

1	2	3	4	5	6
18	Lakshadweep	2523	2474	7	42
19	Madhya Pradesh	11122365	1459201	50926	9612238
20	Maharashtra	13016652	4946854	807153	7262645
21	Manipur	335752	288713	5831	41208
22	Meghalaya	422197	227487	12926	181784
23	Mizoram	104874	88698	2645	13531
24	Nagaland	284911	197223	24125	63563
25	NCT of Delhi	79115	60355	8076	10684
26	Odisha	8144012	1146552	101308	6896152
27	Puducherry	95133	37130	1318	56685
28	Punjab	3315632	2333985	49779	931868
29	Rajasthan	9490363	1864447	46062	7579854
30	Sikkim	92370	77694	946	13730
31	Tamil Nadu	9563899	2220793	335708	7007398
32	Tripura	607779	495053	19082	93644
33	Uttar Pradesh	25475071	5545881	279272	19649918
34	Uttarakhand	1404845	759392	12743	632710
35	West Bengal	13717186	6411152	269205	7036829
INDIA		167826730	51575339	3253892	112997499

Shortage of toilets

†363. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the shortage of toilets in the country;
- (b) the steps being taken to address this shortage; and

(c) by when this shortage is likely to be addressed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) As per Census 2011, there are 16.78 crore rural households in the country and 5.15 crore households have toilet within premises. Also 32.53 lakh households have access to public latrine. There are 11.30 crore rural households without access to toilets.

(b) To accelerate the progress of sanitation in rural areas, Government of India has designed a paradigm shift in TSC that is now called the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), in the Twelfth Five Year Plan. The objective of NBA is to achieve sustainable behavior change with provision of sanitary facilities in entire communities in a phased, saturation mode with 'Nirmal Grams' as outcomes. The new strategy is to transform rural India into 'Nirmal Bharat' by adopting community saturation approach. The provision of incentive for individual household latrine units has been widened to cover all APL households who are SC/ST, small and marginal farmer, landless labourer with homesteads, physically challenged and women headed households along-with all BPL households to attain community outcomes. Financial incentive for construction of toilets has been raised for all eligible beneficiaries.

Conjoint approach with the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) has been adopted to address the issue of availability of water in the Gram Panchayats for sustaining the sanitation facilities created. Funds for capacity building of all stakeholders including Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and field level implementers have been earmarked under the revised strategy. Convergence with other State Departments like Health, Women & Child Development and Panchayati Raj is being focused upon. Provision has been made for incentivizing Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHAs) & Anganwadi workers for promoting sanitation. Self Help Groups, Women's Groups & NGOs of repute are to be encouraged by States to participate in sanitation promotion. The component of Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) has been prioritized by developing a roster of options and focussed funding.

The Government has increased the allocation for NBA from Rs.1500 crore in 2011-12, the last year of the Eleventh Five Year Plan to Rs.3500 crore as Budget Estimate during 2012-13, the first year of the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

(c) Government of India has set a target to achieve 100% access to sanitation for all rural households by 2022.

Scarcity of drinking water in Maharashtra

†364. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the extreme scarcity of potable water in most of the villages of Jalgaon, Dhule, Nasik, Aurangabad, Pune and other districts of Maharashtra due to scant rainfall;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have taken any appropriate steps to overcome the crisis;

(d) whether the State Government has requested the Central Government for any special package to handle the situation; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The State Government of Maharashtra has declared 209 talukas in 15 districts of the State viz. Dhule, Nasik, Nandurbar, Ahmednagar, Latur, Osmanabad, Pune, Satara, Sangli, Solapur, Nagpur, Gondia, Gadchiroli, Amrawati and Buldana as drought affected.

(c) to (e) The Ministry had written to all State Governments, including Maharashtra, in June, 2012 informing them about the forecast by India Meteorological Department (IMD) and advising them to take steps for preparedness and response in order to tackle drought like situations and also to ensure preparedness for any such situation that may develop during South-West monsoon 2012. The States were requested to prepare a Contingency Plan for the same. As per Standard Operating Procedure, the State prepared a Contingency Plan which included the activities of deepening of wells; rejuvenation, repair, replacement of pumping machinery; augmentation of source; rejuvenation/repair of hand pumps; construction of new wells and water supply through tankers. The Ministry had also requested the States to send regular reports on the various activities taken up by them to mitigate drinking water problems.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.