

[Shri B.K. Gadhvi]

are entitled to the revised D.A. of 4% of basic pay and those drawing basic pay between Rs. 3501 and Rs. 6000 are entitled to revised D.A. of 3% of basic pay and those drawing basic pay above Rs. 6000 are entitled to revised D.A. of 2% of basic pay w.e.f. 1.7.1986. The Dearness Allowance payable to employees in these pay ranges w.e.f. 1.1.1987 works out to 8% of basic pay, 6% of basic pay and 5% of basic pay respectively.

Government have now decided to pay the instalment of Dearness Allowance due to Groups B, C and D employees from 1.1.87 in cash. Government have also decided to pay the instalments of Dearness Allowance due to Group 'A' employees from 1.7.1986 and 1.1.1987 in cash. Orders in this behalf will be issued by the Ministry of Finance soon.

The annual cost of the instalment of D.A. payable to Group 'A' officers w.e.f. 1.7.1986 is estimated at Rs. 8 crores (Approx). The cost in the current financial year will be of the order of Rs. 5 crores (Approx). The annual cost of the instalment of D.A. payable to all Central Government employees including Group 'A' employees w.e.f. 1.1.1987 is Rs. 278 crores (Approx). The cost in the current financial year will be of the order of Rs. 46 crores (Approx).

18.03 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Technology Mission for Drinking Water

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up Half-an-hour discussion. Shri V C. Jain to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI VIKDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Central Government is paying special attention towards drinking water. It has also set up a Technology Mission for

drinking water. I want to express my thanks to the Central Government for this. Our Prime Minister is also keenly interested in the Technological Mission. The problem of drinking water is still before us and it is as acute as it was 40 years ago at the time of achieving independence. It is particularly acute in the desert and hill areas. I hope that the Technological Mission would take steps to solve the problem of drinking water in the desert areas comprising Barmer, Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Jhunjhunu and Sikar districts. I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that this scheme has also been submitted in the Seventh Five Year Plan where stress has been laid on it at P. 303, Para-12.57.

[English]

"A new policy is also being evolved in the Seventh Plan to tackle special problems of water supply which are peculiar to certain States—Rajasthan, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and hilly area. The problems of such States and area will receive special attention in the Seventh Plan".

[Translation]

It has been mentioned in details. Earlier also, I had raised the issue of drinking water under half-an-hour discussion. At that time Shri Buta Singh was the Minister of Rural Development and he had also promised that special attention would be paid to desert areas. I want to quote from the reply given by Shri Buta Singh in which he had made a special mention of desert areas at P. 26938. He is aware of our problem and is prepared to make special allocation for our area.

[English]

"Certain percentage of the allocated amount should be spent for desert first. Top priority should be given to the desert area because the population of the desert areas is suffering. Not only they are suffering but also they are put to hardship. The water source being far away from the villages they have to fetch the water from the far off places. The sub soil water is not available immedia-

tely. Therefore, I am prepared to consider the special consideration for the desert areas as far as ART allocation is concerned. Therefore, I can go with the measure. I can also suggest to the State Government to increase the percentage of Rajasthan areas. I hope the hon. Member will be happy if I make this commitment here. I do not want to enter into any controversy. In case the hon. Member has certain points to discuss he can sit with me and sort them out".

[Translation]

He had specially made a mention of it.

[English]

"I am prepared to consider the special consideration for the desert area so far as ARP allocation is concerned".

[Translation]

Therefore, in view of the Technology Mission for drinking water, he has chalked out a programme to set up 50 Missions. Eleven such Missions are already working out of which reports of 10 Mini-Missions have also been submitted. I belong to Barmer. Only one Mini-Mission is working in Rajasthan. I want to know why its report has not yet been submitted? Had the project report of the Mini-mission been submitted, we could have discussed it in detail. The report regarding the concerned project should be submitted. In this connection the Chairman and Director of the Technological Mission had visited my area. He toured my area for two days and saw the problem of drinking water in detail. He ordered that the Government of Rajasthan should prepare a project report in this regard. In this regard I have to say that he co-operated with us fully. But it is regretted that at the time of preparing the project report, the officers did not take the people's representatives i.e. M.L.A.s and M.P.s. into confidence. As regards the projects regarding drinking water supply, not only the experts but we also know about our area. You should find ways and means to solve the problem of drinking water in our area. Whenever you prepare any such scheme, you must

associate the people's representatives with it. When you ignore the people's representatives and prepare any scheme, nobody will like that policy. It is necessary to take the people's representatives into confidence in a democracy. If you formulate the policies with the help of officers only, none of your schemes will be successful and you cannot achieve success in your objectives. Neither your schemes can be prepared properly nor can the project report be prepared.

The Central Government has adopted a very liberal policy for drinking water. As a result of this policy, the Government of Rajasthan received abundant funds under this head. Rajasthan received a sum of Rs. 124 crores during the Sixth Five Year Plan. But due to the weak position of the Government of Rajasthan, they were not able to give their full share and they were able to give Rs. 64 crores only. In spite of the fact that Rs. 64 crores were provided by the Government of Rajasthan, the Central Government made an allocation of Rs. 124 crores. We want that the Central Government should adopt the same liberal policy during the Seventh Five Year Plan also. This will be very beneficial to a famine affected area like Rajasthan and it will help in improving the situation and we will be able to provide drinking water to all by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan. In the reply to the question, the hon. Minister has also stated clearly that drinking water will be supplied in the desert and hill areas on priority basis. If you can give effect to the assurance given in reply to Q. No. 824 dated 2nd March, 1987, it will be possible to find a permanent solution to the problem. The Technological Mission has suggested a scheme of Rs. 38.90 crores. If the Government accepts the report and provides Rs. 38.90 crores, it is possible to find a permanent solution to the problem of drinking water in the area. We want that this sum may be made available during the last two and half year of Seventh Five Year Plan. If you make this allotment under A.R.C., then the Government of Rajasthan should be directed by the Central Government to undertake this work on priority basis. I have also made a submission to the Minister of Home Affairs that keeping in view the gravity of the

[Shri Virbhi Chander Jain]

problem and the situation prevailing in the State, this allocation must be made. What I mean to say is that you must earmark this much amount for the desert areas of Rajasthan because the Government of Rajasthan is also doing injustice with us. So far as the question of advance plan assistance is concerned, although you have earmarked an amount of Rs. 27 crores under this scheme, but we received only Rs. 67 crores, that too on 17th March. It was not possible to spend this amount within the stipulated time. As Rajasthan Government is not aware of the gravity of the problem, the Central should come to our assistance. As a matter of fact, providing drinking water is a State subject but some responsibility is that of the Central Government also. It should, therefore, make efforts to solve this problem so that we receive the required amount. You released Rs. 41.40 crores in 1983-84 and Rs. 39.13 crores in 1984-85 under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, but in 1985-86, this amount was reduced to Rs. 27.32 crores, and for 1986-87 Rs. 21.22 crores were allocated. But later on when we put more pressure, the allocation was raised to Rs. 27 crores. In this way the amount already allocated is now again being reduced. On 9th August, 1986 our hon. Prime Minister declared in Jaisalmer that additional funds would be allocated for the desert areas of Jaisalmer and Barmer. But here what to say of additional funds the already allocated funds are also being reduced, which is not proper.

A provision of Rs. 3454.47 crores has been made in the Seventh Five Year Plan and Rs. 2 crores 53 lakhs have been earmarked for the Minimum Needs Programme. Both are included in this allocation of Rs. 3400 crores. You have made an allocation of Rs. 1201 crores under ARP. What I mean to say is that the allocation under ARP is inadequate because it is not possible to make arrangement of drinking water with this amount in the Seventh Five Year Plan. For electrification, a provision of Rs. 34000 crores has been made whereas for drinking water supply only a sum of Rs. 1201 crores has been allocated which is inadequate. It is, therefore, necessary to

increase it. You should raise this issue with the Planning Commission because drinking water facility has to be provided in all the villages under the Seventh Five Year Plan. Therefore, it is necessary to increase the allocation under A.R.P. The Central Government should increase this amount. You should approach the Planning Commission for this purpose, only then the arrangement of drinking water can be made. There were 2.30 lakh villages out of which the Planning Commission has taken up only 1.92 lakh villages where the drinking water facility is proposed to be provided and 39,000 villages have been left out. Therefore, what I want to say is that there are several villages where water facility has been provided on the basis of 40 liters per person. All these water supply schemes will have to be augmented to provide 70 litres water per person. And this will be possible only if we provide more funds otherwise the arrangement of drinking water cannot be made.

I would like to know whether you will try to increase the allocation under ARP or not and whether you will provide drinking water facility completely in all the villages under the Seventh Five Year Plan or not? You have said 'Yes Sir' in reply, as such there is no question of your going back on your assurance.

Sir, I would like to know how the Technical Mission set up for this purpose, will formulate cheap plans to convert saline water into potable water by mixing fluorid and also how the saline water will be made potable by mixing fluorid under the already formulated scheme for Barmer district? You should also throw light on it. The existing formula for providing drinking water facility is based on the population of the area and the 50 per cent population is taken into account. But in our area the percentage of population is less. Our areas are vast and schemes cost much more there. Therefore, you should change this formula and more funds should be allocated for our areas so that the drinking water problem may be solved. In the rural areas, people still have to trudge a distance of 10 to 15 kms. to fetch drinking water. Many villages have no water at all and if at all it is available

in some villages, it is saline water. There is no other alternative except original pipe line scheme in that area under which water can be supplied from one place to the other place upto a distance of 100 kms. Such pipeline schemes are very expensive. How will you complete such schemes with less cost? This cost cannot be curtailed.

In the rural areas, rain water is also collected for which you have agreed to construct tanks. Will you provide subsidy to the poor to construct such tanks? You should also throw light as to what concrete steps you propose to take in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has given a very valuable suggestion. This fact cannot be denied that Rajasthan is facing acute water scarcity and it causes a lot of misery every year.

Rajasthan has a large area and the rainfall there is quite scanty. The people had made water arrangement through traditional methods. Saline water is found in that area which causes various diseases. Water table is also very low there. They fetch drinking water on camels from a distance of 3 to 4 miles. The Government of India is fully aware of the problem of drinking water in Rajasthan.

All desert prone areas and States are facing acute scarcity of water. The Government of India and the hon. Prime Minister have set up a Technology Mission to solve this problem and adequate funds have been allocated for this purpose and every effort is being made to solve this problem. The hon. Member has asked about the objective of this Technology Mission and wants to know whether it will succeed or not? It is clear from his question that he is doubtful about the success of the Technology Mission. Earlier he had also asked a question as to whether there was any proposal to convert the Technology Mission into a Commission?

I would like to inform the hon. Member that adequate allocation has been made for the recently constituted Technology Mission

and assistance is being taken from all the scientific organisations. As you know mini-Missions have been set up or are being set up in 50 districts. The funds allocation for drinking water supply had been started by the Central Government in the last phase of the Fifth Five Year Plan, that is why it is still in its infancy? The significant work done in such a short period is definitely a commendable thing. Out of the recently constituted 23 Mini-Missions, ten have submitted their reports and reports from the rest of the Missions are expected soon. The work was to be initiated in 1987. On the basis of reports submitted by the Technical Mission, these mini-Missions were constituted to look into the difficulties of cleaning the water making it potable and how to disinfect it? It will also make efforts to augment the supply of water. Water has to be brought from long distances. The mini-Mission will look into it as to how this problem can be solved. The Mini-Mission will conduct research into it and submit its report. On the basis of the report, we shall implement the scheme. If the hon. Member wants I can tell him how much money has been earmarked for this. Rs. 2000 have been allocated for the Mini-Mission constituted in Barmer and all the existing Rural Water Supply Schemes will also continue. These will not be stopped because of the Mini-Missions.

The hon. Member has also pleaded for increase in allocation. The Government of India has investigated this matter in detail. We are of the opinion that we should follow the criteria of Planning Commission. But now we want to change the criteria fixed earlier so that justice may be done with the desert areas of Haryana, Rajasthan and Gujarat. This matter is being referred to the Planning Commission and after getting reply from them, the criteria will be changed immediately. This will benefit Rajasthan in the allocation of funds.

The hon. Member has also asked how the saline water will be treated. Our scientific institutions will assist us in finding ways and means to destroy the bacteria and neutralise the chemicals causing various diseases.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : What I mean to say is that such water will not be cheaper but will be very costly.

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : Water collected during rainfall is cheaper. I have seen in Mizoram and in some other places that rain water is collected in the tanks constructed on the roofs of the houses. Recently, I visited Gujarat and saw the people collecting water on the roofs of their houses.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Same system is followed in our area also.

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : Same system may be there in your area also. We want to see how we can utilise the saline water. In such cases we have to find out the sources of water and then we have to further think of tapping such sources. We can adopt two techniques—one long duration and second short duration. Under the long duration we need pipeline which is very costly and takes much time. Under the short duration, we collect rain water during the rainy season every year and then supply it.

Luni river is there in your area but due to the Dyeing Industry its water is becoming polluted.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (Jhunjhunu) : Talk about the whole of Rajasthan. Do not restrict yourself to Barmer only.

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : I am talking about the whole of Rajasthan. We are making efforts to adopt new technology and solved the water problem at the earliest.

The hon. Member has submitted about the regional pipeline as well. He is of the opinion that water should be supplied through pipelines from the Indira Canal to solve the problem of the people.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Now the Government has approved a tubewell scheme for our area and if it is successful then water will be supplied to other villages also under this scheme. I have not talked about the Indira Canal. In many villages there is an acute shortage of water, for which you have yourself sanctioned the project. Projects worth one and a half crores have been sanctioned. Hence, I

want to submit that our schemes are very expensive and, therefore, I would request you to grant more funds.

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : I was saying that by changing the criteria, justice will be done with Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana, provisions for more funds will be made and the rural water supply schemes will continue as usual. I want to assure the hon. Members. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : Will the other districts of Rajasthan be taken into account as well ?

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : This matter relates to the entire State. Rajasthan, Haryana and Gujarat.. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is talking about all the areas, not only answering about Rajasthan; he is interested in the development of other States also. You can tap it from the reservoirs also when they are constructing dams and lakes. You have to prepare an integrated drinking water scheme; that is more useful. If you are simply boring wells, that is not a permanent solution. First you use that water for drinking purposes because there is a lack of rain now-a-days. Whatever water is available, you must use it for drinking purposes. Then only we have to think about irrigation. Then only such things can be solved. They are getting a lot of complaints that ground water is containing chloride. So, you must think about a long term policy also.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : Hence, this Technology Mission has been constituted to treat brackish water and to supply drinking water to the people. We are making full efforts in this direction. This is a huge problem and we have shortage of funds. According to the calculations of the Planning Commission, the drinking water problem of the entire country can be solved by the end of 1990 only if Rs. 7,777 crores are available. There are several problem villages in our country. After solving their problems, the problems of the spill over villages have

also to be solved. It is not possible to allocate the amount, which is required to supply water to all the rural areas.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : When funds can be available for power generation, why can they be not made available for water supply ?

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : We shall have to adopt an integrated approach. The problem cannot be solved by ground water alone. We can also collect rain-water and put it to use. It has also been seen that underground water tanks are constructed to store water which is utilised for drinking purposes from time to time. Therefore, we should adopt both the traditional and the modern methods. Supplying water from the Indira Canal will be very expensive because it will have to depend on the erratic Power Supply. Hence, it will become difficult to supply water and also to undertake repair work. Therefore, the Technology Mission will adopt new methods and tap new resources to supply water and work is being done in this direction. The report in respect of the work in this direction has been completed and submitted also. Out of the 50 missions proposed to be established, 23 have been set up out of which the report of 10 missions have been submitted. The rest of the 27 missions will be set up in the next phase. The work done by these 50 missions will go a long way in solving the problems. I want to assure you that we will make special efforts to solve the problem in the desert areas.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The hon. Minister has given a detailed reply. I request the hon. Members to put only question, not to make any lengthy statements.

Dr. Chandra Shekhar Tripathi

[Translation]

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, your instructions will be followed. The hon. Minister belongs to Bihar and is close to us. I want to tell him.

*Rahiman Pani rakhiye, bin
pani sab sookh/
Pani gaye ne ubhare, moti
manas choon.*

I hope that you will protect the water of this country.

Shri Jain has drawn the attention of the hon. Minister in regard to drinking water supply. Water is the most important requirement of life. Water is so essential that the entire earth including human beings, animals, plants and forests all will perish without it. I want to quote in this regard :

[English]

Water is not merely essential for living. It is also a raw material, a source of power, a waste disposal agent, a solvent, a medium for generating heat and cooling plants and last but not the least the chief fire controlling agent.

[Translation]

I want to draw your attention to the whole of India. There is not a single State where the water problem does not exist. During the drought season, our hill areas and Delhi in particular face acute shortage of drinking water after every 10 to 15 days and it is highlighted in the Press. In June 1986 the Chief Executive Councillor had remarked that the day is not far off when every tourist visiting Delhi will have to carry his own water supply with him. He had further said that 2 years back ground water was available just at a depth of 30 feet but now it is not available even at a depth of 100 feet. We can see how our water problems are increasing and how it is being wasted and under what situation our water problem escalates. You must pay attention in this regard.

Shri Virdhi Chander Jain has given details about the schemes undertaken in the supply of water to the rural areas. If we look at the figures, in my district alone 4000 villages were provided with potable drinking water facilities. But the hon. Minister should not refuse to accept the fact that when the hon. Prime Minister visited his constituency and inspected a handpump. He attempted to operate it and when he exerted more pressure the entire pipe came off the ground. The underground pipe was

[Dr. Chandra Shekhar Tripathi]

only 3 feet deep. This was reported in the newspapers and was also telecast. (*Interruptions*) These are constructed by the Government machinery and the same machinery collects the data and also monitors it. But out of it 70 per cent is false. Therefore, I offered the example of Sultanpur which is located in the constituency of the hon. Prime Minister. We are Members of Parliament and we visit our respective constituencies. Whenever we go there we get complaints that though handpumps have been sunk yet they do not function properly from the very first day. Again, you have the same agency for repair, maintenance etc. which had sunk these handpumps and had deceived you. They sunk those pumps after boring only 3 feet and said that drinking water facilities have been made available and you are satisfied with their figures. As the hon. Deputy Speaker is ringing the bell continuously, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards Mirzapur district. Water has to be fetched from a distance of 4 to 5 kilometres. I want to draw your attention to the Bundelkhand division in Uttar Pradesh. Water facilities are not available in areas like Hamirpur, Banda, Jhansi and Mirzapur. The schemes for sinking tubewells and handpumps have also failed. I would like to request you that you should make arrangements to provide special facilities of water in these areas.

Secondly, I would like to ask about two or three things. First, you have set up institutions of Science and Technology to provide pure drinking water in rural areas at a low cost. I would read out to you the names of these institutions. These institutions have spent crores of rupees from Government exchequer on salaries and other facilities. I would like to ask the hon. Minister to furnish the details of their achievements?

[English]

Mechanical Engineering Research and Development Organisation, Madras, National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur, Central Water, Marine and Chemicals Research Institute, Bhavnagar, World Health Organisation and UNESCO.

[Translation]

What are the achievements of all these institutions which are active in this field and how much amount is being spent on them? What efforts are being made by the Government to provide safe drinking water at low cost by making use of science and technology? What efforts have been made or are being made to conserve and make better use of water?

Secondly, I would like to know as to what progress has been made about the implementation of the norms to provide drinking water within a distance of 6 kms.

Thirdly, what measures have been taken by the Government about those areas where iron and fluoride content is high in water, but iodine content is less.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Yadavji hails from our State and he is fully aware of all the problems. I need not speak much. Bihar is divided into two diametrically opposite regions. North Bihar is a flood prone area and South Bihar is a drought prone area but both the areas are afflicted with starvation and famine. There is a great scarcity of water in South Bihar and tubewells have to be bored to a great depth and only then water is struck. The Central Government is providing grants to the State Governments for the execution of this work. There is gross mismanagement in this scheme. The handpumps have been bored only upto a depth of 5 feet or 6 feet, whereas water is available at a depth of 100 feet and there is nobody to look into it. They thought their responsibility is over with the installation of the hand pumps. It is like the case of a person who marries his daughter and thinks that his responsibility is over as soon as she reaches her in-laws' house. He no longer feels his responsibility towards his daughter even if she is burnt alive by her in laws. You have sanctioned the grants to the State Governments and you have no machinery to monitor the utilisation of the funds by the State Government. In North Bihar, which is a flood prone area, water is available area depth of 5 to 10 feet, but the people are not prepared to undertake boring more than one foot. There is a lot of bungling. I would

like to ask the hon. Minister if any satisfactory arrangement for providing drinking water has been made or would such an arrangement be made even after 40 years in future in a State where you have been a Minister or will the people continue to pine for water as they are pining today. You might have heard that during the summer season, people die due to shortage of water in Gaya, Palamu and Daltonganj in South Bihar. In this land of Gautam people die due to shortage of water. I want to know as to what arrangement for monitoring has been made so that supply of drinking water could be ensured to the people.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, First, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that the norms fixed for providing assistance to the States for making arrangements for drinking water supply are in violation of the principles prescribed in the Seventh Five Year Plan. I would like to quote from page No. 303 of the Seventh Five Year Plan document about Rajasthan State :

[English]

"A new policy is also being evolved in the Seventh Plan to tackle special problems of water supply which are peculiar to certain States (Rajasthan, Haryana and Madhya Pradesh) and to hilly areas. The problems of such States and areas will receive special attention in the Seventh Plan. Administrative bottlenecks in the execution of schemes will be removed by delegation of power to the State chief engineers."

[Translation]

I would like to quote from page No. 302 :

[English]

"Some of the policy issues with regard to the rural water supply programme in the Seventh Plan are as follows :

- (i) Whether a re-definition of the problem villages or problem areas is required for the

Seventh Plan and if so, what should be the new definition ?

- (ii) What should be the per capita norm for water supply for rural areas ?
- (iii) Difficulties which are peculiar to certain areas such as Rajasthan, Haryana and hilly areas and methods of tackling such difficulties."

Now, these are the provisions.

[Translation]

Under these provisions, you have decided to provide drinking water facilities to 2,27,000 problem villages by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan in 1990. You have yourself admitted that an allocation of Rs. 3,454.47 crores has been made for your department. But your estimated expenditure is likely to be about two and a half or three times this allocation. I would like to make a humble submission to you that a resolution should be passed by this House requesting the hon. Finance Minister and the hon. Prime Minister to increase the allocation for this work. Unless this amount is increased, you will not be able to do much in this regard. I would, therefore, like to know as to what efforts have been made or are proposed to be made to plead the case before the Planning Commission, the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister to get increased allocation for this work.

Secondly, it is commendable on your part that you have resolved to identify 50 pilot projects under Technological Mission for drinking water. It would bring about reduction in cost to a great extent. You have identified 10 pilot projects which are being started. I would like to know as to what is the number of projects out of total projects which are proposed to be sanctioned for Rajasthan ? You have sanctioned only one project to Barmer district of Rajasthan. In the entire State of Rajasthan there are 32,539 problem villages, but for so many problem villages, you have sanctioned one project for Barmer district only. This does not solve the problem of the villages in Rajasthan. You have identified one district which is situated at the border of

[Shri Ram Singh Yadav]

Pakistan. How would you solve the problem of other villages? What is your integrated programme in this regard? We may kindly be informed about it.

The geographical situation of Rajasthan is such that it is very essential to develop the villages there. If we fail to develop the villages, it may put pressure on the increasing population of Delhi. I would like to draw your attention specially to my constituency—Alwar which has been included in the National Capital Region, but not even a single paisa has so far been sanctioned for Alwar. Many drinking water supply schemes with an estimated expenditure of more than Rs. 3 crores for Alwar are pending with the Centre for clearance for many years. There are approximately 2000 villages in this district. If the problem of drinking water of these villages is not solved, the population of these villages is likely to migrate to Delhi. The labourers from this district come to Delhi in search of job. If you do not solve this problem, the population of Delhi would continue to grow. Do you propose to include this district under this project? I hope you will consider these points.

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) :
The way we have to run after water, sometimes make people say in anguish—

Paani re paani tera rang kaisa

and sometimes the answer comes

Jismeln mila do lage us jaisa

and it is also said that in this country

*Aaj khon sasta ho gaya hai aur panni
mehanga ho gaya hai*

Now in my territory Goa, we have on an average 100" of rain. Only this year we got 65". 65" of rain for any State is abundant rain and there will be no problem for any well. But for us in Goa with 65" rain we had drought this year. Goa Government asked for only Rs. 10 crores from the Government. Government's stand is this—since you have got 65", it is not a drought. You do not deserve that.

As far as Dudsagar river is concerned, it is coming from Karnataka. Karnataka Government have blocked that river to divert water to its area which is super reservoir, thereby depriving Goa of this water which we have been taking for years together. There is a beautiful water fall which is created out of this water. If this is stopped, then the water fall will extinguish. Because of acute shortage of water Goa Government asked only for Rs. 10 crores and nothing has been given. In this light I would ask you whether you will see to it that—

1. Rs. 10 crores is given to Goa.
2. Are you going to intervene between Goa and Karnataka and prevail upon the Karnataka Government not to stop that water of Dudsagar river so as not to deprive Goa of the water which we have been taking for years together?
3. We have got vast coastline and vast beach. Are you going to evolve anything whereby the coastline Goa, Bangalore, Bombay, etc., is turned into pure drinking water—any mechanism and technology you are going to evolve?

[Translation]

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while participating in the discussion, the hon. Members have said that hand pumps which have been installed in the villages, go out of order. I would like to tell you that the State Governments are responsible for the implementation of all the rural development schemes. The Centre provides the funds and monitors the programmes. The Central Government examines such complaints from time to time. Whenever monitoring report is received, it is also considered by the Central Government. Our officers visit various States also and examine the functioning of the programme in the entire State. The officers monitor various schemes under I.R.D.P., N.R.E.P., R.L.E.G.P. and make efforts to remove the shortcomings, if any, on the spot. Our

officers also visit the on going projects of rural development in the field and find out if work is going on properly or not, whether projects have been completed properly or not and whether handpumps have been installed according to the guide lines or not. The Central Government also monitors installation of handpumps in tribal and Harijan areas and finds out if the pumps have been installed in the required number.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Description of distance is not the problem. What he is telling is that you are giving clearance i.e. O.K. The maintenance of the pump is the question that Shri Tripathi raised. They are not properly maintained. They are not replaced. Some problem comes. At times they will put 300 ft. but actually the contractor will put at 200 ft. That thing will be there.

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : I agree. But the State Governments are responsible to see that the pump is properly made.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are saying that you are monitoring.

[Translation]

We undertake monitoring work and write to State Governments to draw their attention towards it.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have come across such cases.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : These hon. Members are members of the D.R.D.A. Locations at which handpumps or tubewells are to be installed are decided at the meetings of the D.R.D.A.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Meetings are not held.

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : We have already issued guidelines to the State Governments. What can we do? We

have asked the M.Ps to become members of this Committee. Several State Governments have done this. It is their responsibility. Let them also see. From here, we shall be writing to the State Governments only and it is for them to identify the shortcomings in their area. It is true that this type of bungling takes place. If they are asked to instal Mark-2 pumps, they instal some other types of pumps. If they are asked to dig it deeper, they do not comply with the directions. The result is that the handpumps go out order. But it is the responsibility of the State Government.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can give guidelines to those people. When the Contractor is putting the bore-wells, let him give guarantee of assured water for one or two years. If the contract amount of Rs. 25,000 or Rs. 30,000 is to be paid for the work done, then an assurance of water supply for one or two years should be given by the contractor. Otherwise, they will erect the pumps and go away. Therefore, some guidelines should be given and assurance should be obtained from him.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : Out of the total amount given under the rural water programme, 10 per cent is to be spent on maintenance.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : In the first instance, for a few weeks, water will be available from the pumps erected by them. But after a month or so, they will go dry. Therefore, some assurance should be obtained from the contractor to this effect.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad) : They have not got any equipment or accessories or any tool.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Your point has already been taken note of.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : I

[Shri Ramanand Yadav]

would like to urge the hon. Members to take up the matter at the State Government level because they are the implementing authority. The Central Government allocates funds, monitors the progress of the work and writes letters from time to time. As has been said by Dr. Tripathi, I draw the attention of the Chief Minister also. Sometimes they send a very peculiar reply . . . (Interruptions)

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : This is what we wanted to know.

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : You should also play your role. When we ask you to attend the meeting of the D.R.D.A., you express your inability. You must attend those meetings. . . (Interruptions)

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Meetings are not held.

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : It is not so. Meetings are held. There are directions that it should not be held when the parliament is in session. If at all meetings are to be held during the session, these should be held on Saturdays so that the hon. Members can go there on Friday evening and return to Delhi by Sunday . . .

(Interruptions)

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : You please tell me on the floor of the House how many times meetings were held in Madhubani district during the last one or two years. . . (Interruptions)

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : The Government of Bihar is functioning all right, but it is our responsibility also . . . (Interruptions)

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : You may please give the reply in the House.

(Interruptions)

19.00 hrs.

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : 10 per cent of the allocation is earmarked for the maintenance of the handpumps and also to purchase its spare parts. A small

spare part can set the handpump right. We have also instructed the officers through their respective State Governments. They should ask their officers to entrust the maintenance work to an educated lady in the village. She may be paid some remuneration so that she may attend to petty repair work. Otherwise, this job may be entrusted to the Panchayat. We have forwarded our suggestions to the State Governments and also earmarked 10 per cent of the allocation for this purpose. We are trying to create awareness among the people so that they may understand what their responsibilities are. It has also been observed that if a pump set in a school compound goes out of order the teacher expects that the villagers will set it right. We have launched an awareness campaign so that people may feel their responsibility. Sometimes it so happens that people detach the head of the pump or the pipe and take it to some other place. We are making efforts that the State Governments may implement it.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : So many commissions were set up, but to what use ?

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : Dr. Sahib, please listen to me. Whether the Commission is a technology mission or other mission, their achievements had been quite significant.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : So many institutions have been opened, but we do not perceive any of their achievements.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Your answer is right, I have to go to Rashtrapati Bhawan.

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : It is a prestigious institutions and it uses the allocations made by the Central Government to undertake research. For example, we have engaged the Lalit Narayan Institute, Bihar and its report has proved useful. We have got 29 institutes which undertake this type of research and submit the report to us. They should know that many big problems have been solved after independence. Our country has made a lot of progress. It will be better if you tried to know the progress made by us. As and when North Bihar is

affected by floods it creates a number of problems there. The level of water in the wells rises and the water becomes dirty. At the time of floods the water table also rises and the water becomes unfit for consumption. During summer days the wells go dry. During summer season water level goes down and wells go dry. The water becomes dirty. Various diseases like cholera break out. Due to all these difficulties there used to be a fund with the District Council to treat the water. They treated the water with the help of that fund. Now a days our officers make arrangements to treat water. I think maximum number of tubewells have been installed in north Bihar because the people there are well-to-do and pump sets are installed easily. Soil is good. It is not necessary to instal tubewells at a great depth or to use a rig. Therefore, the problem in north Bihar is not that much complicated as it is in South Bihar. In South Bihar, the problem is more complicated and at some places even the rigs do not work. There the people have to fetch water from long distances of about 4 to 6 miles. They make use of containers made of tin and carry them on the shoulder on both the sides of a stick and use it to fetch water from distant places. The well-to-do and the rich hire persons for this purpose. The Government knows everything and it makes allocations within its resources. In spite of that the Government is fully aware of the water problem and is making all effortst to solve it. This is the reason that the Prime Minister has issued strict orders in this regard and he has made huge amounts available for this purpose. All the scientific institutions, which are engaged in assisting the Technological Mission, have been ordered to assist the mini missions and the Technical Mission so that a permanent solution to the problem of drinking water is found. Still there are a number of problems. At some places water is available at distant places and at some places it is saline or brackish. At some places the rainfall is scanty and as a result the level of water table has gone down. At some places water borne diseases are spreading. At some places the water is saline. We are solving these problems one by one. Just now, the coastal plan was discussed here. Mini Missions have been engaged to investigate as to how the water there can be treated. They will submit their report and it is the function of the mini-mission. When

we gain experience in one field, we shall utilise its findings in solving the problems of other fields. The Mini-Mission alone cannot solve the water problem. There are other programmes also to solve the water problem. This programme also will continue side by side. We have set up a mini-mission for the entire State in Barmer. We shall utilise its achievements and results of its investigations and methods adopted by it in other places and solve the water problem at other places. An hon. Member has requested that a mini-mission may be sanctioned for his area. One area is enough for them, because its work will not be stopped there. No special allocation is made for this work. Only Rs. 2 crores have been allocated for them within which they undertake the investigation work. They also assist in solving the problem of the entire State. We shall apply the results of their research work at other places also. We shall solve the problem of other places with the help achievements of Barmer.

An hon. Member from Goa has discussed about inter-State river disputes. Since this issue is between two States, I do not think it proper to say something about it. The State of Goa should itself initiate dialogue with Karnataka and the hon. Member should ask his Government to take the initiative. The second suggestion that he has made is about giving Rs. 10 crores to Goa. I cannot say anything in this regard. But the Government of India is fully alive to the problem of drinking water in Goa and I shall send my Secretary to Goa to make on the spot study. Besides, we have chalked out a programme also for Goa. I shall myself see the problem of drinking water there and also see if the money being given to them is being utilised properly or not.

Sir, you will be surprised to know that there is a State which suffers from scarcity of water. We provided them funds, but they were not able to spend the money. If the hon. Members desire, I can also give the name of that State. I think it is not proper to reveal the name of the State. We gave money for water, but it was not spent. In that State, people move from one place to other for want to water.

Sir, the entire implementation is the responsibility of the State Government. But

[Shri Ramanand Yadav]

we also do monitoring of the project to ensure proper utilisation of the funds and we undertake evaluation work also. We issue guidelines from time to time. Therefore, I hope that the State Governments will definitely make efforts in this direction.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The

House now stands adjourned to reassemble tomorrow at 11.00 A.m.

19 11 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March 26, 1987, Chaitra 5, 1909 (Saka).