

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 5031
TO BE ANSWERED ON 01.04.2022**

INCIDENCE OF FLUOROSIS

5031 MS. RAMYA HARIDAS

Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state:

- a) whether the Government has conducted any investigation or research on fluorosis, a water borne disease due to excessive fluoride in the drinking water, to ascertain the prevalence of the disease in all the States/UTs;
- b) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor, and
- c) the steps taken by the Government to address and curb the incidence of fluorosis, across the country?;

ANSWER

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
(DR.BHARATI PRAVIN PAWAR)**

(a) & (b): ICMR has carried out studies on fluorosis at several locations in the country, one of which is 'Prevalence of fluorosis in the community of selected districts of India and development of an appropriate intervention model for prevention and control of fluorosis' at 7 locations in the country (covering one district each in Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Telangana, Punjab, Bihar, Rajasthan and Assam).

Besides the above, ICMR- National Institute For Research in Tribal Health, Jabalpur has also brought out a Policy Brief 'Knocking Down Fluorosis' which is based on the results of a successful water and nutritional interventional strategy in several districts of Madhya Pradesh.

(c): The important steps taken to address the health problems due to consumption of fluoride including contaminated drinking water are as follows:

(i) In order to address the problem of Fluorosis including dental fluorosis, skeletal fluorosis and non-skeletal fluorosis, a National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis (NPPCF) was initiated by M/o Health & FW (GOI) in 11th Five Year Plan (2008-09). The Programme is progressively expanded to cover the affected districts and is presently implemented in 163 districts of 19 States/UTs. The list of Districts under the Programme is at **Annexure- I**.

(ii) Under NHM, financial assistance is provided at the District level for establishment of diagnostic facilities in the district, training (medical and paramedical workers), manpower support, health education, management of Fluorosis cases including supplementation, surgery and rehabilitation.

(iii) Capacity building for prevention, diagnosis and management of Fluorosis cases in the NPPCF implemented districts.

(iv) Comprehensive management of Fluorosis cases including supplementation with Vitamins, surgery and rehabilitation in the implemented districts under NPPCF Programme is done by concerned District authorities.

(v) Health Education and Publicity is carried out to create awareness about Fluorosis and its prevention in the affected districts.

Further, since August 2019, to make provision of potable tap water supply in adequate quantity, of prescribed quality and on regular and long-term basis to every rural household by 2024, Ministry of Jal Shakti in partnership with States, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission – HarGhar Jal. Under this, while allocating the funds to States/UTs, 10% weightage is given to the population residing in habitations affected by chemical contaminants including Fluoride. Also, States/UTs have been advised to install community water purification plants 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 to meet their drinking and cooking requirements.

Annexure-I**States / Districts under National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis (NPPCF)**

S.No.	State	Total districts in the State	No. of districts under NPPCF	Districts under NPPCF
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	9	Nellore, Guntur, Prakasam, Ananthapur, Kurnool, Krishna, Chittoor, Visakhapatnam Srikakulam
2.	Assam	27	7	Nagaon, Kamrup, Karbi Anglong, Dhubri, Nalbari, Karimganj, Udalguri
3.	Bihar	38	11	Nawada, Banka, Aurangabad, Bhagalpur, Gaya, Jammui, Nalanda, Shekhpura, Kaimur, Munger, Rohtas
4.	Chattisgarh	27	7	Durg, now shifted to Balod , Kanker, Kondagaon, Korba, Mahasamund, Koriya and Raipur
5.	Gujarat	33	4	Jamnagar, Sabarkantha, Vadodara, Banaskantha,
6.	Haryana	21	4	Mehendragarh, Mewat, Jind and Rewari.
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	22	1	Doda
8	Jharkhand	24	13	Palamu, Garhwa, Chatra, Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Pakur, Sahebgann, Ramgarh, Jamtara, Simdega, Dhanbad, Girih, Godda
9.	Karnataka	30	19	Ballary, Mysore, Chikballapur, Koppal, Davangere, Tumkur, Bagalkote, Bangaluru (Urban), Bangaluru (Rural), Bijapur, Raichur, Chitradurga,Gadag,Gulbarga, Hassan, Kolar, Mandya, Ramanagara, Shimoga
10.	Kerala	14	2	Palakkad, Alapuzha
11	Madhya Pd.	51	15	Ujjain,Chindwada, Mandla, Dhar, Seoni, Betul, Jhabua, Raigarh, Sehore, Alirajpur,Dindori, Khargoan, Raisen, Shajapur, Ratlam

12	Maharashtra	34	7	Nanded, Chandrapur, Latur, Washim, Yavatmal. Beed, Nagpur
13.	Odisha	30	3	Nayagarh, Angul, Nuapada
14	Punjab	22	5	Sangrur, Ferozepur, Patiala, Fatehgarh Sahib and Fazilka.
15.	Rajasthan	33	30	Nagaur, Ajmer, Bhilwara, Churu (Ratangarh) Dausa, Dungarpur, Rajsamand, Tonk, Bikaner, Jalore, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Jaipur, Pali, Sikar Udaipur, Swaimadhampur, Banswara, Karauli, Chittaurgarh, Ganganagar, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Barmer, Alwar, Bharatpur, Kota, Sirohi, Bundi, Pratapgarh
16.	Tamil Nadu	31	1	Dharmapuri
17	Telangana	30	9	Mehboobnagar, Nalgonda, Karimnagar, Jagityal, Sircilla, Suryapet, Yadagiri, Wernaparthi, Nagarkurnool
18.	Uttar Pradesh	75	10	Unnao, Rae Bareilly, Pratapgarh, Ferozabad, Mathura, Sonbhadra, Ghazipur, Jhansi, Varanasi, Agra
19.	West Bengal	19	6	Bankura, Purulia, Birbhum, Dakshin- Dinajpur, Malda, Uttar- Dinajpur