

place under special circumstances such as overtopping during floods, piping, undercutting, slippages etc. primarily due to natural reasons. State Government of West Bengal and Kolkata Port Trust have informed that erosion has taken place in the river embankments of Hooghly-Bhagirathi river system also.

(b) The flood management schemes are formulated and implemented by the State Governments as per their priority. The Government of India supplements the efforts of State Governments by providing technical advice and promotional financial assistance in critical areas. In case of Farakka Barrage Project (FBP), the Technical Advisory Committee of Farakka Barrage Project (TAC-FBP) recommends river bank protection/anti-erosion in the critical reaches within the jurisdiction of FBP which are executed by FBP.

State Government of West Bengal has informed that the State Government out of its own resources has executed many bank protection works during the period from 2017-19. The State Government has also identified various locations along the banks of river Ganga for taking necessary anti-erosion measures.

Kolkata Port Trust (KoPT) undertakes erosion control measures in the river banks adjacent to the shipping channel of KoPT leading to Haldia Dock Complex and Kolkata Dock System, whenever the erosion adversely affect stability of navigational channel and port related infrastructure. During the last two years, erosion control measures near Haldia and Moyapur area (Howrah) have been executed by KoPT.

(c) State Government of West Bengal has informed there has been loss of land due to Ganga erosion in West Bengal during past many decades. Such loss of land on the banks of Ganga-Padma is primarily due to formation of char land on the opposite site of the eroding bank. The State Government is trying its level best to rehabilitate the erosion affected peoples of river Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly system.

Plan for resolving water crisis

897. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has planned to address the problem of water crisis and to provide drinking water to the rural and urban people in different parts of the country, if so, the details of plan and projects thereof;

- (b) the total amount of funds allocated for this project;
- (c) the allocated funds for the various States in 2019-20; and
- (d) details of the share of the Central and State Governments in the said amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) With an objective to enable every rural household to have access to potable water, Government of India has launched Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), which aims at providing Functional Household Tap Connections to every rural household by 2024 at service level of 55 litre per capita per day (lpcd) at an estimated outlay of ₹ 3.60 lakh crore.

With focus on development of basic urban infrastructure in the cities, Government of India has launched the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) in 500 cities across the country for a period of five years *i.e.* from 2015-16 to 2019-20. Under AMRUT, Government of India approves the State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) submitted by the States/Union Territories (UTs) and releases Central Assistance (CA). Contracts for 1,226 projects worth ₹37,483 crore have been awarded and 61.27 lakh new tap connections have been provided so far under AMRUT.

(c) Details of State/UT-wise fund allocation under JJM in 2019-20 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) Out of the planned outlay of ₹3.60 lakh crore, Central Share is about ₹ 2.08 lakh crore and remaining amount as State share.

Statement

State/UT-wise fund allocation under JJM in 2019-20

Sl. No.	State/UT	Allocation (in ₹ crore)*
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.45
2.	Andhra Pradesh	303.47
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	110.47

1	2	3
4.	Assam	679.26
5.	Bihar	741.66
6.	Chhattisgarh	169.42
7.	Goa	6.16
8.	Gujarat	317.85
9.	Haryana	122.12
10.	Himachal Pradesh	121.07
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	262.24
12.	Jharkhand	218.00
13.	Ladakh	135.71
14.	Karnataka	444.69
15.	Kerala	202.58
16.	Madhya Pradesh	465.49
17.	Maharashtra	690.55
18.	Manipur	56.41
19.	Meghalaya	71.69
20.	Mizoram	33.22
21.	Nagaland	47.07
22.	Odisha	297.03
23.	Puducherry	2.03
24.	Punjab	185.24
25.	Rajasthan	856.47
26.	Sikkim	12.85

1	2	3
27.	Tamil Nadu	304.82
28.	Telangana	211.04
29.	Tripura	89.71
30.	Uttar Pradesh	1,390.37
31.	Uttarakhand	138.87
32.	West Bengal	910.82

*An amount of ₹300 crore has been earmarked separately during the year 2019-20 for 16 identified States for implementing the demand driven project of National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM).

Water flow in major rivers

898. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to ensure round the year water flow in major rivers of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) The flow in the river is dynamic and depends on many parameters such as rainfall, its distribution and intensity in the catchment, health of catchment area, vegetation and withdrawals/utilisation of water. The flow of rivers may be affected by various factors such as excessive extraction of ground and surface water, inadequate recharge of surface and ground water sources due to insufficient rains, climatic change, river pollution, etc.

Water being a State subject, steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management to ensure sustainability of water resources are undertaken by the respective State Governments. In order to supplement the efforts of State Governments, Ministry of Jal Shakti provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes.