1	2	3
3.	Bahraich	2,77,623
4.	Ballia	1,79,845
5.	Balrampur	2,770
6.	Basti	7,531
7.	Deoria	8,434
8.	Gorakhpur	14,704
9.	Kheri	26,260
10.	Kushi Nagar	17,511
11.	Lucknow	747
12.	Maharajganj	4,667
13.	Mau	7,845
14.	Sambhal	1,975
15.	Sant Kabeer Nagar	10,629
16.	Siddharth Nagar	4,873
17.	Sonbhadra	872
	TOTAL	5,72,882

Ground water pollution in U.P.

†2737. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:
SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in a survey under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), the ground water in majority of districts of Uttar Pradesh has been found to be toxic in tests and rural people are forced to consume it through taps and suffer from various types of diseases;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are many districts where ground water happened to be fit for drinking but has now become polluted;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reasons for ground water pollution and the steps taken to prevent it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) to (c) Throughout the year, States are testing drinking water samples in laboratories at various levels *i.e,* block level, sub-division level, district level, State level and also mobile labs and results are reported in Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry. District-wise number of water quality affected habitations as reported by the Government of Uttar Pradesh in Integrated Management Information System [IMIS] of the Ministry as on 01.01.2019 is given in Statement (*See* below).

Rural Drinking water supply is a State subject. For improving the coverage of safe drinking water to rural population, this Ministry supplements the efforts of the States by providing them with technical and financial assistance through the centrally sponsored scheme; National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). The funds provided to the States under NRDWP can be utilized by States for providing safe drinking water to water quality affected areas on priority. Further, focussed funding for arsenic/fluoride affected habitations are also provided through National Water Quality Sub-Mission as well as one time assistance from NITI Aayog.

(d) As reported by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), the main causes responsible for deterioration of ground water quality are discharge of treated, partially treated and untreated domestic sewage and industrial effluent, agriculture run-off, etc. The steps taken by the CPCB to prevent and control of water pollution are as follows:

1. The State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) are implementing the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution] Act, 1974 to restore water quality.

2. CPCB issued Directions under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 regarding 'Treatment and Utilization of Sewage for Restoration of Water Quality of River' to Municipal Commissioners of 46 Metropolitan cities and 20 State Capitals on 9th October, 2015.

3. CPCB issued Directions under Sectionl8 (1) (b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 regarding treatment and utilization of sewage to SPCBs/PCCs on 21st April, 2015.

4. With respect to industrial effluents, consent management for compliance of standards is being enforced by SPCBs/PCCs.

5. The Online Continuous Effluent Monitoring Systems (OCEMS) are installed by 17- categories of industries and Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs) being established on industrial units in the country through the directives issued by CPCB for getting real time information on the effluent quality and non-complying units were identified and actions were taken against these units.

As reported by the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), Ministry of Water Resources River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, water being a State subject, initiatives for water management, including its quality is primarily the responsibility of the States. The steps taken for facilitating ground water quality improvement/remediation of contamination in the country, are as follows:

1. Data on ground water quality available with CGWB are made available in public domain through reports as well as through the web site *(http://www.cgwb.gov.in)* for use by various stakeholders. The data is also shared with concerned State Governments for taking necessary remedial measures.

2. CGWB constructs wells for Exploration of Ground Water. Successful contamination-free wells are handed over to the State Governments for gainful utilisation.

3. Awareness generation programmes/workshop on various aspects of ground water including preventing ground water pollution and safe use of contaminated water are being conducted by CGWB periodically.

Statement

District-wise number of water quality affected habitations as reported by the Government of Uttar Pradesh in Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 01.01.2019

Sl. No.	District	Number of water quality affected habitations					
		Fluoride	Arsenic	Iron	Salinity	Nitrate	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Agra	10	0	0	2	0	12
2.	Aligarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Allahabad	5	0	36	0	6	47

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Ambedkar Nagar	7	10	0	0	0	17
5.	Amethi	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Auraiya	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Azamgarh	5	2	0	0	0	7
8.	Baghpat	3	0	0	0	0	3
9.	Bahraich	0	535	213	0	0	748
10.	Ballia	2	107	0	0	0	109
11.	Balrampur	0	1	104	0	0	105
12.	Banda	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Barabanki	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Bareilly	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Basti	2	7	0	0	0	9
16.	Bijnor	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Budaun	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Bulandshahr	6	0	4	0	3	13
19.	Chandauli	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Chitrakoot	2	0	0	0	0	2
21.	Deoria	1	8	0	0	0	9
22.	Etah	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Etawah	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Faizabad	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Farrukhabad	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Fatehpur	0	0	0	0	0	0
27 .	Firozabad	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Gautam Buddha Nagar	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Ghaziabad	4	0	1	0	0	5
30.	Ghazipur	30	0	0	0	0	30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31.	Gonda	0	0	1	0	0	1
32.	Gorakhpur	1	8	1	0	0	10
33.	Hamirpur	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Hapur	5	0	1	0	1	7
35.	Hardoi	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Jalaun	0	0	0	0	0	0
37.	Jaunpur	0	0	0	0	0	0
38.	Jhansi	3	0	0	0	0	3
39.	Jyotiba Phoole Nagar	0	0	0	0	0	0
40.	Kannauj	0	0	0	0	0	0
41.	Kanpur Dehat	5	0	0	0	0	5
42.	Kanpur Nagar	0	0	0	0	0	0
43.	Kasganj	0	0	0	0	0	0
44.	Kaushambi	0	0	0	0	0	0
45.	Kheri	3	23	0	0	0	26
46.	Kushi Nagar	0	19	0	0	0	19
47.	Lalitpur	0	0	0	0	0	0
48.	Lucknow	0	1	0	0	0	1
49.	Mahamaya Nagar	0	0	0	0	0	0
50.	Maharajganj	0	3	0	0	0	3
51.	Mahoba	0	0	0	0	0	0
52.	Mainpuri	0	0	0	0	0	0
53.	Mathura	0	0	0	0	0	0
54.	Mau	5	8	0	0	0	13
55.	Meerut	0	0	0	0	0	0
56.	Mirzapur	0	0	0	0	0	0
57.	Moradabad	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
58.	Muzaffarnagar	0	0	0	0	0	0
59.	Pilibhit	2	0	0	0	0	2
60.	Pratapgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
61.	Rae Bareli	1	0	0	78	0	79
62.	Rampur	0	0	0	0	0	0
63.	Saharanpur	0	0	0	0	0	0
64.	Sambhal	0	1	0	0	0	1
65.	Sant Kabeer Nagar	0	6	0	0	0	6
66.	Sant Ravidas Nagar	0	0	0	0	0	0
67.	Shahjahanpur	0	0	0	0	0	0
68.	Shamli	0	0	0	0	0	0
69.	Shravasti	0	0	0	0	0	0
70.	Siddharth Nagar	4	5	0	0	0	9
71.	Sitapur	0	0	0	0	0	0
72.	Sonbhadra	61	1	0	0	0	62
73.	Sultanpur	1	0	0	0	0	1
74.	Unnao	0	0	0	0	0	0
75.	Varanasi	10	0	0	0	0	10
	TOTAL	178	745	361	80	10	1374

Contamination of groundwater

†2738. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:
SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:
SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) details of the States in the country where Nitrate, Phosphate, Carbon poison, Polycyclic-Aromatic Hydrocarbon, Fluoride, boron element and Arsenic have been

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.