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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2696
TO BE ANSWERED ON 22.12.2022

STUDY ON QUALITY OF WATER

2696. MS. CHANDRANI MURMU:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study to determine the quality of drinking water and water used for farming in mining and industrial area particularly in Odisha;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to tackle possible health hazard due to use of contaminated water for drinking and farming;

(d) whether there exists any law which regulates industries from drawing water from open sources like river and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the permissible limit on quantity of water that can be drawn from river per day and allocation of water for industries in Keonjhar HPC?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (c) As reported by State, as on 20.12.2022, district-wise detail of habitations having chemical contamination in drinking water sources in Odisha is **annexed.**

"Water" being a state subject planning, approval and implementation of drinking water supply schemes, lies with state/UT governments. 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, since August, 2019, Government of India in partnership with States, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal.

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 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.

The Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) generates ground water quality data on a regional scale during various scientific studies and ground water quality monitoring throughout the country. These studies indicate the occurrence of Fluoride, Arsenic, Nitrate, Iron and Heavy Metals beyond the BIS permissible limits in isolated pockets in various parts of the country.

(d) & (e) Proposals for drawing of water by industries from open source like river, as and when received in Central Water Commission, are examined considering the net water availability at the point of drawal and share of the concerned basin States in the water of the concerned river basin from where the water is proposed to be drawn by the industries. Shares of the basin States in a river basin are determined either by agreement among basin States or by decision of the River Water Disputes Tribunal, if any.

Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), an organization under Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, has informed that to cater to the issue of water scarcity and minimize the use of water in industries, CPCB has incorporated the provision to limit water consumption and wastewater generation in industries. Limit of water consumption is prescribed for Thermal Power Plant, Jute Processing Industry. The wastewater generation limit is defined for Sugar Industry, Starch Industry, Coal washeries, Dairy Industries, Edible Oil and Vanaspati, Tanneries, Petroleum Oil Refinery, and Paint Industry.

*****

Annex

Annex referred in the reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2696 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 Odisha State as being affected with other chemical contaminants.