

- Outputs (Construction) and Outcomes (usage) will be monitored.
- Use of Technology to Monitor Household coverage through a Hand held device to capture photos of beneficiary, toilet and Lat/Long. Coordinates is being taken up.
- Innovative, Low cost and User friendly technologies for toilet and Solid and Liquid Waste Management will be pursued.

(e) As Sanitation is a State subject, it is the State Governments which have the power to make penal provisions to ensure enforcement of the scheme.

Contaminated drinking water

3167. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that contaminated drinking water is supplied to 42 per cent of urban and 60 per cent to rural houses in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;
- (c) what is the long-term action plan to cover more and more houses both in urban and rural segments for pure drinking water; and
- (d) what is the time-frame within which all the houses both rural and urban areas would be covered under the above project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) As per a small study done by a team of researchers from Pratham Education Foundation, Delhi, Montreal University and Harvard Center for Population and Development Studies between May and October, 2013 and published in the medical journal Lancet and as reported in the Times of India newspaper dated 17.12.2014, 42% of urban and 60% of rural households are getting contaminated water. However, the newspaper also quoted that during the last year, Unicef (United Nations Children's Fund) and WHO (World Health Organization), two prominent UN organizations had reported that India has done very impressive work in providing safe drinking water to its citizens, with over 90% now getting treated water and had achieved one of the Millennium Development Goals (#7c) of halving the number of those without access to safe drinking water.

(b) The survey by Pratham Education Foundation, Delhi, Montreal University and Harvard Center for Population and Development Studies was conducted in 685

households in Delhi slum (Kiritnagar) and 1192 villages of poor rural Hardoi District in Uttar Pradesh. The survey was conducted using a UNICEF-validated rapid test for coliform bacteria. Bacteriological contamination of drinking water is highly dynamic and could happen even if safe drinking water is provided to households, as personal hygiene, proper water storage and handling habits matter a lot.

(c) and (d) Urban water supply is dealt by the Ministries of Urban Development and Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation through its schemes like Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission, etc. The Mandate of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation is to provide safe drinking water in the rural areas through the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). As per NRDWP guidelines, timelines have been envisaged that by the year 2022, at least 90% of rural households are provided with piped water supply; atleast 80% of rural households have piped water supply with a household connection; as chances of bacteriological contamination would be minimum if proper disinfection practices are adopted and at the same time, people also adopt proper personal hygiene, water storage and handling habits.

Construction of toilets under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)

3168.PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated expenditure for the recently launched Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin);

(b) the breakup of spending on construction of toilets as well as expenditure on communication and generating awareness; and

(c) the number of toilets constructed during the last seven years under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), in order to achieve the objectives by 2nd October, 2019, the total fund requirement is estimated to be ₹ 1,34,386 crore, out of which central share is ₹ 1,00,447 crore.

(b) The estimate expenditure on construction of toilets is ₹ 82,127 crore, out of which central share is ₹ 61,595 crore. The estimated expenditure on Information, Education and Communication is ₹ 10,750 crore, out of which central share is ₹ 8,063 crore.