

Providing RO system

3164. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the lakhs of people were forced to consume unsafe water in various parts of rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto indicating the presence of any Central Government's monitoring agencies for water quality in the country;

(c) whether Government is considering any proposal to provide RO system operating through solar power for purifying and filtering contaminated water to avoid water-borne diseases in various rural areas of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) As data provided by the State Governments on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, as on 01.04.2014, there are 78,506 rural habitations, where drinking water is contaminated in one or more sources with excess Fluoride, Arsenic, Iron, Salinity and/or Nitrate and the number of people at risk of drinking contaminated water in these habitations is 4,77,36,360.

(b) Rural water supply is a State subject. The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation under the centrally sponsored scheme, National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), provides the State Governments technical and financial assistance in their efforts for providing safe drinking water to the rural people. Further, 3% of allocation under NRDWP provided to States is earmarked for Water Quality monitoring and Surveillance for regular testing of quality of drinking water by the States through its State, district, sub-divisional and block level water quality testing laboratories and enter the data online into the IMIS. The Ministry regularly monitors the data on water quality testing and also the number of water quality affected habitations in the country through the IMIS.

(c) to (e) The Ministry has issued operational guidelines for setting up community water purification plants or provide safe drinking water through piped water supply schemes latest by March' 2017, in approx. 20,000 arsenic, fluoride, heavy/toxic elements,

pesticides/ fertilizer affected rural habitations (figures are dynamic) which are yet to be provided safe drinking water as reported by the States on 1/4/2014. Selection of technologies shall be done by the States and RO is one amongst various technologies. For meeting the capital costs of the treatment plant and its shed, the States can utilize the 25% earmarked Water Quality funds under the NRDWP. Under this scheme, as per the operational guidelines issued to all States, use of solar based water treatment plants will be prioritized wherever situation demands.

Improving hygiene, sanitation and waste management

3165. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is willing to improve the quality of personal hygiene, sanitation and solid as well as liquid waste management in rural areas through enhanced technical and financial support to all rural household;

(b) if so, the proposed enhancements in technical and financial measures; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Government has launched the **Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)** on 2nd October, 2014, which aims at attaining an Open Defecation Free India by 2nd October, 2019, by providing access to toilet facilities to all rural households and initiating Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities in all Gram Panchayats to promote cleanliness. Extensive awareness campaigns have been launched for increasing awareness about cleanliness and toilet use.

The following Steps have been taken under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin):-

- A provision of incentive of ₹ 12000 has been made for the construction of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL), including central share of ₹9000 (₹ 10800 in case of special category States) and State share of ₹ 3000 (₹ 1200 in case of special category States) to all BPL households and to identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (all SCs /STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women-headed households).