

Mr. Speaker: If the Minister has no objection, both may be answered together.

Rural Water Supply

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*93. { Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Drinking Water Board has asked the States to coordinate all the schemes for rural water supply under a single agency;

(b) if so, the reactions of the State Governments thereto;

(c) whether it is also a fact that water supply programme under various Ministries at the Centre is now being co-ordinated by a Committee under the chairmanship of the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation; and

(d) if so, how far this adjustment has proved fruitful?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) and (b). The Drinking Water Board has discussed with the State Governments the feasibility of coordinating all rural water supply schemes under a single agency.

(c) and (d). There is no such Committee under the chairmanship of the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation. A Co-ordination Committee under the chairmanship of the Union Minister of Health and including representatives of the other concerned Ministries was set up sometime ago for co-ordination between different Ministries dealing with water supply.

Rural Water Supply

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- *97. { Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri E. G. Dubey:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Chattar Singh:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government require Rs. 300 crores to provide minimum water supply facilities in rural areas in India;

(b) whether any help has been sought from the U.N. Special Fund and other international agencies; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) It is estimated that roughly a sum of about Rs. 300 crores might be required to complete minimum water supply facilities in the rural areas of the country.

(b) and (c). No help has been sought from the U.N. Special Fund or any other international agency for rural water supply. However, a sum of about 500,000 U.S. dollars available with the UNICEF is proposed to be utilised on pilot rural water supply projects in specific areas in the country. A beginning has just been made in regard to these projects.

श्री भी० प्र० यादव : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को वाटर सप्लाय तथा हेनेज का सर्वेक्षण ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में करने की कोई स्कीम भेजी है, यदि भेजी है तो उस स्कीम की मुख्य मुख्य बातें

क्या है और उन राज्यों से क्या प्रतिक्रियायें मिली हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : भारत सरकार ने सभी राज्य सरकारों को इनवैस्टीगेशन डिविज़न कायम करने के लिए कहा था और उसके लिए पूरा खर्चा भी हमने दिया है। करीब करीब सभी राज्यों में ये इनवैस्टीगेशन डिविज़न कायम हो चुके हैं जो इस सारे सवाल का जायज़ा कर रहे हैं।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What are the reasons responsible for the delay of sixteen years in putting through these programmes, and for the delay of several years, after the recommendations made by the Rural Water-Supply Committee in the implementation of those recommendations?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: One of the most important causes is the lack of resources, that is, monetary resources; and the second and equally important reason is the shortage of essential materials like pipes, pumps and filters.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The hon. Minister should tell us what effort has been made and why Government have not succeeded, rather than merely mention the reasons. Could they not have helped this matter and could they not have asked us for larger allocations?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The hon. Member had asked me the reasons for delay and I explained them. So far as the efforts are concerned, I can assure the hon. Member that we are putting in every possible effort. The setting up of the Investigation Division is a concrete step in that direction, so that the problem is assessed, and concrete schemes are prepared for specific areas, and as soon as we have them, we shall go to the Finance Minister for more allocation for the execution of the schemes.

श्री विद्याल प्रसाद : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि तीन सौ करोड़ रुपया करल

वाटर सप्लाय में खर्च होगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या छोटे से छोटे गांव में भी पानी की इससे व्यवस्था हो जाएगी, यदि हाँ तो किसानों से क्या पैसा चाज़ होंगे तथा कितने ग्रामों में इसमें लगेगे ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : छोटे छोटे गावा में बहुत जगहों पर तो कुएं खोदे जा रहे हैं और खोदे गए हैं और कुएं के पानी के ऊपर कोई किसी किस्म का टेक्स नहीं है, कोई पैसा उन से नहीं लिया जाता है। जहां तक पाइप वाटर सप्लाय का सम्बन्ध है, यह माना गया है सब की तरफ से कि पाइप वाटर सप्लाय पर कुछ न कुछ चाज़ लगाना पड़ेगा। अब क्या चाज़ होगा, क्या नहीं होगा, यह तो स्थानिक परिस्थितियों को देख कर स्थानिक लोग ही तय करेंगे।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether this scheme and the expenditure of this amount would cover all the villages.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: That is the proposal.

Shri Himmatsinhji: May I know whether the State Governments and the Centre will give priority in this sphere to areas which are perpetually dry and suffer from acute famine conditions?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: We had set up a Drinking Water Board under the chairmanship of Shri Balwant Rai Mehta, which has submitted an interim report, and one of the recommendations of that report is that top priority should be given to the scarcity areas.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: Do Government propose to give priority to areas where contagious diseases and epidemics break out from time to time on account of bad water?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: That is also one of the factors.

Shrimati Vimla Devi: How many years will it take to provide all the

villages in the country with fresh drinking water?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: We would like to do it as soon as possible. We are straining every nerve to try and complete it by the Fourth Plan.

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस तीन सौ करोड़ रुपये में से कितना रुपया राज्य सरकारें देंगी, कितना केन्द्रीय सरकार देगी अथवा यह सारा रुपया कितनी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय एजेंसी से लिया जाएगा ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : फाइनेंसिंग का पैटर्न इस प्रकार से है देहाती पानी की योजना के लिए कि पचास प्रतिशत तो भारत सरकार की तरफ से दिया जाता है और बाकी के पचास प्रतिशत में से पच्चीस प्रतिशत राज्य सरकार खुद देती है और पच्चीस प्रतिशत स्थानिक लोगों से वमूल करती है। कई जगहों पर स्थानिक लोग पच्चीस प्रतिशत नहीं दे पाते हैं तो उसके लिए अब मुझाव यह रखा गया है कि राज्य सरकारें तय करें कि कितना वे स्थानिक लोग दे सकते हैं और पच्चीस प्रतिशत में से जितना कम पड़ता है स्थानिक लोगों की कांटीव्यूशन में से उसका आधा भारत सरकार दे और आधा राज्य सरकार दे।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या मंत्रालय का ध्यान प्रो० मार्टिक जोन के इस मुझाव की ओर गया है कि पानी की व्यवस्था करने के लिए, पानी की समस्या को हल करने के लिए एक हजार मील लम्बी पाइप लाइन की व्यवस्था करने से ही यह समस्या हल की जा सकती है, यदि गया है तो इसके बारे में क्या हो रहा है और यदि नहीं गया है तो क्यों नहीं गया है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : खाली पाइप लाइन लगने से ही कोई पानी का सबाल हल नहीं हो सकता है पहले तो पानी का सोर्स ढूँढना चाहिये, फिर वह पानी शुद्ध है या नहीं, साफ है या नहीं, यह तय करना

चाहिये, उसके बाद ही पाइप लगाने का सबाल उठता है।

Shri Tyagi: What was the allocation for this item in the Second Five Year Plan and in the Third? How much of it has been utilised? Or is the Government still in the stage of investigation alone?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I might mention that there is not one Ministry but more dealing with water supply schemes. The rural water supply scheme is being dealt with by the CD Ministry on the one side and by the Home Ministry so far as the backward classes, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are concerned, by the Planning Commission in the form of local works and by the Health Ministry in the form of protected water supply.

Shri Tyagi: Chaos.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: It was in view of this chaos mentioned by the hon. Member that we established the Drinking Water Board to see what co-ordination could be brought about. So far as the Health Ministry's allocation is concerned, we had about Rs. 60 crores, out of which about Rs. 5½ crores have been spent in the first two years.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know where this experimental pilot project for rural water supply under the UNICEF scheme is being implemented, and what is the target?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: We have selected about 6 areas: In UP in Saharanpur district; there are 6 villages, in Garhwal district there are 62, in Rajasthan in Udaipur district we have taken 140 villages in Baragaon block, in Punjab in Kangra and Gurdaspur 94 plus 24 villages, in Madras, Madurai district 35 villages, in Gujarat in Bavla area in Ahmedabad district; Bihar has not yet decided on the detailed area.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Is Government aware that the rural water supply scheme has failed in

many States, at least in my State of Assam? Will Government inquire into it?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I am not aware which rural water supply scheme has failed. If the hon. Member has any information, I will be glad to have it from her.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: The hon. Minister said that a number of schemes were held over for want of funds. Now that funds have been placed at the disposal of the Government will these schemes be taken up in hand in the coming two years?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Every scheme which is technically sound and for which materials can be made available is being taken in hand for execution. So far about 16,000 villages have been supplied with pipewater supply. It is a small thing but it is a step in the right direction. I may say that one of the biggest bottlenecks at the present moment is the supply of small size, 3"—4" diameter pipes and there are firms which manufacture these pipes and which have orders booked for many years to come....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister gives replies in such details that they provoke Members to put more supplementaries. Every time a supplementary is answered, a larger number of Members stand up and she gives more and more details. She should confine only to the question asked.

Shri N. R. Laskar: May I know whether there is any State where the water supply scheme was a success till now?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: To the best of my knowledge it is a success everywhere it has been taken up.

Irrigational Potential

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- Shri Hem Barua:
 - Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
 - Shri D. N. Tiwary:
 - *94. Shri Eswara Reddy:

- Shri Subodh Hansda:
- Shri S. C. Samanta:
- Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
- Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a considerable percentage of irrigational potential created every year remains unutilised involving a huge wastage of national resources; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken towards the improvement of situation?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. A. Mehdi): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) To make a correct assessment of utilisation of irrigation potential, the potential created in one year should be compared with the utilisation of the year following. In other words the potential of 12.81 million acres created up to the end of March, 1962 should be compared with the utilisation of 10.60 million acres up to March, 1963, leaving a lag of 2.21 million acres. On this basis, more than 82 per cent. of the potential created has been utilised.

(b) Some time lag between the creation of potential and its utilisation is unavoidable. A number of steps have been taken by the Government to improve further the utilisation. Some of these are:

(1) Most of the States have enacted legislation assuming powers to take up the construction of field channels at the cost of beneficiaries in the event of their failing to do so.

(2) Concessional water rates in the initial period of development have been allowed to the cultivators by several State Governments.

(3) The State Governments have been advised to provide loans from