GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI
DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO-2814
ANSWERED ON-**08/08/2024**

RIVER WATER FOR DRINKING

†2814. SHRI SHYAMKUMAR DAULAT BARVE:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to State:

(a) whether water from twenty rivers in Ramtek Lok Sabha Constituency was regarded fit for drinking and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government declared the water from all other rivers fit for drinking by issuing a notification in the year 2016 which many laboratories found it in their trials that water of the said rivers is polluted by more than 30 percent;

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to conserve the water of these rivers from being polluted;

(d) whether the water supply in Ramtek Lok Sabha Constituency is made through river water supply scheme intake well which does not have a filteration plant because of which water is supplied without purification;

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(f) whether the Government proposes any scheme for building a sewage treatment plant/sewage water filteration plant in Nagpur urban area so as to save the water of the rivers of Nagpur rural from being polluted; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI
(SHRI V. SOMANNA)

(a) to (e) Government of India is committed to make provision for safe & potable tap water supply in adequate quantity, of prescribed quality and on a regular & long-term basis to all rural households in the country. Towards this end, the Government of India launched the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), to be implemented in partnership with States in August 2019. Drinking water is a State subject, and hence, the responsibility of planning, approval, implementation, operation, and maintenance of drinking water supply schemes, including those under the Jal Jeevan Mission, lies

with State/UT Governments. The Government of India supports the States by providing technical and financial assistance.

As such, details of pollution of rivers, *inter alia* including filtration plants on rivers etc. are not maintained by this Department.

The water sources which *inter alia* include groundwater (open well, borewell, tube well, handpumps, etc.), surface water (river, reservoir, lake, pond, springs, etc.) and rain water stored in small tanks are being used as sources for drinking water supply schemes. Under JJM, provisions have been made for development/ strengthening/ augmentation of drinking water sources; and infrastructure for bulk transfer of water, treatment and distribution systems in water deficit drought-prone and desert areas without dependable ground water sources apart from creation of in-village water supply infrastructure.

In addition, provisions for taking up augmentation and strengthening of local drinking water sources in convergence with other schemes at village level viz. MGNREGS, 15thFinance Commission tied grants to RLBs/ PRIs, Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), State schemes, District Mineral Development Fund, CSR funds, community contribution, etc. is also envisaged under the JJM.

(f) & (g) It is the primary responsibility of States/ Union Territories (UTs), urban local bodies, industrial units to ensure required treatment of sewage and industrial effluent before discharging into rivers and other recipient water bodies, land or coastal waters for prevention and control of pollution therein.

As informed by the Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Government of India has been supplementing efforts of the States/Union Territories (UTs) by providing financial and technical assistance for abatement of pollution in the identified stretches of rivers in the country through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) for other rivers.

NRCP has so far covered 53 rivers in 98 towns spread over 17 States in the country with a sanctioned cost of Rs.8649.67 crore and *inter-alia*, a sewage treatment capacity of 2910.50 million litres per day (MLD) has been created. Projects for pollution abatement of river Nag at Nagpur in Maharashtra is sanctioned at a cost of Rs.1926.99 crore for creation of total sewage treatment capacity of 102 MLD and laying of sewer network of 520 km.

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