

More powers to Competition Commission of India

335. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Competition Commission of India has asked Government to give more powers to directly authorise search and seizure operations for carrying out investigations into unfair market practices;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether the companies on which CCI had slapped fine in the past 3-4 years have deposited the fine with Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) The Competition (Amendment) Bill, 2012 introduced in the Lok Sabha, *inter-alia*, proposes *inter-alia*, to enable Competition Commission of India (CCI) in the said manner. The Bill is presently under consideration of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance.

(c) and (d) Upto 25.11.2013, the Commission has imposed penalty of Rs. 8024.18 crore on 154 parties in various cases out of which an amount of Rs. 19.37 crore has been recovered and deposited in Government Account from 58 parties.

Status of water supply and sanitation

336. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the level of investment in water and sanitation in the country;

(b) the percentage of population having access to improved water and sanitation in the country by end of October, 2013;

(c) whether number of innovative approaches to improve water supply and sanitation have yielded desired results;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Rural water supply is a State

subject. This Ministry supplements the efforts of the States to provide drinking water supply in rural areas by providing technical and financial assistance under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and for rural sanitation through the Total Sanitation Campaign (now revamped as Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan). During the Eleventh Five Year Plan Rs. 39,199 crore had been allocated under NRDWP, out of which Rs. 39210 has been utilized. During Eleventh Plan Rs. 6540 crore had been allocated for rural sanitation, out of which Rs. 6468 crore has been utilised.

Rs. 105945 crore has been communicated by Planning Commission for the National Rural Water Programme (NRDWP) and Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. In the year 2013-14 an amount of Rs. 11,000 crore has been allocated to this Ministry for provision of Rural Water Supply under NRDWP and Rs. 4260 crore for Rural Sanitation under NBA.

(b) The percentage of rural population having access to improved water supply is 95.14%. With regard to NBA, as per Census 2011, 32.7% rural households have access to toilets.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has taken a number of innovative steps for improvement of water supply in rural areas. These measures include prioritization of Piped Water Supply in Twelfth plan, Introduction of Management Devolution Index based incentive funding to States giving priority to devolution of powers to PRIs, creation of sustainability structures for sources sustainability, creation of Village Water and Sanitation Committees for effective community participation and operation and maintenance of schemes, launching of National Drinking Water Security Pilot Projects for source and system sustainability in over exploited blocks, and Solar Powered Piped Water Supply schemes in 82 IAP districts in eight States.

With regard to Sanitation, Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) has been revamped into the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) in 2012. Under NBA, following new strategies have been for accelerated sanitation coverage:—

- (i) A shift from motivating individual household toilet construction to covering whole communities in a Gram Panchayat saturation mode for holistic sanitation outcomes.
- (ii) Adopting and implementing a National Sanitation and Hygiene Advocacy and Communication Strategy Framework for 2012-2017.

- (iii) A conjoint approach with National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to ensure water availability for sanitation in Gram Panchayats.
- (iv) Focusing of convergence of rural sanitation (NBA) with programmes of associated Ministries including Health, School Education, Women and Child Development.
- (v) Recasting the component of Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) to a project mode approach in convergence with MGNREGS.
- (vi) Additional provision of upto a ceiling of Rs. 4500/- for construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) by convergence with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS).
- (vii) Provision of incentives for the construction of IHHL extended to identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (all SCs/STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women-headed households).

Access to toilets

337. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of rural households that do not have access to toilets since Census 1971, Census-wise and State-wise;
- (b) what are the reasons that in spite of various schemes by the Central and State Governments, the percentage is not coming down;
- (c) whether this indicates, in the light of the above, that there is lack of will to implement schemes effectively; and
- (d) if so, how the Ministry is planning to go ahead in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The State/UT-wise, percentage of rural households that do not have access to toilets as per Census of 1991, 2001 and 2011 are given in the Statement (*See* below). Census Data prior to 1991 is not available.

(b) and (c) The percentage of rural households that do not have access to toilet has decreased from 90.52% in 1991 to 67.33% in 2011. There is no lack of will to implement schemes. The Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) was started in 1986 to provide sanitation facilities in rural areas. Results of evaluation of CRSP,