

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER & SANITATION
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3735
TO BE ANSWERED ON 09/08/2018**

Heavy Metals in Drinking Water

†3735 Prof. Sadhu Singh:

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

- (a) whether about 2,139 villages have more than the permissible levels of heavy metals in drinking water in Punjab;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Union Government thereto;
- (c) whether sanitation and drainage system in Punjab is also in very dismal condition and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government of Punjab has sought financial and other assistance from the Union Government under the Swachh Bharat Mission to improve the sanitation and drainage system in Punjab; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard, so far?

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE FOR MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER & SANITATION
(SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI)**

(a)&(b): As reported by Government of Punjab into the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, there are 1852 rural habitations which have more than the permissible levels of heavy metals in drinking water sources. District-wise details of heavy metal contamination reported are at Annexure 1.

The Ministry supplements the efforts of the State Governments, including Punjab, technically and financially through the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to provide safe drinking water to rural population. Water supply being state subject, it is the state government which plan and execute drinking water supply projects.

(c) No, Madam. Punjab has already achieved 100% sanitation coverage target and the State has been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF). Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)], funds for Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities up to Rs. 7/12/15/20 lakh can be provided for Gram Panchayats having up to 150/300/500/more than 500 households respectively. Under Liquid Waste Management, activities like low cost drainage, soakage channels/pits, waste stabilization ponds system, reuse of waste water etc. can be taken up. Depending upon the amount of waste water generated, the State can choose the type of liquid waste management facility they wish to create. Liquid Waste Management activities have been taken-up in 6079 (47%) Gram Panchayats of Punjab.

(d) & (e) Government of Punjab had submitted projected funds requirements as grants-in-aid from the Centre in their Annual Implementation Plans (AIP) for implementation of SBM(G). Against these, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation had released funds to the State considering the performance of the State and the overall availability of funds under the programme, the details of which for the last three years are as under:

Year	Fund released (Rs. in crore)
2015-16	38.70
2016-17	197.02
2017-18	283.47

Annexure-I referred to in the reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3735
due for reply on 09/08/2018

**District-wise details of rural habitations affected with Heavy Metal in
drinking water in Punjab State as on 31/03/2018.**

S.No.	District	Habitations affected with Heavy Metal
1	Amritsar	19
2	Barnala	51
3	Bathinda	16
4	Faridkot	2
5	Fatehgarh Sahib	22
6	Fazilka	68
7	Firozpur	209
8	Gurdaspur	128
9	Hoshiarpur	55
10	Jalandhar	171
11	Kapurthala	73
12	Ludhiana	151
13	Mansa	3
14	Moga	159
15	Muktsar	0
16	Pathankot	106
17	Patiala	298
18	Rupnagar	165
19	S A S Nagar	9
20	Sangrur	59
21	Shaheed Bhagat Singh Nagar	51
22	Tarn Taran	37
	Total	1852