

UNICEF's report on drinking water

2998. SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA : Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that, as per a recent report of UNICEF, India ranks second among the ten countries that are home to two-third of the global population without an improved drinking water source;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the measures taken by Government to address this issue and progress made therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The World Health Organisation (WHO)/United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) Report of 2012 indicates that India ranks second among 10 countries with the largest population, which have two-third of the global population without access to improved source of drinking water in 2010 estimated at 97 million population. However the report also indicates that India ranks first among all countries in the number of people who have gained access to improved drinking water sources from 1990 to 2010, estimated at 522 million people.

(b) The reasons for 97 million people being still without access to improved drinking water sources, include population growth, lack of sustainability of groundwater based drinking water sources and poor operation and maintenance of schemes.

(c) To ensure that the rural population of the country has access to safe and adequate drinking water supply through improved drinking water sources on a sustainable basis the Government of India administers the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), through which financial and technical assistance is provided to States to supplement their efforts to provide adequate safe drinking water through schemes like piped water supply schemes and handpumps to the rural population. Under NRDWP, the States are to give priority to cover quality affected and partially covered habitations with adequate safe drinking water in their Annual Action Plans. A budgetary allocation of Rs. 11,000 crores has been provided for NRDWP in 2013-14. Under the rural water supply programme, as reported by the States, as on 28.2.2013, out of the 16.66 lakh rural habitations in the country, 13.07 lakh habitations

have been fully covered with safe and adequate drinking water supply, while 2.70 lakh habitations have been partially covered, and about 0.89 lakh habitations still face drinking water quality problems.

Performance of TSC in Rajasthan

2999. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA : Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the genesis of the Total Sanitation Campaign;
- (b) the targets of Millennium Development Goals under TSC and the achievements thereof;
- (c) the achievements made under various heads of TSC in Rajasthan like individual household latrines, community sanitary complexes, school toilets units, Anganwadi toilets, magnitude of open defecation and per cent of urban/rural sanitation coverage;
- (d) what remains to be done under the above heads; and
- (e) the number of those who still carry night soil on their heads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) Government of India started first rural sanitation programme called Central Rural Sanitation Programme in 1986 to provide sanitation facilities in rural areas primarily with the objective of improving the quality of life of the rural people and also to provide privacy and dignity to women. It was a supply driven, highly subsidy and infrastructure oriented programme. The concept of sanitation was expanded to include personal hygiene, home sanitation, safe water, garbage disposal, excreta disposal and waste water disposal. With this broader concept of sanitation, CRSP adopted a “demand driven” approach with the name “Total Sanitation Campaign” (TSC) with effect from 1999.

To accelerate the progress of sanitation in rural areas, Government of India has designed a paradigm shift in Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) which is now called the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), in the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

- (b) MDG targets are not set under the TSC. However, Target 7c, set under Millennium Development Goals (MDG) 7, seeks to halve, by 2015, the proportion of