

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Telangana	25139	13212	10308	1619
19.	Uttar Pradesh	260110	259539	73	498
20.	Uttarakhand	39142	24195	14913	34
21.	West Bengal	98120	45419	41087	11614
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	7412	2386	4939	87
23.	Assam	87888	41990	35214	10684
24.	Manipur	2870	2089	781	0
25.	Meghalaya	9326	1918	7356	52
26.	Mizoram	777	339	438	0
27.	Nagaland	1530	503	989	38
28.	Sikkim	2084	662	1422	0
29.	Tripura	8132	3215	598	4319
30.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	400	323	77	0
31.	Chandigarh	18	0	18	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	70	0	70	0
33.	Daman and Diu	21	0	21	0
34.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	9	0	9	0
36.	Puducherry	248	89	150	9
TOTAL		1696531	1250804	367219	78508

Supply of safe drinking water in Andhra Pradesh

2010. SHRI GARIKAPATI MOHAN RAO: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether safe drinking water is still inaccessible in various rural areas of the country including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of villages in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana which are affected with excess of fluoride, nitrate, salinity, arsenic additives in groundwater; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) As per data provided by the States into the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, as on 01.04.2014 out of 16,96,531 habitations in the country, 78,508 habitations are water-quality affected with one or more contaminants like Fluoride, Nitrate, Salinity, Arsenic and/or Iron. Of the total quality affected habitations, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana States have 1554 and 1619 water-quality affected habitations respectively.

(c) The details of habitations affected with fluoride, nitrate, salinity, arsenic and iron in excess of permissible limits in newly constituted Andhra Pradesh and Telangana States as on 1.4.2014 are as given below.

Name of the State	Name of the Chemical Contaminant					
	Fluoride	Nitrate	Salinity	Arsenic	Iron	Total
Andhra Pradesh	745	125	610	0	74	1554
Telangana	1174	162	232	0	51	1619

(d) Rural water supply is a State subject. This Ministry supplements the efforts of the States by providing them with technical and financial assistance under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing safe and adequate drinking water facilities in rural areas of the country. Up to 67 per cent of the NRDWP funds allocated to States can be utilized for tackling water quality problems in rural areas of the country. Further, 5% of NRDWP funds are earmarked and allocated to those States facing problems of chemical contamination in drinking water or with Japanese Encephalitis and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome affected high priority districts. In addition to this, Government of India provides 3 per cent NRDWP funds on 100 per cent Central assistance basis to States for water quality monitoring and surveillance, which *inter alia* include taking up works relating to setting up of new or up-gradation of district/sub-district water quality testing laboratories, providing chemicals and consumables to laboratories, providing field test kits/ refills to Gram Panchayats etc. Further up to 10 per cent of NRDWP funds allocated to States could be utilized for sustainability of drinking water sources through artificial recharge of ground water and other methods, which *inter alia* may also dilute the level of contamination in aquifers.

The Ministry has advised all States including Andhra Pradesh and Telengana to give top priority for coverage of water-quality affected habitations.

Fluoride contaminated water in Rajasthan

†2011. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts afflicted with the problem of water containing fluoride in Rajasthan at present;

(b) the amount provided by the Central Government to the State Government for resolving the problem; and

(c) the efforts and plans being made by the Central Government for resolving the said problem, at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) As per data provided by the Government of Rajasthan into the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, as on 1.4.2014 against a total of 1,21,133 habitations in Rajasthan, 23,956 habitations are quality affected with chemicals such as Fluoride, Arsenic, Iron, Salinity and/ or Nitrate in one or more drinking water sources. Of these, 7,670 habitations are affected with Fluoride contamination. The District-wise details of Fluoride contaminated habitations in drinking water sources in Rajasthan State are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) the Ministry has been releasing funds to States Governments including Rajasthan for providing safe drinking water in the rural areas. The Ministry had released funds to Government of Rajasthan during the last three years and current year as given below.

(₹ in crore)	
Year	Amount Released
2011-12	1153.76
2012-13	1411.36
2013-14	1332.49
2014-15 (as on date)	375.37

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.