

1	2	3	4	5	6
12	Jharkhand	5466.98	7264.92	4193.31	12554.06
13	Karnataka	4458.66	8709.28	15950.81	16021.22
14	Kerala	2286.34	158.89	0.00	280.30
15	Madhya Pradesh	14402.60	15076.00	25812.96	13806.21
16	Maharashtra	12911.70	5799.94	11872.83	10192.16
17	Manipur	80.30	1087.87	3509.18	2706.35
18	Meghalaya	3105.23	1115.72	2540.01	1807.59
19	Mizoram	653.40	31.38	497.48	502.01
20	Nagaland	1229.45	174.06	2302.68	1813.74
21	Orissa	6836.73	11171.70	0.00	15957.38
22	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.77
23	Punjab	1116.39	283.18	0.00	1276.49
24	Rajasthan	5670.74	5424.41	13770.97	14672.27
25	Sikkim	112.86	0.00	159.47	272.33
26	Tamil Nadu	7794.35	7662.06	12645.32	10007.66
27	Tripura	925.14	133.92	430.47	645.69
28	Uttar Pradesh	22594.00	16920.72	25776.25	15585.10
29	Uttarakhand	1707.61	804.76	2541.96	1842.13
30	West Bengal	8327.50	14124.34	30638.39	19403.38
TOTAL		152642.08	144059.07	243270.66	224325.75

*No fund has been released to any State/UT yet.

Drinking water supply in schools and colleges in Assam

3611. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the drinking water supplied in various Government-run institutions, schools and colleges, in Assam is not safe for drinking;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons and the steps taken/ being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) As per information received from the Government of Assam, an intensive quality screening of drinking water supply sources in schools and colleges has revealed that sources in 794 schools have Arsenic contamination and sources in 201 schools have Fluoride contamination. No Colleges were found to have chemically contaminated drinking water sources.

(c) The contamination of drinking water sources is due to geogenic leaching of chemicals into ground water. Rural water supply is a State subject and this Ministry supplements the efforts of the States, by providing them with technical and financial assistance under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), for providing safe and adequate drinking water facilities in rural areas of the country, including in Government run institutions, schools and colleges. The State Government has reported that it has taken up and executed development of spot sources, specifically Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC) ring wells in Arsenic and Fluoride free aquifers, as a short term measure, to provide safe drinking water to the affected schools. Where such spot source schemes are not possible, rain water harvesting structures and schemes for the extension of distribution network from existing Piped Water Supply Schemes (PWSS) having safe sources, are taken up. Further to tackle iron as well as bacteriological contamination, water filters, which are stand-alone purification systems, are distributed to schools.

Odourless bio-toilets in villages

3612. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is partnering with the Defence Research and Development Organisation to build odourless bio-toilets in villages to eradicate the menace of open defecation during the next 19 years;