

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI
DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER & SANITATION

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. – 2484
ANSWERED ON 11/08/2025

WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS IN PURI

2484. SHRI SUBHASISH KHUNTIA:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Puri has been provided 24x7 piped water supply;
- (b) status of Jal Jeevan Mission coverage in peri-urban and rural areas of Puri district;
- (c) quality of drinking water and fluoride/salinity testing;
- (d) steps taken to ensure water for pilgrims during Rath Yatra; and
- (e) wastewater treatment measures near the coast?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI V. SOMANNA)

- (a) to (e) Since August, 2019, Government of India, in partnership with States/ UTs, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) to make provision of potable tap water supply in adequate quantity (55 LPCD), of prescribed quality (BIS:10500) on regular & long-term basis to every rural household in the country, including Puri district, Odisha.

In Puri district of Odisha, as on 15.08.2019, only 2,169 rural households were reported to have tap water connections. Since then, around 2.42 lakh additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections in the district. Thus, as on 08.08.2025, out of 3.22 lakh rural households in the district, around 2.44 lakh (75.78%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes.

Under JJM, as per existing guidelines, Bureau of Indian Standards' BIS:10500 standards are adopted as benchmark for quality of water being supplied through the piped water supply schemes. BIS specifies 'acceptable limit' and 'permissible limit in the absence of alternate source' for various physio-chemical and bacteriological parameters for drinking water quality, including fluoride and TDS/salinity. To enable States/ UTs to test water samples for

water quality, and for sample collection, reporting, monitoring and surveillance of drinking water, an online JJM – Water Quality Management Information System (WQMIS) portal has been developed. The State-wise details of water quality test reported through WQMIS are available in public domain.

As reported by Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MoHUA), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) was launched on 25 June 2015 in selected 500 cities (485 cities including 15 merged cities) and towns across the country including coastal area. The Mission focuses on development of basic infrastructure, in the selected cities and towns, in the sectors of water supply; sewerage and septage management; storm water drainage; green spaces and parks; and non-motorized urban transport. Further, under AMRUT 2.0 initiative, MoHUA aims to make cities “Water Secure” by ensuring 24x7 water supply of Drink from Tap (DfT) quality to households. As part of this mission, states are encouraged to implement at least one DfT project in a District Metered Area (DMA) or ward within each AMRUT city. So far, a total of 48 projects worth ₹463.90 crore has been approved by MoHUA in Odisha State. However, Odisha State has not taken up any 24x7 water supply projects in Puri district under AMRUT 2.0.

Under AMRUT, 890 sewerage/septage management projects worth ₹34,446.64 crore grounded of which works worth ₹32,839.25 crore have been physically completed. 4,622 MLD sewage treatment capacity (new/augmented) has been created of which 1,437.56 MLD capacity has been developed for recycle/reuse. Under AMRUT 2.0 so far, 586 sewerage/septage projects worth ₹68,461.77 crore have been approved by MoHUA. Approved projects cover 6,964 MLD sewage treatment capacity (new/augmentation) of which 1,938.96 MLD sewage treatment capacity for recycle/reuse.

The Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation CPHEEO norms provide a comprehensive framework for the design, operation, and maintenance of STPs, ensuring they meet environmental standards and contribute to sustainable water management.

Further, Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM-G] initiative includes solutions at the drain end-point to ensure effective management and disposal of grey water in rural areas including those in coastal areas. The SBM-G promotes for the adoption of closed drains or small-bore systems with focus on promoting safe treatment and disposal of wastewater at the drain end-point. Phase II of SBM(G) is being implemented during the period from 2020-21 to 2025-26, with focus on Open Defecation Free (ODF) sustainability and to cover all the villages with solid and liquid waste management (including Greywater management) i.e. converting the villages from ODF to ODF Plus (Model).
