

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.

The Government of Rajasthan can utilize the above funds for coverage of quality affected habitations.

(c) 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 given priority in covering quality affected habitations.

Statement

District-wise details of Fluoride contamination in Drinking Water in Rajasthan as on 1.4.2014

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Number of habitations contaminated with Fluoride
1	2	3
1.	Ajmer	273
2.	Alwar	331
3.	Banswara	135
4.	Baran	12
5.	Barmer	533
6.	Bharatpur	14
7.	Bhilwara	76

1	2	3
8.	Bikaner	40
9.	Bundi	10
10.	Chitaurgarh	89
11.	Churu	181
12.	Dausa	38
13.	Dhaulpur	0
14.	Dungarpur	288
15.	Ganganagar	29
16.	Hanumangarh	5
17.	Jaipur	333
18.	Jaisalmer	415
19.	Jalor	759
20.	Jhalawar	5
21.	Jhunjhunun	159
22.	Jodhpur	1561
23.	Karauli	197
24.	Kota	40
25.	Nagaur	831
26.	Pali	241
27.	Rajasamand	293
28.	Sawai Madhopur	72
29.	Sikar	135
30.	Sirohi	0
31.	Tonk	565
32.	Udaipur	10
TOTAL		7,670