

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION**

**LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 125
TO BE ANSWERED ON 26.07.2018**

Safe Drinking Water

†*125. SHRI DEVENDRA SINGH BHOLE:

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

- (a) the names of districts in Uttar Pradesh where the citizens are falling victims to various diseases due to consumption of toxic underground water;
- (b) the details of arsenic and other toxic elements detected in water along with the details of provisions made for safe drinking water in these districts, district-wise;
- (c) the details of programmes implemented by the Government for tackling drinking water crisis in Uttar Pradesh including the amount of funds spent in this regard during each of the last three years and the current year; and
- (d) the number of areas benefited and the target fixed for future in this regard?

**ANSWER
MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION
(SUSHREE UMA BHARTI)**

(a) to (d) A Statement of reply is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement referred to in the reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 125 due for reply on 26.07.2018

(a) to (c): As reported in the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of this Ministry, as on 31/03/2018, 748 habitations in 17 districts are affected by arsenic contamination in underground water. These are Ambedkar Nagar(10), Azamgarh (2), Bahraich (538), Balia (107), Balrampur (1), Basti (7), Deoria (8), Gorakhpur (8), Kheri (23), Kushi Nagar (19), Lucknow (1), Maharajganj (3), Mau (8), Sambhal (1), Sant Kabeer Nagar (6), Siddharth Nagar (5), Sonbhadra (1).

This Ministry supplements the efforts of the State Governments for improving rural drinking water supply coverage, which is a State subject, by providing technical & financial assistance through centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Additionally this Ministry has launched the National Water Quality Submission (NWQSM) under NRDWP to tackle arsenic and fluoride contamination in over 28,000 habitations in the country, including in Uttar Pradesh.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh has additionally been providing safe drinking water through Sanitation Project for Low Income States (RWSSP-LIS) and Community Water Purification Plants (CWPP). Government of Uttar Pradesh has reported spends of Rs.1317.08 crore in 2015-16; Rs.891.96 crore in 2016-17; Rs.990.60 crore in 2017-18; and have proposed to spend Rs.1240 crore in 2018-19.

Some of the measures taken up by the State Governments to tackle water quality problems are: (i) Provision of safe drinking water from safe surface water based drinking water sources.(ii) Piped Water supply by tapping the deeper safe aquifers duly capping the arsenic/chemically contaminated aquifer.(iii)Installation of community water purification plants, (iv) Tapping safe underground aquifer and providing safe drinking water through stand posts, and (v) Replacement of public shallow hand pumps with India Mark-II hand pumps wherever arsenic is not found.

(d): Increase in coverage/benefit is a continuous process. The coverage/benefit as measured in terms of rural habitations categorized as fully covered (getting at least 40 litres per capita per day of safe drinking water), partially covered (getting less than 40 lpcd) and quality affected (water affected by chemical contamination) in Uttar Pradesh are 98.57%, 0.90% and 0.53% respectively.
