

(b) the targets for SBM and their percentage achieved during the said period, State-wise; and

(c) the estimated targets for various States under SBM for next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) was launched on 2nd October, 2014 with the aim to achieve 100% open-defecation free India by 2nd October, 2019 by providing access to toilet facilities to all rural households in the country. SBM(G) is a demand driven scheme, hence no fixed State/UT-wise and year-wise targets are set under the programme. So far, 30 States/UTs, namely, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, and Uttarakhand have been declared ODF. The remaining States are on track to become ODF by 2nd October, 2019.

Survey on scarcity of water

1644. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is huge scarcity of water in various parts of the country;

(b) whether any survey has been carried out to measure the total demand and the existing supply of water in big cities of the countries;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures being taken by Government to restore ground water level and ensure adequate supply of drinkable water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) The average annual water availability of any region or country is largely dependent upon hydro-meteorological and geological factors and is generally constant. 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 further reduce to 1486 cubic meters, 1367 cubic meters, 1282 cubic meters and 1228 cubic meters in the years 2021, 2031, 2041 and 2051 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 regions of the country is much below the national average and may result in water stress/scarce conditions.

(b) and (c) The average annual water resources potential in the country has been assessed as 1999.20 BCM. In view of topographical constraints and hydrological features, the utilizable water has been estimated to be about 1,137 BCM. Total water requirement of the country for different uses for High Demand scenario for the years 2025 and 2050 has been assessed as 843 BCM and 1180 BCM respectively. The report titled „Composite Water Management Index%, published by NITI Aayog in June 2018, mentions about the critical conditions of the ground water in 21 cities.

(d) Water being a State subject, steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources are primarily undertaken by the respective State Governments. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to them through various schemes and programmes. Central Government has taken various steps to improve the water availability in the country.

Ministry of Jal Shakti has been created by the Government of India, integrating the erstwhile Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation and the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, with an aim to integrate water resources management under one umbrella so that the issues relating to water are dealt with in a holistic manner.

Ministry of Jal Shakti has launched Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) - a campaign for water conservation and water security. During the campaign, officers, groundwater experts and scientists from the Government of India will work together with State and district officials in India's most water-stressed districts for water conservation and water resource management.

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

Through National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), a centrally sponsored scheme, technical and financial assistance are provided to States for providing safe drinking water in rural areas. The NRDWP has been restructured to make it more competitive, result oriented and outcome based to reduce the slippages and inefficiencies in the rural drinking water supply.

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is implementing Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) in 500 cities with Mission components such as water supply, storm water drainage, etc. The water supply component includes augmentation of existing water supply system and water treatment plants; rehabilitation of old water supply system; rejuvenation of water bodies for drinking water supply and recharging of ground water etc.

In order to sustain the drinking water sources, artificial recharge of groundwater and rain water harvesting are being implemented under various Schemes of Government of India i.e. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) etc.

Some initiatives/measures taken by Central Government to control ground water depletion and promote rain water harvesting/conservation are available at the URL: http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/Steps_to_control_water_depletion_Jun2019.pdf

Piped drinking water supply to all rural households

1645. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to provide piped drinking water supply to all rural households in the country over the next three years in a sustainable manner;

(b) whether Government also proposes to focus on water conservation, source sustainability, shortage and reuse wherever possible by involving the village communities; and

(c) if so, the details of the proposal and time-frame for implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) As announced in the Union Budget Speech 2019-20, it has been envisaged to ensure Har Ghar Jal (piped water supply) to all rural households by 2024 under the Jal Jeevan Mission.