(c) As per the report titled "Composite Water Management Index" published by NITI Aayog referred to estimates of the Global Health Observatory Data Repository of World Health Organization which states that nearly 2 lakh people die every year due to inadequate/unsafe water in India.

(d) As per information furnished by MoWR, RD & GR, the average annual water availability of any region or country is largely dependent upon hydro-meteorological and geological factors and is generally constant. The average annual water potential in the country has been assessed as 1869 Billion Cubic Meters (BCM). Due to topographical and other factors, the utilizable water availability is limited to 1137 BCM per annum, comprising of 690 BCM of surface water and 447 BCM of replenishable ground water. Further, National Commission on Integrated Water Resources Development (NCIWRD) have mentioned in their report that taking into account the water availability and the requirements in India, which has been assessed as 843 BCM in the year 2025 and 1180 BCM in 2050, there is no need to take an alarmist view.

However, water availability per person is dependent on population of the country and for India, per capita water availability in the country is reducing progressively due to increase in population. The average annual per capita water availability in the years 2001 and 2011 was assessed as 1816 cubic meters and 1545 cubic meters respectively which may reduce further to 1340 and 1140 in the years 2025 and 2050 respectively. Annual per-capita water availability of less than 1700 cubic meters is considered as water stressed condition, whereas annual per-capita water availability below 1000 cubic meters is considered as a water scarcity condition. Due to high temporal and spatial variation of precipitation, the water availability of many region of the country is much below the national average and can be considered as water stressed / water scarce.

Central Government has formulated a National Perspective Plan for Water Resources Development which envisages transfer of water from water surplus basins to water deficit basins to improve availability of water.

(e) This Ministry does not maintain any data regarding impact of water scarcity on GDP of the country.

IEC for behavioural change under SBM

2745. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the budgetary allocation on Information Education and Communication (IEC) for behavioural change under the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), year-wise;

(b) whether there are mechanisms for monitoring and implementation of safety gear to ensure safety and clearance of twin-pit latrines, after human waste is left to decompose in it and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) Sanitation is mainly a behavioral issue. It involves change of mindset of people to stop open defecation and to adopt safe sanitation practices. Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), up to 5% of total resources can be spent on Information, Education and Communication (IEC) for State and District level. 3% of the resources can be used at the Central level for the same purpose.

Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), component-wise funds are not allocated. However, Central expenditure on Information Education and Communication activities under SBM(G) during the last four years and current year are as under:

Year	Expenditure on IEC (₹ in crore)
2014-15 (from 2.10.2014)	140.32
2015-16	269.66
2016-17	328.27
2017-18	636.70
2018-19 (Up to 4.1.2019)	369.83

(b) and (c) The size of a leach pit recommended by the Ministry for construction of twin pit latrine is 1 metre height and 1 meter diameter (inside). Both the pits are tightly closed with a cement concrete slab after its construction. For making a twin-pit toilet operational, one of the outlets of the Y-junction in the junction chamber is blocked while the other outlet is kept open to the corresponding pit. The disposal process of the excreta is the same as in a 'direct pit toilet'. In this case, when the first pit gets filled up, the flow of excreta has to be diverted to the stand-by second pit. For doing this, one has to remove the cover of the junction chamber, open the outlet connected to the second pit, block the outlet connected to the first filled up pit and replace the junction chamber cover. The contents of the filled pit will become organic humus and safe for manual cleaning in about two years. Therefore, no separate safety measures need to be taken.