

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI
DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 577
TO BE ANSWERED ON 07.02.2022

WATER-BORNE DISEASES DUE TO INSUFFICIENT DRINKING WATER

577. SHRI N.R. ELANGO:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is presently focusing on the water-borne diseases that harm millions of people in view of the fact that as result of insufficient drinking water and sanitation, water-borne diseases such as cholera, gastroenteritis, and diarrhoea spread throughout country's summer and rainy seasons;
- (b) if so, the details, thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons, therefor?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI
(SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL)

(a) to (c) Drinking water supply is a State subject. Water Supply/ Water & Sanitation/ Public Health Engineering Departments and/ or parastatal organization of respective State Government/ UT Administration, is responsible for making provision of water supply and quality of water supplied in their respective State/ UT.

To make provision of potable tap water supply in adequate quantity, of prescribed quality and on regular & long-term basis to every rural household by 2024, since August, 2019, Government of India in partnership with States, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal. Under JJM, while planning water supply schemes to provide tap water supply to rural households, priority is given to quality-affected habitations.

As per Operational Guidelines for the implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission, BIS-10500 is to be followed by States/ UTs for ensuring potable drinking water to rural households.

States/ UTs have been advised to carry out testing of drinking water sources once in year for chemical and physical parameters and twice in a year for bacteriological parameters. To enable States/ UTs to test water samples for water quality, and for sample collection, reporting, monitoring and surveillance of drinking water sources, an online JJM – Water Quality Management Information System (WQMIS) portal has been developed. The State-wise details of water quality test reported through WQMIS is available in public domain on JJM Dashboard and can also be accessed at:

<https://neer.icmr.org.in/website/main.php>

This portal also provides automated alerts to concerned authorities in States/ UTs, if the water sample tested is contaminated, to initiate remedial actions. States/ UTs have also been advised to identify and train 5 persons preferably women in each village viz. ASHA workers, health workers, VWSC members, teachers, etc. to conduct water quality tests using FTKs/ bacteriological vials at village level and report the same on the portal.

To encourage water quality testing to ensure potable drinking water supply, States/ UTs have been advised to open water quality testing laboratories to general public at a nominal rate for testing of their water samples.

As informed by Directorate General of Health Services, M/o Health and Family welfare, the number of cases of water-borne diseases such as Acute Diarrheal Diseases, Cholera, Viral Hepatitis – A, Viral Hepatitis – E and Leptospirosis reported is **Annexed**.

Annex referred in the reply to Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 577 due for reply on 07.02.2022.

Number of cases of water-borne diseases

Water-borne diseases	No. of cases reported		
	2019	2020	2021
Acute Diarrheal Diseases	1,76,47,630	89,34,341	59,07,572
Cholera	615	70	209
Viral Hepatitis – A	18,475	5,303	4,077
Viral Hepatitis – E	9,634	2,362	1,359
Leptospirosis	7,335	4,950	6,086