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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 115
ANSWERED ON 02.02.2023

DRINKING WATER IN MINING AREAS

115. SHRI MAHESH SAHOO:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken by the Government to provide safe drinking water in the mining areas;

(b) whether periodic tests are being carried out by the authorities to ascertain the quality of ground water in mining areas during the last three years, particularly in Odisha; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (c) Government of India is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal, since August, 2019, in partnership with States, to make provision of potable tap water supply in adequate quantity, of prescribed quality and on regular & long-term basis to every rural household, by 2024 including mining areas. "Water" being a state subject, planning, approval, and implementation of drinking water supply schemes, lies with State/UT governments.

Under JJM, while allocating the funds to States/ UTs, 10% weightage is given to the population residing in habitations affected by chemical contaminants. While planning for potable water supply to household through tap water connection, priority is to be given to quality-affected habitations. The States/ UTs have been advised to plan and implement piped water scheme of bulk water transfer based on safe water sources such as surface water sources or alternative safe ground water sources for the villages with water quality issues including mining areas.

Since, planning, implementation and commissioning of piped water supply scheme based on a safe water source may take 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.

Under Jal Jeevan Mission, as per existing guidelines, Bureau of Indian Standards' IS:10500 standard is to be adopted for ensuring safe drinking water supply. States/UTs have been advised to undertake testing of water quality of drinking water sources and delivery points on a periodic basis i.e once for chemical contamination and twice for bacteriological contamination (pre-

monsoon and post-monsoon) in a year and take remedial action wherever necessary to ensure supply of drinking water of prescribed quality at household level.

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. As reported by States/UTs, as on 31.01.2023, about 175.40 lakh water samples have been tested in the water testing laboratories and 155.73 lakh water samples have been tested using Field Testing Kits (FTKs) since 01.04.2019. This includes about 8.35 lakh water samples tested in the water testing laboratories and 15.25 lakh water samples tested using FTKs by Odisha State. District-wise detail for Odisha State is **annexed**.

The State–wise details of water quality tests reported through WQMIS are available in public domain on JJM Dashboard and can also be accessed at:

https://ejalshakti.gov.in/WQMIS/Main/report

To encourage water quality testing to ensure potable drinking water supply, States/ UTs have set up water quality testing laboratories and opened these to general public for testing of their water samples at a nominal rate.

States/ UTs have been advised to identify and train 5 persons preferably women from every village to conduct water quality tests using FTKs/ bacteriological vials at village level and report the same on the WQMIS portal. So far, about 18.06 lakh women have been trained including 0.74 lakh women in Odisha State.

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Annex

Annex referred to in the reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 115 to be answered on 02.02.2023

District-wise number of water samples tested in labs and using FTKs since 01.04.2019 in Odisha

(As on 31.01.2023)

S. No.	District	No. of samples tested in Labs since 01.04.2019	No. of samples tested using FTKs since 01.04.2019
1.	Angul	44,101	57,409
2.	Balangir	30,262	53,134
3.	Balasore	32,910	69,475
4.	Bargarh	34,083	54,530
5.	Bhadrak	22,118	49,384
6.	Boudh	10,763	23,169
7.	Cuttack	41,756	87,537
8.	Deogarh	12,181	23,182
9.	Dhenkanal	23,956	53,015
10.	Gajapati	21,238	29,092
11.	Ganjam	51,201	91,540
12.	Jagatsinghpur	21,122	45,294
13.	Jajpur	31,964	42,147
14.	Jharsuguda	10,926	22,926
15.	Kalahandi	18,150	52,094
16.	Kandhamal	33,028	53,867
17.	Kendrapara	24,363	57,998
18.	Kendujhar	44,831	66,110
19.	Khordha	13,507	46,228
20.	Koraput	34,090	47,939
21.	Malkangiri	22,480	38,033
22.	Mayurbhanj	44,419	97,740
23.	Nabarangapur	22,308	45,884
24.	Nayagarh	23,153	39,478
25.	Nuapada	20,741	28,757
26.	Puri	33,427	50,967
27.	Rayagada	34,306	45,761
28.	Sambalpur	23,332	45,513
29.	Subarnapur	11,268	24,943
30.	Sundargarh	42,690	82,384
	Total	8,34,674	15,25,530

Source: JJM-IMIS & WQMIS