

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	LATUR	123285	25	2555	981
17.	NAGPUR	198526	146	2219	1649
18.	NANDED	146763	19	4432	2695
19.	NANDURBAR	102022	32	2196	866
20.	NASHIK	334304	41	2072	2072
21.	OSMANABAD	141425	30	1689	752
22.	PARBHANI	108351	10	1540	863
23.	PUNE	386626	202	5684	2480
24.	RAIGAD	291535	603	4915	1931
25.	RATNAGIRI	263066	511	4167	1345
26.	SANGLI	213722	265	3274	2151
27.	SATARA	371180	832	4878	3576
28.	SINGHUDURG	117333	460	2292	1050
29.	SOLAPUR	362157	22	4045	3378
30.	THANE	517936	300	4883	2616
31.	WADRHA	115121	38	1298	852
32.	WASHIM	88520	38	1526	950
33.	YAVATMAL	181746	72	2935	1787

Additional Allocation for Rural Drinking Water Programme

†2021. SHRIASHK ALI TAK: Will the MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to make additional allocation of funds to Rajasthan under the Rural Drinking Water Programme;

(b) if so, by when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Additional allocation and subsequent release of funds under National Rural Drinking Water Programme to States is normally made at the close of the financial year after taking into account the availability of saving, capacity of the States to absorb

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

more funds, expenditure trend etc. Accordingly, there is at present no proposal to make additional release of funds to any State including Rajasthan.

Millennium Development Goals in Sanitation

2022. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress achieved in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in sanitation, State-wise;

(b) the reasons for the State of Andhra Pradesh not achieving the MDGs in sanitation; and

(c) the actions Government proposes to achieve the MDGs in sanitation with particular reference to Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Target 7(c), set under Millennium Development Goals (MDG) 7, seeks to have by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation (based on 1990 data) which works out to approximately 55%. There are no State-wise targets for MDG. The sanitation coverage in rural areas of the country was 21.9% as per census 2001. With the effective implementation of Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), a comprehensive programme started in the year 1999 to facilitate States to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas with the main objective of eradicating the practice of open defecation and ensuring clean environment, the access to sanitation in rural areas of the country against project objectives has reached 69% as of March 2012 as per progress reported by the States through online monitoring system maintained by the Ministry. Census 2011 has reported a rural sanitation coverage of 32.7% in the country

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In order to ensure better sanitation coverage in rural areas, the total budgetary allocation at national level for the rural sanitation programme has been increased from Rs. 1500.00 crore during 2011-12 to Rs. 3500.00 crore during the year 2012-13. Further, the Information Education and Communication (IEC) and Human Resource Development (HRD), the key components to generate and meet demand for sanitation have been strengthened. Provision of social audit has been included in the TSC Guidelines. The States have been advised for engagement of Swachhata Doots to accelerate sanitation coverage. Regular reviews are held with the State Governments, State level workshops are held to give district officials more exposure to good practices and encouragement to increased involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions in implementation of TSC. These measures include efforts in Andhra Pradesh.