

1	2	3	4
10.	Gadchiroli	7.49	6.1
11.	Gondia	13.25	9.58
12.	Hingoli	7.15	1.64
13.	Jalgaon	20.95	16.49
14.	Jalna	9.55	12.64
15.	Kolhapur	40.82	25.21
16.	Latur	16.41	10.48
17.	Nagpur	21.04	17.55
18.	Nanded	29.67	34.59
19.	Nandurbar	2.77	2.75
20.	Nashik	35.61	16.88
21.	Osmanabad	8.64	6.02
22.	Palghar	26.64	12.67
23.	Parbhani	18.44	8.07
24.	Pune	26.63	30.02
25.	Raigad	25.75	18.74
26.	Ratnagiri	13.87	3.8
27.	Sangli	37.5	29.86
28.	Satara	35.15	22.4
29.	Sindhudurg	8.21	10.41
30.	Solapur	39.38	34.79
31.	Thane	17.94	11.63
32.	Wardha	10	11.58
33.	Washim	11.63	3.15
34.	Yavatmal	20.19	7.35
TOTAL		793.19	482.13

Fluoride free rural habitation in Telangana

1613. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, as per the Integrated Management Information System, 1267 rural habitations were identified as fluoride affected in nine districts of Telangana during 2012-13;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what efforts the Ministry has made to make them fluoride free;
- (d) the details of technical and financial assistance provided to the State Government to deal with the above problem; and
- (e) the present status of above habitations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) As reported into the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, in 9 districts of Telangana region of erstwhile undivided Andhra Pradesh State, there were 94 habitations which were affected with excess fluoride as on 1.4.2012 and 1,349 rural habitations were affected with fluoride in rural drinking water sources as on 1.4.2013. Therefore, during the year 2012-13, Telangana has reported 1,255 rural habitations affected with fluoride in one or more rural drinking water sources. District-wise number of fluoride affected habitations emerged during 2012-13 in Telangana is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Rural Drinking Water supply is a State subject. The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation assists the States technically and financially in providing safe drinking water in rural areas through the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). The allocation of funds made for Telangana State under NRDWP for the year 2016-17 is ₹ 8,949.88 lakh (excluding funds under Management Devolution Index). Upto 67% of funds provided to States under NRDWP can be utilized for coverage and tackling water quality problems with priority to arsenic and fluoride affected habitations. In addition, States can also utilize funds provided to them under the 5% water quality earmarked funds for tackling water quality issues with focus on fluoride and arsenic. In addition, NITI Aayog has provided funds to Telangana State to the tune of ₹ 94.58 crore for providing community water purification plants before March, 2017 in all remaining fluoride affected habitations as a short term immediate measure so that 8-10 litres of safe water is made available to every rural person in a day for drinking and cooking purposes. All States including Telangana are assisted technically by providing a basket of technologies on water and sanitation through the Standing Committee constituted by the Ministry which is chaired by Dr. R.A. Mashelkar. A Handbook on Drinking Water Treatment Technologies was also published by the Ministry and widely circulated to all States including Telangana State.

(e) As reported by Government of Telangana, into the online IMIS, as on 31.3.2016, there are 852 fluoride affected habitations in Telangana State, which are yet to be provided with safe drinking water.

Statement*Fluoride affected rural habitations in Telangana emerged in the year 2012-13*

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Fluoride affected habitations as on 1.4.2012	Fluoride affected habitations as on 1.4.2013	Total fluoride affected habitations that emerged during 2012-13
1.	Adilabad	4	5	1
2.	Karimnagar	15	267	252
3.	Khammam	1	42	41
4.	Mahaboobnagar	10	175	165
5.	Medak	0	120	120
6.	Nalgonda	61	142	81
7.	Nizamabad	0	89	89
8.	Rangareddy	3	139	136
9.	Warangal	0	370	370
TOTAL		94	1349	1255

Crisis of drinking water

†1614. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the main reasons for the current crisis of drinking water in the country; and
- (b) whether Government is working out any special scheme to provide clean drinking water to people in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The scarcity of drinking water in the country has occurred due to less rainfall in many parts of the country during the last two years which has resulted in the depletion of groundwater table due to inadequate recharge. As most of rural drinking water supply schemes are based on groundwater source, this has resulted in failure of such schemes in some parts of the country. In addition, inadequate rain has resulted in depletion of water in major storage reservoirs in the country and this has compounded the problem of water availability for drinking purpose.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.