

drinking water facility in the rural areas of the country. Under NRDWP, funds are allocated and released to all the States for strengthening of rural water supply. States are vested with power to select, design, approve, execute and monitor drinking water supply facilities for providing safe drinking water to the rural population.

As per information provided by States / UTs on online monitoring portal Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, as on 01.04.2011, out of total rural habitations in the country, 70% habitations were fully covered with the availability of 40 Litres per capita per day (lpcd), whereas as on 20.04.2016, 76.64% of total rural habitations have been fully covered with availability of 40 lpcd. Improvement is happening regularly / gradually.

(c) and (d) Through the NRDWP guidelines, States have been advised to make full use of available water sources including groundwater, surface water, rainwater and reused / recycled water after requisite treatment. However, the Ministry does not maintain specific data about reuse / recycling of water by States.

Pump water supply scheme in Telangana

16. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that solar power based dual pump water supply scheme is being implemented in four districts of Telangana;

(b) if so, how many habitations in the above four districts are expected to get water supply, district-wise;

(c) whether it is also a fact that only 34 habitations have been covered since implementation of the scheme i.e. 2013 in Telangana;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the status of its implementation in other identified districts; and

(f) by when all the districts identified would be covered under the above scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Total 92 habitations are getting water supply from Solar Power Based Water

Pumping Schemes sanctioned in 4 IAP districts under Phase-I, *i.e.*, 6 habitations of Karimnagar district, 25 habitations of Khammam district, 28 habitations of Warangal district and 33 habitations of Adilabad district.

Further, Solar Power Based Water Pumping Schemes are sanctioned in 1016 habitations across the nine districts of the State under phase-II.

(c) and (d) No Sir. In fact Solar Power Based Water Pumping Schemes have been taken up and completed in the 92 identified habitations in the four IAP districts during 2014-15 and 2015-16.

Further, 1016 schemes are taken up across the nine districts of the State under phase-II.

(e) Work on 422 schemes out of 1016 schemes sanctioned across the nine districts of the State is in progress.

(f) It is planned to complete the above 422 schemes by June 2016.

Shortage of drinking water in Maharashtra region

17. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken *suo motu* note of acute shortage of drinking water in Marathwada region of Maharashtra and imposition of section 144 of Cr.PC in Latur Division of the State, over shortage of water;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government has taken to rush drinking water to parched Marathwada region of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Yes Sir, as reported by the State Government of Maharashtra.

(b) As per information provided by State Govt, of Maharashtra, in Latur district, Latur city is severally affected drinking water scarcity area. In normal situations, the daily requirement of water for the Latur City is 60 MLD, whereas requirement of water as per scarcity norms is 20 MLD. At present requirement of water, as per scarcity norms, of 20 MLD is fulfilled as under: