

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER & SANITATION**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.126  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 02.02.2017**

**CHEMICALS IN GROUND WATER**

†126. SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI:

Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state?

- (a) whether it has been found during the study of quality of drinking water that the depleting ground water level is the cause of scarcity of safe drinking water and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has identified the areas, where arsenic and fluoride affected contaminated drinking water is being supplied and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the schemes formulated by the Government to provide safe drinking water to the people of said areas;
- (d) whether additional funds have been provided or proposes to be provided to States to enable them providing safe drinking water to areas where the water quality is not upto the mark along with maintaining the ground water level so as to provide safe drinking water; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof along-with the monitoring mechanism put in place to ensure proper utilization of funds?

**ANSWER  
MINISTER OF STATE  
IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER & SANITATION  
(SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI)**

- (a) As per the Annual Report 2014-15 published by Central Ground Water Board, out of 6607 assessed blocks, 1071 have been reported over exploited. That is annual ground water draft exceeds the annual replenishable ground water resources which indicates Ground Water is depleting. 85% of rural habitations are dependent on ground water sources. Drinking water sources when gets depleted, it not only reduces in volume but also gets contaminated.

- (b) State-wise number of arsenic and fluoride affected habitations in rural drinking water sources as reported by the States into Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 30/01/2017 is furnished at **Annexure-I**.
- (c) & (d) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation assists the States technically and financially in providing safe drinking water through the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme. Upto 67% of funds provided to the States under NRDWP can be utilized for coverage and tackling water quality problems with priority to arsenic and fluoride affected habitation. Further, up to 10% 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.

Further on recommendation of NITI Aayog, the Government of India had released Rs 800 crore in March' 2016 to provide community water purification plants in all remaining arsenic and fluoride affected habitations by March' 2017 so that 8-10 litres per capita per day of safe drinking water is made available in these arsenic and fluoride affected habitations for drinking and cooking purposes, as short term measures. In addition, funds to the tune of Rs.100 Crore each are also provided for tackling arsenic and fluoride problems in West Bengal and Rajasthan respectively for the last mile connectivity in commissioning surface water based piped water supply schemes. State-wise release of funds is given in **Annexure-II**.

- (e) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation assists the States financially through the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), State Governments are required to upload the details of expenditure regularly into Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry for monitoring of utilization of funds.

**Annexure -I referred in the reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 126 due for  
reply on 02/02/2017**

**State-wise Number of arsenic and fluoride affected habitations as reported by the  
States into IMIS of the Ministry as on 30/01/2017**

S.No.	Name of the State / UTs	Contamination Wise Number Of Habitations	
		Fluoride Habs	Arsenic Habs
1	ANDAMAN and NICOBAR	0	0
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	447	0
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	343
4	ASSAM	155	3726
5	BIHAR	1013	1077
6	CHANDIGARH	0	0
7	CHATTISGARH	75	0
8	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	0	0
9	DAMAN & DIU	0	0
10	GOA	0	0
11	GUJARAT	0	0
12	HARYANA	197	45
13	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	157
14	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	0	7
15	JHARKHAND	997	130
16	KARNATAKA	962	21
17	KERALA	73	3
18	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0
19	MADHYA PRADESH	109	418
20	MAHARASHTRA	93	1
21	MANIPUR	0	0
22	MEGHALAYA	0	1
23	MIZORAM	0	0
24	NAGALAND	0	0
25	ODISHA	62	2
26	PUDUCHERRY	0	0
27	PUNJAB	282	492
28	RAJASTHAN	6589	3
29	SIKKIM	0	0
30	TAMIL NADU	0	0
31	TELANGANA	1041	0
32	TRIPURA	0	1
33	UTTAR PRADESH	200	262
34	UTTARAKHAND	0	0
35	WEST BENGAL	1039	8066
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13334</b>	<b>14755</b>

**Annexure -II referred in the reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 126 due for  
reply on 02/02/2017**

**State-wise No. of Arsenic and Fluoride Affected Habitations and Total Population  
Affected (as per IMIS of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation) as on 13<sup>th</sup>  
December 2015 and Funds Released by the Government to the States in March 2016  
on the recommendation of the NITI Aayog**

Sl. No.	Name of State	Arsenic		Fluoride		Total Release (Rs. in Crores)
		Total no. of affected habitations	Total affected population	Total no. of affected habitations	Total affected population	
1	Assam	288	102147	109	50645	11.57
2	Bihar	34	65007	442	236504	22.83
3	Karnataka	7	11762	1044	779213	59.90
4	Punjab	175	210349	254	309242	39.35
5	Uttar Pradesh	39	55594	143	121148	13.39
6	West Bengal	784	1224568	1002	584134	236.98
7	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	394	280655	21.26
8	Chhattisgarh	0	0	50	13803	1.05
9	Gujarat	0	0	5	11772	0.89
10	Haryana	0	0	10	35185	2.66
11	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	1	6227	0.47
12	Jharkhand	0	0	10	1975	1.50
13	Kerala	0	0	95	260499	19.73
14	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	358	130113	15.85
15	Maharashtra	0	0	179	468707	24.08
16	Odisha	0	0	147	26375	2.00
17	Rajasthan	0	0	6904	4374419	431.29
18	Telangana	0	0	866	1195168	94.58
19	Uttarakhand	0	0	1	8126	0.62
<b>Total</b>		<b>1327</b>	<b>1669427</b>	<b>12014</b>	<b>8893910</b>	<b>1000</b>