

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI
DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION

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UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2792
ANSWERED ON 18/08/2025

**HIGH PREVALENCE OF FLUOROSIS IN AFFECTED DISTRICTS OF
ANDHRA PRADESH**

2792. SHRI MASTHAN RAO YADAV BEEDHA:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) steps taken to address high prevalence of fluorosis in certain districts of Andhra Pradesh, particularly in Kandukur, Udayagiri and Aamakuru Assembly constituencies of SPSR Nellore District;
- (b) measures taken to provide safe drinking water to affected communities, particularly in rural and tribal areas and in Kandukur, Udayagiri and Aamakuru Assembly constituencies of SPSR Nellore District; and
- (c) plans to increase awareness and provide medical support to those suffering from fluorosis?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI
(SHRI V. SOMANNA)

(a) to (c) The Government of India, in partnership with States/ UTs, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) since August 2019 to make provision of potable tap water supply in adequate quantity (55 LPCD), of prescribed quality (BIS:10500) on regular & long-term basis to every rural household in the country, including rural and tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh.

Drinking Water being a state subject, the responsibility of planning, approval, implementation, operation, and maintenance of drinking water supply schemes, including those under the Jal Jeevan Mission, lies with State/UT Governments. The Government of India supports the States/ UTs by providing technical and financial assistance.

Under JJM, as per existing guidelines, Bureau of Indian Standards' BIS:10500 standards are adopted as benchmark for quality of water being supplied through the piped water supply schemes. Moreover, under JJM, while planning water supply schemes to provide tap water supply to households, priority is given to habitations affected by chemical contaminants including Fluoride. States/ UTs have been advised to plan and implement piped water supply schemes based on alternative safe water sources for the villages reported with water quality issues. Under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), purely as an interim measure, States/ UTs have been advised to install community water purification plants (CWPPs) especially in Arsenic and Fluoride affected habitations to provide potable water to every household at the rate of 8–10 litre per capita per day (lpcd) to meet their drinking and cooking requirements.

This Department (DDWS, MoJS) has developed a web based integrated management information system (JIM-IMIS) to capture and monitor the data of water quality affected habitations, where States/UTs provide status of habitation that have contamination in their drinking water sources. Further, to enable States/ UTs to manage water quality testing of drinking water samples, sample collection tracking, reporting of water quality testing results, monitoring and surveillance of drinking water at various locations such as source, storage, treatment and distribution locations etc., an online JIM – Water Quality Management Information System (WQMIS) portal has been developed which is available in public domain. As reported by State of Andhra Pradesh, there are no habitations remaining which are reported to have contamination in their drinking water sources. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) has informed that Union Government is implementing the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis (NPPCF) to tackle the issue of Fluorosis, which is a crippling disease caused by the consumption of water and food containing excessive levels of Fluoride. Currently, NPPCF is being implemented in 163 districts across 19 States/UTs including Andhra Pradesh and is being expanded in a phased manner. In the State of Andhra Pradesh, NPPCF is being implemented in 9 districts viz. Nellore, Guntur, Prakasam, Ananthapur, Kurnool, Krishna, Chittoor, Visakhapatnam, and Srikakulam.

The key strategies under NPPCF programme as informed by MoH&FW, GoI include Capacity building (Human Resources) in the form of training and manpower support, Establishment of diagnostic facilities in the District, Surveillance of Fluorosis in the community, Management of Fluorosis cases including supplementation, surgery and rehabilitation and Health education for prevention and control of Fluorosis cases. Through the NPPCF Programme support is being provided at the district level for:

- i.) Strengthening manpower in endemic districts for Consultant, Laboratory Technician and Field Investigators;
- ii.) Purchase of equipment for the lab including an Ion meter for water and urinary analysis of fluoride levels;
- iii.) Training of medical and paramedical workers at various levels;
- iv.) Health Education and Publicity; and
- v.) Supplementation with vitamins and minerals and treatment including reconstructive surgery and rehabilitation.
