

since prepared the draft National Water Policy, 2012. For the Salient Features of the Draft National Water Policy, 2012. [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 616 (Part b)]

The Draft National Water Policy (2012) has been put up on the website of Ministry of Water Resources <http://wrmin.nic.in> and arrangements were made to facilitate posting of online comments/suggestions till 29th February, 2012, The draft National Water Policy, 2012 was also circulated amongst related Ministries and all States/UTs for their comments.

Indus Water Treaty

618. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) under the Indus Water Treaty, what is the maximum area of land to be covered by lift irrigation on river Jhelum;
- (b) out of the total area allowed, how much has already been brought under lift irrigation in Kashmir valley till date;
- (c) the area without a dependable irrigation facility in Kashmir valley at present; and
- (d) whether Jammu and Kashmir Government has submitted a formal request to the Central Government to renegotiate Indus Water Treaty and/or assess and compensate the losses accrued to the State during the last sixty years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) While Annexure C to the Indus Waters Treaty 1960 provides for a maximum Irrigated Cropped Area (ICA) of 4,00,000 acres in Jhelum Basin for development by India over and above the ICA on the effective date *i.e.*, 1.4.1960 from all sources, there is no specific limit on the areas to be covered by lift irrigation schemes.

(b) As per Jammu and Kashmir Government, out of total area in Jhelum basin, 65,952 acres have been brought under irrigation through lift irrigation schemes in the Kashmir valley till date.

(c) As per Jammu and Kashmir Government, some areas in five districts namely Budgam, Anantnag, Kupwara, Pulwama and Bandipora are without dependable irrigation facilities in the valley at present.

(d) No such formal request has been received from Jammu and Kashmir Government in Ministry of Water Resources.

Treatment of contaminated ground water

619. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of presence of fluoride, arsenic and other

toxic and carcinogenic compounds in ground water rendering water to be unfit for consumption in various districts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any schemes/projects are being implemented for treatment of such contaminated water; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the other steps taken by Government to protect ground water from contamination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) As per the analysis of ground water samples collected by Central Ground Water Board, contamination due to the presence of fluoride, arsenic and other toxic and carcinogenic substances like lead, cadmium, chromium etc. in excess of permissible limits prescribed by Bureau of Indian Standards have been observed from isolated pockets in some States.

(b) State-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) 'Water' being a State subject, schemes/projects for treatment of contaminated water are undertaken by respective State Governments.

(d) Central Ground Water Board has been carrying out exploration to delineate contaminant free aquifer zones. Sites for construction of exploratory wells are finalized in consultation with State agencies and successful exploratory wells after collecting necessary scientific data are handed over to the concerned State agencies for utilization by them.

Statement

State-wise details of ground water contamination with fluoride, arsenic and heavy metals reported from isolated pockets

Sl. No	State/UT	Fluoride (above 1.5mg/l)	Arsenic (above 0.01 mg/l)	Heavy metals: Lead (above 0.05 mg/l) Mn (above 0.1 mg/l) Cr (above 0.05mg/l) Cd (above 0.01 mg/l) Se (above 0.01 mg/l)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad, Anantapur, Chittoor, Guntur, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Krishna, Kurnool, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Prakasam, Rangareddy,		Lead : Rangareddy, Nalgonda

1	2	3	4	5
		Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Warangal, West Godavari		
2.	Assam	Goalpara, Kamrup, Karbi Anglong, Nagaon	Dhemaji	
3.	Bihar	Aurangabad, Banka, Buxar, Jamui, Kaimur (Bhabua), Munger, Nawada, Rohtas, Supaul	Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur, Buxar, Darbhanga, Katihar, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Lakhisarai, Munger, Patna, Purnea, Samastipur, Saran, Vaishali	
4.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar, Bilaspur, Dantewada, Janjgir- Champa, Jashpur, Kanker, Korba, Koriya, Mahasamund, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Surguja	Rajnandgaon	
5.	Delhi	East Delhi, New Delhi, North West Delhi, South Delhi, South West Delhi, West Delhi		Lead : Along Najafgarh drain in North, West and South-west districts Cadmium: Southwest Chromium: Northwest, South, New Delhi, East
6.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Dohad, Junagadh, Kachchh, Mehesana,		

1	2	3	4	5
		Narmada, Panchmahals, Patan, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surat, Surendranagar, Vadodara		
7.	Haryana	Bhiwani, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Hissar, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Kurukshetra, Mahendergarh, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonapat		Lead: Hissar, Bhiwani, Rewari, Mahendragar, Gurgaon, Faridabad
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Rajaori, Udhampur		Lead: Jammu (Gangyal), Bari Brahma
9.	Jharkhand	Bokaro, Giridih, Godda, Gumla, Palamu, Ranchi		
10.	Karnataka	Bagalkot, Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chamarajanagar, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulbarga, Haveri, Kolar, Koppal, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur, Tumkur		
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhind, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Guna, Gwalior, Harda, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Khargone, Mandsaur, Rajgarh, Satna, Seoni, Shajapur, Sheopur, Sidhi		Lead: Balaghat, Barwani, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Dindori, Guna, Gwalior, Raisen, Rajgarh, Satna, Sehore, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Vidisha
12.	Maharashtra	Amravati, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Jalna, Nagpur, Nanded		Lead: Ahmed Nagar, Akola, Aurangabad, Beed, Buldana, Dhule, Gadchiroli,

1	2	3	4	5
				Jalna, Kolhapur, Latur, Nagpur, Nanded, Osamabad, Parbhani, Pune, Sangli, Wardha, Washim, Yavatmal
13. Orissa	Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Bhadrak, Baudh, Cuttack, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Jajpur, Keonjhar, Sonapur			Hexavalent chromium - Sukinda valley in Sukinda block of Jajpur District

Conservation and harnessing of water in urban areas

620. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would look into and apply both time-tested techniques and modern innovation to conserve and harness water especially in urban areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this direction in each State including Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the funds spent in this regard during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(d) the result achieved for the period. State-wise; and

(e) the future action plan prepared to meet the needs of the country by 2025?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (e) The Central Government promotes conservation and sustainable harnessing of water resources for various uses, namely drinking water, irrigation, industries etc. The State Governments undertake measures for conservation of water resources through reservoirs, traditional water bodies, rainwater harnessing, artificial recharge to ground water etc and implements various schemes for water supply for drinking and industrial uses as well as providing irrigation facilities. The Central Government supplements these efforts of the State government, both technically and financially, through various schemes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP); Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD and WM); Repair Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies; Demonstrative Projects on Rainwater Harvesting and Artificial Recharge, etc. State-wise central assistance released under the above mentioned schemes/