

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.

(c) 6,57,79,601 Individual household latrines (IHHLs) have been reported by the States, to be constructed during the last seven years under Total Sanitation Campaign(TSC)/ Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA).

### **Supply of drinking water in Uttar Pradesh and Assam**

3169.DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to State:

- (a) whether Government is aware that drinking water supplied to most cities in Uttar Pradesh and north eastern region especially in Assam are not fit for drinking;
- (b) if so, the details thereof city/location-wise;
- (c) whether any sample has been collected and tested to determine water quality;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken or being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (e) Drinking water supply to cities is dealt by the Ministry of Urban Development. As reported by the Ministry of Urban Development, provisioning of drinking water in urban areas is a State subject and is the responsibility of the States/ Urban Local Bodies (ULB's). Departments/ Agencies of States/ ULB's are involved in supplying drinking water in urban areas as well as to monitor, control the quality and redress any complaints. The Ministry of Urban Development is not involved in such day to day functions of urban water supply systems. Further, Ministry of Urban Development has not received any specific report/ complaint on drinking water supply in cities including those in Uttar Pradesh and North-Eastern Region especially in Assam. However, Ministry of Urban Development wherever it is supplementing States/ Cities in providing water supply through Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for construction of projects, they recommend that the guidelines of Indian Standard - Drinking Water Specification IS: 10500 and its latest amendments be followed in providing drinking water supplies. The same water quality standards applies to State/ Cities all over India in public water supply in urban areas.

### **Swachh Bharat Mission**

3170.SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether with the ongoing Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) in the country,