

17

**SUPPLY OF DRINKING
WATER TO PROBLEM
VILLAGES**

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL
DEVELOPMENT)**

**PUBLIC ACCOUNTS
COMMITTEE
1990-91**

SEVENTEENTH REPORT

NINTH LOK SABHA



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

CORRIGENDA TO THE 17TH REPORT OF
PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE (9TH LOK SABHA)

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(1990-91)**

(NINTH LOK SABHA)

**SUPPLY OF DRINKING WATER TO PROBLEM
VILLAGES**

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT)**

[Action taken on 85th Report of PAC (8th Lok Sabha)]



*Presented in Lok Sabha on 6-9-90
Laid in Rajya Sabha on 6-9-90*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
(1990-91)

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INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee as authorised by the Committee, do present on their behalf this Seventeenth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee contained in their 85th Report (Eighth Lok Sabha) on Supply of Drinking Water to problem villages.

2. While the Committee have appreciated the efforts in evolving a suitable monitoring system to ensure the successful implementation of the scheme for supply of drinking water to problem villages they have regretted that the Government have not yet touched upon the main issue as to how far the people in the problem villages reported to have been covered are actually receiving the drinking water. The Committee have urged the Government to undertake indepth study in this regard and intimate the results to them. The Committee have also desired to know the details of the problem villages indentified as also the steps taken to provide drinking water facilities in these villages.

3. The Report was considered and adopted by the Public Accounts Committee at their sitting held on 24 August 1990. Minutes of the sitting form Part II of the Report.

4. For facility of reference and convenience, the recommendations of the Committee have been printed in thick type in the body of the Report and have also been reproduced in a consolidated form in Appendix II of the Report.

5. The Committee place on record their appreciation of the assistance rendered to them in the matter by the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

NEW DELHI;

August 24, 1990

Bhadra 2, 1912 (S)

SONTOSH MOHAN DEV

Chairman

Public Accounts Committee

CHAPTER I

REPORT

This Report of the Committee deals with action taken by Government on the recommendations and observations contained in their 85th* Report (Eighth Lok Sabha) on Supply of Drinking Water to Problem Villages.

2. The Committee Report contained thirty recommendations. Action Taken Notes have been received from Government in respect of all the recommendations and observations.

3. The Government have accepted twenty-one recommendations. The Committee do not desire to pursue 5 recommendations. Replies in respect of 4 recommendations have not been accepted by the Committee. The Action Taken Notes have been classified as in Appendix I. The Notes furnished by the Department of Rural Development are reproduced in the subsequent chapters.

4. In the following paragraphs, the Committee will now deal with the action taken by Government on some of their recommendations.

Achievements during Seventh Plan (S.Nos. 1&2 Paras 72&73)

5. In their earlier Report (Para 72) the Committee had opined that the target of providing adequate safe drinking water facilities to the entire rural population might not be achieved unless the Department of Rural Development and the State Governments intensify their efforts. The Committee, therefore, hoped that the Department of Rural Development and State Governments would be able to mobilise adequate financial and physical resources to achieve the revised target with liberalised norms. The Committee had also observed (Para 73) that the number of problem villages identified has arisen with passage of time and desired that the Government should take steps to ensure that surveys are carried out realistically so that they are aware of the quantum of target to be achieved.

6. In their Action Taken Notes the Department of Rural Development have stated with a spill over of 38748 villages at the beginning of the Seventh Plan and a further identification of 1.89 lakhs problem villages, a total of 2.27 lakhs problem villages as on 1.4.1985 were to be covered during the Seventh Plan. It has further been stated that achievements during the first two years of the Seventh Plan had been quite satisfactory and the residual problem villages numbering about 1.34 lakhs are likely to be covered during the remaining period of the plan and thus the objective

* Presented to Lok Sabha on 24 April, 1987

of the Seventh Plan to provide safe drinking water to the entire rural population is likely to be achieved. It has also been stated that the Central and State/UT Government are fully conscious of the Seventh Plan objective and would be able to mobilise adequate financial and physical resources to achieve the target.

7. The Seventh Five Year Plan period has since been over. The Committee would like to be apprised of the achievement made vis-a-vis targets of providing safe drinking water facilities to the problem villages numbering about 1.34 lakhs. They would also like to know the constraints experienced if any, in realising the targets.

Un-fruitful outlay due to non repair of defects etc.

(S.No. 16 Para 87)

8. The Committee in their 85th Report had expressed their unhappiness over unfruitful expenditure of Rs. 583.28 lakhs due to non-commissioning of various water supply schemes. The reasons were non-availability of power, non-completion of rising mains and distribution system and non-salvaging of buried assemblies in a number of States. The Committee had recommended that the Department of Rural Development should ensure that the schemes already completed are commissioned at once so that their benefits are made available to the people. In their Action Taken Note the Department have stated that the observations of the Committee have been communicated to the State Governments/Union Territories for corrective action and instructions have been issued to State Government to minimise the period between completion and commissioning of the Schemes. The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Manipur, Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Pondicherry had replied while replies from the other State Governments were still awaited. They have stated that corrective measures have been/are being taken to minimise the period between completion and commissioning of the schemes. They have also stated (except Karnataka) that there was no case of un-fruitful expenditure.

9. The Committee hope that replies from the remaining State Governments would have been received by now. They would like to be apprised of the position prevailing in those States.

The Committee trust that substantial progress has been achieved in commissioning of the various completed schemes and would like to be apprised of the overall position in respect of all the schemes which were completed but could not be commissioned due to non-availability of various inputs such as power, rising mains, distribution system etc.

Testing of drinking water

(Sl. No.21 Para 92)

10. In view of the shortage of water testing Laboratories, particularly, in rural areas the Department of Rural Development proposed to provide Water Testing Kits to some Educational Institutions in rural areas which are equipped with Chemistry Laboratories so that water samples drawn from nearby areas could be tested there. The Committee appreciated this approach and liked to be informed of further progress made in this regard.

11. The Department in their Action Taken Notes have stated that approval for purchase of water quality testing kits have been conveyed to the three Union Territories of Delhi, Chandigarh and Dadra and Nagar Haweli for the purpose of carrying out regular and systematic testing of quality of drinking water in rural areas and the States have also been advised to purchase such kits out of their State Sector MNP. It has further been stated that if any demand is received from the States/UTs for the purchase of more kits under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme necessary approval of the Government of India will be accorded. Voluntary organisation, teachers and students of Education Institutions in rural areas are also to be involved in the use of kits after imparting proper and comprehensive training to them.

12. While the Committee are happy that some progress in the supply of kits for testing drinking water has been made, they however, strongly feel that much more is required to be accomplished as the aim is not only to supply drinking water but ensure that water supplied is hygienical safe for drinking purpose. The Committee would therefore, like to be apprised of the overall position in this area.

Maintenance of drinking water supply schemes
(S.No.23, Para 94)

13. Commenting on the poor maintenance of drinking water supply schemes, the Committee in their earlier Report (Para 94) had *inter-alia* pointed out that for lack of proper maintenance, created assets have become defunct in many cases and additional expenditure had to be incurred on their revival. The Committee had, therefore, stressed that creation of suitable machinery for maintenance of the assets was a prime need for continued effective implementation of the scheme and desired that appropriate procedures and measures should be evolved in this regard and in particular popular involvement of the community using their own knowledge and skill to maintain their own water supply scheme should be encouraged.

14. In their Action Taken Note the Department of Rural Development have stated that a Committee was set up to look into the various problems of maintenance of ongoing existing Rural Water Supply Schemes and to suggest a uniform pattern of maintenance in all the States/UTs. The Report has been received and circulated to States/UTs. for their comments and after receipt of their views Department will issue necessary guidelines in regard to norms of expenditure on operation and maintenance.

15. The Committee trust that comments from the States/UTs Government on the Report of the Committee set up to look into the various problems of maintenance of ongoing existing Rural Water Supply Schemes would have been received by now and the Department of Rural Development would have issued guidelines in regard to norms of expenditure on operation and maintenance of Rural Water Supply Schemes. The Committee would like to be apprised of the guidelines

framed in this regard and also their impact on the running of Rural Water Schemes.

Supply of Sub-standard Material and shortages
(Sl. No.24 Para 95)

16. The Committee examined the Audit findings regarding procurement of sub-standard material in a number of cases in Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu and shortage of material worth Rs. 93.25 lakhs in Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Punjab, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Meghalaya. The Committee desired action to be taken against the erring officials for dereliction of duty. The Committee further desire the cases other than those pointed out by Audit for purchase of substandard material and shortages may also be collected and reported.

17. In their Action Taken Note the Department has stated that action against the erring officials for dereliction of duty can be taken by the State Governments and that the observations of the Committee have been communicated to the States/Union Territories for corrective action and avoiding of such cases in future.

18. The Committee are unhappy to note that their recommendation has not received the full attention of the Department and no follow up action has been taken to obtain compliance to the observations/recommendations of Committee from the concerned State Governments/UTs. The Committee would urge the Department to follow up the matter with the State Government/UTs and obtain the details of action taken against the erring officials for dereliction of duty as well as other cases of purchase of sub-standard material and shortage and apprise the Committee with the results along with their comments.

Involvement of Voluntary Agencies and Local Community for the maintenance of Water Supply Schemes

(Sl. No. 26 Para 97)

19. The Committee had observed that no efforts had been made to adequately involve voluntary agencies in implementation of the Rural Water Supply Schemes and noted that the matter was discussed at the Conference of State Ministers, Secretaries and Chief Engineer In-charge of Rural Water Supply and sanitation held in February 1986 and it was agreed that there was urgent need for integrating drinking water supply programme with Health Education and promotion of health consciousness among the rural population and that health education pertaining to drinking water supply and sanitation should be made an integral part of formulating primary education for children and in all Adult Education Programmes. The Conference also stressed the importance of involving the women in the selection of sites of Water Resources as the women are principal beneficiaries of the drinking water supply programmes.

20. In their Action Taken Note the Government have stated that Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology is a society under the Department of Rural Development engaged in

implementation of the rural water supply schemes through voluntary agencies and further instructions have also been issued to the State/UT Governments for public participation and involvement of the women in site selection.

21. The Committee appreciate that a good beginning has been made in the involvement of voluntary agencies and local community in implementation of the Rural Water Supply schemes but are constrained to find that the Government have not intimated their action plan regarding imparting of health education pertaining to drinking water supply and sanitation to children as well as making it a part of Adult Education Programme. The Committee, therefore, desire that action taken on this recommendation may also be brought to their notice.

Setting up of Monitoring and Investigation Units
(Sl. No. 28, Para 99)

22. Underlying the need for proper formulation and implementation of the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme by States/Union Territories the Government of India provided fundes in setting up of Monitoring and Investigation Units so that there was regular flow of information about execution and commissioning of various Water Supply Schemes. Finding that this part of the Scheme had not been implemented seriously, the Committee recommended in their 85th Report (Para 99) that there should be a system of regular inspection and test check by a Joint Team of the Officers of the Ministry of Works and Housing and of the State Government to find out that the rural population of the problem villages reported to have been covered are actually receiving the drinking water and that problems encountered in not achieving this goal are being continously assessed and removed after providing guidance and necessary software.

23. The Government in their Action Taken Note have stated that funds have been provided to the State Governments for purchase of a computer for proper monitoring and evaluation of the progress of implementation of the programme and the progress of implementation will be monitored by the Department of Rural Development through in house computerisation. It has also been stated that the Department of Electronics is also being involved to help the Department to develop an effective system of monitoring on regular basis and monthly concurrent evaluation is being conducted since October 1986 on the status of Rural Water Supply Programme and the evaluation is conducted by reputed independent organisations.

24. While the Committee appreciate that efforts in evolving a suitable monitoring system to ensure the successful implementation of the scheme have been initiated, however they regret to note that the Government have not touched upon the main issue as to how far the people in the problem villages reported to have been covered are actually receiving the drinking water. The Committee would like the Government undertake indepth study in this regard and intimate the results to the Committee. The details of the

problem villages identified as also the steps taken to provide drinking water facilities in these villages should be intimated to the Committee.

CHAPTER II

RECOMMENDATIONS AND OBSERVATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED AND NOTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

Recommendation

Drinking Water Supply is a problem of great importance for Rural India. Drinking Water Supply is a state subject and schemes are drawn up, implemented and monitored by the State Governments. In case of Accelerated Water Supply Programme the Schemes to be taken up are approved by the Govt. of India. Detailed guidelines have been laid down for the formulation of schemes under ARP and at the time of approval it is seen that the schemes have been formulated in accordance with the prescribed norms. In the case of schemes under Minimum Needs Programme the implementation of the scheme is the responsibility of the State Govts. who are expected to ensure that the schemes conform to the prescribed norms. The States have over the years gradually built-up their Public Health Engineering Departments to tackle the problem of water supply and sanitation. In mid-sixties it was observed by the centre that rural water supply schemes were being implemented in villages which were easily accessible and rural areas which had problems in getting the much needed water for drinking and domestic purposes were neglected. The Central Government, therefore, requested the States to identify such villages, called 'Problem Villages' so that efforts could be directed towards tackling their problem. The criteria laid down for identification were:

- a) Villages where no water sources existed within a distance of 1.6 Km. or where water was available at depth of more than 15 metres. (In hilly areas, villages where water sources were available at an elevation difference of more than 100 metres from the habitation);
- b) Villages where the water sources were having excessive salinity, iron, fluorides and other toxic elements hazardous to health; and
- c) Villages which were exposed to the risk of water-borne diseases, such as cholera, guineaworm, etc. due to available water.

[Sl. No. 1 (Para 71) of Appendix IV to 85th Report of PAC
(8th Lok Sabha)]

Action Taken

The observations of the PAC are statement of facts and the Department of Rural Development has no comments to offer.

[Ministry of Agriculture Deptt. of Rural Development O.M. No. G-25015/1/87-RWS dated 15-12-1987]

Recommendation

The norm of 1.6 Km. distance was fixed. During the Seventh Five Year Plan period which aims at providing adequate safe drinking water facilities to the entire rural population, a more liberal norm of providing a source of water within a distance of 0.5 Km. and at an elevation of 15 metres in the hilly areas was adopted for States which are able to have a complete coverage under the above guidelines. The Committee appreciate the new liberalised norm. Against the target of 2.31 lakh problem villages proposed to be covered during the Sixth Plan the achievement has been 1.92 lakh villages. Looking at achievement so far the committee fear that the target laid down for the Seventh Plan period may not be achieved unless the Deptt. of Rural Development and the State Govts. intensify their efforts. The Committee hope that the Deptt. of Rural Development and State Govts. would be able to mobilise adequate financial and physical resources to achieve the revised target with liberalised norms.

[S.No. 1 (Para 72) of Appendix IV to 85th Report of PAC
(8th Lok Sabha)]

Action Taken

At the commencement of the Seventh Plan, there were 38748 spill over problem villages of the Sixth Plan and 1.89 lakhs newly identified problem villages. 45248 problem villages were provided with safe drinking water facilities in 1985-86 and 48350 in 1986-87. The achievement so far is quite satisfactory. The residual problem villages numbering about 1.34 lakhs are likely to be covered during the remaining period of the Seventh Plan. The objective of the Seventh Plan to provide safe drinking water facilities to the entire rural population is likely to be achieved.

The Central and State/UT Govts. are fully conscious of the Seventh Plan objective and would be able to mobilise adequate financial and physical resources to achieve the target. As against total outlay of Rs. 1201.22 crores for the entire Seventh Plan period under Centrally Sponsored ARWSP. The actual expenditure during 1985-86 was Rs. 250.05* crores. The approved outlay for the year 1986-87 was Rs. 317.00 crores and for 1987-88 is Rs. 370.00 crores respectively. Government is hopeful of getting increased allocations in succeeding years also for the programme of Accelerated Rural Water Supply and State Sector MNP. Similarly against the Seventh Plan outlay of Rs. 2253.25 crores under MNP (State Sector) the outlay for 1985-86 was Rs. 383.7 crores, Rs. 470.49* crores in 1986-87 and Rs. 489.76 crores in 1987-88. The Govt. have also decided that funds under NREP, RLEGP, DDP, DPAP etc. can also be utilised and dovetailed to the extent activities are covered under the guidelines of the respective programme to achieve the target laid down for the Seventh Plan.

[M.O. of Agriculture, Deptt. of Rural Development O.M. No. G-25015/
1/87-RWS dated 15-12-1987]

* As per performance Budget of 1987-88.

Recommendation

The Committee also note that number of problem villages identified has been on the increase with passage of time. While an estimated 1.52 lakhs villages were identified as problem villages in 1972, according to the survey, the figure came to 2.34 lakhs problem villages in 1978. However, a total identification of 2.31 lakhs villages was done as on 1.4.1980. It has also been reported by the Govt. that the States are now carrying out surveys based on the old criteria and the surveys carried out earlier were not realistic and comprehensive. The committee deprecate that a matter, so vital to the national interest, is being treated lightly and would urge the Government to take steps to ensure that such surveys are carried out realistically so that Government may be well aware of the quantum of target to be achieved.

[S.No. 2 (Para 73) of Appendix IV to 85th Report of PAC
(8th Lok Sabha)]

Action Taken

Out of 2.31 lakhs problem villages as on 1.4.1980, 1.92 lakhs problem villages were covered during the Sixth Plan leaving about 38748 as spill over problem villages.

State / UT Govts. were requested to submit a final list of problem villages. On the basis of surveys conducted, there were 1.89 lakhs formerly identified problem villages making a total of 2.27 lakhs problem villages as on 1.4.1985 to be covered during the 7th Plan period. State / UT Governments have furnished the names of the problem villages with 1981 census code Nos. The list of residual problem villages is being computerised for the purpose of proper monitoring and evaluation of the coverage of problem villages.

[M.O. Agriculture, D.O. Rural Development O.M. No. G-25015 / 1 /
87-RWS dated 15-12-1987]

Recommendation

The Committee note that because of drought for the three consecutive years in the States of Rajasthan, Gujarat, parts of Maharashtra, Parts of Andhra Pradesh and parts of Karnataka even the well established sources became scanty in supply of water or became dry. While some of the areas are hit by drought due to scanty rainfall the drought-prone areas can be easily identified as those which are chronically affected by drought. The Committee urge the Govt. to identify these areas and find a permanent solution and envisage a method whereby drinking water will not become a problem on account of drought. In view of the unpredictability of rainfall this topic should be the subject-matter of consideration by the Government with a view to finding a permanent solution to the problem. Desert village should be identified in consultation with the State Govts. but under the

overall control of the Govt. of India so that equipment and services of specialists are optimally utilised. The committee would also like to point out that in villages which are situated near rivers in the industrial areas effluents are let in and these become problem villages as such river water becomes highly contaminated and becomes unfit for human consumption. The Committee would urge the Government to take care of this aspect to eliminate this problem which is fraught with serious consequences for human health.

[S.No. 3 (Para 74) of Appendix IV to 85th Report of PAC
(8th Lok Sabha)]

Action Taken

Observations of the committee have been noted. The areas which are chronically affected by drought have been identified under the DPAP. While sanctioning schemes under accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme and Advance Plan Assistance under scarcity relief, emphasis is laid and wherever feasible it is ensured that only such activities which provide a permanent solution are taken up.

Desert villages have also been identified under the Desert Development Programme; both in hot and cold desert districts. Instructions have been issued* to take care of the aspect of elimination of pollution of rivers due to industrial effluents while preparing fresh schemes as well as after the schemes have been implemented. The observations of the committee have also been brought** to the notice of the Ministry of Environment and Forests for appropriate action.

[Ministry of Agriculture D.O. Rural Development O.M. No. G-25015/
1 / 87-RWS dated 15-12-1987].

Recommendation

Sixth Plan targets could not be achieved for a variety of reasons. Besides financial constraints, these were non-availability of reliable permanent source of water, inaccessibility of villages; lack of communication facilities to transport rigs, materials etc; shortage of materials like cement and technical personnel in some cases. While the committee appreciate these difficulties, they do not consider them to be insurmountable and incapable of solution. These impediments could have been well thought of while laying the physical targets. With greater enthusiasm, proper planning, adequate care and efficient monitoring, pitfalls could have been avoided and better results would have been achieved.

[S.No. 5 (Para 76) of Appendix IV to 85th Report of PAC
(8th Lok Sabha)]

* D.O. letter No. G-25015/1/87-RWS (Pt.), dated 22.7.87.

**Vide d.o. letter No. G-25015/1/87-RWS (Pt.), dated 29.7.87

Action Taken

The observations of the committee have been noted for future guidance. It is, however, a fact that there are difficulties in locating reliable permanent sources of water, lack of transport facilities, shortage of raw materials etc. particularly in north-east sector and hilly tracks in other States. States have been asked[†] to construct road links out of NREP, RLEGP etc. funds and report cases of difficulty in getting raw materials like iron and cement so that matter could be taken up with the concerned Ministry / Department / Authority.

[M.O. Agriculture D.O. Rural Development O.M. No. G-25015 / 1 / 87-
RWS dated 15-12-1987]

Recommendation

The Committee trust that spill-over 39,000 problem villages would be provided with potable water by the year 1987-88. The Committee would like to be apprised of the progress in this regard in due course.

[S.No. 6 (Para 77) of Appendix IV to 85th Report of PAC
(8th Lok Sabha)]

Action Taken

In the Conference of State Ministers, Secretaries, Chief Engineers of rural water supply and sanitation held on 11th and 12th February, 1987 at New Delhi, it was agreed that spill over villages of Sixth Plan, if any, should be tackled within 1987-88 itself and thereafter the remaining problem villages should be taken up. The State/ UT Govts. have been advised to implement the decision. This is also one of the conditions for release of grants-in-aid to States / Uts. under ARWSP.

[M.O. Agriculture, D.O. Rural Development O.M. No. G-25015 / 1 /
87-
RWS dated 15-12-1987]

Recommendation

Even though the Seventh Plan aims at providing potable water to the entire rural population, the actual availability of resources during plan period would be much less than the actual requirement. The Govt. intend to bridge the resources gap to the possible extent through adoption of low cost Science and Technology solutions available in the country. 70 per cent of the cost is required for 30 per cent coverage due to taking up of capital intensive piped water schemes in different areas. It has been necessitated by non-availability of ground water or brackishness or contamination with salinity, fluorides iron etc. The wide variation in climatic conditions and location of the source of surface and ground water also require adoption of different types of solutions which are economical and suit local needs. With this objective in view the Govt. has launched with the approval of the Prime Minister, a technology mission on 'Drinking Water in Villages and

[†]M-20011 (18) / 87-NREP dated 18.8.1987.

Related Water Management.' The strategy of the Technology Mission would be to deal with the total problem of drinking water supply in the project areas by an integrated and inter-disciplinary project. Educating the public in conservation of quality and quantity of water is an important aspect of Technology Mission. Under the Technology Mission pilot projects in 10 districts of 10 different States have already been started. The Committee welcome the new initiative and would also like to be apprised of the progress made and results achieved in this regard.

[S.No. 10 (Para 81) of Appendix IV to 85th Report of PAC
(8th Lok Sabha)]

Action Taken

The work in 11 mini-mission pilot project districts has started in March 1987 including work for source finding and exploration. An amount of Rs. 22.66 crores was released during 1986-87 for this purpose. A sum of Rs. 6.00 crores was also released for another 12 mini-mission project areas which are likely to start in August 1987 apart from Rs. 1.00 crore released to various S&T organisations for R&D and other activities. Reverse osmosis plants have been sanctioned to 9 States for the desalination of water. National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad has been associated for the preparation of Land-Sat imageries for groundwater source potential. Mobile water quality testing kits have been sanctioned to the States / UTs for spot testing of the quality of water. Necessary training is being imparted in this regard to representatives from States. Research and Scientific Institutions like CSIR, BARC, CAZRI, etc. have been associated for various activities under Technology Mission. The remaining 27 mini-mission districts to be included in the final phase have also been identified and scientific institutions have started work in some of the districts. Three mini-missions are likely to start in December, 1987. Government has also given approval for installation of 200 solar voltage power pumps in difficult and remote areas where supply of electric power is not possible. It is heartening to note that against a target of 35930 problem villages the achievement in 1986-87 was 48350 villages.

[M.O. of Agriculture, D.O. Rural Development O.M. No. G-25015 / 1 /
87-RWS dated 15-12-1987]

Recommendation

In 11 States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya and West Bengal, 2096 water supply schemes involving an expenditure of Rs. 838 lakhs failed to provide intended benefits to the problem villages due to inadequate source of water, low yield, non-finalisation of dependable source of water, non-construction of wells upto the prescribed depth and dispute over the water sources. Another expenditure of Rs. 2749 lakhs incurred in Six States of Rajasthan, Madhya

Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Orissa and Maharashtra was rendered infructuous as the schemes failed due to wrong selection of sites. The committee deplore that schemes have been taken up without hydro-geological survey. The scarce resources have been frittered away due to faulty planning. No doubt, water supply is a State subject and preparation, implementation and maintenance of the schemes are their responsibility, yet the Committee feel that the Deptt. of Rural Development cannot absolve itself from the responsibility. As the ARP Schemes are implemented after approval by the Department, it must ensure that requisite hydro-geological surveys are invariably conducted and other relevant aspects are well taken note of before taking up water supply schemes for execution. It is also disquieting to note that in many States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra borewells installed in rural areas particularly problem villages dried up because of lowering of water level due to scanty rains, drought and excessive exploitation of groundwater. In Karnataka alone, out of 15,443 villages covered, in about 5000-6000 villages water sources have dried up. The water supply position becomes quite alarming in those problem villages which have been provided with only one borewell and that too goes dry. The reasons for lowering of water table are stated to be *inter-alia* inadequate rainfall, depletion of ground water due to shortfall in its recharge, over exploitation of ground water, large-scale deforestation and absence of appropriate water management shed etc. At present there is no regulatory measures on exploitation of ground water by various agencies. The Secretary, Rural Development conceded during evidence that things will become much more difficult in the next five years because of deforestation. Underground water would not be recharged and water table will recede further.

[S. No. 11 (Para 82) of Appendix IV to 85th Report of PAC
(8th Lok Sabha)]

Action Taken

The observations of the committee have been noted. Schemes are now cleared subject to the condition that the projects will be taken up only after having Hydro-Geological Survey. Central Ground Water Board has been involved in the related activities of the Technology Mission. States/UTs have also been asked to consult invariably the Ground Water Board of the State and also strengthen the Hydro-Geological wing of the concerned Department for carrying out such activities on scientific basis. Land-Sat imageries are being provided for scientific source finding.

In the meeting of the States Ministers, Secretaries and Chief Engineers in charge of rural water supply and sanitation, the need for legislation for conservation of ground water and preventory overdrawal was recognised. The State Govts. are required to enact such legislation at the earliest. It was also agreed that State Govts. would consider evolving a suitable mechanism for feeding rural water supply system

through irrigation net work, development of micro-level ecological soil conservation crapping patterns in arid and water scarcity areas.

[M.O. Agriculture D.O. Rural Development O.M. No. G-25015/1/87-RWS dated 15-12-1987]

Recommendation

Ecological degradation leading to depletion of the water resources should be stemmed so that water shortage problem is not further aggravated. Since this problem is being dealt with by a different department the Committee would urge the Govt. to take steps to coordinate the activities of the two departments and to take steps to stop the ecological deterioration. It is observed from Audit review on Land Management by the CAG of India in his Audit Report—Railways 1982-83 that by proper afforestation of surplus railways lands, income of Rs. 111 crores per annum could be generated. This vast economic potentiality remains un-exploited. The Govt. of India should formulate schemes in consultation with the State Govts. to take afforestation on a wider scale and plough back the resources so generated in Water Management Schemes.

[S. No. 12 (Para 83) of Appendix IV to 85th Report of PAC
(8th Lok Sabha)]

Action Taken

All measures to be adopted to enrich and replenish the water sources such as afforestation, soil conservation, construction of ponds, construction of rain water harvesting structures, recharging etc. etc. are being taken up out of funds released under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme as part of the Technology Mission activities.

[M.O. Agriculture, D.O. Rural Development O.M. No. G-25015/1/87-RWS dated 15-12-1987]

Recommendation/Observation

The economy can hardly afford costly solution of piped water supply which in some difficult areas cost upto Rs. 2200 per capita. The supply of water through tankers is also a costly affair though it has to be resorted to as a compulsive measure during droughts. In this context, the Committee appreciate the current thinking of conserving rain water in catchment areas through construction of low cost bunds etc. on seasonal streams and rivulets and to percolate it into soil. These measures are, however, being taken up in a few selected areas. The Committee would like them to be taken up on a wider scale. Unless this problem is tackled urgently and on a wider scale the massive investment made in installation of borewells and tube wells etc. would become futile as they would not be capable of pumping out underground water due to lowering of water.

[S. No. 13 (Para 84) of App. IV to 85th Report of PAC
(8th Lok Sabha)]

Action Taken

The observations of the committee have been noted. Annual Action Plan for 1987-88 for improvement of traditional methods has been prepared, targets for the years have been intimated to the States/UTs and Governments have been requested to construct maximum number of rain water harvesting structures to save maximum of rain water in the coming monsoon. State/UT Governments have also been authorised that funds available under NREP, RLEGP, DPAP, DDP (As applicable) can be fully dovetailed and utilised to construct water harvesting structures as a part of Technology Mission activities.

[M.O. Agriculture, D.O. Rural Development O.M. No. G-25015/1/87-
RWS dated 15-12-1987]

Recommendation

The Programme of Supply of Drinking Water to Problem villages has accorded high priority to the needs of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In 1981, the Central Government had advised the States that as far as possible, every new source of drinking water in a village should be located in a Scheduled Caste habitation and should be open to all communities. In many cases these instructions have not been adhered to. The Secretary, Rural Development also stated during evidence that contrary to their instructions new sources of drinking water have been set up in many cases at a place which are not accessible to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. The States have been asked to earmark a part of Central Assistance granted to them under ARP scheme exclusively for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes equivalent to the percentage being allocated by them under the MNP for the special component plan for the SC and ST sub-plan. During the Sixth Plan period the percentage of SC/ST population covered under drinking water supply scheme were 16.07 and 9.07 of the total population covered. Consequent to the issue of these instructions the targets for coverage of SC/ST would get segregated and would be monitored separately. The Committee would like the Rural Development Department to keep a strict watch on this aspect so that the weaker sections of the society are ensured minimum supply of drinking water.

[S. No. 14 (Para 85) of App. IV to 85th Report of PAC
(Eighth Lok Sabha)]

Action Taken

High priority has been accorded to the needs of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the matter of supply of drinking water, to problem villages. Instructions have been issued to provide first spot source for the benefit of SC/ST population. Compliance of these instructions is watched through monthly, quarterly and Annual Reports. This aspect is also monitored through concurrent evaluation by independent institutions.

[M.O. Agriculture, D.O. Rural Development O.M. No. G-25015/1/87-
RWS dated 15-12-1987]

Recommendation

Funds to the extent of Rs. 575.19 lakhs of Central Assistance were diverted by some States, namely, Punjab, Orissa, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Meghalaya etc. for other purposes such as operation and maintenance of schemes, purchase of building materials, furniture, stationery, rotary portable compressors, jeeps, ambassador cars, mini-trucks, maintenance of staff, supply of water through tankers and other activities not permissible under the norms for grant of Central assistance. As the Audit findings are based only on test-check the Committee are inclined to believe that actual diversion of Central assistance could have been on much more wider scale than reported by Audit. The Secretary, Rural Development has observed during evidence that they have not received any feed back from the States. The Committee would like the procedure to be streamlined in this regard to check recurrence of such diversion of funds in future. They would also like the Deptt. of Rural Development to examine possibility of deducting the amount equal to funds diverted by the concerned States from their share of Central Assistance earmarked for next year with a view to curbing the tendency on the part of the States to misutilise funds sanctioned for this purpose.

[S. No. 15 (Para 86) of App. IV to 85th Report of PAC
(Eighth Lok Sabha)]

Action Taken

States/UTs are required to send utilisation certificate of funds released under ARWSP. The Certificate is also obtained through the concerned Accountants General wherever diversion of funds is brought to the notice of this Department through Audit certificates or otherwise and funds to the extent diverted are not allowed as expenditure out of grants released by the Central Government. Such diverted amount is recovered through the share of Central assistance to the State for next year. There is a clause in the sanction letters releasing grants to States/UTs to the effect that funds shall be utilised only for the approved projects/schemes and shall not be diverted to any other projects/schemes or purpose.

[M.O. Agriculture, D.O. Rural Development O.M. No. G-25015/1/87-
RWS dated 15-12-1987]

Recommendation

It is also disquieting to note that an expenditure of Rs. 583.28 lakhs became unfruitful due to non-repair of defects, for want of power supply, non-removal of casing pipes from failed wells, non-completion of rising mains and distribution system and non-salvaging of bruised assembly in a number of States. In Bihar, 31 schemes completed at a cost of Rs. 218.26 lakhs during 1981-82 and 1983-84 could not be operated due to non-energisation. Even in May, 1984, the cases were being pursued with the State Electricity Board. In Karnataka, 37 schemes could not be commissioned for want of power supply. Seven of these schemes were taken up in villages which had no electricity. The State had also not

removed the casing piped inserted in 6987 failed bore-wells during 1980-81 to 1983-84. In 4 districts of Madhya Pradesh piped water supply schemes completed upto March, 1982 could not be commissioned till July, 1984 for want of electricity connections and non-completion of work of laying pipelines. As the audit findings are based on test-check, there could be many more cases of such unfruitful expenditure. The Committee deprecate this and would like the Department of Rural Development to ensure that schemes completed are commissioned at once so that their benefits are made available to people.

[S. No. 16 (Para 87) of IV to the 85th Report of the PAC
(Eighth Lok Sabha)]

Action Taken

Observations of the Committee have been communicated to the States/UTS* for corrective action and avoiding such cases in future. The reply of Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Manipur, Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh & Pondicherry have been received. These States, except Karnataka, have stated that there is no case of unfruitful expenditure. Corrective measures have been/are being taken to minimise the period between completion and commissioning of the schemes. The Karnataka Government have stated that there was a case of unfruitful expenditure, i.e., in case of extraction of casing pipes from failed bore wells due to technical problem. However, the State Government have issued instructions to extricate the casing pipes from borewells wherever physically possible economical. Replies of a few State Governments are awaited.

*vide letter No. G. 25015/1/87-RWA, dated 17.7.1987

[M.O. Agriculture, D.O. Rural Development O.M. No. G-25015/1/87-
RWS dated 25-2-1988]

Recommendation

Similarly, unsuitable water was supplied in some areas of Rajasthan, Assam, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. The reasons are stated to be delay in commissioning of water treatment plants and inadequacy of water testing facilities. It was also noticed during evidence that drinking water is contaminated by iron ore or is unsafe otherwise. It was brought to the notice of the committee that in Haryana people became ill because of continuous exposure to drinking fluoride water and that in certain areas where clean water is not available; it had worms. The Committee in this connection would like to refer to the statement made by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture in the Lok Sabha on 9-3-1987 who reported as under:

Higher concentration of nitrates have been observed in water from dugwells in localized areas in the country. The tolerable limit for nitrates in water for domestic use is 45mg/litre. Limited field investigation undertaken by Central Ground Water Board and other organisations have indicated the presence of nitrates beyond tolerable limits in certain localized areas in fourteen States and Union Territory. Continued use of

water having nitrates concentration of 45mg/litres or higher may result in blue baby disease, effects on central nervous system, cancer and effect on cardiovascular system.

The Committee also deplore that a large number of pumps have been installed particularly in Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J & K, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Union Territory of Delhi after digging aquifers though the water was brackish and potable at all. The Department of Rural Development should initiate appropriate steps in this regard. People should be provided with potable water free from ill effects and water which can endanger health of the population should in no case be supplied for drinking purposes. The Committee cannot but take a very serious view of this highly unsatisfactory state of affairs indicating that water supplied to human being should have serious health hazards and would urge the Government to give serious consideration to this problem, so that there is no sickness and death from water borne disease. The Government should issue instructions calling for strict action against officials found negligent and guilty. The Committee would like to be apprised of the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard.

[Sl. Nos. 18, 19 & 20 (para 89, 90 & 91). of App. IV to 85th Report of PAC (Eighth Lok Sabha)]

Action Taken

As explained in reply to Sl. No. 88 a number of steps have been taken to ensure supply of safe drinking water. States have been instructed to instal tubewells, borewells, hand pumps etc. only after scientific source finding in consultation with State/Central Ground Water Boards.

Governments concerned have been asked* to take suitable action in this regard. It may, however, be submitted that five sub-missions have now been constituted (source finding, eradication of guinea worm, control of fluorosis, control of brackishness and removal of excess iron) under Technology Mission with a view to ensure supply of portable water under the Programme.

(*vide letter No. Q. 11011/30/87, dated 16.7.1987 (5/BB enclosed) (M.O. Agriculture, D.O. Rural Development O.M. No. G-25015/1/87-RWS dated 15-12-1987).

Recommendation

In view of the serious shortage of water testing laboratories particularly in rural areas the Department of Rural Development has been toying with the idea of providing water testing kits to some educational institutions in rural areas which are equipped with chemistry laboratories so that water samples drawn from nearby areas could be tested there. The Committee appreciate this approach and would like to be informed of further progress made in this regard.

[Sl. No. 21 (para 92) of App. IV to 85th Report of PAC (Eighth Lok Sabha)]

Action Taken

Approval of the Government of India for the purchase of water quality monitoring (testing) kits not exceeding 104 (54 in case of UTs. of Delhi, Chandigarh & Dadra & Nagar Haveli) for the purpose of carrying out regular and systematic testing of quality of drinking water in rural areas has already been conveyed. It is also open to States/UTs to purchase such kits out of their State Sector MNP. If any demand is received from States/UTs for purchase of more kits under ARWSP the Central Government will accord necessary approval. Kits are to be purchased through the Defence Research Laboratory, Jodhpur and expenditure on the purchase of kits is to be met out of funds released under ARWSP. Voluntary organisations, teachers and students of educational institutions in rural areas are to be involved in the use of kits after imparting proper and comprehensive training to them.

[M.O. Agriculture, D.O. Rural Development O.M. No. G-25015/1/87-
RWS dated 15-12-1987]

Recommendation

In some areas available water is contaminated by iron ore while in some others it contain fluoride. Still in some other areas water contains worms. To counter this menace, in some difficult areas drinking water has to be carried over a long distance in some cases upto 100 kms. through pipelines. Laying and maintenance of pipelines over long distances entails heavy cost. The Central Government to tackle problems of such difficult areas of late, have been thinking in terms of technology mission to make contaminated and brackish water potable in those areas where drinking water sources are not available in the vicinity. It is also formulating some other alternative plans like storing of rain water in difficult areas. The Committee would urge the Government to accelerate implementation of the programme by employing the available technology to make available drinking water to people who needed it the most. In this connection the Committee would refer to the statement made by the Minister for Water Resources in Lok Sabha on 19-3-1987 in which it was stated that Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have made use of the reports of Remote Sensing Agency to utilise the surveys on locations of water reserve for drinking water/irrigation scheme as conducted by Remote Sensing Agency team. The Committee would like the Govt. of India to urge other states also to take advantage of this specialised agency with a view to achieve better results.

[Sl. No. 22, (para 93) of App. IV to 85th Report of PAC
(Eighth Lok Sabha)]

Action Taken

As already stated earlier in reply to para 88, five sub-missions (source finding, eradication of guinea worm, control of fluorosis, control of brackishness and removal of excess iron) have been constituted under Technology Mission. 50 Project Areas (Mini-Mission) have been identified

to involve new cost effective S & T techniques. These techniques will be replicated and simultaneously applied to the rest of the problem villages.

National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA), Hyderabad under the Department of Space has been entrusted with the preparation of maps showing ground water potential zone and surface water bodies for 23 districts to be taken up under Technology Mission. Land Salt imageries will be provided by ISRO for the remaining 27 mini-missions and other areas in the country on need basis. The State Governments have been advised to make use of such imageries.

[M.O. Agriculture, D.O. Rural Development O.M. No. G-25015/1/87/
RWS dated 15-12-1987]

Recommendation

The Committee deprecate that no evaluation of "Supply of Drinking Water to Problem Villages" has been conducted by the States in regard to timely execution of the schemes under the programmes. On implementation of the programme the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur had conducted Evaluation Study in 11 States in 1982. The Committee would like to know the Action Taken on these recommendations to bring the much desired improvement on the implementation of the Programme.

[Sl. No. 25 para 96 of Appendix IV to the 85th Report of PAC
(Eighth Lok Sabha)]

Action Taken

The Evaluation Study of Rural Water Supply schemes in India undertaken by the National Environment Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur was submitted to the erstwhile, Ministry of Works & Housing (now Ministry of Urban Dev.) in 1982. The findings in the evaluation Report were presented in the conference of State Ministers, Secretaries, Chief Engineers and Heads of Implementing Agencies dealing with Rural Water Supply & Sanitation held on 19.1.83 and the issues were discussed. The Minister of Works & Housing had urged the State/UT Governments to device ways and means of ensuring that the assets created do not go into dis-repair and consequent disuse.

The present status in regard to the individual recommendations contained in the report of NEERI is given in the enclosed statement. not enclosed).

The Statement would show that the Govt. of India has taken appropriate action on almost all the important recommendations on which the emphasis was laid in the Evaluation Study by the NEERI.

[M.O.. Agriculture, D.O. Rural Development O.M. No. G-25015/1/87-
RWS dated 17-2-1990]

Recommendation

Training of village level mechanics for maintenance under TRYSEM, as being implemented in Rajasthan, has been recommended. Voluntary agencies engaged in Rural Water Supply Schemes are also ensuring community participation at various stages. The Govt. should take due consideration of the above recommendations and would take steps to implement them expeditiously. The committee would like to be apprised of further progress in this regard.

[Sl. No. 27 (para 98) of Appendix-IV 85th Report of PAC
(8th Lok Sabha)]

Action Taken

Observations of the committee have been noted. Several packages for imparting training for this purpose are being developed. As mentioned in reply to para 94 instructions have been issued to States/UTs for training of handpump mistries under TRYSEM. They have also been requested to send periodic progress reports to this Department.

[M.O. Agriculture, D.O. Rural Development O.M. No. G-25015/1/87-
RWS dated 15-12-1987]

Recommendation

The issues relating to drinking water and other allied matters were discussed in the Conference of Ministers in-charge of Rural Water Supply held on 12th February, 1987 and it was decided to adopt Technology Mission in a number of areas to fill the resources and technology gap. The Conference has also decided to give special emphasis to conservation of water recharging of aquifer and purification of water with the involvement of community and voluntary agencies. The Committee hope that the Government of India would suitably monitor the implementation of these decisions so that the targets provided in the Seventh Plan are fully achieved.

[Sl. No. 29 (Para 160) of Appendix IV to 85th Report of PAC
(Eighth Lok Sabha)]

Action Taken

Action has already been initiated for the implementation of the decisions taken in the conference to ensure that the targets provided in the 7th Plan are fully achieved. The progress of the sub-Mission on conservation of water and recharging of aquifer alongwith the other four sub-Missions is being monitored regularly.

[M.O. Agriculture, D.O. Rural Development O.M. No. G-25015/1/87-
RWS dated 15-12-1987]

Recommendation

Water shed management and conservation schemes under the Drought Prone Area Programme and the schemes for supply of drinking water to problem villages should be coordinated and integrated right from the formulation stage to its maintenance to conserve resources and to make the scheme effective purposive.

[Sl. No. 30 (Para 101) of Appendix IV to 85th Report of PAC
(Eighth Lok Sabha)]

Action Taken

The observations of the Committee are noted. Instructions have already been issued to State Govts. on water shed management, conservation of water and adopting an integrated approach in coordination with all the concerned departments of the State Government to achieve the 7th Plan objective and to introduce permanent measures for solving water supply problem.

As already stated earlier in reply to para 84 of the report State/UT Government have been requested construct maximum number of rain water harvesting structures to save maximum rain water in the coming monsoon.

[M.O. Agriculture, D.O. Rural Development O.M. No.G-25015/1/87-
RWS dated 15-12-1987]

CHAPTER III

RECOMMENDATIONS AND OBSERVATIONS WHICH THE COMMITTEE DO NOT DESIRE TO PURSUE IN VIEW OF THE REPLIES RECEIVED FROM THE GOVERNMENT

Recommendation

The Committee during their visit to Aurangabad in October 1985 noticed that the problem of drinking water was more acute in Deccan Plateau because limited quantity of underground water is available only under the rocks. Because of the impervious strata of soil, 50% of the borewells were failure in this area. It was brought to the notice of the committee that a 80,000 borewells were drilled and only 50,000 were successful. Borewells yield 200 gallons of water per hour which is not enough even for a population of 200. Further, the break-down in the case of tubewells is 15 to 20 per cent. The water table recedes during summer which leads to drying of tube-wells. It was also brought to the notice of the committee that more wells could not be dug because of the non-availability of the underground water. Similar situation exists in certain areas of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Rajasthan also. The committee are of the firm opinion that these chronically drought prone areas with meagre underground water resources should be identified and a permanent solution for the drinking water problem should be found. Supply of drinking water must take precedence over everything also even over irrigation and industrial use of water. Such drinking water projects envisaging supply of drinking water by pipes for group of villages in drought prone hard-core areas where saline and polluted water exists alone can provide a permanent solution. The present system of finding a solution on village unit basis is providing itself to be too costly and also infructuous on account of scanty underground water resources.

[Sl. No. 4 (Para 75) of Appendix-IV to 85th Report of PAC
(8th Lok Sabha)]

Action Taken

In order to reduce and eliminate failure of borewells, tubewells etc. instructions have been issued *to State/UTs to undertake schemes only after conducting scientific geo-hydrological and geo-physical surveys. They have also been advised to make use of Land Sat imageries prepared by Space Application Centre (SAC). The States have been advised **to set up source finding committees with representatives of State Ground Water Board and Central Ground Water Board. All terrain rigs are also provided

*Q. 11011/37/87-TM, dated 26.3.87 from Secretary (RD)

**Q. 11011/35/87-TM, dated 16.7.87

in certain hilly and rocky areas to reduce the failure rate and while the Government has taken note of the observation of the committee for supply of drinking water by pipes in drought prone hard core areas where saline and polluted water exists, the Government feels that in the long run, it is a very costly arrangement. With 30% cost, 70% population can be covered by spot sources whereas with 70% cost only 30% population can be covered to problem villages which also involves high recurring maintenance cost, regular supply of power etc. The strategy is to locate alternative sources, provide cost effective Science & Technology solution for removal of brackishness through Reverse Osmosis & Electro Dialysis methods, purification of polluted water by chemical treatment to traditional methods etc. to achieve better results.

As mentioned in reply to para 74, chronically drought prone areas are already identified under Drought Prone Areas Programme and it is aimed to find a permanent solution for the drinking water problem in such areas.

In the conference of State Ministers, Secretaries and Chief Engineers in-charge of rural water supply held in New Delhi on 11th & 12th February, 1987 a consensus was reached that drinking water programme in the rural areas should be kept in the core sector and should be given highest priority among all other Plan schemes to immunise this programme from the vicissitudes of budgetary fluctuations.

Piped water supply schemes are allowed as a last priority when no other source of portable water is feasible or economical.

[M.O. Agriculture, D.O. Rural Development O.M. No. G-25015/1/87-
RWS dated 15-12-1987]

Recommendation

The Seventh Five Year Plan aims at providing adequate safe drinking water facilities to the entire population. The priority would be first to cover remaining problem villages based on the original survey at the commencement of the Sixth Plan and also to cover new problem villages identified subsequently based on the old criteria. States have also been allowed to take up coverage of both partially covered villages/habitations as well as villages which have been identified as problem villages after the Sixth Plan. For States which would be able to complete coverage under the above guidelines, the programme could be extended for providing coverage under a more liberal norm of providing a source of water within the distance of 0.5 Km. and at elevation of 15 metres in hilly areas. The Department of Rural Development have also stated that enhancement of the norm from 40 to 70 litres per capita per day could also be considered at an appropriate stage depending upon the availability of additional financial resources during the Plan period for the sector. However, the number of problem villages identified on the basis of old criteria is 1,33,000 and to cover all them the cost has been estimated at Rs. 7700 crores at 1984-85 prices. The allocation made during the plan is less than half of this at Rs. 3454 crores—Rs. 1201 crores in the Central Sector and Rs. 2253 crores in the State Sector. The Secretary, Rural Development

admitted during evidence that roughly 44% of the population remains to be covered at present and going by the present methodology it would be possible to cover 26 to 27 per cent of the population by the end of Seventh Plan. The committee would in this context refer to the statement by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture in Lok Sabha on 2.3.1987 in which he stated that 38,748 spill-over villages besides 1,89,680 freshly identified problem villages remained as problem villages at the end of Sixth Plan and stated that all the villages in the country will be provided with safe drinking water by the end of the Seventh Plan. In view of the financial constraints the committee are inclined to believe that enhancement of the norm from 40 lpcd to 70 lpcd and provision of safe drinking water facilities to the entire rural population in line with the objective of International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-91) would remain a distant dream. Unless the Govt. of India releases larger funds commensurate with the promises made in the Seventh Five Year Plan document it would not be possible to cover all the problem villages.

[S. No. 7 (Para 78) of Appendix-IV to 85th Report of PAC (8th Lok Sabha)]

Action Taken

Technology Mission on drinking water in villages and Related Water Management has been set up with the objective of improving the performance and cost effectiveness by providing low cost but practical and effective solution to identified problems of supply of potable drinking water in problem villages. As explained in reply to para 72, efforts will be made to cover the entire problem villages by the end of 7th Plan period despite constraints of resources. States/Uts have been advised* to bridge the resources gap with cost effective technologies and methodologies.

[M.O. Agriculture D.O. Rural Development O.M. No. G-25015/1/87-RWS. dated 15-12-1987]

Recommendation

The Sixth Five Year Plan document states that at least one dependable source of water supply through out the year should be provided in the identified problem villages. The State have implemented the schemes during the Sixth Plan according to this objective. Therefore, the percentage of partially covered villages has gone very high during the Seventh Plan period. In Kerala, the State which has attained hundred per cent coverage of problem villages till March 1986, out of 1158 problem villages covered, as many as 1147 villagers were covered partially. similarly, in Karnataka State also which has also covered almost all the problem villages identified as on 1.4.1980 except 13 villages each village has been provided with only one source of potable water. The same is the case with problem villages in

*Point 16 of the consensus issued to State vide Secy (RD) letter No. Q-11011/37/87-TM dated 16.3.87

other states. Thus, the problem has not been fully solved because in sizeable number of cases only one handpump or borewell has been provided even in big villages having large population. Such villages have been removed from the list of problem villages. Obviously, the needs of the village have not been met completely and the problem of drinking water is still there though it has been solved partially as a single borewell or a handpump is not capable of sufficient discharge of water to satisfy the needs of entire village. The committee are not satisfied with this approach and would like that at least for the time being the minimum laid down norms of water supply should be strictly adhered to. The problem villages should not be delisted unless there has been substantial improvement in the supply of drinking water for at least a period of 5 years.

[S. No. 8 (Para 79) of Appendix-IV to 85th Report of PAC (8th Lok Sabha)]

Action Taken

A problem village is treated as fully covered only after minimum laid down norms are fulfilled. Partially covered villages are not deleted from the list of problem villages but they continue to be treated as partially covered and schemes to cover them from partial to partial and then to fully are implemented till such time as the entire population is provided with safe drinking water as per the norms. In the monthly monitoring report received from State/UTs partially and fully covered villages are shown separately. Maintenance of schemes is the responsibility of the State/UT Govt. In accordance with the guidelines and the Seventh Plan document as approved by Central Govt., 10% funds out of MNP provision is to be earmarked for operation and maintenance only. The position of coverage of problem villages is also subject to concurrent evaluation through independent institutions.

[M.O. Agriculture, D.O. Rural Development O.M. No. G-25015/1/87-RWS. dated 15-12-1987]

Recommendation

According to the existing norms, in the case of a piped water supply scheme a minimum quantity of 40 litres per capita per day of potable water is to be made available. In the case of handpumps guidelines provide for one handpump for every 250-300 population. No specific quantity is earmarked for consumption by animals. The Committee do not consider this as a satisfactory position. A working Group set up in this connection had recommended water supply of 70 lpcd including water for cattle. In places where tubewells with handpumps are technically feasible, the Working Group has recommended one tubewell with handpump for every 150 persons. The Govt. of India has decided that this aspect will be re-examined at the appropriate stage depending upon the financial resources available during the Seventh Plan for the implementation of Rural Water Supply programme. Since the resources provided in the Seventh Plan are not adequate enough the committee would like the Govt. to examine as to

how to find additional funds to revise the norms of drinking water supply in accordance with the aforesaid recommendations of the Working Group.

[S.No. 9 (Para 80) of Appendix-IV to 85th Report of PAC (8th Lok Sabha)]

Action Taken

It has been spelt out in the objectives of the Technology Mission that an additional quantity of 30 lpcd will be allowed to cover the requirement of cattle in desert areas both hot and cold desert areas. It has also been decided to provide 30 lpcd for cattle in Kutch district as there are desertic conditions in this district.

While it is true that 7th plan outlay is not adequate to cover the entire rural population with atleast the minimum quantity of drinking water, the Govt. approach in this regard is to overcome this problem by applying low cost and effective techniques under Technology Mission. The resources gap is likely to be covered to some extent through bilateral programmes and it will be bridged with cost effective methodologies and technologies. The outlay during the remaining two years of the 7th Plan is likely to be stepped up substantially in keeping with the requirement.

[M.O. Agriculture, D.O Rural Development O.M. No. G-25015 / 1 /87-
RWs dated 15-12-1987]

Recommendation

The main objective of the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural water Supply Scheme is to provide safe drinking water to identified problem villages throughout the country with at least one source of safe potable water available throughout the year. However, the committee note that in a number of villages in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal unsafe water was supplied to villages covered under the scheme defeating the main objective of the programme. In 4 villages of Rangareddy and Guntur Districts of Andhra Pradesh samples of piped water indicated fluorides in excess of the permissible limits. However, it was continued to be supplied in 3 villages. In another 4 villages, untreated water was being supplied from canals and rivers which were subject to seasonal pollutions. In Himachal Pradesh 835 villages with population of 1.60 lakhs were supplied raw / unfiltered water from a khud or nallah or a spring which were not free from pollution. 11 other schemes supplied drinking water containing suspending impurities, acidic elements and turbidity and was bacteriologically not fit for human consumption. Chemical and bacteriological analysis of water at source was not conducted in case of another 258 water supply schemes executed during 1980 to 1984 under the programme. In Midnapur district of West Bengal, saline water with high percentage of chloride was supplied to people.

[Sl. No. 17 (Para 88) of App. IV to 85th Report of PAC (Eight lok Sabha)]

Action Taken

Predominant problems like removal of salinity, brackishness, excess fluoride and guinea worm are being taken up through 4 Sub-Mission under Technology Mission. A number of Scientific and Research Institutes like Defence Research Laboratory, Jodhpur, Central Salt & Marine Chemical Research Institute, Bhavnagar, National Institute of Communicable Diseases, National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur etc. etc. have been involved / associated for this purpose. Indian Toxicological Research Centre, Lucknow and Defence Reserach Development Establishment, Gwalior have also been involved for the quality control of contaminated water. Necessary training is being imparted to the trainees from the States and voluntary organisations for the quality control of water with the help of quality control kits. Instructions have been issued *for procurement of water quality(Testing) kits by States and such kits have been given to voluntary organisations also. Students and teachers in schools and colleges are also involved. Steps are also taken to close unsafe sources and provide alternative sources of safe water, step wells are converted to sanitary wells. The use of the safe water is being monitored thorough concurrent evaluations and based on the findings, corrective measures are taken.

[M.O. Agriculture. D.O. Rural Development O.M. No. G-25015 / 1 / 87—RWS dated 15-12-1987]

* (vide letter No. Q. 11011 / 44 / 87-TM, dated 27-4-1987)

CHAPTER IV

RECOMMENDATIONS AND OBSERVATIONS REPLIES TO WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE AND WHICH REQUIRE REITERATION

Recommendation

It is disquieting to note that maintenance of drinking water supply schemes had not been satisfactory. It is unfortunate that maintenance of the assets created has not received any attention at the time of creation of assets, with the result that many water sources have become defunct for want of maintenance. Machinery for maintenance of the assets is a prime need for continued effective implementation of the scheme. Appropriate procedures and measures should be instituted in this regard. The cost of operation and maintenance are met normally out of the 'Non-Plan budget'. The responsibility for the maintenance of completed water supply schemes generally rests with gram panchayats and they had not been able to maintain them properly. As a result many schemes because defunct and additional expenditure had to be incurred on their revival. In Karnataka about 2,000 pumps in each taluk are reported to have remained out of order for a week or so due to mechanical defects. In the case of deepwells, interruptions were reported to be 6-7 per cent. In Madhya Pradesh out of more than one lakhs pump sets installed, 25,000 are 'Mahasagar' pumps which go out of order frequently. The position is not satisfactory in other States also. In this context, the Committee appreciate the provisions made in the Seventh Plan document to permit as a special case utilisation of ten per cent of plan funds under the Minimum Needs Programme for maintenance of schemes. However, popular involvement of the community using their own knowledge and skill to maintain their own water supply is singular. In Rajasthan, training has been imparting to rural youths under TRYSEM to train them as village level mechanics. This scheme should be extended to other States as well. The Committee hope that with the introduction of concurrent evaluation on the status of availability of drinking water in rural areas the Deptt. of Rural Development would be able to monitor more effectively maintenance of drinking water supply schemes to rural areas.

[Sl. No. 23 (Para 94) of App.IV. to 85th Report of PAC
(Eighth Lok Sabha)]

Action Taken

Instructions have been issued to States / UTs to provide training for hand pumps mistries under TRYSEM based on the pattern in Rajasthan.

A Committee was set up to look into the various problems of maintenance of ongoing existing Rural Water Supply Schemes and to

suggest a uniform pattern of maintenance in all the States / UTs. The Report has been received and has been circulated to States / UTs for their comments. After receipt of their views necessary guidelines in regard to norms of expenditure on operation and maintenance will be issued. States/ UTs are permitted to utilise upto 10% of MNP provision for operation and maintenance of assets created under MNP and ARWSP, apart from the non-plan provisions utilised for this purpose.

[M.O. Agriculture, D.O. Rural Development O.M. No. G-25015/1/
87—RWS dated 15-12-1987]

Recommendation

It is distressing note that sub-standard material had been procured in a number of cases in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. The Audit has also reported shortage of material worth Rs. 93.25 lakhs in Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Punjab, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Meghalaya. In Some of the cases action has been initiated to make good the shortages. The committee would like to know the action taken against the erring officials for dereliction of duty. They would also like to know if there had been any other case than those pointed out by Audit of purchase of sub-standard material and shortage.

[Sl. No. 24 (Para 95) of App. IV to 85th Report of PAC
(Eighth Lok Sabha)]

Action Taken

Taking action against the erring official for dereliction of duty is within the jurisdiction of the State Government concerned. Since the accounts maintained by the State/UT Government are audited by their respective Accountant Generals and detailed audit reports are not generally received by the Central Government (only expenditure certificate are received) such matters can only be dealt with appropriately by the Govt. concerned. However, the observations of the Committee have been communicated to the States/UTs. *for corrective action and avoiding such cases in future. The reply of Govt. of Manipur, Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Pondicherry has been received. These States (except Karnataka) have stated that there is no case of unfruitful expenditure. Corrective steps are being taken to minimise the period between completion and commissioning of the scheme. Karnataka Govt. have stated that there is unfruitful expenditure in case of extraction of casing pipes from failed bore wells due to technical problem. However, the State Govt. have issued instructions to extricate the casing pipes from failed bore wells wherever physically possible and economical. Replies of other State Govts. are awaited.

[M.O. Agriculture D.O. Rural Development O.M. No. G-25015/1/
87—RWS dated 15-12-1987]

Recommendation

The Committee find it disquieting that so far no efforts have been made to adequately involve voluntary agencies in implementation of the rural water supply schemes. During Seventh Five Year Plan period, greater involvement of community and voluntary organisation in planning, execution and maintenance of rural water supply schemes is envisaged. This aspect was also considered at the conference of the State Ministers, Secretaries and Chief Engineers in-charge of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation held in February, 1986. The Conference was of the view that there was urgent need for integrating drinking water supply programme with health education and promotion of health consciousness among the rural population. Health education pertaining to drinking water supply and sanitation should be made an integral part of formulating primary education for children and in all Adult Education Programmes. The Conference also stressed the importance of involving women in the selection of sites of water sources. Since the women are the principal beneficiaries of the drinking water supply programme, their involvement in site selection would result in full utilisation of the created sources. In view of the importance of maintenance, it was felt that the involvement of community using their own knowledge, skill for maintaining their own water supply is both desirable and crucial. Popular participation and involvement of the community in the maintenance endeavour could be of critical importance because without their support as users of water supply and their active cooperation, it will be difficult to achieve success.

[S.No. 26 (Para 97) of App. IV to 85th Report of PAC (Eighth Lok Sabha)]

Action Taken

Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology is a Society under the Department of Rural Development engaged in implementation of the Rural Water Supply Schemes through voluntary agencies. An amount of *Rs. 50.00 lakhs during 1985-86 and Rs. 200.00 lakhs during 1986-87 was released to the Council for this purpose. A sum of Rs. 2.00 crores has also been earmarked for 1987-88 for execution of rural water supply schemes through voluntary organisations and involvement of the community.

Instructions have also been issued to the State/UT Governments for public participation and involvement of the women in site selection etc. It has also been decided to obtain certificate from women about satisfactory completion of schemes.

[H.O. Agriculture, D.O. Rural Development O.M. No. G-25015/1/87-RWS dated 15-12-1987]

Recommendation

The Committee note that under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, the State Govts. formulate the schemes and submit the same to the Centre for scrutiny and approval before they are taken up for execution. Under the Minimum Needs programme the schemes for providing drinking water in rural areas are formulated and implemented by the respective States. The Centre has funded setting up of Monitoring and Investigation Units in States and Union Territories for ensuring better implementation and monitoring of the schemes taken up for implementation. However, the facts gathered by the committee and the points made by Audit amply bring out that monitoring system has not been functioning satisfactorily. The Secretary, Rural Development during evidence admitted that 'most of the complaints that are coming from various sources including audit by way of test check could have been found out much earlier by us. In fact this is the duty of the executing agency to find this out. We did not go into the voluntary aspect of these things. The point is correct that we have not pursued it very vigorously after we have give money to the State Govt.. The committee disapprove this casual approach and are of the view that successful implementation of such a gigantic programme, effective monitoring mechanism must be evolved both at the Central and grass-root levels. The Committee urge the Govt. to have separate agencies to deal with the problem, to monitor and implement the programme both at state level and at the Central level. The Committee would like to reiterate the earlier recommendations of the Estimates Committee contained in paragraph 2.28-A of their Forty-Eighth Report (7th Lok Sabha) that there should be a system of regular inspections and test check by a Joint team of the officers of the Ministry of Works and Housing and of the State Govt. to see whether the people in the problem villages reported to have been covered are actually receiving the drinking water and assess the problem. Since the Government has decided to provide all the villages in the country with safe drinking water by the end of the Seventh Plan the committee feel it is all the more desirable to evolve a suitable monitoring system to ensure the successful implementation of the scheme by means of suitable control device so that there is no abnormal delay in the completion of the scheme.

[S.No. 28 (Para 99) of App. IV to 85th Report of PAC (8th Lok Sabha)]

Action Taken

All the State Governments have been sanctioned Rs. 1.00 lakh each for purchase of a computer for proper monitoring and evaluation of the progress of implementation of the programme. Most of the States have already purchased the computer and hopefully will start functioning from July 1987. The progress of implementation of the programme for the States/UTs is to be monitored by the Deptt. of Rural Development through in-house computerisation. Assistance of the National Informatic centre (NIC) under the Deptt. of Electronics is also being taken to develop an effective system of monitoring on regular basis. Monitoring &

Investigation units in the States are proposed to be strengthened. As mentioned earlier monthly concurrent evaluation is being conducted since October 1986 on the status of rural water supply programme. All related aspects are looked into. The evaluation is conducted by reputed independent organisations.

[H.O. Agriculture, D.O. Rural Development O.M. No. G-25015/1/87-
RWS dated 15-12-1987]

CHAPTER V
RECOMMENDATIONS AND OBSERVATIONS IN RESPECT OF
WHICH GOVERNMENT HAVE FURNISHED INTERIM REPLIES

-NIL-

NEW DELHI;
August 24, 1990

Bhadra 2, 1912(S)

SONTOSH MOHAN DEV
Chairman,
Public Accounts Committee

APPENDIX I

(Vide Para 3)

Statement showing classification of Action Taken Notes received from Government

I. Recommendations and observations which have been accepted and noted by the Government:

1-3, 5-6, 10-16, 18-22 and 25, 27 and 29-30

II. Recommendations and observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the replies received from the Government:

4, 7-9 & 17

III. Recommendations and observations replies to which have not been accepted by the Committee and which require reiteration:

23, 24, 26 and 28

IV. Recommendations and observations in respect of which Government have furnished interim replies.

-NIL-

APPENDIX II

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

Sl. No.	Para No.	Ministry/Deptt. Concerned	Recommendations/Conclusions
1	2	3	4
1	7	Ministry of Agriculture (Deptt. of Rural Development)	<p>The Seventh Five Year Plan period has since been over. The Committee would like to be apprised of the achievement made vis-a-vis targets of providing safe drinking water facilities to the problem villages numbering about 1.34 lakhs. They would also like to know the constraints experienced, if any, in realising the targets.</p>
2	9	Ministry of Agriculture (Deptt. of Rural Development)	<p>The Committee hope that replies from the remaining State Governments would have been received by now. They would like to be apprised of the position prevailing in those States.</p> <p>The Committee trust that substantial progress has been achieved in commissioning of the various completed schemes and would like to be apprised of the overall position in respect of all the schemes which were completed but could not be commissioned due to non-availability of various inputs such as power, rising mains, distribution system etc.</p>
3	12	Ministry of Agriculture (Deptt. of Rural Development)	<p>While the Committee are happy that some progress in the supply of kits for testing drinking water has been made, they however, strongly feel that much more is required to be accomplished as the aim is not only to supply drinking water but ensure that water supplied in hygienically safe for drinking purpose. The Committee</p>

1	2	3	4
			would therefore, like to be apprised of the overall position in this area.
4	15	Ministry of Agriculture (Deptt. of Rural Development)	The Committee trust that comments from the States/UTs Government on the Report of the Committee set up to look into the various problems of maintenance of ongoing existing Rural Water Supply Schemes would have been received by now and the Department of Rural Development would have issued guidelines in regard to norms of expenditure on operation and maintenance of Rural Water Supply Schemes. The Committee would like to be apprised of the guidelines framed in this regard and also their impact on the running of Rural Water Schemes.
5	18	Ministry of Agriculture (Deptt. of Rural Development)	The Committee are unhappy to note that their recommendation has not received the full attention of the Department and no follow up action has been taken to obtain compliance to the observations/recommendations of Committee from the concerned State Governments/UTs. The Committee would urge the Department to follow up the matter with the State Governments/UTs and obtain the details of action taken against the erring officials for dereliction of duty as well as other cases of purchase of sub-standard material and shortage and apprise the Committee with the results along with their comments.
6	21	Ministry of Agriculture (Deptt. of Rural Development)	The Committee appreciate that a good beginning has been made in the involvement of voluntary agencies and local community in implementation of the Rural Water Supply Schemes but are constrained to find that the Government have not intimated their action plan regarding imparting of health education pertaining to drinking water supply and sanitation to children as well as making it a part of Adult Education Programme. The Committee, therefore,

1	2	3	4
7	24	Ministry of Agriculture (Deptt. of Rural Development)	<p>desire that action taken on this recommendation may also be brought to their notice.</p> <p>While the Committee appreciate that efforts in evolving a suitable monitoring system to ensure the successful implementation of the scheme have been initiated, however they regret to note that the Government have not touched upon the main issue as to how far the people in the problem villages reported to have been covered are actually receiving the drinking water. The Committee would like the Government undertake indepth study in this regard and intimate the results to the Committee. The details of the problem villages identified as also the steps taken to provide drinking water facilities in these villages should be intimated to the Committee.</p>

PART II

MINUTES OF THE 7TH SITTING OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE HELD ON 24 AUGUST, 1990 IN COMMITTEE ROOM No. 50, PARLIAMENT HOUSE

The Committee sat from 1500 hrs. to 1645 hrs.

PRESENT

Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev — *Chairman*

MEMBERS

2. Shri G.M. Banatwalla
3. Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee
4. Shri Bhabani Shankar Hota
5. Shri Manjay Lal
6. Shri M.S. Pal
7. Shri Kamal Morarka
8. Shri Sunil Basu Ray
9. Shri Vishvjit P. Singh
10. Shri Rameshwar Thakur

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri G.L. Batra — *Joint Secretary*
2. Shri G.S. Bhasin — *Deputy Secretary*

REPRESENTATIVES OF AUDIT

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. Shri R. Parameswar | —Dy. C&AG |
| 2. Shri S. Sounderrajan | —Addl. Dy. C&AG |
| 3. Shri S.B. Krishnan | —Pr. Director (Reports), |
| 4. Shri V.A. Mahajan | —Director General of Audit, P&T |
| 5. Shri K. Jayaraman | —Dy. Director (Rlys.) |
| 6. Shri A.K. Menon | —Director General of Audit,
Defence Services |
| 7. Shri Baldev Rai | —Pr. Director of Audit,
Air Force & Navy |
| 8. Mrs. Ajanta Dayalau | —Director of Audit (P&T) |
| 9. Shri Dharam Vir | —Pr. Director, Central Revenues-I |
| 10. Shri R. Ramanathan | —Pr. Director (Indirect Taxes) |

2. The Committee considered the following draft Reports and adopted the same subject to certain modifications and amendments as indicated in Annexures *I, *II, III, *IV, *V and *VI :

- | | | | | |
|------|---|---|---|---|
| (i) | * | * | * | * |
| (ii) | * | * | * | * |

*Not appended

(iii) Draft Report on action taken on 85th Report regarding Supply of Drinking Water to problem villages

3. The Committee authorised the Chairman to finalise these draft Reports in the light of verbal changes and minor modifications/ amendments arising out of factual verification by the audit and present the Reports to the House.

The Committee then adjourned

ANNEXURE-III

AMENDMENTS/MODIFICATIONS MADE BY
THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE IN THEIR
DRAFT REPORT ON ACTION TAKEN ON 85TH REPORT
(8TH LOK SABHA) RELATING TO SUPPLY OF
DRINKING WATER TO PROBLEM VILLAGES

PAGE	PARA	LINE	AMENDMENTS/MODIFICATIONS
4	7	3	<i>Substitute "of"</i> <i>For "laid in"</i>
4	7	5	<i>Substitute "problem villages numbering about 1.34 lakhs"</i> <i>For "entire rural population"</i>
16	24	Last line	<i>Add the following at the end:</i> <i>"The details of the problem villages identified as also the steps taken to provide water facilities in these villages should be intimated to the Committee."</i>

LIST OF AUTHORISED AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF LOK SABHA
SECRETARIAT PUBLICATIONS

Sl. No.	Name of Agent	Sl. No.	Name of Agent
ANDHRA PRADESH		UTTAR PRADESH	
1.	M/s. Vijay Book Agency, 11-1-477, Mylargadda, Secunderabad-500 361.	12.	Law Publishers, Sardar Patel Marg, P.B. No. 77, Allahabad, U.P.
BIHAR		WEST BENGAL	
2.	M/s. Crown Book Depot., Upper Bazar, Ranchi (Bihar).	13.	M/s. Madimala, Buys & Sells, 123, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta-1.
GUJARAT		DELHI	
3.	The New Order Book Company, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad-380 006. (T. No. 79065)	14.	M/s. Jain Book Agency, C-9, Connaught Place, New Delhi, (T. No. 351663 & 350806)
MADHYA PRADESH		15.	M/s. J.M. Jaina & Brothers, P. Box 1020, Mori Gate, Delhi-110006 (T. No. 2915064 & 230936).
4.	Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Place, Indore City. (T. No. 35289).	16.	M/s. Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House, Connaught Place, New Delhi-110001. (T. No. 3315308 & 45896)
MAHARASHTRA		17.	M/s. Bookwell, 2/72, Sant Nirankari Colony, Kingsway Camp, Delhi-110 009. (T. No. 7112309).
5.	M/s. Sunderdas Gian Chand, 601, Girgaum Road, Near Princes Street, Bombay-400 002.	18.	M/s. Rajendra Book Agency, IV-DR59, Lajpat Nagar; Old Double Storey, New Delhi-110 024. (T. No. 6412362 & 6412131).
6.	The International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana, Poona-4.	19.	M/s. Ashok Book Agency, BH-82, Poorvi Shalimar Bagh, Delhi-110 033.
7.	The Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji Street, Bombay-400 001.	20.	M/s. Venus Enterprises, B-2/85, Phase-II, Ashok Vihar, Delhi.
8.	M/s. Usha Book Depot, 'Law Book Seller and Publishers' Agents Govt. Publications, 585, Chira Bazar, Khan House, Bombay-400 002.	21.	M/s. Central News Agency Pvt. Ltd., 23/90, Connaught Circus, New Delhi-110 001. (T. No. 344448, 322705, 344478 & 344508).
9.	M & J Services, Publishers, Rep- resentative Accounts & Law Book Sellers, Mohan Kunj, Ground Floor, 68, Jyotiba Fuele Road Nalgaum, Dadar, Bombay-400 014.	22.	M/s. Amrit Book Co., N-21, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.
10.	Subscribers Subscription Services India, 21, Raghunath Dadaji Street, 2nd Floor, Bombay-400 001.	23.	M/s. Books India Corporation Pub- lishers, Importers & Exporters, L-27, Shastri Nagar, Delhi-110 052. (T. No. 269631 & 714465).
TAMIL NADU		24.	M/s. Sangam Book Depot, 4378/4B, Murari Lal Street, Ansari Road, Darya Ganj, New Delhi-110 002.
11.	M/s. M. M. Subscription Agencies, 14th Murali Street (1st Floor), Mahalingapuram, Nungambakkam, Madras-600 034. (T. No. 476558)		