8
107	Bhagalpur East	SBD-96/19-20	833.33	2	30	49,999.8
108	Bhagalpur East	SBD-02/19-20	833.33	3	33	82,499.67
109	Bhagalpur East	SBD-09/19-20	833.33	3	41	1,02,499.59
110	Bhagalpur East	SBD-232/19-20	833.33	4	11	36,666.52
111	Bhagalpur East	SBD-05/17-18	833.33	10	46	3,83,331.8
112	Bhagalpur East	SBD-01/17-18	833.33	4	35	1,16,666.2
113	Bhagalpur East	SBD-02/17-18	833.33	3	45	1,12,499.55
114	Bhagalpur East	SBD-73/19-20	833.33	2	20	33,333.2
115	Bhagalpur East	SBD-103/19-20	833.33	1	17	14,166.61
116	Bhagalpur East	SBD-214/19-20	833.33	2	29	48,333.14
117	Bhagalpur East	SBD-230/19-20	833.33	1	28	23,333.24
118	Bhagalpur East	SBD-100/19-20	833.33	5	20	83,333
119	Bhagalpur East	SBD-43/19-20	833.33	13	27	2,92,498.83
120	Bhagalpur East	SBD-124/19-20	833.33	5	14	58,333.1
121	Bhagalpur East	SBD-170/19-20	833.33	9	26	1,94,999.22
122	Bhagalpur East	SBD-196/19-20	833.33	9	26	1,94,999.22
123	Bhagalpur East	SBD-208/19-20	833.33	4	21	69,999.72
124	Bhagalpur East	SBD-218/19-20	833.33	9	24	1,79,999.28
125	Bhagalpur East	SBD-221/19-20	833.33	10	26	2,16,665.8
126	Bhagalpur East	SBD-228/19-20	833.33	9	26	1,94,999.22
127	Bhagalpur East	SBD-54/19-20	833.33	2	18	29,999.88
128	Bhagalpur East	SBD-146/19-20	833.33	6	32	1,59,999.36
129	Bhagalpur East	SBD-177/19-20	833.33	1	20	16,666.6

Sl. No.	Name of PH Division	Agreement no.	Cost of fortnightly test (per month)	No. of ward/ Scheme	No. of months for which O&M was paid	Irregular payment
130	Bhagalpur East	SBD-195/19-20	833.33	1	8	6,666.64
131	Bhagalpur East	SBD-04/18-19	833.33	1	35	29,166.55
132	Bhagalpur East	SBD-238/19-20	833.33	1	26	21,666.58
133	Bhagalpur East	SBD-120/19-20	833.33	1	26	21,666.58
134	Bhagalpur East	SBD-121/19-20	833.33	1	26	21,666.58
135	Bhagalpur East	SBD-141/19-20	833.33	4	23	76,666.36
136	Bhagalpur East	SBD-178/19-20	833.33	3	20	49,999.8
137	Bhagalpur East	SBD-183/19-20	833.33	4	26	86,666.32
138	Bhagalpur East	SBD-217/19-20	833.33	3	29	72,499.71
139	Bhagalpur East	SBD-227/19-20	833.33	1	12	9,999.96
140	Bhagalpur East	SBD-229/19-20	833.33	1	26	21,666.58
141	Bhagalpur East	SBD-233/19-20	833.33	3	27	67,499.73
142	Bhagalpur East	SBD-53/19-20	833.33	1	36	29,999.88
143	Bhagalpur East	SBD-57/19-20	833.33	1	32	26,666.56
144	Bhagalpur East	SBD-58/19-20	833.33	2	32	53,333.12
145	Bhagalpur East	SBD-59/19-20	833.33	1	32	26,666.56
146	Bhagalpur East	SBD-61/19-20	833.33	3	32	79,999.68
147	Bhagalpur East	SBD-62/19-20	833.33	2	32	53,333.12
148	Bhagalpur East	SBD-63/19-20	833.33	4	34	1,13,332.88
149	Bhagalpur East	SBD-64/19-20	833.33	1	32	26,666.56
150	Bhagalpur East	SBD-111/19-20	833.33	2	26	43,333.16
151	Bhagalpur East	SBD-112/19-20	833.33	2	26	43,333.16
152	Bhagalpur East	SBD-113/19-20	833.33	1	26	21,666.58
153	Bhagalpur East	SBD-128/19-20	833.33	5	20	83,333
154	Bhagalpur East	SBD-129/19-20	833.33	3	8	19,999.92
155	Bhagalpur East	SBD-147/19-20	833.33	1	8	6,666.64
156	Bhagalpur East	SBD-148/19-20	833.33	3	32	79,999.68
157	Bhagalpur East	SBD-149/19-20	833.33	4	32	1,06,666.24
158	Bhagalpur East	SBD-192/19-20	833.33	3	14	34,999.86
159	Bhagalpur East	SBD-213/19-20	833.33	2	23	38,333.18
160	Bhagalpur East	SBD-215/19-20	833.33	5	23	95,832.95
161	Bhagalpur East	SBD-216/19-20	833.33	3	32	79,999.68
162	Bhagalpur East	SBD-237/19-20	833.33	4	11	36,666.52
163	Bhagalpur East	SBD-29/19-20	833.33	1	32	26,666.56
164	Bhagalpur West	SBD-20/19-20	833.33	5	18	74,999.7
165	Darbhanga	SBD-28/19-20	833.33	1	12	9,999.96
166	Darbhanga	SBD-32/19-20	833.33	3	6	14,999.94
167	Darbhanga	SBD-01/19-20	833.33	3	12	29,999.88
168	Darbhanga	SBD-08/19-20	833.33	3	21	52,499.79
169	Darbhanga	SBD-05/19-20	833.33	6	18	89,999.64
170	Darbhanga	SBD-09/19-20	833.33	3	24	59,999.76
171	Gaya	SBD-219/19-20	833.33	13	5	54,166.45
172	Gaya	SBD-220/19-20	833.33	14	10	1,16,666.2
173	Gaya	SBD-17/19-20	833.33	7	28	1,63,332.68

Sl. No.	Name of PH Division	Agreement no.	Cost of fortnightly test (per month)	No. of ward/ Scheme	No. of months for which O&M was paid	Irregular payment
174	Gopalganj	SBD-07/19-20	833.33	5	30	1,24,999.5
175	Gopalganj	SBD-37/19-20	833.33	4	18	59,999.76
176	Jamui	SBD-07/18-19	833.33	7	21	1,22,499.51
	Jamui	SBD-07/18-19	833.33	22	24	4,39,998.24
177	Jhanjharpur	SBD-101/19-20	833.33	3	22	54,999.78
178	Jhanjharpur	SBD-43/19-20	833.33	3	33	82,499.67
179	Jhanjharpur	SBD-102/19-20	833.33	4	12	39,999.84
180	Jhanjharpur	SBD-103/19-20	833.33	4	22	73,333.04
181	Jhanjharpur	SBD-89/19-20	833.33	4	27	89,999.64
	Jhanjharpur	SBD-89/19-20	833.33	1	22	18,333.26
182	Jhanjharpur	SBD-77/19-20	833.33	3	24	59,999.76
183	Jhanjharpur	SBD-94/19-20	833.33	6	12	59,999.76
184	Jhanjharpur	SBD-50/19-20	833.33	2	15	24,999.9
185	Jhanjharpur	SBD-43/19-20	833.33	3	20	49,999.8
186	Jhanjharpur	SBD-90/19-20	833.33	5	23	70,833.05
	Jhanjharpur	SBD-90/19-20	833.33	1	24	19,999.92
187	Jhanjharpur	SBD-91/19-20	833.33	5	9	37,499.85
188	Jhanjharpur	SBD-63/19-20	833.33	4	24	79,999.68
189	Katihar	SBD-13/18-19	833.33	14	42	4,89,998.04
190	Katihar	SBD-20/18-19	833.33	18	30	4,49,998.2
191	Khagaria	MBD403/19-20	833.33	4	21	69,999.72
192	Khagaria	MBD-01/19-20	833.33	5	19	79,166.35
193	Khagaria	MBD208/19-20	833.33	4	26	86,666.32
194	Khagaria	MBD397/19-20	833.33	4	15	49,999.8
195	Khagaria	MBD-08/19-20	833.33	15	21	2,62,498.95
196	Khagaria	MBD-10/19-20	833.33	11	21	1,92,499.23
197	Khagaria	MBD-09/19-20	833.33	23	15	2,87,498.85
198	Khagaria	MBD-88/19-20	833.33	3	24	59,999.76
	Khagaria	MBD-88/19-20	833.33	1	12	9,999.96
199	Khagaria	MBD-12/19-20	833.33	25	26	5,41,664.5
200	Khagaria	MBD-11/20-21	833.33	4	6	19,999.92
201	Madhubani	SBD-48/19-20	833.33	5	22	91,666.3
202	Madhubani	SBD-49/19-20	833.33	4	22	73,333.04
203	Madhubani	SBD-06/19-20	833.33	4	27	89,999.64
204	Saran	SBD-28/19-20	833.33	4	12	39,999.84
205	Saran	SBD-03/17-18	833.33	7	15	87,499.65
206	Saran	SBD-26/19-20	833.33	5	27	1,12,499.55
207	Saran	SBD-01/17-18	833.33	4	12	39,999.84
208	Saran	SBD-02/17-18	833.33	4	24	79,999.68
209	Sherghati	SBD-81/19-20	833.33	5	24	99,999.6
210	Sherghati	SBD-55/19-20	833.33	6	24	1,19,999.52
211	Sherghati	SBD-56/19-20	833.33	5	21	87,499.65
212	Sherghati	SBD-49/19-20	833.33	7	26	1,51,666.06
213	Sherghati	SBD-50/19-20	833.33	9	28	2,09,999.16

Sl. No.	Name of PH Division	Agreement no.	Cost of fortnightly test (per month)	No. of ward/ Scheme	No. of months for which O&M was paid	Irregular payment
214	Sherghati	SBD-80/19-20	833.33	6	27	1,34,999.46
215	Supaul	SBD-03/19-20	833.33	27	24	5,39,997.84
216	Supaul	SBD-138/19-20	833.33	7	6	34,999.86
217	Supaul	SBD-196/19-20	833.33	4	15	49,999.8
218	Supaul	SBD-204/19-20	833.33	2	21	34,999.86
219	Supaul	SBD-138/19-20	833.33	7	6	34,999.86
220	Supaul	SBD-64/19-20	833.33	5	3	12,499.95
221	Supaul	SBD-88/19-20	833.33	4	12	39,999.84
222	Supaul	SBD-89/19-20	833.33	5	12	49,999.8
223	Supaul	SBD-90/19-20	833.33	6	15	74,999.7
224	Supaul	SBD-39/19-20	833.33	29	24	5,79,997.68
225	Supaul	SBD-195/19-20	833.33	4	15	49,999.8
	Total					**1,92,85,756.19**

Appendix-3.13

(Reference: paragraph-3.4.3.1)

Details of schemes not put under O&M in ULBs

Sl. No.	Name of district	Name of ULBs	No. of ward	Date of commen-cement	Date of completion	No. of schemes	No. of households
1	Darbhanga	Benipur NP	2B	June 2021	August 2021	1	200
2	Darbhanga	Benipur NP	3	August 2020	October 2020	1	405
3	Darbhanga	Benipur NP	4	August 2020	May 2023	1	348
4	Darbhanga	Benipur NP	7B	August 2020	September 2020	1	185
5	Darbhanga	Benipur NP	8	January 2018	April 2019	1	410
6	Darbhanga	Benipur NP	8B	August 2020	October 2020	1	180
7	Darbhanga	Benipur NP	10B	August 2020	February 2021	1	125
8	Darbhanga	Benipur NP	11	January 2018	May 2019	1	380
9	Darbhanga	Benipur NP	12B	August 2020	May 2022	1	475
10	Darbhanga	Benipur NP	16	December 2017	January 2019	1	380
11	Darbhanga	Benipur NP	16B	August 2020	September 2020	1	50
12	Darbhanga	Benipur NP	18A	January 2018	February 2019	1	325
13	Darbhanga	Benipur NP	19A	January 2018	January 2020	1	480
14	Darbhanga	Benipur NP	19B	June 2021	April 2022	1	225
15	Darbhanga	Benipur NP	21	August 2020	June 2022	1	700
16	Darbhanga	Benipur NP	27	January 2018	September 2019	1	450
17	Gaya	Tekari	1	April 2018	February 2020	1	292
18	Gaya	Tekari	3	March 2018	March 2019	1	201
19	Gaya	Tekari	4	April 2018	March 2021	1	442
20	Gaya	Tekari	5	April 2018	July 2018	1	321
21	Gaya	Tekari	6	April 2018	July 2018	1	307
22	Gaya	Tekari	7	March 2018	June 2018	1	392
23	Gaya	Tekari	8	November 2017	July 2018	1	313
24	Gaya	Tekari	9	November 2017	March 2019	1	197
25	Gaya	Tekari	10	November 2017	November 2018	1	338
26	Gaya	Tekari	11	November 2017	August 2018	1	212
27	Gaya	Tekari	12	November 2017	August 2018	1	160
28	Gaya	Tekari	13	April 2018	March 2019	1	368
29	Gopalganj	Gopalganj	11	June 2020	October 2021	1	210
30	Gopalganj	Gopalganj	12	August 2018	May 2020	1	235
31	Gopalganj	Gopalganj	13	July 2018	June 2019	1	235
32	Gopalganj	Gopalganj	14	July 2018	May 2019	1	230
33	Gopalganj	Gopalganj	15	August 2018	May 2019	1	282
34	Gopalganj	Gopalganj	16	September 2018	May 2020	1	183
35	Gopalganj	Gopalganj	17	September 2018	May 2020	1	385
36	Gopalganj	Gopalganj	18	January 2020	October 2020	1	316
37	Gopalganj	Gopalganj	20	February 2018	July 2018	1	295
38	Gopalganj	Gopalganj	21	August 2020	November 2020	1	382
39	Gopalganj	Gopalganj	22	April 2020	December 2020	1	435
40	Gopalganj	Gopalganj	23	April 2020	December 2020	1	675
41	Gopalganj	Gopalganj	24	June 2019	February 2022	1	133
42	Gopalganj	Gopalganj	25	April 2018	May 2020	1	298
43	Gopalganj	Gopalganj	26	July 2018	July 2018	1	448
44	Gopalganj	Gopalganj	28	February 2020	May 2020	1	226
45	Jamui	Jhajha	1	December 2017	October 2020	1	250
46	Jamui	Jhajha	2	December 2017	February 2023	1	175
47	Jamui	Jhajha	3	October 2019	March 2021	1	225
48	Jamui	Jhajha	5	December 2017	February 2022	1	248
49	Jamui	Jhajha	6	December 2017	March 2021	1	247
50	Jamui	Jhajha	9	December 2017	February 2022	1	247
51	Jamui	Jhajha	10B	December 2017	March 2020	1	235

Sl. No.	Name of district	Name of ULBs	No. of ward	Date of commen-cement	Date of completion	No. of schemes	No. of households
52	Jamui	Jhajha	11	January 2019	August 2020	1	250
53	Jamui	Jhajha	12	December 2017	March 2021	1	247
54	Jamui	Jhajha	13	NA	July 2021	1	225
55	Jamui	Jhajha	14	December 2017	November 2018	1	103
56	Jamui	Jhajha	15	December 2017	April 2021	1	125
57	Jamui	Jhajha	16	December 2017	November 2020	1	160
58	Jamui	Jhajha	17	December 2017	November 2021	1	225
59	Jamui	Jhajha	18	October 2018	November 2021	1	250
60	Jamui	Jhajha	19	NA	September 2020	1	250
61	Jamui	Jhajha	20	December 2017	November 2021	1	246
62	Jamui	Jhajha	21	October 2018	January 2022	1	247
63	Jamui	Jhajha	22	September 2017	October 2020	1	250
64	Khagaria	Khagaria	2	May 2018	April 2022	1	250
65	Khagaria	Khagaria	3	June 2018	December 2021	1	190
66	Khagaria	Khagaria	7	May 2018	December 2021	1	160
67	Khagaria	Khagaria	14	June 2018	May 2020	1	205
68	Khagaria	Khagaria	15	June 2018	October 2020	1	190
69	Khagaria	Khagaria	16	June 2018	October 2021	1	218
70	Khagaria	Khagaria	18	May 2018	December 2021	1	216
71	Khagaria	Khagaria	20	April 2020	May 2022	1	180
72	Khagaria	Khagaria	21	May 2018	January 2020	1	190
73	Khagaria	Khagaria	22	July 2018	April 2022	1	250
74	Khagaria	Khagaria	12	July 2018	December 2021	1	195
75	Khagaria	Khagaria	15	June 2018	October 2020	1	205
76	Khagaria	Khagaria	22	March 2022	December 2022	1	180
77	Khagaria	Khagaria	26	April 2020	August 2020	1	175
78	Madhubani	Jhanjharpur NP	1	March 2019	May 2023	1	500
79	Madhubani	Jhanjharpur NP	2	March 2019	Incomplete	1	200
80	Madhubani	Jhanjharpur NP	4	September 2018	October 2021	1	400
81	Madhubani	Jhanjharpur NP	5	July 2021	October 2022	1	400
82	Madhubani	Jhanjharpur NP	7	July 2022	October 2022	1	350
83	Madhubani	Jhanjharpur NP	8	July 2021	October 2021	1	420
84	Madhubani	Jhanjharpur NP	11	April 2021	August 2022	1	500
85	Madhubani	Jhanjharpur NP	12 &13	May 2019	May 2021	2	1,036
86	Saran	Revilganj	1to 21	April 2017 to July 2022	November 2017 to October 2022	21	6,754
	Total					**107**	

Appendix-3.14

(Reference: Paragraph-3.4.3.3)

Details of non-realisation of user charges

Sl. No.	Name of ULB	Ward no.	Number of house connections	Date of house connection	Date from which water user charge was to be collected	No. of months (up to March 23)	Rate of water user charge (₹40 per month)	Recoverable amount* (in ₹)
1	Aurangabad	7 wards	3,770	31/08/2021	19/08/2021	19	40	28,65,200
2	Benipur NP	1	256	13/09/2020	19/08/2021	19	40	1,94,560
3	Benipur NP	2	350	30/05/2018	19/08/2021	19	40	2,66,000
4	Benipur NP	2B	200	17/08/2021	19/08/2021	19	40	1,52,000
5	Benipur NP	3	405	12/10/2020	19/08/2021	19	40	3,07,800
6	Benipur NP	5	265	21/10/2020	19/08/2021	19	40	2,01,400
7	Benipur NP	6	350	24/06/2018	19/08/2021	19	40	2,66,000
8	Benipur NP	7	350	27/05/2018	19/08/2021	19	40	2,66,000
9	Benipur NP	7B	185	30/09/2020	19/08/2021	19	40	1,40,600
10	Benipur NP	8	410	17/04/2019	19/08/2021	19	40	3,11,600
11	Benipur NP	8B	180	25/10/2020	19/08/2021	19	40	1,36,800
12	Benipur NP	9	635	09/10/2020	19/08/2021	19	40	4,82,600
13	Benipur NP	10	410	24/12/2018	19/08/2021	19	40	3,11,600
14	Benipur NP	10B	125	20/02/2021	19/08/2021	19	40	95,000
15	Benipur NP	11	380	04/12/2018	19/08/2021	19	40	2,88,800
16	Benipur NP	12A	255	12/11/2020	19/08/2021	19	40	1,93,800
17	Benipur NP	12B	475	12/11/2020	19/08/2021	19	40	3,61,000
18	Benipur NP	15	700	19/10/2020	19/08/2021	19	40	5,32,000
19	Benipur NP	16	380	27/01/2019	19/08/2021	19	40	2,88,800
20	Benipur NP	16B	50	29/09/2020	19/08/2021	19	40	38,000
21	Benipur NP	17	350	21/04/2020	19/08/2021	19	40	2,66,000
22	Benipur NP	18A	325	16/02/2019	19/08/2021	19	40	2,47,000
23	Benipur NP	19A	480	29//01/2020	19/08/2021	19	40	3,64,800
24	Benipur NP	19B	225	14/04/2022	19/08/2021	11	40	99,000
25	Benipur NP	21	700	10/06/2022	19/08/2021	9	40	2,52,000
26	Benipur NP	22	295	20/10/2020	19/08/2021	19	40	2,24,200
27	Benipur NP	23	360	14/08/2020	19/08/2021	19	40	2,73,600
28	Benipur NP	24	720	25/10/2020	19/08/2021	19	40	5,47,200
29	Benipur NP	25A	380	14/04/2019	19/08/2021	19	40	2,88,800
30	Benipur NP	26A	240	18/10/2020	19/08/2021	19	40	1,82,400
31	Benipur NP	26B	250	22/10/2020	19/08/2021	19	40	1,90,000
32	Benipur NP	27	450	19/09/2019	19/08/2021	19	40	3,42,000
33	Benipur NP	28	260	23/10/2020	19/08/2021	19	40	1,97,600
34	Benipur NP	29A	285	23/10/2020	19/08/2021	19	40	2,16,600
35	Benipur NP	29b	150	23/10/2020	19/08/2021	19	40	11,4000
36	Betia Nagar Nigam	1 to 33	15,581	01/09/2021	19/08/2021	18	40	1,12,18,320
37	Betia Nagar Nigam	1 to 33	1,084	01/10/2021	19/08/2021	17	40	7,37,120
38	Betia Nagar Nigam	1 to 33	272	06/12/2021	19/08/2021	15	40	1,63,200
39	Betia Nagar Nigam	1 to 35	577	07/02/2022	19/08/2021	13	40	3,00,040
40	Betia Nagar Nigam	1 to 35	113	04/03/2022	19/08/2021	12	40	54,240
41	Betia Nagar Nigam	1 to 35	289	05/04/2022	19/08/2021	11	40	1,27,160

Sl. No.	Name of ULB	Ward no.	Number of house connections	Date of house connection	Date from which water user charge was to be collected	No. of months (up to March 23)	Rate of water user charge (₹40 per month)	Recoverable amount* (in ₹)
42	Betia Nagar Nigam	1 to 37	587	03/06/2022	19/08/2021	9	40	2,11,320
43	Betia Nagar Nigam	1 to 37	300	06/07/2022	19/08/2021	8	40	96,000
44	Betia Nagar Nigam	1 to 38	130	30/07/2022	19/08/2021	8	40	41,600
45	Betia Nagar Nigam	1 to 38	152	12/09/2022	19/08/2021	6	40	36,480
46	Betia Nagar Nigam	1 to 38	210	03/12/2022	19/08/2021	3	40	25,200
47	Betia Nagar Nigam	1 to 38	69	02/01/2023	19/08/2021	2	40	5,520
48	Gopalganj	11	210	22/10/2021	19/08/2021	17	40	1,42,800
49	Gopalganj	12	235	09/05/2020	19/08/2021	19	40	1,78,600
50	Gopalganj	13	235	18/06/2019	19/08/2021	19	40	1,78,600
51	Gopalganj	14	230	15/05/2019	19/08/2021	19	40	1,74,800
52	Gopalganj	15	282	12/05/2019	19/08/2021	19	40	2,14,320
53	Gopalganj	16	183	08/05/2020	19/08/2021	19	40	1,39,080
54	Gopalganj	17	385	08/05/2020	19/08/2021	19	40	2,92,600
55	Gopalganj	18	316	23/10/2020	19/08/2021	19	40	2,40,160
56	Gopalganj	20	295	07/07/2018	19/08/2021	19	40	2,24,200
57	Gopalganj	21	382	30/11/2020	19/08/2021	19	40	2,90,320
58	Gopalganj	22	435	22/12/2020	19/08/2021	19	40	3,30,600
59	Gopalganj	23	675	22/12/2020	19/08/2021	19	40	5,13,000
60	Gopalganj	24	133	02/02/2022	19/08/2021	13	40	69,160
61	Gopalganj	25	298	08/05/2020	19/08/2021	19	40	2,26,480
62	Gopalganj	26	448	06/07/2018	19/08/2021	19	40	3,40,480
63	Gopalganj	28	226	09/05/2020	19/08/2021	19	40	1,71,760
64	Jhajha	1	250	02/10/2020	19/08/2021	19	40	1,90,000
65	Jhajha	2	175	30/09/2021	19/08/2021	18	40	1,26,000
66	Jhajha	3	225	03/03/2021	19/08/2021	19	40	1,71,000
67	Jhajha	5	248	02/02/2022	19/08/2021	13	40	1,28,960
68	Jhajha	5(B)	248	01/02/2022	19/08/2021	13	40	1,28,960
69	Jhajha	6	247	17/03/2021	19/08/2021	19	40	1,87,720
70	Jhajha	9	247	08/02/2022	19/08/2021	13	40	1,28,440
71	Jhajha	10(B)	235	07/03/2020	19/08/2021	19	40	1,78,600
72	Jhajha	11	250	24/08/2020	19/08/2021	19	40	1,90,000
73	Jhajha	11(B)	235	25/02/2020	19/08/2021	19	40	1,78,600
74	Jhajha	12	247	13/03/2021	19/08/2021	19	40	1,87,720
75	Jhajha	13	225	03/07/2021	19/08/2021	19	40	1,71,000
76	Jhajha	15	125	08/02/2021	19/08/2021	19	40	95,000
77	Jhajha	16	160	28/11/2020	19/08/2021	19	40	1,21,600
78	Jhajha	17	225	03/02/2021	19/08/2021	17	40	1,53,000
79	Jhajha	18	250	16/08/2020	19/08/2021	17	40	1,70,000
80	Jhajha	20	246	02/09/2020	19/08/2021	17	40	1,67,280
81	Jhajha	21	247	14/06/2021	19/08/2021	14	40	1,38,320
82	Jhajha	22	250	14/10/2020	19/08/2021	19	40	1,90,000
83	Jhajha	22(B)	250	14/10/2020	19/08/2021	19	40	1,90,000
84	Jhanjharpur NP	1	500	01/06/2019	19/08/2021	19	40	3,80,000
85	Jhanjharpur NP	2	200	17/08/2020	19/08/2021	19	40	1,52,000
86	Jhanjharpur NP	3	500	15/02/2021	19/08/2021	19	40	3,80,000
87	Jhanjharpur NP	4	400	25/10/2021	19/08/2021	17	40	2,72,000

Sl. No.	Name of ULB	Ward no.	Number of house connections	Date of house connection	Date from which water user charge was to be collected	No. of months (up to March 23)	Rate of water user charge (₹40 per month)	Recoverable amount* (in ₹)
88	Jhanjharpur NP	5	400	24/07/2022	19/08/2021	8	40	1,28,000
89	Jhanjharpur NP	6	240	02/04/2019	19/08/2021	19	40	1,82,400
90	Jhanjharpur NP	7	350	15/10/2022	19/08/2021	5	40	70,000
91	Jhanjharpur NP	8	470	08//03/2022	19/08/2021	12	40	2,25,600
92	Jhanjharpur NP	9	119	01/04/2019	19/08/2021	19	40	90,440
93	Jhanjharpur NP	10	270	05/04/2019	19/08/2021	19	40	2,05,200
94	Jhanjharpur NP	11	500	03/02/2022	19/08/2021	13	40	2,60,000
95	Jhanjharpur NP	14 & 15	250	02/04/2019	19/08/2021	19	40	1,90,000
96	Jhanjharpur NP	14 & 16	200	26/05/2021	19/08/2021	19	40	1,52,000
97	Khagaria Nagar Parishad	1 to 24	5,866	04/06/2021	19/08/2021	19	40	44,58,160
98	Khagaria Nagar Parishad	1 to 25	232	04/10/2021	19/08/2021	17	40	1,57,760
99	Khagaria Nagar Parishad	1 to 26	3,358	01/11/2021	19/08/2021	16	40	21,49,120
100	Revilganj Nagar Parishad,	1 to 21	5,530	Sep-21	19/08/2021	18	40	39,81,600
101	Revilganj Nagar Parishad,	1 to 21	25	Nov-21	19/08/2021	16	40	16,000
102	Revilganj Nagar Parishad,	1 to 21	5	Dec-21	19/08/2021	15	40	3,000
103	Revilganj Nagar Parishad,	1 to 21	1,194	Jan-23	19/08/2021	2	40	95,520
104	Tekari Nagar Parishad,	1 to 13	3,523	14/08/2021	19/08/2021	19	40	26,77,480
	Total		**68,650**					**4,76,66,400**

***(No. of house connection x No. of months x Rate)**

Appendix 4.1
(Reference: Paragraph 4.1.1.3)
List of fluoride affected wards of Sherghati

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Panchayat name	Ward no.	Fluoride (mg/l)	Remarks
1	Fatehpur	Naudiha Jurang	8	3.11	Unsafe
2	Fatehpur	Naudiha Jurang	11	1.76	Unsafe
3	Fatehpur	Naudiha Jurang	14	3.15	Unsafe
4	Fatehpur	Naudiha Jurang	1	2.96	Unsafe
5	Fatehpur	Naudiha Jurang	4R	5.70	Unsafe
6	Fatehpur	Naudiha Jurang	7R	10.70	Unsafe
7	Fatehpur	Naudiha Jurang	15R	1.75	Unsafe
8	Fatehpur	Nagwan	9R	1.73	Unsafe
9	Fatehpur	Nagwan	7BR	1.74	Unsafe
10	Fatehpur	Dakshani Lodhwe	3R	4.02	Unsafe
11	Fatehpur	Dakshani Lodhwe	12R	2.60	Unsafe
12	Fatehpur	Dakshani Lodhwe	9R	1.71	Unsafe
13	Fatehpur	Dakshani Lodhwe	6R	2.35	Unsafe
14	Fatehpur	Dakshani Lodhwe	5R	2.62	Unsafe
15	Fatehpur	Dakshani Lodhwe	4R	1.64	Unsafe
16	Fatehpur	Dakshani Lodhwe	14R	4.53	Unsafe
17	Fatehpur	Dakshani Lodhwe	13R	2.70	Unsafe
18	Fatehpur	Kathuliy Kewal	1R	1.94	Unsafe
19	Fatehpur	Kathuliy Kewal	4R	1.51	Unsafe
20	Fatehpur	Kathuliy Kewal	6R	1.93	Unsafe
21	Barachatti	Kahudag	14	1.56	Unsafe
22	Barachatti	Bumer	3	1.84	Unsafe
23	Barachatti	Bumer	10	2.08	Unsafe
24	Barachatti	Bumer	11	1.88	Unsafe
25	Barachatti	Bumer	12	2.62	Unsafe
26	Barachatti	Bhalua	4	1.62	Unsafe
27	Barachatti	Bhalua	3	1.49	Unsafe
28	Barachatti	Nawadih	7R	1.72	Unsafe
29	Barachatti	Nawadih	8R	2.24	Unsafe

Appendix 4.2

(Reference: Paragraph 4.1.1.3)

Fluoride affected wards of PH Division Jamui where FRP not installed

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Name of Panchayat	Ward no.	Agreement no. / Name of Scheme	Range of contamination of fluoride found during JPV (mg/l)
1	Chakai	Barmoria	5	NA	1.90
2	Chakai	Pojha	2	NA	1.58
3	Chakai	Pojha	14	NA	1.71
4	Chakai	Pranchi	9	NA	1.61
5	Chakai	Chakai	11	NA	1.11
6	Chakai	Chakai	14	NA	1.03
7	Chakai	Bamdah	13	NA	1.53
8	Chakai	Kalyanpur	8	NA	1.23
9	Chakai	Kalyanpur	11	NA	1.43
10	Chakai	Saraun	8	NA	1.22
11	Chakai	Saraun	13	NA	1.55
12	Chakai	Nauwadih	6	NA	1.21
13	Chakai	Nauwadih	14	NA	1.13
14	Chakai	Gajahi	6	NA	1.40
15	Chakai	Gajahi	14	NA	1.14
16	Chakai	Ghutway	1	NA	1.39
17	Chakai	Kiyajori	7	NA	1.19
18	Jhajha	Chhapa	1	NA	1.68
19	Jhajha	Chhapa	2	NA	1.16
20	Jhajha	Rajalakala	3	NA	1.16
21	Jhajha	Barakola	5	NA	1.58
22	Jhajha	Bodwa	3	NA	1.02
23	Jhajha	Bodwa	5	NA	1.46
24	Jhajha	Bodwa	12	NA	1.31
25	Barhat	Pando	13	NA	2.23
26	Barhat	Numar	1	NA	1.63
27	Sikandra	Sijhaudi	9	NA	1.11
28	Sikandra	Itasagar	4	NA	1.14

Appendix 4.3

(Reference: Para 4.1.1.3)

Presence of fluoride in water more than the acceptable limit in Aurangabad

Sl. No.	Block	Panchayat	Village	Ward no.	Date of test	Test value (mg/l)	Type of scheme
1	Aurangabad	Poiwaai	English	1	21/07/2020	2.12	PRD
2	Aurangabad	Naugarh	Naugarh	5	18/01/2021	1.86	Q
3	Aurangabad	Karmabhagwan		16	08/05/2020	1.17	NQ
4	Dev	Berhna	Karomdih	11	21/07/2020	1.18	PRD
5	Dev	Deo		9-13	02/.02/2021	1.23	NQ
6	Dev	Pawai	Sitar	2	02/02/2021	2.36	NQ
7	Dev	Pawai	Suhagiya bigha	13	10/12/2020	1.24	Q
8	Dev	Berhna	Pachokhar	6	10/12/2020	1.28	Q
9	Dev	Arora	Berai Bigha	3	04 /02/2021	1.24	NQ
10	Dev	Arora	Bhandari	11	04 /02/2021	1.32	NQ
11	Kutumba	Dumari	Bhaduri kala	5	04 /02/2021	1.78	NQ
12	Kutumba	Dumari	Manjhauli	9	04 /02/2021	1.48	NQ
13	Kutumba	Dumari	Sighna	10	04 /02/2021	1.62	NQ
14	Kutumba	Dumari	Sughi	2	04 /02/2021	1.33	NQ
15	Kutumba	Pipra bagahi	Pipra bagahi	5	04/02/2021	1.04	NQ
16	Kutumba	Pipra bagahi	Madhupur	11	04/02/2021	3.28	NQ
17	Kutumba	Pipra bagahi	Pipra bagahi	6	04/02/2021	1.44	NQ
18	Kutumba	Dumari	Mehso	4	04/02/2021	1.72	NQ
19	Madanpur	Pirthu	Maikidih	13p1	22.10.2020	1.36	Q
20	Madanpur	salaiya	Lakhanpur	8p1	22.10.2020	1.54	Q
21	Madanpur	salaiya	Rajabigha	5p1	06/11./2020	1.66	Q
22	Madanpur	salaiya	Itkhola	1	08/12/2020	1.52	Q
23	Madanpur	salaiya	Bella	7	10/12/2020	1.62	Q
24	Madanpur	salaiya	Bella	6	10/12/2020	2.28	Q
25	Madanpur	salaiya	Balakarma	11	10/12/2020	1.38	Q
26	Madanpur	salaiya	Diptibigha	8	18/01/2021	1.5	Q
27	Madanpur	salaiya	Haribigha	13	18/01/2021	1.14	Q
28	Madanpur	salaiya	Ararua	10	18/01/2021	1.77	Q
29	Madanpur	salaiya	Maheshpur	4	18/01/2021	1.36	Q
30	Madanpur	Khiriyawa	Boradi	5	18/01/2021	3.28	Q
31	Madanpur	Pirthu	Ramraj Bigha	6	22/10/2020	1.74	Q
32	Madanpur	Salaiya	Dhukham Bigha	10p1	25/02/2021	1.60	Q
33	Nabinagar	Rampur	Bhatkur	3	21/07/2020	1.44	PRD
34	Nabinagar	Ramnagar	Mahuari	6	21/07/2020	1.32	PRD
35	Nabinagar	Rampur	Shivpur	4	17/08/2020	1.26	Q
36	Rafiganj	Dugul	Khaira Firoz	3	08/12/2020	2.02	Q
37	Rafiganj	Dugul	Duari	12	08/12/2020	2.6	Q

Sl. N o.	Block	Panchayat	Village	Ward no.	Date of test	Test value (mg/l)	Type of scheme
38	Rafiganj	Dugul	Dugul	7	08/12/2020	2.6	Q
39	Rafiganj	Dugul	Dugul	9	08/12/2020	1.76	Q
40	Rafiganj	Dugul	Salempur	6	08/12/2020	2.04	Q
41	Rafiganj	Balar	Gaura pokhar	7 & 10	08/12/2020	1.58	Q
42	Rafiganj	Balar	Pakhnor	10	10/12/2020	3.14	Q
43	Rafiganj	Balar	Domanbigh a	9	08/12/2020	1.05	Q
44	Rafiganj	Balar	Kadi	8	08/12/2020	1.6	Q

Appendix-4.4
(Reference: Paragraph 4.1.1.4)

Short provision of capacity of Fluoride Removal plants

Name of unit	No. of schemes where short provision of capacity of WTP	Population in base year (2018)	Capacity of FRPs (in KLPH) provisioned in DPR	Capacity of water treated by FRPs as provisioned in DPR (8000/KLPH*)	Range of quantity of water supplied (lpcd) #
1	**2**	**3**	**5**	**6**	**7= (6/3)**
PH Jamui	1	323	2	16,000	50
	2	495-779	4	32,000	41-65
	10	645-966	6	48,000	50-74
	18	840-1,151	8	64,000	56-76
	6	1,246-1,613	12	96,000	60-77
PH Gaya	1	846	8	64,000	76
Total	**38**	**323-1613**			**41-77**

*(Source**:** Data provided by test checked divisions)*

** FRP having treatment capacity of 1 klph (1000 liters) is calculated on 8 hours running in a day i.e. 8000 liters.*

 # Against the requirement of 81 Lpcd water.

Appendix-4.5

(Reference: Paragraph 4.1.2.1)

Status of WTP installed in quality affected wards of test-checked ULBs

(A) Schemes executed without the required WTP

Sl. No.	Name of ULB	Agreement / Scheme no.	Ward no.	Expenditure on the scheme (In lakh)	No. of HH provided as per MB
1.	Benipur	11F2/17-18	27	42.28	450
2.	Birpur	14/17-18	4	21.77	250
3.	Birpur	06/17-18	9	31.76	250
4.	Khagaria	03/17-18	2	3.28+9.23+5.46	250 (205+45)
5.	Khagaria	04/17-18	3	3.28+7.62	190
6.	Khagaria	07/17-18	6	3.28	0
7.	Khagaria	08/17-18	7	3.28+7.31	160
8.	Khagaria	15/17-18	14	3.28+8.73	205
9.	Khagaria	16/2017-18	15	3.28+7.69	190
10.	Khagaria	17/2017-18	16	3.28+7.38	218
11.	Khagaria	19/2017-18	18	3.28+13.33	216
12.	Khagaria	21/17-18	20	3.28+6.47	180
13.	Khagaria	22/17-18	21	3.28+7.95	190
14.	Khagaria	23/17-18	22	3.28+7.23+7.53	250 (205+45)
15.	Jhajha	01/2018-19	1	16.93	231
16.	Jhajha	28/2017-18	1	19.58	250
17.	Jhajha	27/18-19	5	19.49	248
18.	Jhajha	48/17-18	9	19.14	225
19.	Jhajha	47/17-18	9	19.35	247
20.	Jhajha	33/17-18	11	18.51	235
21.	Jhajha	7/18-19	11	20.27	250
22.	Jhajha	49/17-18	13	18.98	225
23.	Jhajha	37/17-18	14	3.01	0
24.	Jhajha	09/18-19	17	17.2	225
25.	Jhajha	11/18-19	21	18.55	247
26.	Jhajha	29/17-18	22	19.04	250
	Total			**437.88**	**5632**

(B) Schemes where WTP was not required

Sl. No.	Name of ULB	Agreement / scheme no.	Ward no.	Expenditure on the WTP (In lakh)	No. of HH provided as per MB
1.	Benipur	2F2/17-18	6	6.30	350
2.	Benipur	3F2/17-18	7	6.30	350
3.	Benipur	5F2/17-18	17	6.30	350
4.	Benipur	17F2/20-21	26A	12.00	240
5.	Benipur	11F2/20-21	26B	12.00	250
6.	Jhanjharpur	41/22-23	7	12.60	350
7.	Jhanjharpur	38/21-22	8	12.60	420+50
	Total			**68.10**	**2360**

Appendix-4.6
(Reference: Paragraph 4.1.3.1)
Less capacity of laboratories in districts to conduct minimum required water quality test

Sl. No.	Name of District	Arsenic & Fluoride mitigation Schemes in district executed by PHED	Iron mitigation Schemes in the district executed by PHED	Total NQA ward Executed by PHED, PRD & ULBs	Total Monthly test required	Capacity of laboratory to conduct maximum monthly test	Less Capacity	Less capacity in Per cent
A	B	C	D	E	F= C+ D/3+ E/4	G	H	I
1	Araria	0	2,992	73	1,016	550	466	**46**
2	Arwal	0	0	890	223	550	-328	
3	Aurangabad	90	0	2,808	792	550	242	**31**
4	Banka	972	0	1,545	1,358	550	808	**60**
5	Begusarai	557	1,849	716	1,352	550	802	**59**
6	Bhagalpur	916	378	1,883	1,513	550	963	**64**
7	Bhojpur	907	0	2,314	1,486	550	936	**63**
8	Buxar	487	0	1,551	875	550	325	**37**
9	Darbhanga	30	17	4,426	1,142	550	592	**52**
10	East Champaran	0	0	5,769	1,442	550	892	**62**
11	Gaya	200	0	4,452	1,313	550	763	**58**
12	Gopalganj	0	0	3,223	806	550	256	**32**
13	Jamui	711	0	1,302	1,037	550	487	**47**
14	Jehanabad	0	0	1,326	332	550	-219	
15	Kaimur	202	0	1,688	624	550	74	**12**
16	Katihar	114	3,095	72	1,164	550	614	**53**
17	Khagaria	465	1,379	46	936	550	386	**41**
18	Kishanganj	0	1,769	64	606	550	56	**9**
19	Lakhisarai	227	0	943	463	550	-87	
20	Madhepura	0	2,242	41	758	550	208	**27**
21	Madhubani	0	0	5,398	1,350	550	800	**59**
22	Munger	307	43	1,077	591	550	41	**7**
23	Muzaffarpur	0	0	5,412	1,353	550	803	**59**
24	Nalanda	246	0	3,269	1,063	550	513	**48**
25	Nawada	323	0	2,259	888	550	338	**38**
26	Patna	178	0	4,495	1,302	550	752	**58**
27	Purnea	0	3,280	64	1,109	550	559	**50**
28	Rohtas	340	0	3,153	1,128	550	578	**51**
29	Saharsa	0	1,724	51	587	550	37	**6**
30	Samastipur	536	0	4,717	1,715	550	1165	**68**
31	Saran	47	0	4,678	1,217	550	667	**55**

Sl. No.	Name of District	Arsenic & Fluoride mitigation Schemes in district executed by PHED	Iron mitigation Schemes in the district executed by PHED	Total NQA ward Executed by PHED, PRD & ULBs	Total Monthly test required	Capacity of laboratory to conduct maximum monthly test	Less Capacity	Less capacity in Per cent
32	Sheikhpura	328	0	437	437	550	-113	
33	Sheohar	0	0	762	191	550	-360	
34	Sitamarhi	206	0	3,696	1,130	550	580	**51**
35	Siwan	0	0	4,135	1,034	550	484	**47**
36	Supaul	0	2,522	53	854	550	304	**36**
37	Vaishali	311	0	3,765	1,252	550	702	**56**
38	West Champaran	0	0	4,256	1,064	550	514	**48**
	Total	**8,700**	**21,290**	**86,809**	**37,499**	**20,900**	**16,599**	

Appendix 4.7

(Reference: Paragraph 4.1.3.2)

Sanctioned strength and Men in position of Chemist and Lab-Assistant in laboratories of test-checked Divisions

Name of Division	Name of sanctioned post	Sanction Strength		Person in position	
		Div. lab	Sub-div. lab	Div. lab.	Sub-div. lab.
Aurangabad	Chemist	1	2	1	0
	Lab. Assistant	2	2	1	0
Darbhanga	Chemist	1	2	0	0
	Lab. Assistant	2	2	1	0
Madhubani	Chemist	1	2	0	0
	Lab. Assistant	2	2	1	0
Khagaria	Chemist	1	2	1	2
	Lab. Assistant	2	2	1	2
Chhapra	Chemist	1	2	1	0
	Lab. Assistant	2	2	1	0
Gaya	Chemist	1	2	1	0
	Lab. Assistant	2	2	1	0
Bettiah	Chemist	1	2	1	0
	Lab. Assistant	2	2	1	0
Bhagalpur	Chemist	1	2	1	0
	Lab. Assistant	1	2	0	0
Jamui	Chemist	1	2	0	0
	Lab. Assistant	2	2	1	0
Katihar	Chemist	1	2	1	0
	Lab. Assistant	2	2	1	0
	Total	**29**	**40**	**16**	**4**

Appendix 4.8

(Reference: Paragraph 4.1.3.3)

Status of instruments in test-checked divisions

Sl. No.	Name of Instrument	PHED Aurangabad		PHED Darbhanga		PHED Madhubani		PHED Bettiah	
		Available	Functional	Available	Functi onal	Available	Functi onal	Available	Functional
1	pH Meter	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	Turbidity Meter	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	Conductivity Meter	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	UV Spectrophotometer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	Ion Meter for fluoride test	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	Hot Air Oven	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
7	Magnetic Stirrer	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
8	Water Bath	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Digital Balance	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
10	Fume Hood Chamber	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
11	Digital RTD Probe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Thermometer	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Weight Box/ Analytic Weight Box	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Refrigerator	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
15	Hot Plate	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
16	Membrane Filtration Assembly	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**13**	**12**	**9**	**9**	**8**	**7**	**9**	**8**
Total Available:- 39 Total Functional:- 36									

Appendix 4.9

(Reference: Paragraph 4.1.3.5)

Details of unutilised FTKs and H_2S vials

Name of District/ Division	No. of test kits	Date of Supply of test kits as per invoice	Date of expiry	No. of test to be done	No. of test conducted till 13/02/24 (22-23 +23-24)	No. of test not conducted / unutilised (F-G)
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)
Status of FTKs						
Aurangabad	211	05/01/2022	31/12/2023	21,100	1,374* (599+775)	19,726
Bhagalpur	255	12/02/2022	31/12/2024	25,500	2,314 (957+1,357)	23,186
Darbhanga	343	14/02/2022	14/02/2024	34,300	921 (168+753)	33,379
Gaya	348	17/01/2022	17./01/2024	34,800	2,073 (302+1,771)	32,727
Gopalganj	247	15/01/2022	15/01/2024	24,700	378 (66+312)	24,322
Jamui	165	18/01/2022	18/01/2024	16,500	2,249 (1,290+959)	14,251
Katihar	285	14/02/2022	14/02/2024	28,500	998 (145+853)	27,502
Khagaria	180	14/02/2022	14/02/2024	18,000	1,655 (379+1,276)	16,345
Madhubani	227	26/04/2022	26/04/2022	22,700	354 (120+234)	22,346
West Champaran	330	11/02/2022	11/02/2024	33,000	1,139 (46+1,093)	31,861
Saran	300	16/02/2022	16/02/2024	30,000	1,391 (537+854)	28,609
Supaul	196	15/02/2022	15/02/2024	19,600	4,664 (1,021+3,643)	14,936
Total	**3,087**			**3,08,700**	**19,510**	**2,89,190**
Total no. of expired FTKs= 1,227 = (211-14) + (348-21) + (247-4) + (165-23) + (330-12) • **1 FTK conducted 100 tests** • **Price of 1 FTK (Non-quality): ₹ 1,450.01 (including 12 *per cent* GST),** • **Price of 1,227 expired FTKs = ₹ 17.79 lakh (1,227*1,450.01)**						
Status of H2S vials						
Aurangabad	41,400	21/02/2022	21/02/2024	41,400	1,359 (584+775)	40,041
Bhagalpur	49,000	15/02/2022	15/02/2024	49,000	2,352 (953+1,399)	46,648
Darbhanga	65,400	09/07/2022	09/07/2024	65,400	1,464 (162+1,302)	63,936
Gaya	67,000	11/03/2022	11/03/ 2024	67,000	1,997 (297+1,700)	65,003
Gopalganj	47,400	23/07/2022	23/072024	47,400	338 (51+287)	47,062
Jamui	31,200	16/02/2022	16/02/2024	31,200	2,247 (1,290+957)	28,953
Katihar	47,600	18/04/2022	18/04/2024	47,600	846 (90+756)	46,754
Khagaria	26,400	12/04 /2022	12/04/2024	26,400	1,506 (255+1,251)	24,894
Madhubani	44,200	02/03/2023	02/03/2025	44,200	214 (2+212)	43,986
West Champaran	63,600	18/01/2023	18/01/2025	63,600	2,234 (3+2,231)	61,366
Saran	65,200	10/12/2022	10/12/2024	65,200	643 (113+530)	64,557
Supaul	36,800	23/07/2022	23/07/2024	36,800	4,735 (1,094+3,641)	32,065
Total	**5,85,200**			**5,85,200**	**19,935**	**5,65,265**

Appendix-4.10

(Reference: Paragraph 4.2.1.1)

Details of coverage of households as per PHED report and test-checked agreements in test-checked districts

Sl. no.	Name of district	Coverage of households as per PHED report (April 2023)			Coverage of households as per test-checked agreement			
		Target	Achievement	Achievement percentage	No. of agreements test-checked	Target as per agreement	Achievement as per MB	Achievement percentage
1	Aurangabad	1,67,629	1,60,848	96	26	11,771	9,198	78
2	Darbhanga	89,550	86,665	97	25	24,044	17,511	73
3	Madhubani	1,28,168	1,27,501	99	47	45,102	36,672	81
4	Supaul	4,19,056	4,17,489	100	40	38,341	32,920	**86**
5	Khagaria	2,62,675	2,62,675	100	22	29,966	19,603	65
6	Chhapra	1,53,892	1,53,892	100	12	10,951	9,207	84
7	Gaya	2,36,187	2,36,187	100	33	44,232	27,492	**62**
8	Bettiah	1,48,907	1,48,907	100	8	7,418	5,854	79
9	Jamui	1,94,145	1,94,145	100	31	68,307	45,677	67
10	Katihar	5,23,889	5,23,889	100	22	46,999	40,305	**86**
11	Gopalganj	52,520	52,520	100	13	8,983	6,541	73
12	Bhagalpur	3,27,784	3,25,224	99	25	1,11,127	91,830	83
	Total	**27,04,402**	**26,89,942**	**99**	**304**	**4,47,241**	**3,42,810**	**77**

Appendix-4.11

(Reference: Paragraph 4.2.1.2)

Details of coverage of households of test-checked Panchayats as per PRD Nischaysoft report and records provided by test-checked Panchayats

Sl. no.	Name of district	No. of wards test checked	Coverage of households as per Nischay soft report of test checked Panchayats			Coverage of households as per records provided by test-checked Panchayats		
			Target	Achie-vement	Achie-vement percentage	Target as per estimate	Achie-vement as per MB/records	Achie-vement per-centage
1	Aurangabad	32	3,820	3,300	86	4,685	3,794	81
2	Bhagalpur	37	6,193	6,187	100	6,988	6,046	87
3	Darbhanga	40	7,515	6,825	91	8,050	6,726	84
4	Gaya	37	5,131	5,235	102	6,865	6,171	90
5	Gopalganj	30	4,135	4,069	98	5,087	4,595	90
6	Jamui	24	3,628	3,453	95	3,830	3,595	94
7	Madhubani	38	6,745	6,196	92	7,299	6,338	87
8	Saran	6	610	575	94	884	663	75
9	W. Champaran	51	7,984	7,890	99	8,522	8,139	96
	Total	**295**	**45,761**	**43,730**	**96**	**52,210**	**46,067**	**88**

Appendix-4.12

(Reference: Paragraph 4.2.3)

Inadequate provision of water tank for continuous supply of water

No. of Households	Year (base & intermediate)	Year wise projected population	Water Demand @ 81 lpcd (in litre)	Required capacity of storage reservoir @ 33 *per cent* of water demand (in litre)
100	2018	513	41,553	13,712
100	2033	700	56,700	18,711
150	2018	769	62,289	20,555
150	2033	1,050	85,050	28,067
200	2018	1,025	83,025	27,398
200	2033	1,400	1,13,400	37,422

(Source: Model Estimate of PHED & PRD)

Appendix-4.13

(Reference: Paragraph 4.2.3)

Inadequate provision of water tank in ULBs schemes

No. of Household	**Population**	**Water Demand @ 155 lpcd**	**Capacity of storage reservoir @ 15 *per cent* of water demand (in litre)**
250	1,250	1,93,750	29,062
500	2,500	3,87,500	58,125
1,000	5,000	7,75,000	1,16,250
1,500	7,500	11,62,500	1,74,375

(Source: Modal Estimate of UD&HD)

Annexure 5.1
(*Reference: Paragraph 5.1.2*)
Statement showing work load of JE/AE of PH Divisions

Sl No	Name of Division	Total No. of ward under the division	JE			AE			Vacant post of JE (%)	Vacant post of AE (%)	Work load of ward on each JE	Work load of ward on each AE	Range of JE work load of ward	Range of AE work load of ward
			SS	MIP	Deficiency	SS	MIP	Deficiency						
1	PHED Supaul	2,522	11	4	7	4	3	1	64	25	631	841	113 to 631	226 to 4,035
2	PHED Aurangabad	694	11	6	5	4	3	1	45	25	116	231		
3	PHED Madhubani	678	20	6	14	8	3	5	70	63	113	226		
4	PHED Jhanjharpur													
5	PHED Katihar	3,209	16	9	7	5	2	3	44	60	357	1,605		
6	PHED Jamui	1,443	10	3	7	4	3	1	70	25	481	481		
7	PHED Bhagalpur, East	1,212	14	4	10	6	2	4	71	67	303	606		
8	PHED Bhagalpur, West	482	9	2	7	3	2	1	78	33	241	241		
9	PHED Khagaria	1,844	11	5	6	4	4	0	55	0	369	461		
10	PHED Gaya	1,970	24	7	17	8	7	1	71	13	281	281		
11	PHED Sherghati													
12	PHED Bettiah	4,035	18	7	11	4	1	3	61	75	576	4,035		
	Total	**18,089**	**144**	**53**	**91**	**50**	**30**	**20**	**63**	**40**	**341**	**603**		

(*Source*: *Records of test checked PH divisions*)

Appendix-5.2
(*Reference: Paragraph 5.1.3.1*)
Details of non-functional schemes shown functional on *Nischay*soft

Sl. No.	GP	Non-functional schemes (total schemes) as per Nischaysoft	Schemes found non-functional in JPV	Total scheme
1.	Hanumannagar	0(15)	02 wards (5,10) out of 6 scheme physically verified	15
2.	Harsingpur	0 (20)	02 wards (15,20) out of 6 scheme physically verified	20
3.	Belsandi	01(13)	03 wards (3, 6, 9) out of 9 scheme physically verified	14
4.	Mahui	0 (14)	06 wards (5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11) out of 7 scheme physically verified	14
5.	Belwa Lakhanpur	0 (14)	06 wards (5, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14) out of 8 scheme physically verified	14
6.	Chhkarbandha	0 (13)	02 wards (05, 12) out of 5 scheme physically verified	13
7.	Sugapatti	4 (13)	6 wards (7,8,9,10,11 and 12) out of 6 schemes physically were found non-functional	14
8.	Kalapatti	0 (15)	Scheme in ward 14&15 out of 6 schemes physically verified was found non-functional.	17
9.	Mahuwan	0 (4)	Scheme in ward 8&10 out of 4 schemes physically verified was found non-functional	15
10.	Pachfeda	1 (14)	2 wards (06 and 07) out of 6 schemes physically verified were found non-functional	14
11.	Gangara	0 (10)	4 wards (06, 07, 08 and 09) out of 5 schemes physically verified were found non-functional	10
12.	Pohe	0 (14)	3 wards (04,05 and 06) out of 6 schemes physically verified were found non-functional	14
13.	Mohanpur	0 (13)	1 Scheme (ward 12) out of 6 schemes physically verified was found non-functional.	13
	Total		**36**	**187**

(*Source*: *Nischaysoft and JPV*)

Appendix-5.3
(*Reference: Paragraph 5.1.3.1*)
Details of non-functional schemes not reflected on *Nischaysoft*

Sl. No.	Block	GP	Non Functional Ward	Wards being shown on Nishchaysoft	Non-functional wards not being shown on Nischaysoft
1.	Goradih	Nadiyama	11B	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 11, 12	11B
2.	Nathnagar	Gourachowki	12	1, 2, 4, 5	12
3.	Nathnagar	Nisfambe	3B, 8, 11, 14	1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 11, 14	3B
4.	Nathnagar	Bishanrampur	2, 10	2, 13, 8, 3, 1,	10
5.	Nathnagar	Kajreli	3B, 12	4, 12, 11, 2, 1, 6, 14, 10	3B
6.	Sultanganj	Maheshi	1B, 10B	7, 2, 12, 6, 3, 1, 11, 9, 4, 13, 10, 5	1B, 10B
7.	Sultanganj	Nawada	14B	Not shown	14B
8.	Sultanganj	Dhandhi Belahari	12B	5, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 4, 3, 1, 2	12B
9.	Sultanganj	Khanpur	13B	14, 16, 15, 12, 10, 9, 8, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 13, 11, 7	13B
10.	Sultanganj	Nayagaon	6B	11, 6, 12, 10	6B
11.	Sultanganj	Ganganiya	1B	1, 12, 10, 9, 7, 5, 4, 3, 2, 6, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15	1B

(*Source*: *Nischaysoft & Statement*)

Appendix-5.4
(*Reference: Paragraph 5.1.5.1*)
Statement showing pipes laid before quality test

Sl. No.	Name of P H Division	Agreement No.	Amount paid for pipe (₹ in lakh)	Remarks
1	Khagaria	MBD-403/19-20	6.28	Quality of 6348 meters HDPE pipes (50/40 mm dia pipes) worth 14.69 lakh was rejected by CIPET. But PH division utilized 2747 meters worth 6.28 of these pipes in scheme. Pipes were laid before 08-07-2020 but inspection report received on 31-07-2020.
		Total	**6.28**	
2	Khagaria	MBD-403/19-20	7.63	2706 meters pipes (90/75/63mm) were laid before 08-07-2020 but inspection report received on 31-07-2020.
3	Khagaria	MBD-208/19-20	45.52	8712 meters pipes were laid before 12-04-2020 but inspection report received on 11-05-2020.
4	Chhapra	SBD-28/19-20	5.93	1450 meters pipes were laid before 28-10-2020 but inspection report received on 04-11-2020.
5	Chhapra	SBD-02/17-18	1.42	991 meters pipes were laid before 21-07-2019 but inspection report received on 13-08-2019.
6	Sherghati	SBD-81/19-20	34.13	8100 meters pipes were laid before 15-03-2020/08-06-2020 but inspection report received on 12-08-2020.
7	Supaul	SBD-88/19-20 SBD-89/19-20 SBD-90/19-20	212.46	40632 meters pipes were laid during April 2020 to May 2020 but inspection report received on 3.10.20
		Total	**307.09**	**62,591 meters**

(*Source*: *Records of test checked PH divisions*)

Appendix-5.5

(Reference: Paragraph-5.3.1)

Details of excess payment in comparison to minimum cost of IoTs in test-checked districts

Sl. No.	Name of DPROs	No. of IoT installed	Rate of each IoT device *(in ₹)*	Payment made on insta-llation of IoT (percentage of total cost of IoTs) *(₹ in crore)*	Minimum rate of IoT at the time of first sanction (September 2020) *(in ₹)*	Payment to be made at minimum cost of IoT 3*6*5 (% of total cost) *(₹ in crore)*	Difference in cost of IoT) (Col. 5 – Col. 7) *(₹ in crore)*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Aurangabad	2,095	16,800	1.76 (50)	10,790	1.13	0.63
2	Bhagalpur	1,370	11,100	0.53 (35)	10,790	0.52	0.01
3	Darbhanga	3,217	16,640	3.09 (58)	10,790	2.00	1.09
4	Gaya	2,702	14,880	1.94 (48)	10,790	1.41	0.53
5	Gopalganj	2,352	13,330	1.76 (56)	10,790	1.42	0.34
6	Jamui	520	13,900	0.32 (44)	10,790	0.25	0.07
7	Madhubani	69	7,985	0 (0)	10,790	0.00	0.00
8	Saran	3,750	12,885	1.93 (40)	10,790	1.62	0.31
9	West Champaran	2,002	12,500	1.04 (42)	10,790	0.90	0.14
	Total	**18,077**					**3.12**

https://cag.gov.in/ag/bihar/en/audit-report