

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI,
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1944
ANSWERED ON 22.09.2020

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL CONTENTS IN UNDERGROUND WATER

1944. SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of hazardous chemical contents in underground water which is being used for drinking purposes throughout the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has conducted any scientific study in this matter;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (d) the remedial steps taken/being contemplated by the Union Government in co-ordination with the various State Governments in this regard?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI & SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

(SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA)

(a) to (c) Central Ground Water Board 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. State-wise details of contamination of ground water are given at **Annexure**.

(d) Water being State subject, initiatives on water management including taking corrective action related to ground water quality in the country is primarily States' responsibility. However, the important measures taken by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in this regard are as under:

- CPCB in association with State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees (SPCBs/PCCs) is implementing the provisions of The Water (Prevention & Control) Act, 1974 & The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to prevent and control of aquatic resources from pollution.
- Establishment of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) for cluster of Small Scale Industries.
- With respect to industrial effluents, consent management for compliance of standards is being enforced by SPCBs/PCCs to improve the water quality of the rivers.

Further, Central Government supplements the efforts of States by providing financial and technical assistance to States/UTs. It is the States that plan, design, approve, implement, operate and maintain water supply schemes.

To enable every rural household in the country to have potable water at service level of 55 litre per capita per day (lpcd) through Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) by 2024, Government of India, in partnership with the States, has launched Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) with an estimated cost of Rs. 3.60 lakh Crores. The funds provided to the States under JJM can be utilized for providing safe drinking water to water quality affected areas on priority

In March 2017, National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM) was launched as a part of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), which has now been subsumed under JJM, to provide safe drinking water to Arsenic/ Fluoride affected rural habitations in the country.

One of the components of the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) of Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MoHUA) which covers 500 cities across India pertains to water supply. Out of Rs.77,740 crore allocated for projects under the mission, Rs.39,010 crore (50%) has been allocated to water supply. The key objective of AMRUT is universal coverage of water supply in the mission cities.

ANNEXURE

Annexure referred to in reply to parts (a) to (c) of Unstarred Question No. 1944 to be answered in Lok Sabha on 22.09.2020 regarding “HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL CONTENTS IN UNDERGROUND WATER”.

States Wise Number of Partly Affected Districts with different Contaminants in Ground Water of India

S. No.	State/ UT	Salinity (EC above 3000 micro mhos/cm)(EC: Electrical Conductivity)	Fluoride (above 1.5 mg/l)	Nitrate (above 45 mg/l)	Arsenic (above 0.01 mg/l)	Iron (above 1mg/l)	Lead (above 0.01 mg/l)	Cadmium (above 0.03 mg/l)	Chromium (above 0.05 mg/l)
1	Andhra Pradesh	12	12	13	3	7			
2	Telangana	8	10	10	1	8	2	1	1
3	Assam		9		19	18			
4	Arunachal Pradesh				4.				
5	Bihar		13	10	22	19			
6	Chhattisgarh	1	19	12	1.	17	1	1	1
7	Delhi	7	7	8	2		3	1	4
8	Goa					2			
9	Gujarat	21	22	24	12	10			
10	Haryana	18	21	21	15	17	17	7	1
11	Himachal Pradesh			6	1				
12	Jammu & Kashmir		2	6	3	9	3	1	
13	Jharkhand		12	11	2	6	1		
14	Karnataka	29	30	29	2	22			
15	Kerala	4	5	11		14	2		1
16	Madhya Pradesh	18	43	51	8	41	16		
17	Maharashtra	25	17	30		20	19		
18	Manipur		1		2	4			
19	Meghalaya		1			6			
20	Nagaland		1			1			
21	Odisha	17	26	28	1	30			1
22	Punjab	10	19	21	10	9	6	8	10
23	Rajasthan	30	33	33	1	33	3		
24	Tamil Nadu	28	25	29	9	2	3	1	5
25	Tripura					4			
26	Uttar Pradesh	13	34	59	28	15	10	2	3
27	Uttarakhand			4	5.				
28	West Bengal	6	8	5		16	6	2	2
29	Andaman & Nicobar	1				2			
30	Daman & Diu	1		1	1				
31	Puducherry			1					
	Total	Parts of 249 districts in 18 states & UTs	Parts of 370 districts in 23 states & UTs	Parts of 423 districts in 23 states & UTs	Parts of 152 districts in 21 states & UTs	Parts of 341 districts in 27 states & UTs	Pb in parts of 92 districts in 14 states	Cd in parts of 24 districts in 9 states	Cr in parts of 29 districts in 10 states