

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

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1071  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 21.12.2017**

**Contaminated Drinking Water**

†1071. SHRI HARI MANJHI,  
SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY,  
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PUNDALIKRAO GAWALI PATIL,  
SHRI SIRAJUDDIN AJMAL,  
SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI,  
SHRI RAGHAV LAKHANPAL,  
SHRI RAJESH PANDEY:

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

(a) the details and number of the habitations, districts and States in the country including Bihar and West Bengal affected by excessive arsenic, fluoride and other chemicals in drinking water indicating the reasons therefor along with the steps taken by the Government to remove these chemicals in drinking water to check such health hazards and the outcome thereof, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the per capita availability of safe drinking water along with the number of households having proper drainage facility and tap water facility, State-wise;

(c) the manner in which the National Water Sub Quality Mission improves the provision of safe drinking water where the arsenic content is high along with the measures taken by the Government to ensure access to safe drinking water in rural areas;

(d) whether some cases of adverse effects on health due to presence of such chemicals in drinking water have also been reported in the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(e) whether the Union Government is providing any special assistance to these States in this regard and if so, the details thereof and the targets set for these States/ UTs in this regard?

**ANSWER  
MINISTER OF STATE FOR MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER & SANITATION  
(SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA)**

(a) to (e) : Rural drinking water supply is a state subject. For improving the coverage of safe drinking water to rural population, this Ministry supplements the efforts of the states by providing them with technical and financial assistance through the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). It is the State Government who plan, design, approve, execute and operate & maintain the schemes for providing safe drinking water to rural population. The funds provided to the States under NRDWP can be utilized for coverage and tackling water quality problems with priority to arsenic and fluoride affected habitations. The existence of arsenic, fluoride,

iron, nitrate, salinity and heavy metal in ground water based drinking water sources is geo-genic in nature. State / UT-wise number of fluoride, arsenic, iron, nitrate, salinity & heavy metals affected habitations including Bihar and West Bengal States, as reported by the States into Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 19<sup>th</sup> December, 2017 is at **Annexure-I**.

The Ministry has informed all the States to commission surface water based piped water supply schemes in all water quality affected habitations as a long term sustainable solution. However, since commissioning of Piped Water Supply projects may take 3-5 years and the rural people cannot be put to risk of consuming contaminated water during this period, all States have been advised to install community water purification plants. This is being done as a short term immediate measure for providing 8-10 lpcd (litre per capita per day) of safe water for drinking and cooking purpose only. On recommendation of NITI Aayog, the Government of India had released Rs 800 crore in March 2016 to provide community water purification plants in the remaining arsenic and fluoride affected habitations. 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.

Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) guidelines, the per capita norm for drinking water in rural areas is at least 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd). As per information provided by States / UTs on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of Ministry, as on 19<sup>th</sup> December, 2017, out of total rural habitations in the country, 77.41 % habitations were fully covered with the availability of 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd), 18.37% habitations were Partially covered with the availability of water less than 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd) and 4.21% habitations were Quality affected, which are yet to be addressed. State / UT-wise number of habitations in the category of fully covered, partially covered and quality affected, as reported by the states into IMIS of the Ministry as on 19<sup>th</sup> December, 2017 is at **Annexure-II**.

State/UT wise percentage of household connections with piped water supply (PWS), as reported by the states into IMIS of the Ministry as on 18<sup>th</sup> December, 2017 is at **Annexure-III**.

The State-wise combined details of per capita availability of safe drinking water along with the number of households having proper drainage facility and tap water facility is not maintained by this Ministry. Prolonged consumption of fluoride in drinking water may lead to dental, skeletal and non-skeletal fluorosis. Disease surveillance including fluorosis mitigation is in the mandate of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare through National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis (NPPCF).

Further, the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation had launched the National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM) on 22<sup>nd</sup> March 2017 under NRDWP to provide safe drinking water to about 28,000 arsenic / fluoride affected habitations over a span of 4 years, subject to availability of funds. So far under NWQSM Rs. 1814.13 Crore have been released to 15 states, including Bihar and West Bengal and 1,250 arsenic / fluoride affected habitations have been provided safe drinking water.

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**Annexure-I referred in the reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1071 due  
for reply on 21/12/2017**

**State / UT-wise number of fluoride, arsenic, iron, nitrate, salinity & heavy metals  
affected habitations including Bihar and West Bengal States, as reported by the  
States into Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as  
on 19<sup>th</sup> December, 2017**

S. No.	Name of the State / Uts	Contamination Wise Number Of Habitations						
		Fluoride	Arsenic	Iron	Salinity	Nitrate	Heavy Metal	Total
1	ANDAMAN and NICOBAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	349	0	1	62	6	0	418
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	31	0	0	0	31
4	ASSAM	285	4518	6214	0	0	7	11024
5	BIHAR	898	871	2462	0	0	0	4231
6	CHATTISGARH	405	19	734	2	10	0	1170
7	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	GUJARAT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	HARYANA	119	0	0	9	0	0	128
10	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	4	0	12	0	0	0	16
12	JHARKHAND	552	102	2235	0	4	0	2896
13	KARNATAKA	600	4	78	40	327	1	1050
14	KERALA	34	0	199	98	32	0	363
15	MADHYA PRADESH	171	0	5	11	0	0	187
16	MAHARASHTRA	81	0	17	94	91	0	283
17	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	MEGHALAYA	0	0	32	0	0	0	32
19	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	NAGALAND	0	0	30	0	0	0	30
21	ODISHA	105	0	2566	380	0	0	3051
22	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	PUNJAB	306	728	277	15	148	2171	3645
24	RAJASTHAN	6159	0	5	12655	1074	0	19893
25	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	TAMIL NADU	0	0	176	22	0	0	198
27	TELANGANA	987	0	36	182	145	0	1350
28	TRIPURA	0	0	2544	0	0	0	2544
29	UTTAR PRADESH	179	748	362	80	10	0	1379
30	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	13	0	3	0	16
31	WEST BENGAL	1336	10928	5792	483	0	273	18812
<b>Total</b>		<b>12570</b>	<b>17918</b>	<b>23821</b>	<b>14133</b>	<b>1850</b>	<b>2452</b>	<b>72747</b>

**Annexure-II referred in the reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1071 due for reply on 21/12/2017**

**State / UT-wise number of habitations are in the category of fully covered, partially covered and quality affected habitations, as reported by the states into IMIS of the Ministry as on 19<sup>th</sup> December,2017**

S. No.	Name of the State / Uts	No of Habitations			
		Total	Fully Covered	Partially Covered	Quality Affected
1	ANDAMAN and NICOBAR	400	324	76	0
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	48363	33258	14687	418
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	7582	2918	4633	31
4	ASSAM	88099	52826	24249	11024
5	BIHAR	110234	67376	38627	4231
6	CHATTISGARH	74685	70488	3027	1170
7	GOA	347	345	2	0
8	GUJARAT	36066	36063	3	0
9	HARYANA	7948	7597	223	128
10	HIMACHAL PRADESH	53604	42808	10796	0
11	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	15958	8995	6947	16
12	JHARKHAND	120764	116970	898	2896
13	KARNATAKA	60248	24264	34934	1050
14	KERALA	21551	4909	16279	363
15	MADHYA PRADESH	128061	127793	81	187
16	MAHARASHTRA	99732	87075	12374	283
17	MANIPUR	3788	2227	1561	0
18	MEGHALAYA	10475	1758	8685	32
19	MIZORAM	738	468	270	0
20	NAGALAND	1452	680	742	30
21	ODISHA	157773	138916	15806	3051
22	PUDUCHERRY	266	153	113	0
23	PUNJAB	15384	9975	1764	3645
24	RAJASTHAN	121648	55873	45882	19893
25	SIKKIM	2084	750	1334	0
26	TAMIL NADU	100204	93468	6538	198
27	TELANGANA	24562	13709	9503	1350
28	TRIPURA	8723	4576	1603	2544
29	UTTAR PRADESH	260027	256303	2345	1379
30	UTTARAKHAND	39360	22229	17115	16
31	WEST BENGAL	105905	51084	36009	18812
<b>Total</b>		<b>1726031</b>	<b>1336178</b>	<b>317106</b>	<b>72747</b>
<b>Percentage</b>			<b>77.41</b>	<b>18.37</b>	<b>4.21</b>

**Annexure-III referred in the reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1071 due  
for reply on 21/12/2017**

**State/UT wise percentage of household connections with piped water  
supply (PWS), as reported by the states into IMIS of the Ministry as on 18<sup>th</sup>  
December,2017**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name of the State</b>	<b>% of total household connections with PWS</b>
1	ANDAMAN and NICOBAR	10.15
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	28.59
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	6.4
4	ASSAM	2.05
5	BIHAR	1.22
6	CHATTISGARH	7.84
7	GOA	0
8	GUJARAT	72.82
9	HARYANA	47.68
10	HIMACHAL PRADESH	56.62
11	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	28.57
12	JHARKHAND	4.27
13	KARNATAKA	41.33
14	KERALA	15
15	MADHYA PRADESH	10.34
16	MAHARASHTRA	36.74
17	MANIPUR	4.9
18	MEGHALAYA	1.15
19	MIZORAM	13.47
20	NAGALAND	4.96
21	ODISHA	3.71
22	PUDUCHERRY	50.35
23	PUNJAB	47.52
24	RAJASTHAN	12.2
25	SIKKIM	99.32
26	TAMIL NADU	28.92
27	TELANGANA	32.76
28	TRIPURA	2.45
29	UTTAR PRADESH	0.53
30	UTTARAKHAND	13.9
31	WEST BENGAL	0.67
<b>Total</b>		<b>16.85</b>