

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Puducherry	82258	41418	50.35
23.	Punjab	3301599	1759212	53.28
24.	Rajasthan	9284150	1149036	12.38
25.	Sikkim	88013	87431	99.34
26.	Tamil Nadu	9862767	2933243	29.74
27.	Telangana	5409686	1813791	33.53
28.	Tripura	859052	27358	3.18
29.	Uttar Pradesh	25881064	345452	1.33
30.	Uttarakhand	1509758	216182	14.32
31.	West Bengal	16335210	214683	1.31
TOTAL		178714894	32761660	18.33

Source: MIS, DDWS.

Safe drinking water to rural areas

1018. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Drinking Water Supply Programme in rural areas of the country have failed to give desired result by providing safe drinking water;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the funds allocated by Government from time to time;

(c) whether Government intends to strengthen the existing monitoring system in the larger interest of rural population of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) No Sir As reported by states on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, out of total 17,25,808 rural habitations, 13,98,292 rural habitations (81.02%) are fully covered. Further, out of total rural population of 9182.58 lakhs, 7001.42 lakhs rural population (76.25%) are getting more than 40 litres per capita per day safe drinking water.

The details of funds allocated by the Government under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) during last three years and current year are as under:

Financial Year	Amount allocated (₹ in crore)
2016-17	6000
2017-18	7050
2018-19	5500
2019-20	10000.66

(c) and (d) Ministry has existing data repository system in the form of Integrated Management Information System (IMIS). Every year, this Ministry undertakes third party functionality / sustainability survey to ascertain functionality and sustainability of completed piped water supply schemes. Also, there is periodic review of the progress of schemes are done through Video Conferences, Review Meetings, National Level Workshops etc. to take the stock of progress of the schemes being implemented under NRDWP. Further, State Governments are regularly directed to take corrective measures in case of slow pace of progress.

Flood problem in Assam

1019. SHRI BISWAJIT DAIMARY: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of recurrence of flood problem in Assam which leads to loss of life, property and creates ecological imbalance and the growing demands from the people of Assam to declare the problem as a national problem;

(b) if so, whether Government will take any policy decision to tackle this recurring problem as a national problem, keeping in view the seriousness of the issue and the fact that State Government is unable to manage this problem on its own; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government for permanent solution of this recurrent flood problem in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) The recurrence flood problem in Assam leads to loss of life, property and creates ecological imbalance. Floods are the natural calamity and it is attributed to various factors like wide variation in rainfall both in time and space with frequent departure from normal pattern, inadequate carrying capacities of rivers, river bank erosion,