

(b) The water sources dry up because of a number of reasons including excessive extraction of ground and surface water mainly for irrigation and industrial purposes, inadequate recharge of water in the sources, (both surface water and ground water) due to insufficient rains, depletion of tree cover and undergrowth in forests and catchment areas etc. However, the Ministry does not have any information regarding the water sources having dried up due to excessive digging for laying of roads.

(c) Does not arise in view of above.

(d) Under the Centrally Sponsored scheme, the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), the Government of India provides financial and technical assistance to States to supplement their efforts to provide adequate safe drinking water to the rural population. A budgetary allocation of ₹ 2611.00 crores has been provided to States/UT for NRDWP in 2015-16. Further, every year between February and April, Annual Action Plan meetings are held with the State Departments dealing with rural drinking water supply, wherein the progress achieved under different components of NRDWP are reviewed and targets for the next financial year are fixed. The physical and financial progress of NRDWP is also monitored in National/ Regional/ State level review meetings, conferences and video-conferences. Under NRDWP, the Government of India has given priority to cover partially covered habitations and quality affected habitations with safe drinking water schemes.

#### **Providing safe drinking water to islands**

1452. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many villages are yet to be provided safe drinking water; and

(b) what is the status of availability of safe drinking water in islands like Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The Ministry maintains data regarding rural drinking water supply in terms of habitations and not villages. As reported by States and Union Territories into the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry (as on 1.4.2015), there are 66,761 water quality affected habitations in the rural areas of the country wherein one or more drinking water sources are contaminated and these habitations are yet to be provided with safe drinking water.

(b) In Andaman and Nicobar Islands, out of 400 rural habitations reported, 324 habitations are getting safe drinking water at a service level 40 litres per person per day and the remaining 76 habitations are getting drinking water at a service level of less than 40 litres per person per day. In Lakshadweep Island, all 9 rural habitations are getting less than 40 litres per person per day of safe drinking water.

**Funds allocated to Bihar**

1453. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state :

- (a) the amount allocated to Bihar during the current financial year for providing safe drinking water in rural areas of the State under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP);
- (b) the names of districts in which this programme is being implemented;
- (c) whether any committee has been constituted for the success of this programme; and
- (d) if so, the composition thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), during the current financial year 2015-16, an amount of ₹ 132.59 crores has been provided to State of Bihar for providing safe drinking water in rural areas of the State.

(b) 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. As per Information provided by State Government of Bihar on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS), the names of the districts where the programme (NRDWP) is being implemented is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) No Sir, The execution of the rural water supply projects under NRDWP is done by the States. However, every year between February and April, Annual Action Plan meetings are held with the State Departments dealing with rural drinking water supply, wherein the progress achieved under different components of NRDWP are reviewed and targets for the next financial year are fixed. The physical and financial progress of NRDWP is also monitored in National/Regional/State level review meetings, conferences and video-conferences. Officers of the Ministry are