

(b) if so, the details of the schemes and programmes of the Ministry which are being covered and which are not, along with the reasons therefor; and

(c) the deadline(s) set by the Ministry for completion of Activity Mapping for the first set of schemes and subsequent schemes and programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Ministry administers two Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) namely the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA). The Model Activity Mapping for NRDWP has already been prepared. It has been circulated to all the States/UTs for their comments. For NBA the Activity Mapping is under preparation which is likely to be finalized shortly.

Safe drinking water in fluoride affected villages

345. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of increase in cases of fluoride contamination, Government has asked the States to provide alternative source of drinking water to the people in areas with high concentration of fluoride in ground water;

(b) whether areas with high concentration of fluoride in ground water have been identified and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government proposes to provide safe drinking water in the fluoride affected districts/areas across the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India has advised all States to provide safe drinking water in all fluoride affected rural habitations in the country from safe surface/ground water sources, even if these are situated at a distance.

(b) As reported by the State/Union Territory Governments, into the on-line Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 28.11.2013, there were 14,884 rural habitations contaminated with fluoride in excess of permissible limits in one or more drinking water sources and which were remaining to be covered with safe drinking water supply in the country. State/UT-wise number of such remaining fluoride affected habitations along with affected population as on 28.11.2013 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Rural water supply is a State subject. 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. Upto 67 per cent of the NRDWP funds allocated to States can be utilized for tackling water quality problems in rural areas of the country. Further, 5% of NRDWP funds are earmarked and allocated to those States facing problems of chemical contamination in drinking water and with Japanese Encephalitis and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome affected high priority districts. In addition to this, Government of India provides 3 per cent NRDWP funds on 100 per cent Central assistance basis to States for water quality monitoring and surveillance, which *inter-alia* include taking up works relating to setting up of new or up-gradation of State/district/sub-district water quality testing laboratories, providing chemicals and consumables to laboratories, providing field test kits/ refills to Gram Panchayats etc. Further *upto* 10 per cent of NRDWP funds allocated to States could be utilized for sustainability of drinking water sources which *inter-alia* include artificial recharge of ground water and other methods, which may dilute the level of contamination in aquifers.

Further, powers to plan, design, approve, implement and monitor water supply schemes including optimum use of water treatment technologies have already been delegated to the State Governments.

Statement

No. of water quality affected habitations and population affected with fluoride as reported by States as on 28.11.2013 which are yet to be provided with safe drinking water

Sl. No.	State Name	Fluoride Problem	
		Habitations	Affected population
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2103	2967706
2.	Bihar	1378	679003
3.	Chhattisgarh	203	42903
4.	Goa	0	0
5.	Gujarat	56	81793

1	2	3	4
6.	Haryana	7	25735
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
9.	Jharkhand	19	4849
10.	Karnataka	1359	1316606
11.	Kerala	106	214630
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1728	728443
13.	Maharashtra	367	874271
14.	Odisha	356	85702
15.	Punjab	2	1392
16.	Rajasthan	6830	4180444
17.	Tamil Nadu	8	2556
18.	Uttar Pradesh	272	213552
19.	Uttarakhand	3	10810
20.	West Bengal	77	105864
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
22.	Assam	10	2328
23.	Manipur	0	0
24.	Meghalaya	0	0
25.	Mizoram	0	0
26.	Nagaland	0	0
27.	Sikkim	0	0
28.	Tripura	0	0
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0

1	2	3	4
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0
TOTAL:		14884	11538587

Construction of toilets in Madhya Pradesh

346. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of representations received from MPs during the November, 2013 regarding large scale irregularities in construction of toilets under the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) in Madhya Pradesh, district-wise, with particular reference to Rewa district, along with the action taken thereon, representation-wise;

(b) whether utilization certificate has been submitted and huge public money has been drawn fraudulently without construction of toilets in connivance with local officials in Belva Paikan village panchayat in Rewa district of MP;

(c) if so, the details of action taken against fraudsters;

(d) if so, the details thereof, and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No representation has been received in this Ministry, from Members of Parliament during the November, 2013, regarding large scale irregularities in construction of toilets under the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Under the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), a consolidated Utilization Certificate is submitted by the State. No Gram Panchayat-wise Utilization Certificate is submitted to this Ministry. Monitoring the withdrawal of funds at the Gram Panchayats level, including for Belva Paikan Village Panchayat in Madhya Pradesh is done at the district and State levels, and not at the central level.