

consultation with the Ministry, prepare Annual Action Plans containing details of the number of drinking water supply schemes and habitations to be covered by them and other activities under the programme, to supply habitations with safe and adequate drinking water supply on a sustainable basis.

The details of the funds allocated, released and utilized by the State of Assam during the last three years is given below:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Allocation	Release	Expenditure
2009-10	301.60	323.50	269.34
2010-11	449.64	487.48	480.55
2011-12	435.58	522.44	468.61

Achievement of MDG targets for drinking water and sanitation

1448. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how far India is successful in meeting the Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) targets under the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) towards drinking water and sanitation; and

(b) the steps taken by the Ministry to alleviate the disparity between drinking water facilities provided to urban and rural population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) As per targets of Millennium Development Goals, the proportion of population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation as in 1990 is to be halved by 2015. As per the UNICEF-WHO Joint Monitoring Report 2010 the proportion of rural population without sustainable access to safe drinking water in 1990 in India was 34%, while the percentage in 2008 was 16%. Thus the MDG goal related to rural drinking water supply has already been achieved.

MDG targets in respect of Rural Sanitation is 54.74% sanitation coverage by 2015. As per the Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) Report, the sanitation coverage in rural areas of the country is 33% approximately as of the year 2010.

(b) To reduce the disparity between the drinking water facilities provided to urban and rural population the Ministry under the NRDWP has made a paradigm shift in the Twelfth Five Year Plan period by advising the States to focus on piped water supply to individual households and increase the service delivery level of drinking water from the current 40 lpcd (litres per capita per day) to 55 lpcd (litres per capita per day).

Andhra Pradesh Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project

1449 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 Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project was launched in 2010 with the help of World Bank;
- (b) the aims and objectives of the above project;
- (c) the progress of the above project;
- (d) the amount sanctioned and utilized so far; and
- (e) the number of people benefited under the above project, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes Sir, Andhra Pradesh Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project (APRWSSP) was launched with the assistance of World Bank on 19.05.2010 with a Project out lay of Rs. 864 Crores.

(b) APRWSSP is a community based project for providing drinking water and sanitation facilities to rural people in six districts (i.e.) Adilabad, Karimnagar, Mahabubnagar, Visakhapatnam, Prakasam and Kadapa, to be implemented over a period of five years.

- (c) The progress of the Project as on January, 2013, is as follows:

Physical Status

Sanctioned works Program:

Type of Works	No. of Works	Estimate Cost Rs. in Crores.
Single Village Schemes (SVS), Multi Village Schemes (MVS) & Augmentation to SVS.	2442	661.58