

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER & SANITATION**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3837
TO BE ANSWERED ON 03/01/2019**

Fluoride Contamination of Drinking Water

3837. SHRI RAJESH PANDEY:

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

- (a) whether any assessment has been made regarding quantity of fluoride available in drinking water in various parts of the country, especially in the rural parts;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State/UTwise, especially Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh; and
- (c) the details of the steps taken by the Government to check the excess of fluoride in drinking water?

**ANSWER
MINISTER OF STATE
IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER & SANITATION
(SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI)**

- (a) & (b): As per Bureau of International Standards, the permissible limit of Fluoride in Drinking Water is 1.5 mg/L and State-wise number of fluoride affected rural habitations, wherein fluoride is in excess of permissible limit of 1.5 mg/L, as reported by the States in Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry including Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh as on 26.12.2018 is at **Annexure**.
- (c) : 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). It is the State Governments who plan, design, approve, execute, operate & maintain the schemes for providing safe drinking water to rural population. The funds provided to the States under NRDWP can be utilized for taking up schemes in water quality affected areas on priority including fluoride affected areas.

To deal with arsenic and fluoride contamination, with the recommendation of National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog), Government of India had released Rs. 1,000 crore in March 2016 for commissioning of Community Water Purification Plants (CWPPs) and last mile connectivity of piped water supply schemes.

In addition, the Ministry had launched National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM) on 22.03.17 to provide safe drinking water to 27,544 arsenic / fluoride affected rural habitations in a span of 4 years, subject to availability of funds.

**Annexure: referred in the reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3837 due for
reply on 03/01/2019**

**State-wise number of fluoride affected rural habitations as reported by the States
in Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry including
Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh as on 26.12.2018**

S. No.	State	Number of Fluoride affected habitations as on 26.12.2018
1	Andhra Pradesh	319
2	Assam	262
3	Bihar	781
4	Chhattisgarh	282
5	Haryana	103
6	Jammu & Kashmir	4
7	Jharkhand	198
8	Karnataka	458
9	Kerala	32
10	Madhya Pradesh	140
11	Maharashtra	63
12	Odisha	98
13	Punjab	299
14	Rajasthan	5176
15	Uttar Pradesh	178
16	West Bengal	1263
Total		9656