Sl. No.	States/UTs	Defunct Toilets
17.	Manipur	57767
18.	Meghalaya	20504
19.	Mizoram	3546
20.	Nagaland	3278
21.	Odisha*	0
22.	Punjab	26441
23.	Rajasthan	767716
24.	Sikkim	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	1301898
26.	Tripura	116757
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3259452
28.	Uttarakhand	110500
29.	West Bengal	1154448
	TOTAL	13944678

* Incomplete Survey

Setting up of Electro-Defluoridation Plants

824. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up electro-defluoridation plants in States where fluoride concentration in drinking water is higher than the permissible limit of 1.5 mg/l;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and district-wise; and

(c) what are the measures taken by Government to reduce the high concentration of fluoride in the ground water in such fluoride affected States/areas during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Solar Electrolytic Defluoridation technology developed by National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur is one of the good technologies to reduce fluoride level in ground water based drinking water sources when its concentration exceed the permissible limit of 1.5 mg/l as per IS-10500 Standard of Bureau of Indian Standards.

(b) It is upto the State Government to make selection of technology for defluoridation of water including Solar Electrolytic Defluoridation. Though some of the States have adopted this technology, only Chhattisgarh has reported setting up of 34 such plants and Madhya Pradesh has reported commissioning of one plant.

(c) Since occurrence of fluoride in ground water based drinking water sources is geogenic in nature, the Government of India has advised all the States to prioritize commissioning of piped water supply schemes from surface water bodies as a long term and sustainable solution. But since these projects would take considerable time for commissioning and that the rural people cannot be put to health risk, the Government of India has advised all States to set up community water purification plants so that at least 8-10 lpcd of safe water for drinking and cooking purposes could be made available quickly. In order to assist the States technically, a Handbook on Drinking Water Treatment Technologies had been prepared and circulated to all State. In order to investigate and promote newer and cost effective technologies, a high level technical committee under the chairmanship of Dr R.A. Mashelkar has been constituted primarily to provide the States a basket of technologies to choose from. The recommended technologies from this Committee are also exhibited and discussed in the Indovation Workshops. States can also adopt increased and focused ground water recharge to reduce fluoride contamination *in situ*.

Allocation under NRDWP for West Bengal

825. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite the implementation of NRDWP many people in rural areas do not have access to safe drinking water;

(b) the amount allocated to West Bengal during the present financial year for providing safe drinking water in rural areas under NRDWP;

(c) the names of districts of the State in which NRDWP is being presently implemented; and

(d) the number of villages in rural areas of the State identified as not having access to drinking water facilities, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) As reported by States/UTs on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry of