

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21. Maharashtra		21	1724.31	13	1466.39		
22. Manipur		1	50.15	1	58.50		
23. Meghalaya		0	0	0	0		
24. Mizoram		4	4.06	3	15.50	2	32.12
25. Nagaland		1	4.00	1	4.00		
26. Odisha		33	399.38	91	487.00	36	507.68
27. Puducherry		2	12.50	1	16.56		
28. Punjab		15	401.46	23	233.96		
29. Rajasthan		10	344.00	8	252.05	12	411.31
30. Sikkim		0	0	1	2.00		
31. Tamil Nadu		11	3147.04	7	1780.93		
32. Telangana		29	380.17	9	501.46		
33. Tripura		3	33.20	3	43.10		
34. Uttar Pradesh		60	1519.19	58	2017.42		
35. Uttarakhand		18	99.00	4	92.18		
36. West Bengal		10	1077.24	16	1004.00		
TOTAL		432	13287.92	447	12614.51	163	4202.84

#### **Effective water management**

1944. SHRI K.T. S. TULSI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) since right to clean drinking water is a fundamental right guaranteed under Article 21 of the constitution, whether Government has framed any new policy or action plan for effective water management in view of the fact that during the next 15 years, India is expected to be left with only half the water it needs and how Government proposes to deal with the huge shortage; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, by when will Government be able to frame such policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) The Mandate of Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation (MDWS) is for providing safe drinking water supply to the rural population through State Governments. Effective water management is being done mainly by Ministry of Water Resource, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR) and MDWS is one of beneficiary of effective water management. There is a National Water Policy (2012) framed by Mo WR, RD & GR which addresses this issue as well. The activities of water conservation and rejuvenation of water bodies & aquifers are being done by various departments of State Governments under the guidance of various Ministries through programmes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), Repair, Renovation & Restoration (RRR) etc. In addition to this, under NRDWP (a Centrally Sponsored Scheme run by MDWS), there is a provision of sustainability component for taking up recharge structures for sustaining of the water sources and for this 10% of the programme fund is provided.

#### **Chemical contamination of water in Vijayawada**

1945. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a recent study conducted by the Central Ground Water Board revealed that the groundwater in Vijayawada and surrounding areas is highly polluted and contains chemicals;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has taken any steps for safety of locals using the groundwater?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) Yes, the Central Ground Water Board, Southern Region, Hyderabad, has conducted a base line study on "Impact of Urbanization on Groundwater Quality in Vijayawada Urban Agglomeration, the New Capital Region of Andhra Pradesh", during the month of May, 2016.

(b) The study group has collected 102 water samples from the ground water sources in Vijayawada Urban Agglomeration, and assessed the quality of the water, its variations *vis-a-vis* urbanization and hydro-chemical characteristics. In base line study, the ground water is found to be fresh to brackish, hard to very hard, often enriched