

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of Habitations	No. of Fully Covered Habitations	No. of Partially Covered Habitations	No. of Quality Affected Habitations
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	7582	2922	4629	31
2.	Assam	88099	52837	24239	11023
3.	Manipur	3788	2237	1551	0
4.	Meghalaya	10475	1786	8657	32
5.	Mizoram	738	470	268	0
6.	Nagaland	1452	680	742	30
7.	Sikkim	2084	750	1334	0
8.	Tripura	8723	4581	1600	2542
TOTAL		122941	66263	43020	13658
PERCENTAGE			53.90	34.99	11.11

Thus, about 46.10% rural habitations in the North Eastern States including Assam is getting less drinking water than the required norms or are having unsafe drinking water and these habitations are yet to be covered with safe drinking water.

(c) The Ministry has chalked out a strategic goal 2017-2030, wherein the Ministry aims to achieve 'Har Ghar Jal' by 2030 *i.e.* providing safe and adequate drinking water to each rural household through coordinated efforts of the State Governments. The goal is to provide coverage of rural population with pipe water supply and household connection ultimately by 2030 to honour the commitment made by the country in the international forum while agreeing for UN Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)-2030. Further, the Ministry has restructured National Rural Drinking Water Program (NRDWP) to make it competitive, outcome based and result oriented which will help in attaining the ultimate goal.

Indigenous method of purifying of drinking water

1002. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any indigenous method for purifying drinking water; and

(b) what is the cost of the said method and whether any experiment has been done in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) and (b) As per the information available with the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, the following indigenous methods are known to be used for purification of drinking water:—

- **Filtration :**

Cloth filtration.

Media filtration (Granular media, Slow sand filter, Ceramic and porous cast filters).

- **Disinfection:**

- Conventional—

- * Boiling of water.

- * In some States Calcium hypochlorite (bleaching powder), Sodium hypochlorite solution and Moringa (drumstick) seeds are used for killing bacteria.

- Innovative—

- * Use of Solar energy for heating and Ultra Violet (UV) radiation.

Indigenous technologies vary with respect to contamination across the country and the cost involved also varies depending upon the level and quantity of water to be treated.

Funds for sanitation and drinking water in Chhattisgarh

†1003. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has allocated funds for the sanitation and drinking water projects in Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the year-wise and State-wise funds allocated during the last two years; and

(c) whether Government has reviewed the ongoing projects in the country and if so, the result thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.