

**Provision of Funds to Rajasthan under SBM (Gramin)**

†500. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds sanctioned as Central Assistance towards Annual Action Plan for the State of Rajasthan under the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) (Gramin);

(b) whether Government proposes to release the first installment of the aid for this programme; and

(c) if so, the amount proposed to be released as the first installment and the time limit set for the same, if any and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJNAGI): (a) Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)] is a demand driven programme. Hence, no fixed allocation is made to the States/UTs under the programme. However, based on the demands of the States as made in their Annual Implementation Plans for 2018-19 and the availability of funds with the Government under SBM(G), an amount of ₹ 865.88 crore has been tentatively allocated for the State of Rajasthan.

(b) and (c) As per the provisions of the SBM(G) guidelines, an amount of ₹ 432.94 crore is considered to be released as 1st instalment to the State subject to receipt of requisite documents from the State Government.

**CWMI report on access to drinking water**

501. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the "Composite Water Management Index" (CWMI) report by NITI Aayog, nearly half of India's population could end up with no access to drinking water by 2030;

(b) whether some of India's biggest metros like Delhi, Hyderabad, Bengaluru and Chennai will run out of ground water as early as 2020;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government on CWMI's report of NITI Aayog; and

(d) the main reasons for the water crisis in the country and steps taken to overcome those reasons?

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) to (d) As per latest report (June, 2018) of NITI Aayog on “Composite Water Management Index” (CWMI), 40% of the population will have no access to drinking water by 2030. However, as per information received from Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, ground water is a replenishable resource which gets recharged through rainfall and other sources periodically. In some places annual ground water withdrawal is more than the annual replenishable resource, which results in ‘overexploitation’ of ground water resource and its consequent depletion. However, over-exploitation is a reversible process and can be controlled through judicious and holistic management of water.

The main reasons for water crisis in the country are erratic monsoon and climate change, droughts, drying of rivers, flood irrigation and over exploitation of ground water for agriculture, silting and encroachment of water bodies and inadequate conservation of natural resources by public at large. Rural drinking water supply is a State subject. This Ministry under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) assists the State Governments by providing technical and financial assistance for improving the coverage of drinking water in rural areas of the country. The Ministry has recently restructured the NRDWP to make it more competitive, result-oriented and outcome based to reduce the slippages and inefficiencies. State Governments are empowered to plan, design and implement the drinking water supply schemes as per terrain based requirement in the States. An amount of ₹ 1967 crores has been released till date to the States against annual allocation of ₹ 7000 crore for the year 2018-19. States are enthused to endorse best water conservation model from other States as well as around the world to supplement the requisite measures and meet the requirement of population in rural areas. Adopting best practices related to groundwater management, efficient irrigation management and rainwater harvesting measures etc. will considerably help in mitigating the water crisis in future.

#### **Potable water crisis in the country**

502. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a study conducted by NITI Aayog has found that India is facing its worst water crisis in history and that the demand for potable water will outstrip supply by 2030 if steps are not taken; and