

increased the price of D.M.S. Ghee from Rs. 130 for a 4 Kg. tin container to Rs. 35 per kg, in a polythene bag container ;

(b) what is the actual increase in prices per kg. ghee after deducting the price of empty 4 kg. tin container ; and

(c) how much profit has been made so far since this switch over in supply to polythene bag containers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Delhi Milk Scheme is no longer marketing ghee in 4 kg. tin containers. Instead ghee is being marketed in one kg. polythene pack priced at Rs. 37.00 with effect from 11-2-1982.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Due to increase in milk procurement price and the costs of various inputs, the estimated cost of production of D.M.S. ghee works out to Rs. 36.67 per kg. in polythene pack, as against the selling price fixed at Rs. 37.00.

International Water Supply and Sanitation Decade

1228. SHRI K. T. KOSAL RAM : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the guidelines formulated for the implementation of rural water supply programme in the context of the International Drinking Water Supply and sanitation decade ;

(b) the number of problem villages located by the survey conducted in 1971-72 (State-wise);

(c) the number of problem villages that have been provided with potable water and the number that remained to be covered as on 31 January, 1982 ; and

(d) how long these problem villages will have to wait for potable water supply ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) A statement-I is attached.

(b) A statement-II is attached.

(c) About 95,000 villages were provided with potable water by March, 1980. However, according to the latest data received from the State Governments, there were about 2.31 lakh villages in the country as on 1st April, 80 which need to be provided with water supply facilities on a priority basis. During the year 1980-81, 25,978 problem villages were provided with water supply facilities. During 1981-82 (Upto September, 1981) water supply was provided to 8166 problem villages. The coverage as on 31-1-1982 is not available.

(d) The effort will be to cover all the identified problem villages with atleast one source of potable water available throughout the year, during the Sixth Plan.

Statement-I

Guidelines recommended in the implementation of the Rural Water Supply Scheme.

(i) According to the Sixth Plan Document, about 57,000 problem villages still remained to be covered out of the earlier list prepared on the basis of the survey in 1971-72. First priority may be accorded to the provision of safe drinking water to these villages which had been

identified earlier and which have remained for so long without this essential facility.

(ii) A sanitary dugwell constructed in such a manner as to prevent percolation of water from the first layer with arrangement for proper drainage and covered from the top and preferably fitted with a hand-pump for drawing water from the well should be considered as a safe and adequate source of water supply.

(iii) Of the remaining problem villages, first priority may be accorded to 'No-source villages'.

(iv) At least one source of potable water should be available throughout the year in every problem village.

(v) Where the population of a village is more than 300, additional source (s) may be provided on the basis of one source, for 250-300 population. An additional source should be provided preferably in Harijan bustees for every 250-300 population.

(vi) For hard rock areas, tube-wells with handpumps should be the first preference.

(vii) Piped water supply schemes might be necessary in cases where water is brackish or source of water is at a distance. However, piped water supply schemes or power pumps should be the last alternative.

(viii) Suitable engineering solutions may be worked out and the most economical of the alternatives may be adopted to cover the needy villages. In the hilly areas, gravity flow or devices like hydraulic rams could be economical alternatives.

(ix) Piped water supply schemes meant to upgrade existing drinking

water facilities should not be included under the Minimum Needs Programme.

Statement-II

Number of problem villages as per identification done in 1972

Name of the State	No. of Problem Villages
Andhra Pradesh	6133
Assam	7619
Bihar	35000
Gujarat	3000
Haryana	4180
Himachal Pradesh	9400
Jammu and Kashmir	4000
Karnataka	8252
Kerala	1514
Madhya Pradesh	14020
Maharashtra	5233
Manipur	1100
Meghalaya	3306
Nagaland	814
Orissa	4619
Punjab	2340
Rajasthan	4277
Sikkim	—
Tamil Nadu	2585
Tripura	3396
Uttar Pradesh	15478
West Bengal	12451
A & N Island	70
Arunachal Pradesh	2451
Chandigarh	—
Delhi	145
Goa, Daman & Diu	241
Mizoram	693
Pondicherry	75
Total	152,392