

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL : Sir, as regards the people who have not been rehabilitated so far, the Government will give it high priority and see that they are rehabilitated.

[Translation]

SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the water contaminated by ash emanated by this Super Thermal Power Project is spreading in the area and has rendered 1000 acre land of farmess uncultivable. This area is famous for production of Litchi, mango and wheat, thus such an area should have not been selected for setting up Thermal Power Plant. It has destroyed thousands of acres of cultivable land. The silt in bottom of Ganga can cause dreaded epidemic of joundice. Whether the Government will take effective measures to check pollution and provide drinking water. Though the hon. Minister has not responded to several problems raised here but hon. Prime Minister has given assurance in this House. I demand that a Parliamentary Committee should be constituted to inquire into the facts regarding the *dharna* staged by the affected persons for 190 days and calousness of officers who have not taken any action in this regard. Report of this proposed Committee should be presented in the House.

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL : Mr. Chairman, Sir, if you say the Committee can be constituted for it. But it will be better and immediate action can be taken if MPs elected from this area, be they from any political party, conduct a study in this matter and tell me the facts.

SHRI ILIYAS AZMI : Sir, I would like to say to the hon. Minister of Power that Uttar Pradesh is facing acute shortage of power. Around Rs. 600 crore of R.E.C is due on Electricity Board of Uttar Pradesh and the state is unable to pay even the interest accrued on this amount. For the last 2-3 years the work in the sector of power production has come to a standstill.

I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister as to whether the loan due on Electricity Board of Uttar Pradesh will be waived off in the same way as loan of Punjab has been.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It does not relate to the original question. This question relates to Super Thermal Power Projects

SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the land is acquired by the Government for setting up a network of factories, raining the mines and in the same way land of Kahalgaon was acquired for Super Thermal Power Project. A provision of providing employment to the persons displaced from the site of Kahalgaon Thermal Power Station was made but so far only 20 persons have been given employment in this project. Various Public Sector undertakings have different type of provisions in this regard. Like Coal India provides employment to one person for acquiring 3 acres of irrigated land or 2 acres of unirrigated land. I would like to know from the Government as to what is the provisions for providing employment to land losers in Kahalgaon Super Thermal Power Station. How many persons were to provide employment for how much land for 2 acres or 3 acres of land or one member of the affected family.

[English]

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI : Sir, the total land acquired earlier....

SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR : That is not my question. My question is, what is your policy?

MR. CHAIRMAN : He has asked as particular question. Do you have the answer?

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI : Earlier, when the NTPC acquired the lands, there was no policy at all with regard to land oustees. When we have gone to the World Bank for taking loans, the World Bank told that the NTPC should provide jobs and basic facilities to the land oustees. For the rehabilitation of the land oustees, a survey was done and it is under consideration of the World Bank. According to that, for the land that we acquired, we have to give compensation.

SHRI REMENDRA KUMAR : I am not asking anything about rehabilitation. I am asking a very specific question. What is the norm for giving employment to land losers, whose land has been acquired by the NTPC? There should be some provision of this.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is, are you providing employment to those people?

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI : Yes, Sir, we are providing employment to the land oustees depending on their qualification....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister said that they have certain norms for providing employment.

SHRI REMENDRA KUMAR : Can the Minister not state the norms for giving employment to land losers? The Minister is not stating the whole facts about giving employment to the land losers, whose land has been acquired by the NTPC.

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL : The hon. Members might keep in mind what I had said earlier. In this particular project, there are only a few people left, who have not yet been employed. I had requested the hon. Members, and that includes him, Sir, that it all the Members tell me how many people are still unemployed, I will look into it very favourably.

SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR : Thank you, Sir.

[Translation]

#### World Bank Aid

\*444. SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank and other foreign agencies have provided any assistance to Rajasthan and other States to undertake water supply schemes and sanitation schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of those places where work has already been started under these schemes; and

(d) the details of progress made in this regard?

[English]

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) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Statement**

(a) and (b) The schemes for which external assistance is being provided by the World Bank and other foreign agencies are as under :

Sl.No.	Water Supply & Sanitation Schemes (WS&S)	Cost (Rs. in crores)	External Assistance (Million)	Agency	Year of Completion/expected date of completion
1.	Hyderabad WS&S	337.80	US\$ 89.0	World Bank	31.03.1998
2.	II Chennai WS (New Veeranam)	421.40	US\$ 69.4	World Bank	30.06.2002
3.	Mumbai Sewage Disposal	1003.80	US\$ 192.0	World Bank	31.12.2002
4.	Functional Improvements to Chennai WS&S systems	572.09	Yen 17098	OECF Japan	30.06.1999
5.	Bangalore WS&S	1072.00	Yen 28452	OECF Japan	31.12.2001
6.	Kerala Urban & Rural Water Supply	1787.48	Yen 11997	OECF Japan	31.12.2003
7.	Maharashtra Rural WS&S	319.58	US\$ 109.90	World Bank	31.12.1997
8.	Karnataka Rural WS&S	447.20	US\$ 92.00	World Bank	30.06.2000
9.	U.P. Rural WS&S	783.38	US\$ 59.60	World Bank	2002
10.	Integrated WSS & Community participation for Rajasthan	253.01	DM 135.00	KfW (Germany)	

(c) The names of the places where the work has already been started under the above schemes are as under:-

- (i) Hyderabad and Secunderabad.
- (ii) Chennai
- (iii) Mumbai
- (iv) Chennai
- (v) Bangalore
- (vi) Pattuvam, Meenad, Cherthala, adjoining villages, Thiruvananthapuram and Calicut.
- (vii) Satara, Pune, Ahmednagar, Sangli, Thane, Aurangabad, Beed, Latur, Buldhana and Chandrapur.
- (viii) Bangalore, Mandya, Mysore, Shimoga, Dhakshina, Bellary, Gulbarga, Raichur, Bidar, Belgaum, Tumkur and Hassan.
- (ix) Tehri, Deoria, Jhansi, Bijnor, Dehradun, Pithoragarh, Nainital, Chamoli, Uttar Kashi, Pauri, Lalitpur, Jalaun, Almora, Hamirpur, Banda, Mirzapur Sonbhadra and Allahabad.
- (x) Churu and Hanumangarh.

(d) Since water supply and sanitation are State subjects, the schemes are implemented by the concerned project authorities. The details of progress made in each of the towns and villages individually is not monitored by Government of India. However, as per available information, the schemes mentioned in reply to part (c) are under various stages of implementation.

[Translation]

SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA : Mr. Chairman, Sir, hon. Minister has given details of the Drinking water scheme and Sanitation Schemes taken up with the assistance of World Bank and other foreign agencies. I would like to know about the nature of this assistance. Is it a loan or simply assistance for these schemes or we have to pay interest on this assistance. What is the criteria for selection of these schemes. A large area of our country is pining for water even 50 year after the independence. I would like to draw your attention towards Rajasthan. A major portion of this State is facing acute shortage of water. I would like to know from the hon. Minister about the nature of this assistance, interest to be paid by the country on it and criteria of selecting these schemes.

[English]

DR. U. VENKATESWARLU : As far as this question is concerned, normally two types of loans are being provided. The World Bank has got a major lending agency in the urban water supply and sanitation sector. It has got two lending windows, the International Development Association and the International Bank for reconstruction and Development. We get assistance through both these agencies.

If the loan is given under the IBRD agency, the rate of interest normally charged is between seven per cent to 7.5 per cent and it is repayable in 20 years.

If the credit is given under International Development Association, no interest is charged and the term of repayment is for 35 years with a grace period of 10 years. But a service of 0.5 per cent is made under IDA credit.

As far as the loan samples and the mix of these two components is concerned, they will decide whether to give the loan under one particular component or mix of both the components depending upon the project. As far as the assistance we are getting is concerned, normally they have been mixing both these IDA and IBRD components. This is one part of it.

The second part is, what the criterion for selecting the location is. The criterion for the selection of the location is mainly dependent upon the State Government. The State Government, depending upon its own necessity, suggests as to which project is to be taken up. When once the project is suggested by the State Government, it is the Union Government which will take up the issue of which Ministry is concerned with it, the Ministry of Rural Development or the Ministry of Urban Development, depending upon the location of the project in the rural area or in the urban area and then the project is processed by the concerned Ministry. The project will be taken up normally depending upon the necessity and the need expressed by the concerned State Government.

[Translation]

SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA : Mr Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister has told that central Government does not monitor the schemes launched with assistance of foreign agencies whereas Central Government gives guarantee for efficient implementation of those schemes. These are important schemes and I feel that in the absence of any monitoring by the Central Government these schemes are not completed in stipulated time. In the reply he has mentioned the estimated time but so far no project has been completed within the stipulated time and by the time of completion of these schemes the cost of the project escalates three times of the original estimate.

I would like to know as to whether the Government propose to monitor these schemes with a view to ensure their timely completion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Budaniaji, please ask the supplementary question.

SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA : I am asking that. In 'd' part of my question I have asked about the details of the progress made in this regard. But hon. Minister has not given the details of progress. I would like to know about the progress of drinking water schemes of Churu and Hanumangarh districts of Rajasthan which are taken up with assistance of German Government. How the Government is monitoring it from time to time. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I come from Churu Parliamentary Constituency of Rajasthan and I am familiar with the problems of the area. The people of Churu and Hanumangarh are pining for water. They are compelled to drink water containing fluoride, which causes several diseases and die an untimely death. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what action is being taken for timely completion of drinking water schemes of Churu and Hanumangarh. What is the present position of these schemes. Whether the Government propose to expand these Drinking water schemes of Churu and Hanumangarh.

[English]

DR. U. VENKATESWARLU : Regarding the first part of the question of the hon. Member about the monitoring system of the Union Government with regard to such schemes which are funded externally, I would like to say that this is not Centrally-sponsored Scheme to have a regular monitoring of the Scheme from the Union Government. So, the Union Government will facilitate obtaining the loan from the external agencies. When once the loan is obtained, that will be handed over to the State Government and the State Government will nominate one particular agency even to carry out the whole work. It may be some Sewerage Board or Water Board or some such thing and it will carry out the work. As such, normally, we will not be keeping a regular monitoring system from the Union Government because it is an externally-aided Fund and the State Government will carry out the work. The State Government will take adequate care of it. But we have been getting the progress report now and then as to what is the total expenditure that has been incurred with regard to this Scheme. It was not regular earlier. But now I made it a point that I should get the information at least once in six months so that we can keep track of all these things. We have just developed some monitoring system, monitoring in the sense to watch the progress of the expenditure because all these Projects are primarily the Projects of the State Governments.

As far as the second part of the question is concerned, it is really a very important question. But there are four Projects that have been proposed by the Rajasthan Government. Two Projects are already under implementation and two Projects are yet to be started. The particular reference which the hon. Member has made is with regard to Churu and Hanumangarh Districts. The Government of Rajasthan has reported that Integrated Water Supply, Sanitation and Community Participation Project for Churu and Hanumangarh Districts of Rajasthan at an estimated cost of Rs. 253.01 crore is under implementation with

assistance from AFW Germany. The amount of assistance is DM 135 million. The Project envisages drinking water supply in 325 villages and two towns; sanitation measures in two towns; community participation and involvement of women in transition of the Project. The Project Agreement was signed in June 1995. The Project concerns the Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment. The details can be obtained. If the hon. member is so particular, I will pass on the details. I have got the total details as to what are the stages of the Project. I can send a copy of the total details to the hon. Member mentioning what is the stage of each project.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Sir, this is a question which relates to drinking water in the country. Fortunately, it has been possible for us to supply foodgrains to ourselves. But unfortunately it has not been possible for us to supply drinking water to all the people in all parts of the country continuously throughout the year.

Some small schemes have been made by the State Governments and implemented, and they have given some relief also. But we have found that those small schemes are not really helpful and fully helpful. Money is being wasted and what is being done is also not able to supply drinking water continuously for a period.

So, we would like to know whether the Government of India has any foolproof long-term scheme, plan and policy to supply drinking water to the people in all parts of our country, and if yes, what is that scheme and if yes, in what period of time, it would be possible for us to supply drinking water to ourselves.

DR. U. VENKATESWARLU : Sir, the question is primarily with regard to external assistance to some of the projects. But however.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is also for other States.

DR. U. VENKATESWARLU : I am not disputing about the States because it is about 'Rajasthan and other States'. So, it is related to the World Bank assistance to certain projects. However, this is a very important aspect which the hon. Member has asked.

As far as this particular question of providing drinking water to all parts of the country is concerned, in the Common Minimum Programme of the United Front Government, out of the seven areas that have been identified as 'priority areas', 'providing drinking water' is also one of the areas. As far as the rural areas are concerned, the Minister of Rural Areas and Employment is dealing with it and to my knowledge, subject to correction, they have increased the allocation under the Rural Water Supply Scheme this year. Particularly, wherever there is a problematic area, immediately they have been attending to it under the scheme of Rajiv Gandhi Technology Mission with all the drinking water schemes. The priority has been attached to this particular aspect of providing drinking water both in the rural areas as well as urban areas. So, the Government is at it. The Government is very much interested in solving this problem of drinking water in all parts of the country.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI RAJNI PATIL : Mr. Chairman, Sir, under the 7th point of the details given in reply to this question, hon. Minister has told about the funds provided for supply of drinking water in rural areas, and sanitation schemes of Maharashtra. He has also said that this work will be completed by 31.12.97. In 'C' part of the reply he has told that work on this project has been started in Satara, Pune, Ahmed Nagar, Sangali, Thane, Aurangabad, Beed, Latur, Buldana and Chandrapur of Maharashtra. Sir, I come from Beed Parliamentary Constituency of Maharashtra. In this area no work on this project has been started whereas hon. Minister has said that it will be completed by December 1997. I do not think that it can be done. In my district you can see women bringing water from far away. There is no facility of drinking water. I would like to know as to whether the time bound programme formulated by you is feasible in view of the fact that so far work on this project has not been started?

[English]

DR. U. VENKATESWARLU : I beg your pardon. It is with regard to Item No.7?

SHRIMATI RAJNI PATIL : Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Minister, kindly answer it briefly, otherwise the Question Hour is going to be over.

DR. U. VENKATESWARLU : Sir, I will give a very brief answer. As far as the Maharashtra Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme is concerned, the project was conceived with an outlay of Rs. 319.58 crore and we have received a report from the State Government that about Rs. 5.06 crore has already been spent on that. So, the scheme has been initiated by the State Government, it must have been at various levels but the scheme had been implemented even in 1991 itself.

DR. M. JAGANNATH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that there is a huge time-lag in getting the schemes submitted for external funding clearance. You have taken more than two to three years. What are the reasons for it?

12.00 hrs

DR. U. VENKATESWARLU : For want of time I will not be in a position to give a detailed reply. Primarily when once a scheme is processed and submitted to the World Bank, they will send their reconnaissance team at four stages. The first stage is project identification, the second stage is project preparation, the third stage is pre-appraisal and the fourth stage is appraisal. So, their teams will come. Because any lending agency, any financial agency will have to look at the economic viability and the technical feasibility of the project. They will be sending the teams at different stages. Once they get convinced, then only they will release the funds. It normally takes not less than two years for the final sanction to come.