

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2685
TO BE ANSWERED ON.22.12.2022

CHEMICAL CONTAMINATION OF WATER IN ODISHA

2685. SHRIMATI APARAJITA SARANGI:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the villages in the State of Odisha which are affected by chemical contamination of water;
- (b) whether the Government has conducted any survey to mitigate the problem of water contamination in Odisha and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of funds allocated by the Government to curb water contamination and setup of water treatment plants in Odisha; and
- (d) the details of measures taken by the Government to reduce chemical contamination of water in Odisha?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI
(SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL)

(a) to (d) Under JJM, contamination in drinking water sources in rural areas is monitored on habitation wise. As reported by Odisha State, as on 20.12.2022, district-wise details of habitations having contamination in drinking water sources are **annexed**.

Government of India is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal, since August, 2019, in partnership with States, to make provision of tap water supply in adequate quantity, of prescribed quality and on regular & long-term basis to every rural household by 2024.

“Water” being a state subject planning, approval and implementation of drinking water supply schemes, lies with state/UT governments. The States may take up appropriate water treatment systems depending upon techno-economic feasibility.

Under the JJM, Bureau of Indian Standards’ BIS:10500 standards have been adopted as prescribed norms for quality of tap water service delivery. Water safety has been one of the key priorities under the JJM since its inception. States are advised to strictly ensure supply of safe drinking water as per these norms. Following measures have been taken under JJM to facilitate action on water quality aspects at state level –

- While allocating the funds to States/ UTs, 10% weightage is given to the population

residing in habitations affected by chemical contaminants.

- The “Drinking Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance Framework” was devised and disseminated to states in October 2021.
- To facilitate implementation of the above said Framework, more than 2000 water quality testing laboratories have been set up in the country. Besides this, States/ UTs to identify and train five persons, preferably women from every village for testing the water samples through Field Test Kits (FTKs) and so far, 16.13 lakh women have been trained.
- To enable States/ UTs to test water samples for water quality, and for sample collection, reporting, monitoring and surveillance of drinking water sources, an online JJM – Water Quality Management Information System (WQMIS) portal has been developed.
- Under JJM, while planning for potable water supply to household through tap water connection, priority is given to quality-affected habitations. Since, planning, implementation and commissioning of piped water supply scheme based on a safe water source takes time, purely as an interim measure, States/ UTs have been advised to install community water purification plants (CWPPs) especially in Arsenic and Fluoride affected habitations to provide potable water to every household at the rate of 8–10 litre per capita per day (lpcd) to meet their drinking and cooking requirements. In Odisha, CWPPs have been installed in all the 36 habitations reported to have Fluoride contaminations beyond permissible limits in drinking water sources.

States/UTs have been directed to undertake testing of water quality on a periodic basis and take remedial action wherever necessary, to ensure that the water supplied to households is of prescribed quality standards (BIS:10500). As a result of the above-mentioned efforts, as reported by States/UTs, as on 20/12/22, more than 26.85 lakh water samples have been tested in the water testing laboratories and 57.37 lakh water samples through the Field Testing Kits, in 2022-23 alone. The State-wise details of water quality test reported through WQMIS are available in public domain on JJM Dashboard and can also be accessed at: <https://ejalshakti.gov.in/WQMIS/>

As reported by Government of Odisha, the details of Central funds allocated, drawn and utilization thereof, under Jal Jeevan Mission in 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22 & 2022-23 (as on 20.12.2022) areas follows:

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Year	Central share					Expenditure under State share
	Opening Balance	Budget allocation	Fund drawn by the State	Total available fund	Reported utilization	
2019-20	0.78	364.74	364.74	365.52	275.02	255.02
2020-21	90.50	812.15	609.11	699.61	688.69	673.00
2021-22	10.93	3,323.42	2,492.56	2,503.49	1,306.20	1,289.72
2022-23	1,197.29	3,608.62	866.57	2,063.86	979.05	959.16

Source: JJM-IMIS

Annex referred in the reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2685 to be answered on 22.12.2022.

District-wise number of habitations affected with chemical contamination in drinking water sources in Odisha

(As on 20.12.2022)

S. No.	District	Number of quality-affected habitations				
		Fluoride		Iron	Salinity	Nitrate
		Total No.	Covered with CWPP			
1.	Balangir	10	10	-	-	-
2.	Bargarh	-	-	15	-	-
3.	Boudh	8	8	6	-	-
4.	Cuttack	-	-	25	-	-
5.	Gajapati	-	-	68	-	-
6.	Ganjam	-	-	8	9	-
7.	Jagatsinghpur	-	-	87	1	-
8.	Jharsuguda	-	-	3	-	-
9.	Kalahandi	5	5	6	-	1
10.	Kandhamal	-	-	403	-	-
11.	Khordha	-	-	54	-	-
12.	Koraput	-	-	467	-	-
13.	Malkangiri	5	5	292	-	2
14.	Mayurbhanj	4	4	17	-	-
15.	Nabarangapur	-	-	21	-	-
16.	Nayagarh	2	2	11	-	3
17.	Puri	-	-	75	12	-
18.	Rayagada	1	1	109	-	-
19.	Subarnapur	1	1	2	-	-
20.	Sundargarh	-	-	242	-	-
Total		36	36	1,911	22	6

Source: JJM-IMIS

Note: No other habitations have been reported by the State as being affected with other chemical contaminants.