

(d) The excavations work is in progress and it shall continue in future depending on the nature of finds.

Outcome of External Affairs Minister's Visit to Nepal

1008. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he visited Nepal recently and had discussion with the King of Nepal on various issues; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussion held?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An exchange of views on matters of mutual interest.

Newsitem Captioned "Supreme Court Blames Films for Murder"

1009. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to news-item published in the 'Indian Express' (Bangalore Edition) dated 17 May, 1988 under the caption 'Supreme Court blames films for murder';

(b) whether the view of the Supreme Court regarding the growing tendency of a section of film industry to picturise violence in detail and cash in on human weaknesses has been taken note of by Government;

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to reduce picturising of violence in films and T.V. serials; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Conference on Rural Water Supply

1010. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Conference held recently on Rural Water Supply discussed the problems of providing safe drinking water in rural areas;

(b) if so, the main points discussed at the Conference and the decisions arrived at; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to implement the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Statements I & II showing main points discussed and a copy of the Consensus arrived are given below.

(c) The States/UT Governments and

other organisations concerned have been requested to take up necessary follow-up action on the Consensus and to send first progress report by 31st December, 1988.

STATEMENT-I

Main Points Discussed at the Conference on Rural Water Supply Held on 13-14 October, 1988.

I. Over-view and Review of Rural Water Supply Programme i.e.

(i) coverage of problem villages

(ii) Review of Mini-Missions-set up in 55 districts.

(iii) Review of Sub-Missions on (a) Control of flourishes

(b) Removal of excess iron (c) Guineeworm eradication

(d) Desalination (e) Scientific Source finding and re-charging of aquifers.

II. Operation/Maintenance of Rural Water Supply Systems-Community participation.

III. Water harvesting/conjunctive use of ground and surface water/need for ground water legislation.

IV. Implementation of Special Component Programme for SCs/STs.

V. Approach towards with five year plan.

VI. Management Information System and Rig Monitoring.

STATEMENT II

Consensus Arrived at the Conference of State Ministers, Secretaries and Chief Engineers of Rural Water Supply New Delhi, 13-14th October, 1988

General

The Conference unanimously resolved that provisions for safe drinking water in rural areas would continue to be the top priority activity of the Government. In spite of good monsoon it is necessary to concentrate the activities to develop safe water sources particularly in the remote corners where safe drinking water had not been provided earlier to the poor. The activities of National Drinking Water Mission should be intensified and people should be involved in the programme in both implementation as well as operation and maintenance.

Problem village coverage:

1. Top most priority should be given to cover the rest to the problem villages as per Plan of Action developed under Technology Mission Document. Names of such villages should be published immediately.

2. Efforts would be made to cover the village with full coverage of safe drinking water supply. In case of certain hardcore villages indentified to spill over to Eighth Plan for complete coverage action should start immediately to provide at least one dependable source of drinking water. Names of such villages should be available by December, 1988.

3. Village wise inventory would be made available by the States as per time schedule.

4. Names of villages covered during 1987-88 would be published.

Mini Missions & Sub Missions:

5. State Secretaries incharge would personally plan monitor and evaluate the performance at regular interval.

6. The State Government concerned with various Sub Mission activities should im-

diately prepare and submit to Govt. of India the documents for each Sub Mission providing the details of villages and the amount required for providing the cost effective appropriate technology.

7. State Mission Directors (Secretaries) should identify one Chief Engineer (where there are more than one) as Mission Coordinator who would ensure the smooth technical and administrative coordination of special programmes of desalination, iron removal, defluoridation, solar pump, hard core village survey by CGWB, NGRI, etc., and guineaworm eradication programmes.

Operation & Maintenance:

8. Assets created must be recorded and agencies identified for its ownership, maintenance and operation.

9. Community involvement in O&M should be the goal and models should be attempted. The experience in Rajasthan, Orissa etc. States may be taken into consideration.

10. In all Mini Mission districts, the NGO/voluntary agencies should be involved and definite time-bound programme taken up for involvement of the community and particularly the women. Community health education and O&M. Cost. Cost recovery should be attempted.

11. The mutual distrust between the community and engineering wings should be removed through renewed confidence, better service facilities provided and better communication achieved with the people. Village level or Panchayat level water committees may be attempted for the same. Core fund for maintenance may be provided to these workers by government through DRDA or Panchayats or by Ministries.

1. State Government must provide

adequate funds for maintenance of the scheme under non-plan if for socio-political reason the cost recovery is not attempted.

13. Government of India will constitute two committees immediately—one to go into the details of O&M problems and the other to fix the norms of maintenance of the systems and evaluation.

14. The programme for further development of India Mark II hand pump ultimately to a true VLOM (Village Level Operation and Maintenance) pump to be pursued with vigour in a shorter time span. To achieve the goal if necessary proper technical and scientific collaboration should be established with institutions in the country and abroad. Study of various other VLOM pumps being developed in other parts of the World should be made and information disseminated. The importance of development of shallow handpump has also been recognised.

Water Conservation & Problem of Hill Areas:

15. Hill areas should be tackled through non-conventional structures like rain water harvesting, gravity feed schemes etc. and treatment of water.

16. PHED should closely coordinate with State Rural Development Departments to develop jointly the water harvesting structures and sanitary wells particularly in inaccessible areas, drilling rigs under RLEGP, NREP, ARWSP, MNP and Mini Mission Projects.

Special Component Programmes for SC & ST:

17. Location of first source of drinking water should be within SC/ST habitants. Earmarking of funds specially for SC/ST should be done for every project. Personal monitoring and evaluation by Secretary is required to establish benefit being received by SC/ST

from RWS project. The projects should be evaluated from all the socio-economic points of view.

Eighth Plan:

18. It was agreed that drinking water supply programmes in the rural areas would continue to be in the core sector of the Plan and should be given highest priority among other schemes. It is also necessary to protect the sector from the vicissitudes of budgetary fluctuations.

World bank and other bilateral projects on Water Supply & Sanitation:

19. The sketch of the projects should be presented by end of November, 1988 to attain time for scrutiny incorporate them in the planning process for the future and particularly Eighth Plan.

Replication of experiences:

20. Experiences gained in special project areas like Mini Mission, World Bank, bilateral projects etc. should be replicated elsewhere as far as possible. In fact in Eighth Plan attempt should be made to projectise the action plan in identified problem areas instead of spreading the resources thinly over all areas.

MIS & Rig Monitoring:

21. In order to develop a better monitoring system, evaluation of a proper management information system (MIS) cannot be undervalued. However, the data so generated must be managerially utilised for decision making. The MIS developed under National Drinking Water Mission would particularly be useful only if they are evolved through mutual discussion and involvement of States. Further consolidation with the State will be followed by a Conference on MIS which will be finalised and adopted by all by Decem-

ber, 1988.

22. Rig monitoring system should be vigorously introduced and followed. Optimal utilisation of hardware should be conscientiously attempted.

Water quality Surveillance System:

23. The need for a proper water surveillance system has been agreed upon. A decentralised model was agreed upon in a meeting of experts of NDWM. The State Governments will implement the scheme with the support of NDWM. Health education on safe drinking water and proper drainage and education on waste water should be emphasised. Close coordination between safe supply and total sanitation approach should be the ultimate goal.

Environment & Ecology:

24. Over exploitation of water would lead to destruction of natural resources. Legislation of control of exploitation of Ground Water need to be introduced in difficult areas to achieve equitable distribution of water.

25. Pollution of Drinking Water due to industrial, agricultural and other external pollution process must be controlled. Close coordination with other related departments is necessary.

26. Overall health and sanitation objectives should be propagated and a campaign of health education should be launched in close coordination with Immunization and Literacy Mission.

Standardisation:

27. There should be standardisation of all aspects of rural water supply and sanitation programmes for which Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) would be involved.

Organisational/Institutional Development:

28. Emphasis would be given to development of proper organisations and institutions. Human resource development and man power development programmes with a view to develop a multi-disciplinary team for integrated approach to the problem. Specific emphasis to be given to the development of organisation like Groundwater Survey and Development Agency of Maharashtra in other States, Integrated training course (M.Sc./M.Tech) for rural water supply, more training on finance and management aspects through established institutions as regular programmes.

Development of Cashew Industry in Kerala

1011. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes approved for the development of cashew industry in Kerala; and

(b) the central assistance given for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Package Programme for the Development of Cashewnut has been sanctioned in Kerala.

(b) An amount of Rs. 69.343 lakhs has been sanctioned as central share in the

Seventh Plan.

Development of seed for Pulses and Oil seed

1012. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Seeds Corporation has been asked to develop better seed for pulses and oil seed;

(b) if so, whether the Corporation has undertaken any programme in this direction and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quality of seeds for pulses and oil seed that are now being supplied by the National Seeds Corporation and the schemes formulated to meet the reaining demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) National Seeds Corporation is producing seeds of improved varieties of pulses and oilseeds which are developed by Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Agriculture Universities. The work of development of new varieties is not taken up by National Seeds Corporation.

(b) National Seeds Corporation has undertaken certified seed production programme of pulses and oilseeds and quantities produced during last three years are as under:

<i>(Quintals)</i>			
	<i>Year</i>	<i>Pulses</i>	<i>Oilseeds</i>
	1985-86	43,200	18,473
(Provisional)	1986-87	48,418	14,469
(Estimated)	1987-88	30,622	23,210
(Target)	1988-89	89,000	60,500