

- (a) whether Government propose to import rice for the central buffer stock;
- (b) if so, what is the yearly average of demand and supply of rice and the existing position with regard to the buffer stock;
- (c) what is the quantity of rice proposed to be imported and the value involved; and
- (d) what is annual average production of rice as against the target, if any and the reasons for the shortfall in the production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) and (c) Recently, a quantity of 70,000 tonnes of rice from Thailand at an estimated FOB cost of US \$ 15.55 million and 50,000 tonnes rice from Burma at FOB cost of US \$ 9.625 million have been contracted for import for deliveries during July and August, 1983. The Government keeps its options open for imports as and when considered necessary and feasible.

(b) Demand and off-take of rice for public distribution system during the year 1982 was 113.73 lakh tonnes and 74.29 lakh tonnes respectively. Total stock of food-grains with public agencies as on 1.7.83 was 164.92 lakh tonnes inclusive of 38.70 lakh tonnes of rice.

(d) Rice production during 1982-83 is provisionally estimated at 45.77 million tonnes as against the annual plan target fixed at 56.5 to 58.0 million tonnes. The fall in production during 1982-83 has as a result of number of States having been affected by drought occurred floods.

Drinking water facilities to the problem Villages

2440. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
SHRI SURAJ BHAN:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI B.D. SINGH:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of know the progress made and the target achieved by the various State Governments with regard to providing drinking water facilities to the problem villages in the States ;

(b) if so, what are the details there of stating the reasons for the low progress and shortfall, if any, in achieving the target ;

(c) to what extent the Central assistance for the purpose has been actually utilised by the State Government stating the reasons for not fully utilising the funds allocated by the Centre ; and

(d) the steps contemplated by Government to ensure that the Sixth Plan target in this respect is achieved ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since 1972-73, as a result of the larger investments made in the rural water supply sector, about 95,000 problem villages were provided with safe drinking water facilities by March, 1980. Further as a result of the high priority accorded to the supply of drinking water to all problem villages by its inclusion in the New 20-Point Programme as also the higher outlays in the Sixth Plan for the programme, more than one lakh problem villages have been provided with drinking water facilities during the first three years of the Sixth Plan, according to the information so far received from the State Governments. The overall progress has, therefore, been substantial and satisfactory. State-wise achievements are given in Annex. I.

(c) Information about the extent of Central assistance utilised by State Governments is given in Annex. II.

(d) The outlay for the programme has been stopped up for the year 1983-84 during which the target is to cover 48,846 problem villages. As this rate of progress, the Sixth Plan target is expected to be achieved by the end of the Plan (1984-85).

Statement-I

RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMME-PROBLEM VILLAGES

S. No.	State/UT	No. of Problem villages with-out Water Supply at the beginning of Sixth Plan.	No. of Problem villages provided with Water Supply during 1980-83.	No. of Problem Villages which remained to be provided with water Supply as on 1.4.1983.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8206	5160@	3046
2.	Assam	15743	3839	11904
3.	Bihar	15194	8375@	6819
4.	Gujarat	5318	1756@	3562
5.	Haryana	3440	885	2555
6.	Himachal Pradesh	7815	3417	4398
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	4098	1032	3666
8.	Karnataka	15456	10469@	4987
9.	Kerala	1158	274@	884
10.	Madhya Pradesh	24944	17963@	6981
11.	Maharashtra	12935	8943@	3992
12.	Manipur	1212	447@	765
13.	Meghalaya	2927	315	2612
14.	Nagaland	649	229	420
15.	Orissa	23616	6368	17248
16.	Punjab	1767	207	1560
17.	Rajasthan	19803	9811@	9992
18.	Sikkim	296	102@	194
19.	Tamil Nadu	6649	4410@	2239
20.	Tripura	2800	1354	1446
21.	Uttar Pradesh	28305	7401@	21104
22.	West Bengal	25243	6166	19077
23.	A&N Islands	173	61@	112

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	1740	790	950
25.	Chandigarh	—	—	—
26.	Delhi	99	89	10
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	66	38	28
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	66	38	28
29.	Lakeshadweep	—	—	—
30.	Mozoram	214	44	170
31.	Pondicherry	118	78	40
Total		2,30,784	1,00,023*	1,30,761

@ Includes partial coverage achieved/anticipated.

@ Tentative figure. Includes figures for 1982-83 based on information received by States/UTS during April-May 1983 which are to be finalised on delayed progress reports.

Statement-II

Annexure referred to in reply to part (c) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2440 for 8-8-1983.

ACCELERATED RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMME— DETAILS OF FUNDS RELEASED AND UTILISED

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Funds released			Funds utilised		
	Works	M.I.Unit	Total.	Works	H.I. Units	Total
1977-78	37.65	0.55	38.20	39.17	0.19	39.36
1978-79	59.01	0.97	59.98	58.95	0.56	59.51
1979-80	58.20	0.78	58.98	58.58	0.67	59.25
1980-81	83.91	0.33	84.24	86.41	0.78	87.19
1981-82	109.03	0.91	109.94	120.38	1.32	121.70
1982-83	150.79	0.66	151.45	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.

N.R. Certificates of utilisation yet to be received.

M.I.Unit : Monitoring and investigation units.