

and this is expected to improve the drainage of the flood prone Lower Damodar Valley of Hooghly and Howdah Districts.

(c) Central water Commission is presently maintaining a network of 16 flood forecasting stations in West Bengal out of which 12 are level forecast stations in villages and towns along the river banks including Ganga / Damodar and 4 are inflow forecasting stations.

The State Government undertakes relief measures in the wake of natural disasters from State Disaster Response Funds (SDRF) placed at their disposal in accordance with approved norms of Government of India. Additional assistance is provided from National Disaster Response Funds (NDRF) as per established procedure. Providing relief assistance and its distribution to farmers is the responsibility of State Government from the SDRF.

Shortage of clean drinking water

†3289. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many people die every year in the country due to shortage and impurities in water and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of villages and towns of the country in which people drink impure water along with the details thereof, Statewise; and

(c) whether there is any action plan to provide clean drinking water to the citizens of the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) No Sir.

(b) As reported by States/ UTs, as on 15.03.2020, 81.76% rural habitations having 77.54% population have provision of minimum 40 litre per capita per day (lpcd) of potable drinking water and 15.32% rural habitations having 19.23% population have service level of less than 40 lpcd potable water, whereas 2.91% rural habitations having 3.24% population with water sources having quality issues. State-wise number of habitations with water sources having quality issues is given in the Statement (*See below*).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) To enable every rural household in the country to have potable water at service level of 55 litre per capita per day (lpcd) through Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) by 2024, Government of India, in partnership with the States, has launched Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) with an outlay of ₹ 3.60 lakh crore out of which central share is ₹ 2.08 lakh crore.

Statement

State/ UT-wise number of habitations having water sources with quality issues

As on 15.03.2020

Sl. No.	State	No. of rural habitations having water sources with quality issues
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NR
2.	Andhra Pradesh	275
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	24
4.	Assam	8,049
5.	Bihar	3,185
6.	Chhattisgarh	487
7.	Goa	NR
8.	Gujarat	NR
9.	Haryana	62
10.	Himachal Pradesh	NR
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	11
12.	Jharkhand	424
13.	Karnataka	441
14.	Kerala	324
15.	Ladakh	NR
16.	Madhya Pradesh	143

1	2	3
17.	Maharashtra	165
18.	Manipur	NR
19.	Meghalaya	7
20.	Mizoram	NR
21.	Nagaland	NR
22.	Odisha	2,378
23.	Puducherry	NR
24.	Punjab	3,080
25.	Rajasthan	16,217
26.	Sikkim	NR
27.	Tamil Nadu	NR
28.	Telangana	261
29.	Tripura	2,346
30.	Uttar Pradesh	1,154
31.	Uttarakhand	9
32.	West Bengal	11,184

(Source: IMIS, DDWS) NR: Not Reported

Ganga Aamantran Abhiyan

†3290. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state the details of number of States covered in Ganga Aamantran Abhiyan so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): The 'Ganga Aamantran Abhiyan' which was held between 10th October 2019 to 12th November 2019 covered five States, namely, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal. It started from Devprayag and after covering the entire stretch of about 2500 kms of the Ganga River, it culminated at Bakkhali Sea Beach after 34 days. The State-wise details of cities/places covered during the Abhiyan is given below:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.