

for coverage and tackling water quality problems with priority to arsenic and fluoride affected habitations. Further, 5% of the NRDWP funds are earmarked for water quality and allocated to those States with habitations affected by excess chemical contamination and with high priority districts affected by Japanese Encephalitis/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome. In addition, up to 10% of NRDWP funds allocated to States could be utilized for sustainability of drinking water sources through artificial recharge of ground water and other methods, which *inter alia* may also dilute the level of contamination in aquifers.

Government of Uttar Pradesh has informed that wherever required, suitable treatment units capable of removing contamination are being installed. Piped water supply schemes are being implemented to ensure contamination free water. Delhi Jal Board is supplying drinking water to the citizens of Delhi from all available sources as per drinking water specifications published by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS): 10500.

**Provision of safe drinking water at public places under  
Panchayats in Maharashtra**

342. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that under National Rural Water Drinking Programme (NRDWP), it was envisaged that safe drinking water shall be provided at all public places under each Panchayat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of Panchayats in Maharashtra that have been provided with the facility of safe drinking water at public places under the scheme and what special efforts are being made to achieve the target by 2017?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) guidelines, drinking water is to be provided to every public place including school, anganwadi, public building, Panchayat office, community halls, temples, other religious institutions, market places, mela-ground, cremation ground etc. The programme will also address the needs of floating population by installing street stand posts at convenient locations.

(c) The Ministry monitors the coverage of drinking water supply in terms of habitations and not villages or Gram Panchayat. There are 27895 Gram Panchayats, 40995 villages and 100066 habitations in the State of Maharashtra. As reported

by the State Government of Maharashtra the target for 2016-17 coverage is 1891 habitations, out of which 1761 habitations are partially covered and 130 habitations are quality affected. The present status of coverage of habitations as provided by State Government of Maharashtra is as under:—

Total No. of Habitations	100066
Fully Covered Habitations ( <i>i.e.</i> getting more than 40 litre per capita per day safe drinking water)	87814
Partially Covered Habitations ( <i>i.e.</i> getting less than 40 litre per capita per day safe drinking water)	11854
Quality Affected Habitations ( <i>i.e.</i> containing chemical and bacteriological contaminant)	398

As reported by State Government of Maharashtra, the public places in these habitations are considered for coverage through water supply scheme.

Providing drinking water supply to the rural population is a dynamic and continuous process. This Ministry thrives on effective and prudent monitoring of its various schemes to provide safe drinking water to each and every household. The physical and financial progress of NRDWP is monitored through periodic National/Regional/State level review meetings, conferences and video-conferences. During the financial year 2016-17, an amount of ₹ 252.71 crores has been provided to the State Government of Maharashtra for providing drinking water supply to rural habitations where public places are also located.

#### **Chemical contamination in drinking water**

343. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

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

(a) the names of those 100 districts of India where drinking water is highly contaminated;

(b) the States to which these districts belong;

(c) whether the water in these districts is not suitable for drinking due to natural factors or due to excess use of pesticides, GM seeds, fertilizers, etc. in those areas;

(d) the chemicals which have been found in excess quantity in drinking water in these districts; and

(e) the steps taken to purify the contaminated water?