

[Translation]

SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, thank you very much that you have atleast paid your attention to the last bench. I want to tell the hon. Minister that there was a proposal to generate 50000 MW of electricity during the Eighth Five Year Plan, but a target of only 20,000 Megawatt of electricity i.e. 40 per cent of the target out of that has been achieved. At the same time I want to say that there is about 45 per cent power shortage and the highest transmission loss of 33 per cent in Bihar. Will the Government tell us as to what action is being taken by the Central Government to remove power shortage in Bihar?

[English]

SHRI T.R. BAALU : The target during the Eighth Plan was 30,500 MW whereas the actual addition was only 17,668 MW. As far as the position in Bihar is concerned, from April, 1996 to January, 1997, the percentage of achievement of thermal generation is 52.2 whereas the Plant Load Factor is only 15 per cent. Bihar which has got a thermal generation capacity of 52 per cent has got a Plant Load Factor of only 15 per cent.

SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR : I have asked a different question. I asked, "What are the steps that he is going to take to improve the power situation in Bihar?" ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Minister is still on his legs. He has not completed his reply.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Sir, I am on a point of order.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : During Question Hour, there can be no point of order. No. Please let him reply.

SHRI T.R. BAALU : They have to increase the Plant Load Factor. I would only urge upon the Bihar Government to increase the Plant Load Factor to its maximum capacity...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are a senior Member. Being a senior Member, you should know that during Question Hour there can be no point of order.

[Translation]

SHRI DATTA MEGHE : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Minister is not giving a proper reply I have a suggestion in this regard...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please give it after the question hour is over.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DATTA MEGHE : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my suggestion is that the Minister of Energy should reply...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI T.R. BAALU : As per the rules, I am bound to answer.

The maximum generation that is actually possible is according to the Plant Load Factor. Bihar State should improve the Plant Load Factor. There are four States where the Plant Load Factor is below 50 per cent. They are : Assam has 26.9 per cent; Bihar has 15 per cent; UP has 47.7 per cent; and Haryana has 46.7 per cent. In the case of Delhi, it is 41.8 per cent. I only request all these States - the State Electricity Boards - to improve the Plant Load Factor...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Sir, it is a very important question. Power loss is the highest in the world. If I am not mistaken, transmission losses are the highest in the world...*(Interruptions)* So, please let us have a Half-an-Hour discussion on this...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I agree to your view point. You may give a notice for a half an hour discussion or for discussion under rule 193, which ever you may deem fit. We shall consider that.

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : We may hold a discussion under rule 193 on it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You give notice. We will consider it.

[English]

#### Piped Potable Water

\*244. PROF. JITENDRA NATH DAS : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the schemes to supply pipe-line drinking water to the rural people;

(b) the number of gram panchayats taken under the scheme, State-wise;

(c) the funds placed against this scheme during the last financial year, State-wise; and

(d) the percentage of utilisation of funds, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KINJARAPPU YERRANNAIDU) :

(a) and (b) The schemes to supply safe drinking water to the rural people include piped water supply, gravity flow schemes, handpumps, sanitary wells, rainwater harvesting structures, designed based on the availability of surface or ground water, hydrogeological conditions and their cost effectiveness. The individual schemes are approved under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Schemes by the States under the powers delegated to them. Progress on the implementation of the programme is monitored at the Central Government level on the basis of the habitations

covered and the rural population benefited thereon and, not scheme-wise and Gram Panchayat-wise.

(c) and (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

The Central Assistance under the ARWSP is provided to the States/UTs, based on the allocation principle. Scheme-wise/district-wise funds are allocated by the States. The funds released, expenditure incurred and the percentage of utilisation of funds during the last financial year are given below :-

#### Allocation, Release and Expenditure under Rural Water Supply Programme during 1995-96.

State/UT	Allocation	Releases	Expenditure	Percentage Expenditure (5/4)x100
Andhra Pradesh	6027.00	6380.26	6027.00	94.46
Arunachal Pradesh	1092.00	1092.00	690.70	63.25
Assam	1845.00	2265.00	1865.00	87.18
Bihar	7099.00	3569.50	2276.00	64.07
Goa	170.00	255.00	85.00	33.33
Gujarat	3250.00	4050.00	2980.52	73.59
Haryana	2312.00	2569.09	2204.25	85.80
Himachal Pradesh	1216.00	1661.22	1721.82	103.65
J & K	3362.00	3893.91	4099.83	106.29
Karnataka	5544.00	6544.00	5879.23	39.84
Kerala	2819.00	2919.00	3183.32	109.06
M.P.	6673.00	6673.00	6070.77	90.98
Maharashtra	8023.00	7474.85	5769.98	77.19
Manipur	401.00	401.00	330.59	82.44
Meghalaya	430.00	220.79	559.18	253.26
Mizoram	307.00	340.00	300.21	90.80
Nagaland	422.00	211.00	130.05	85.33
Orissa	3159.00	3376.00	3247.52	96.19
Punjab	1006.00	1306.00	1246.23	82.73
Rajasthan	9739.00	10039.00	10519.04	104.73
Sikkim	372.00	372.00	571.11	99.84
Tamil Nadu	4779.00	5262.00	3373.71	64.11
Tripura	380.00	760.00	1019.81	134.19
Uttar Pradesh	11182.00	11334.38	13616.15	120.13
West Bengal	4317.00	3495.63	3493.25	99.99
A & N Islands	44.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D & N Islands	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daman & Diu	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Delhi	29.00	0.00		
Lakshadweep	12.00	0.00	10.00	
Pondicherry	30.00	60.00	40.00	66.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>86680.00</b>	<b>86884.66</b>	<b>81346.34</b>	<b>93.63</b>

PROF. JITENDRA NATH DAS : Thank you, Sir. In the answer I find that there are so many schemes that have been included. But yet, I am very sorry to state that even after 50 years of Independence, nearly 45 per cent of the rural people do not have access to potable drinking water.

There was a promise made by the previous Congress Government that by 1997, there would be no village without drinking water. Sir, you know that this is a basic need of the people of our country. Firstly, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether he has got any time-bound programme to supply potable and pure drinking water to every habitation of India; if so, what is the time during which it will be completed? Secondly, what is the achievement during these nine months of this Government in this regard?

SHRI KINJARAPPU YERRANNAIDU : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, there is a time-bound programme to achieve this target. On 4th and 5th July, we Convened a Conference of Chief Ministers and in that conference, we decided to cover all villages and habitations by 2000 A.D. either through piped water or hand pumps. We specially decided to complete uncovered and partially-covered villages by 1997-98 and the remaining villages by 2000 A.D. In the Budget for 1996-97, Rs. 945 crore had been provided under the accelerated rural water supply scheme; so far, we released Rs. 925 crore to all the States and the expenditure incurred so far comes to Rs. 500 crore.

PROF. JITENDRA NATH DAS : Have you got any data about the achievement of this Government during these nine months? This was the second part of my question.

SHRI KINJARAPPU YERRANNAIDU : Yes, I have got the data. As per 1991 census, the number of revenue villages is 5,87,179 and the total habitations as per the survey as on 1.4.1994 come to 13,18,699. Recently, all the Chief Ministers requested for a further survey. We decided to resurvey all the States again under the Chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary. The State Governments have sent their reports now. As per the latest survey, the number of problematic villages has increased to 13,23,543. In the present Budget for 1997-98, we have been allocated Rs. 1330 crore. We have enhanced it by Rs. 200 crore to achieve our goal by 2000 A.D. During the last nine months, we fully released the amounts allocated to the States and we are giving directions that they should spend the entire amount.

PROF. JITENDRA NATH DAS : Though the answer to my second part of my question is not satisfactory, I would put my second supplementary. Is it a fact that arsenic is found along with drinking water in some parts of West Bengal? If so, what is the reaction of the Government and what remedial measures have been taken or proposed to be taken by the Government.

SHRI KINJARAPPU YERRANNAIDU : Recently, one project proposal came up from 24 Parganas of West Bengal. We have cleared it because the only State where the problem of arsenic is found in West Bengal. That is why, we had given top priority to sanction that scheme and we have already sanctioned it also. The sanctioned amount is Rs. 200 crore.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYA PAL JAIN : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Chandigarh has not been included in the list given and statement made by the hon'ble Minister in which the details regarding the funds provided to different States have been given and the names of other States and Union Territories included in that. So, funds have not been sanctioned for Chandigarh under the said scheme. In this Union Territory of Chandigarh, there are 27 villages and 15 labour colonies the condition of which is worse than the villages. Now there is no drinking water there and at many places in Chandigarh there is only one tap for drinking water for 500 people in Chandigarh. Through you, I want to ask the hon. Minister the reasons for not providing funds for this Union Territory. Will he please release more funds for drinking water for Chandigarh in the coming years by including the funds which were not provided in previous years.

[English]

SHRI KINJARAPPU YERRANNAIDU : Sir, the goal of the United Front Government is to cover all the villages by 2000 AD. That is why, in the coming year, we are giving more funds to Chandigarh to cover all the non-covered villages.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA BOSE : Sir, my question relates to West Bengal. We all know that West Bengal has been declared the worst hit area in Asia because of the arsenic poisoning of drinking water. I am very happy that the hon. Minister has just now said that they have allotted a big amount for that.

We find in the 24-Parganas district which is in my constituency that many NGOs are doing good work. In case the NGOs give schemes for potable drinking water through pipeline, would the Government consider those schemes also?

SHRI KINJARAPPU YERRANNAIDU : In our Ministry, there is a separate organisation, called the Council for Advancement of People through Rural Technology. The projects from NGOs and such other things are looked after by the CAPART only. So, if any project is submitted to the CAPART for potable drinking water, we will certainly consider it.

[Translation]

SMT. JAYAWANTI NAVINCHANDRA MEHTA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, part 'B' of the question is about state-wise number of Gram Panchayats that have been

covered under the said scheme but the reply said on the table does not contain its answer. It has been said therein that they have asked the State Governments to allocate funds to the Gram Panchayats. The Minister may please also reply to it.

There are several rural areas in Maharashtra where water is supplied by tankers. By when drinking water would be provided to all those villages under drinking water supply scheme.

[English]

SHRI KINJARAPPU YERRANNAIDU : Sir, I have already given my answer. It is not scheme-wise and gram panchayat-wise. We are giving funds to the State Governments as per the requirements based on not-covered villages and partially-covered villages. So, the list is maintained by the State Governments only.

Drinking water is a State Government subject. We are giving more funds to achieve the targets. That is why scheme-wise and gram panchayat-wise figures are not available here. These figures are available with the State Governments.

However, they are sending the lists about the number of villages achieved by them. That is why I have given the figures of the total number of habitations. A village having a population of more than 250 persons is treated as one habitation. Based on that, we are allocating the funds to not-covered and partially-covered habitations to achieve the target by 2000 AD. That is why I have given it.

[Translation]

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK : This matter should be discussed under Rule 193.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I agree that it is an important matter. You give a written notice.

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, water and electricity are very important things. Therefore, this matter should be taken up under Rule 193.

SHRI SHRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a very important matter, it should be taken up under Rule 193.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I also agree that it is a very important matter, but you give a notice in writing.

SHRI SHRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : All right, we will give a notice in writing.

SHRI DILEEP SANGHANI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is no decorum in the House. You should maintain the decorum of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Sometimes it happens so.

(Interruptions)

[English]

### Allotment of Land to Slum Department

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\*245. SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI :  
SHRI JAI PRAKASH (Hardoi) :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment has given instructions to the Delhi Development Authority to allot regularly the newly developed land to Slum Department of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Slum Department of Delhi has not been able to put to proper use of land available with it and the houses constructed for the poor people have been rented out to others; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) and (b) The Delhi Development Authority has been issued instructions on 29.1.1997 to supply 10% of the land developed by it in each residential scheme to the Slum and JJ Department of MCD at pre-determined rates for facilitating the relocation/resettlement of JJ dwellers.

(c) and (d) The Slum and JJ Department of MCD has reported that they have properly used the land available with it. No tenements constructed for the slum dwellers have been rented out, excepting using some of these tenements to meet social/educational needs of the people living in these JJ colonies. A few quarters have also been allotted to the employees of the MCD.

[Translation]

SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I want to tell the Government that this Government is committed for constructing the houses for the poor people living in Jhuggis. There are about 25 lac Jhuggi dwellers in Delhi at present they are engaged in sanitation work or are labourers. They live on the banks of drains and are exposed to mosquito bites. In regard to the reply given by the Minister that they have constructed so many houses, I have to say that no houses has been constructed. I would like to know whether there will be any proper utilization of the land provided to the societies by the D.D.A. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to tell the Government, through you, that no person belonging to Scheduled Castes has been allocated house under the D.D.A. scheme of providing house for Rs. 50,000/- in Vasant Kunj. So, I want to ask the Minister whether the Government will