

Potentiality of drinking water

1134. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) what would be the potentiality of drinking water after 25 years;
- (b) by when Government would supply pure drinking water all; and
- (c) whether there are any challenges in this regard and if so, how Government would solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Anticipating greater urbanization, increasing demands for agriculture and industrial areas, increasing population, and unforeseen climatic changes, the overall per capita availability of water is likely to reduce after a period of 25 years. However, the National Water Policy 2012 envisages the following for protecting the potentiality of drinking water in future:

- Remove large disparity between stipulations for water supply in urban areas and in rural areas.
- To provide improved water supply in rural areas with proper sewerage facilities.
- Least water intensive sanitation and sewerage systems with decentralized sewage treatment plants.
- Urban and rural domestic water supply should preferably be from surface water in conjunction with groundwater and rainwater.
- Where alternate water supplies are available, a source with better reliability and quality needs to be assigned to domestic water supply.
- Exchange of source between various water uses, giving preference to domestic water supply.
- Focus on water conservation.

(b) Government has made a Strategic Plan for providing drinking water supply in rural areas of the Country. Under the Strategic Plan for rural drinking water supply for the period 2011-2022, covering the two Five Year Plan periods, the interim goal till 2017 *i.e.* by the end of Twelfth Five Year plan period, is to cover 50% of all rural households with piped water supply, and 35% of rural households with household tap

connections. By 2022, the goal is to cover 90% of rural households with piped water supply and with 80% having household tap connections.

(c) However, there are challenges like drying of sources, erratic rainfall, depleting water table, new emerging contaminants in ground water, pollution due to industrial waste on surface sources etc.

Since rural drinking water supply is a State subject, the State Governments are vested with powers to select, plan, approve and implement drinking water supply schemes under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), to cover more habitations with piped drinking water supply from safe sources. The Ministry would be providing financial and technical assistance to the States to achieve the objectives and meet the challenge.

Toilets and piped drinking water in rural households

1135. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of rural households in the country in which the facilities of toilets and piped water are available as per latest census, State-wise;
- (b) whether Government proposes to provide the facilities of toilets and piped safe drinking water to all the rural habitations in the country including Karnataka; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) As per Census date of 2011, 30.8 % of rural households having access to piped water facilities and 32.7% households have access to toilets. State/UT-wise % rural households with access to toilet and with access to Piped Water Supply (PWS) as per Census 2011 is given in Statement(see below).

(b) and (c) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) has been launched on 2nd October, 2014, which aims at attaining Open Defecation Free India by 2nd October, 2019, by providing access to toilet facilities to all rural households. Provision of incentives for the construction of Individual household latrine (IHHL) has been raised to ₹ 12000 for all Below poverty Line (BPL) households and to identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (all SCs /STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women-headed households). Within the overall policy/guidelines, States are to implement the Mission by preparing Annual Implementation Plan.