

- (b) if so, the details thereof with special reference to Haryana;
- (c) whether Uranium is not included in the list of contaminants under the Bureau of Indian Standards' Drinking Water Specifications; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) There is prevalence of Uranium concentration above 30 micro-gram per litre (WHO provisional guidelines) in some of the localized pockets of few States/UTs in the country. A report brought out by Duke University, USA in association with Central Ground Water Board and State Ground Water departments states that Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh; Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Jammu and Kashmir have localised occurrence of Uranium concentration.

The report found that the following districts of Haryana *viz.* Bhiwani, Fatehabad, Hissar, Mahendragarh, Panipat, Sirsa and Sonapat have localized patches of Uranium concentration.

(c) and (d) The Indian Standard IS-10500: 2012 for Drinking Water specification has specified requirements for radioactive residues as alpha and beta emitters. These requirements take into account all radioactive elements including Uranium. No individual radioactive elements have been specifically identified.

#### **Updation of National Water Policy**

104. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any progress has been made to update the age old National Water Policy (NWP);
- (b) whether it will be helpful in the judicious and multiple use of water resources among different States; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) Central Government formulated the National Water Policy

in 1987, which was subsequently reviewed and revised in the year 2002 and 2012. Further, to meet the present challenges in water sector, revision of National Water Policy 2012 has been envisaged by the Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti and a drafting committee has been constituted on 5th November, 2019 to revise the National Water Policy.

The main objective of the National Water Policy is to take cognizance of the existing situation in water sector, to propose a framework for creation of a system of laws and institutions and a plan of action with a unified national perspective in planning, management and use of water resources.

**Per capita demand of water under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)**

†105. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the States have demanded more water per capita under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) from the Central Government;
- (b) if so, whether Government has given any consideration to this demand, so far; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) Under the erstwhile National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), minimum service level of water supply was 40 litre per capita per day (lpcd). During consultation with states on JJM, the issue came up. After discussion and consideration, it was decided to increase the service level under JJM to 55 lpcd to meet the current requirement of rural households. However, states are free to plan and provide higher service level from their own resources.

**Supply of safe drinking water to villages**

106. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that safe drinking water is still not available in many remote areas of the country, particularly in Tripura and other North Eastern States;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.