

outcomes. 189 cities were categorized as red cities scoring less than 34 marks out of 100 marks and 230 cities as black cities scoring 34-66 marks out of 100 marks. 4 cities were categorized as blue scoring 67-90 marks out of 100 marks. None of the cities were categorized as green. Cities in the red category are those that need immediate remedial action to address negative public health and environmental outcomes.

(b) Sanitation is a state subject and it is the responsibility of the State Governments/Urban Local Bodies to plan design, implement, operate and maintain sanitation systems. With a view to improving the performance of cities, the Ministry of Urban Development has been encouraging states and cities to formulate State Sanitation Strategies and City Sanitation Plans respectively. 21 States and 136 cities are in the process of doing so. 111 sewerage schemes at a total estimated cost of Rs.14,834.14 crore and 42 solid waste management schemes at a total estimated cost of Rs.2245.32 crore have been sanctioned under the Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). 96 sewerage schemes at an estimated cost of Rs.2862.29 crore & 56 solid waste management schemes at an estimated cost of Rs.342.02 crore have been approved under and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) component of JNNURM. In addition to these, the Government of India has implemented the Scheme for solid waste management and drainage in 10 selected airfield towns at an estimated cost of Rs.130.67 crore. The issue of sanitation is also being accorded due priority in other schemes of the Ministry such as the North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme, the scheme for Infrastructure development in Satellite towns etc. Besides, service level benchmarks have been formulated for the sanitation (sewerage, solid waste management and drainage) sector with a view to emphasizing service outcomes.

Drinking water crisis in Mumbai

2845. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Mumbai city is facing acute drinking water shortage;
- (b) if so, the total requirement of drinking water in the city and total supply;

(c) whether State Government has sent a proposal to undertake installation of desalination plants using sea water and reverse osmosis technology; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) As per the report received from the Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai the total demand of water is about 4200MLD whereas the normal availability is 3400 MLD.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Chief Minister, Maharashtra submitted a request in February 2010 to the Prime Minister for sanctioning a desalination plant for Mumbai City. Ministry has furnished its comments to Prime Minister's Office and Urban Development Minister has written to the Chief Minister in this regard on 31.3.2010, suggesting *inter-alia* better source and demand management and creation of more sources through projects on Gargai, Pinjal, Kalu and other small and medium structures as desalination may not be justifiable due to techno-economic considerations.

Mithi River Development Project

2846. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Maharashtra has sent a proposal for the Mithi River Development Project under JNNURM:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the manner in which it will be helpful in improving the storm water drainage system of Mumbai city; and

(d) the funds sanctioned and released uptill now for this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Yes, Sir.