

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3481
TO BE ANSWERED ON 24/03/2022

FLUORIDE IN DRINKING WATER

†3481. SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the common people and the livestock have been suffering from fluoride-borne diseases due to the presence of fluoride in large quantity in drinking water in several areas of Udaipur Division and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has any scheme to provide fluoride-free and pure drinking water to the common people of this region; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with particular reference to Udaipur Lok Sabha Constituency?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI
(SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL)

(a) to (c) As reported by Rajasthan State, 11 habitations of Banswara district and 1 habitation of Chittaurgarh district under Udaipur division have fluoride contamination in drinking water sources.

To make provision of potable tap water supply in adequate quantity, of prescribed quality and on regular & long-term basis to every rural household in the country by 2024, since August, 2019, Government of India in partnership with States/ UTs, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal. Under JJM, while allocating the funds to States/ UTs, 10% weightage is given to the population residing in habitations affected by chemical contaminants including Fluoride.

Under JJM, States/ UTs have been advised to plan schemes for bulk water transfer from long distance in villages with water quality issues and non-availability of suitable surface water source in nearby areas.

Under JJM, while planning for potable water supply to household through tap water connection, priority is given to quality-affected habitations. Since, planning, implementation and commissioning of piped water supply scheme based on a safe water source is likely to take time, 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.

Rural drinking water supply is a State subject. Powers to plan, approve, and implement rural water supply schemes is vested with States.
