

1	2	3
15.	Jharkhand	652
16.	Karnataka	1161
17.	Kerala	12
18.	Lakshadweep	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	27170
20.	Maharashtra	13961
21.	Manipur	190
22.	Meghalaya	7
23.	Mizoram	1
24.	Nagaland	2
25.	Odisha	10284
26.	Puducherry	16
27.	Punjab	277
28.	Rajasthan	4154
29.	Sikkim	0
30.	Tamil Nadu	24160
31.	Telangana	229
32.	Tripura	159
33.	Uttar Pradesh	38058
34.	Uttarakhand	330
35.	West Bengal	14814
TOTAL		1,57,628

#### **Pollutants in drinking water**

1940. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that drinking water in several districts in the country is affected by pollutants such as Arsenic, Fluoride, Iron, Nitrates etc.;

(b) the details thereof, State-wise, district-wise and pollution-wise;

(c) the steps taken by the Ministry to solve this problem including the special steps taken in badly affected districts in the country;

(d) the current status of laboratories in various districts to evaluate the quality of drinking water and whether they are able to fulfil their targets; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) State-wise and contamination-wise number of districts affected by Arsenic, Fluoride, Iron, Nitrate, salinity and heavy metal as reported by the States in Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of this Ministry as on 26.12.2018 is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) to (e) Rural Drinking water supply is a State subject. For improving the coverage of safe drinking water to rural population, this Ministry supplements the efforts of the States by providing them with technical and financial assistance through the centrally sponsored scheme National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). It is the State Governments who plan, design, approve, execute, operate and maintain the schemes for providing safe drinking water to rural population. The funds provided to the States under NRDWP can be utilized for providing safe drinking water to rural population of the country.

Upto 5% of the funds released to states under NRDWP can be utilized for Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance (WQMS), which *inter alia* includes taking up works relating to setting up of new/up-gradation of State/districts/sub division/block level/mobile water quality testing laboratories, providing chemicals and consumables to laboratories, providing field test kits/refills to Gram Panchayats etc.

To deal with arsenic and fluoride contamination, with the recommendation of National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog), Government of India had released ₹ 1,000 crore in March 2016 for commissioning of Community Water Purification Plants (CWPPs) and last mile connectivity of piped water supply schemes.

In addition, the Ministry had launched National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM) on 22.03.17 to provide safe drinking water to 27,544 arsenic/fluoride affected rural habitations in a span of 4 years, subject to availability of funds.

State-wise number of water quality testing laboratories set up at various level as reported by the states in Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of this Ministry as on 26.12.2018 is given in the Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*State-wise and contamination-wise number of districts affected by Arsenic, Fluoride, Iron, Nitrate, salinity and heavy metal as reported by the States in Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of this Ministry as on 26.12.2018*

Sl. No.	State	Nos. of affected Districts						
		Total	Arsenic	Fluoride	Iron	Salinity	Nitrate	Heavy Metal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	10	0	9	1	7	3	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	0	0	3	0	0	0
3.	Assam	28	18	7	25	0	0	1
4.	Bihar	24	11	11	9	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	17	0	10	13	0	1	0
6.	Haryana	9	0	9	0	0	0	0
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	0	1	5	0	0	0
8.	Jharkhand	10	3	9	7	0	0	0
9.	Karnataka	25	2	17	10	11	18	1
10.	Kerala	14	0	2	12	11	6	0
11.	Madhya Pradesh	6	0	5	0	1	0	0
12.	Maharashtra	17	0	10	7	10	10	0
13.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
14.	Nagaland	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
15.	Odisha	23	0	8	21	7	0	0
16.	Punjab	21	17	19	18	6	15	21
17.	Rajasthan	33	0	32	3	31	26	0
18.	Tamil Nadu	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
19.	Telangana	21	0	0	9	19	18	0
20.	Tripura	8	0	0	8	0	0	0
21.	Uttar Pradesh	32	17	24	8	2	3	0
22.	Uttarakhand	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
23.	West Bengal	20	9	6	20	3	0	14
TOTAL		330	77	179	183	108	101	37

*Note: Number of affected districts may overlap in between the columns.*

**Statement-II**

*State-wise number of water quality testing laboratories set up at various level as reported by the States in Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of this Ministry as on 26.12.2018*

Sl. No.	State	State Level Labs	District Level Labs	Block Level Labs	Sub-Division Level Labs	Mobile Labs	Total Labs (State/District/Block/Sub-division Level/mobile labs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	0	2	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1	32	0	74	0	107
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	16	0	31	1	49
4.	Assam	1	29	0	54	23	107
5.	Bihar	1	41	0	1	0	43
6.	Chhattisgarh	1	27	1	24	18	71
7.	Goa	1	0	1	9	0	11
8.	Gujarat	1	32	48	0	6	87
9.	Haryana	1	21	0	22	0	44
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1	14	0	30	0	45
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	22	4	76	0	102
12.	Jharkhand	1	26	1	7	5	40
13.	Karnataka	1	44	39	107	45	236
14.	Kerala	1	14	0	33	0	48
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1	51	3	106	0	161
16.	Maharashtra	1	65	2	140	1	209
17.	Manipur	1	9	0	2	0	12
18.	Meghalaya	1	7	0	24	0	32
19.	Mizoram	1	8	0	18	0	27
20.	Nagaland	0	11	0	1	2	14
21.	Odisha	1	33	0	44	0	78
22.	Puducherry	0	2	0	0	0	2
23.	Punjab	3	22	8	0	1	34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Rajasthan	1	34	165	0	0	200
25.	Sikkim	0	2	0	0	0	2
26.	Tamil Nadu	1	34	0	55	0	90
27.	Telangana	1	19	0	56	0	76
28.	Tripura	1	8	7	6	0	22
29.	Uttar Pradesh	1	76	3	3	0	83
30.	Uttarakhand	0	29	1	14	0	44
31.	West Bengal	1	19	1	199	0	220
TOTAL		28	747	284	1136	104	2299

#### Increased budget for schemes

1941. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 2015-16 the Ministry enhanced its budget by 178 per cent, leading to an increased allocation of ₹ 22,357 crore in the present budget; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and details of the various policies/schemes under which such additional funds were required?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) There are two central schemes being administered by Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation namely-Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin (SBM-G) and National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), which are being implemented in rural areas. The fund allocations made during 2014-15, 2015-16 and in the current year 2018-19 for both the programmes are as follows:-

	(₹ in crores)		
	2014-15	2015-16	2018-19
SBM-G	2850.00	6525.00	15343.10
NRDWP	9250.00	4373.00	7000.00

SBM(G) was launched with effect from 2nd October, 2014 with the aim to achieve universal sanitation coverage by 2nd October, 2019 by providing access to toilet facilities to all rural households in the country. When the programme gained