

100% Central share basis which, *inter-alia*, includes testing of drinking water sources at the Panchayat level by using simple field test kits, setting up of new State/district/sub-district water quality testing laboratories and upgrading of existing water quality testing laboratories.

(c) Chapter-3 of the Performance Audit Report cites State-specific findings on various deficiencies observed during implementation of works which included cases of time and cost over run.

(d) Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), the State Governments are vested with powers to plan, approve, implement and monitor drinking water supply projects. The Government of India releases funds to States as per pre-approved criteria. Funds are released to the States by the Ministry on the basis of the utilization of available funds and submission of pre-requisite documents like Utilization Certificate and Audit Report by the State Governments. States are responsible for delay in the implementation of projects and any cost escalation after the sanctioning of the project by State Governments either due to delay or change of scope or any other reason is to be borne by the State Governments. Therefore, the details of cost and time over run projects are maintained by the States and not at the National level.

Drinking water facility for rural families

648. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that around 67 per cent rural families in the country have not been provided drinking water;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what is the action plan of Government to cover the whole population with drinking water facility;

(d) the details of allocation of funds under the annual Budget during the last 5 years to address the above issue, year-wise; and

(e) how far these funds have been used for provision of this facility, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. As reported

by the States on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, as on 1.4.2013, out of 16,90,870 rural habitations in the country, 11,14,877 habitations are fully covered, 4,91,701 partially covered and 84,292 are water quality affected habitations.

(c) Drinking Water supply is a State subject. The Government of India provides financial and technical assistance to States under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme to supplement their efforts to provide adequate safe drinking water to the rural population. Under the NRDWP, State Governments are vested with the powers to plan, approve and implement rural drinking water supply schemes. The State Governments in consultation with the Ministry, prepare Annual Action Plans each year, proposing projects to cover partially covered and quality affected habitations with drinking water facilities. States have to ensure that funds allocated under NRDWP are utilized in such a way to move towards coverage of the entire population.

(d) and (e) The funds allocated and released to the States under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme during the last five year are as below:—

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Allocation	Utilization
2008-09	7300.00	7298.78
2009-10	8000.00	7989.72
2010-11	9000.00	8986.74
2012-13	8500.00	8493.15
2013-14	10500.00	10489.05

Utilization of NRDWP funds by Andhra Pradesh

649. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Andhra Pradesh is the top State which has an unspent balance of Rs. 300 crore, as on 31st March, 2012, under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP);

(b) if so, since how long the money has been lying with the State and the reasons therefor;