

and for participation in various training programmes.

[*Translation*]

SHRISHANTARAMNAIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister about the benefits of the schemes of the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training accrued to Goa, and also the details of assistance given to the State of Goa under all these schemes.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the schemes being implemented by this institution have been very useful for the entire country including the State of Goa. The question requires a detailed answer but I would like to reply in brief to the question of the hon. Member that out of the total 14,449 teachers and 3313 students trained by this Centre under various schemes during the last year, 561 teachers and 87 students were from Goa. Out of the total 1737 scholarships awarded to the students under Cultural Talent Search Scholarship Scheme, 13 scholarships were given to the students from Goa. In all 144 teachers were given awards under CCRT Teachers Training Scheme, out of them six teachers were from Goa. So far as the question of financial assistance to this State is concerned, I would like to inform the hon. Member that during the year 1988-89, Rs. 98.09 lakhs were spent as plan and non-plan expenditure and 3.10 percent of it was incurred in Goa.

SHRISHANTARAMNAIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my second question is whether the training is given in local culture and if so, in what manner?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the training programmes of this Centre consist of the programmes of local culture from all the regions. It also includes the training in local handicrafts. During the year 1988-89, 13 cultural kits were given to 13 teachers in Goa which constitutes 3 percent of the total no. of kits i.e. 391 distributed throughout the country.

Out of the total number of 3929 cultural kits distributed throughout the country, the percentage of those distributed in Goa comes to 5 percent. I have already stated in the main reply that 201 cultural kits have been distributed and these cultural kits contain mainly slides, pictures, pieces of regional crafts, archeology, music art, theatre etc. and some written material. All these things are dispatched to the schools where training is imparted.

[*English*]

'No Source Problem Villages' In Madhya Pradesh

*157. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of 'no source problem villages' in Madhya Pradesh at present; and

(b) the arrangements made to provide drinking water to these villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) 351 'No Source Problem Villages' are yet to be provided with safe drinking facilities in Madhya Pradesh as on 1st July, 1989.

(b) All these villages will be provided with safe drinking water facilities by 31.3.90. During the year 1989-90 a provision of Rs. 31.31 crores have been made under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) and an allocation of Rs. 25.47 crores under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural water Supply Programme (ARWSP). Full amount of ARWSP allocation has been released to the State Government for making arrangements to provide drinking water facilities for these 'no source problem villages' and partially covered villages.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Mr.

Speaker, Sir, Madhya Pradesh is a very large State but the reply to the question does not indicate the number of 'problem villages' which should have been given. It has become quite difficult to get water in those parts of the hilly areas where the level of water has gone down considerably. The hon. Minister may kindly indicate the details of the measures proposed to be taken or being taken to solve this problem.

[English]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: As stated earlier, there are about 351 no source problem villages and that by 31.3.1990 these problem villages will be covered. I want to assure the hon. Members that an effort is being made to cover all the villages by December, 1989. Now coming to the steps to be taken by the State Government for providing safe drinking water as it is a State subject, the following ceiling of expenditure has already been approved for necessary action. To cover problem villages in the recent drought in the State, a provision of Rs. 1.80 crore has been made. The State Government has prepared a master plan for about Rs. 53 crores. Apart from this, we have got Mini Mission Districts—three districts. We have got a plan of covering some difficult areas also. I can tell the hon. Member that we have prepared a plan to supply water at the rate of 40 litres per capita per day. These are the steps we have taken in regard to Madhya Pradesh.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): Mr. Speaker, Sir, he said that statistical information in respect of the villages of Madhya Pradesh has not been provided. I would like to tell the hon. member that the total number of villages in Madhya Pradesh is 71352. Water facilities had been provided in 56638 villages by the end of the sixth five year plan leaving a total of 14714 villages. As at present, as the hon. Minister has stated the number of such villages uncovered under the scheme, is now only 351. 14286 villages have been provided with drinking water facilities and the remaining ones in the entire country would be provided with water facilities by 31st March, 1990. Hence, there is no question of leaving out the villages of Madhya Pradesh. All the 'no source problem villages' in the country will be provided with water.

SHRIPARASRAMBHARDWAJ: As per the policy of the Government of India one tubewell is provided for a population of 500 people. But in Madhya Pradesh there is a

vast area inhabited by the tribals and in each such village in the tribal area, there are a number of Mohallas which are quite distant from one another. Will Government of India pay special attention to the provision of drinking water facilities for the people living in tribal areas so as to cover maximum number of mohallas of these villages which are not otherwise covered on the basis of population.

[English]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Even for Adivasi areas, for example, in the case of Bastar there is a project costing about Rs. 5 crores. That will be done on 50:50 basis i.e. 50 per cent of the money will be provided by the State Government and 50 per cent by the Central Government. Under this project 2000 plants for removal of iron ore from water will be set up along with the water sources in all the problem villages.

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAI RAGI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has made commendable efforts to provide water facilities in Madhya Pradesh and our Government too have put in a lot of efforts in this regard. But in spite of all these efforts, the water in many villages is brackish and salty and I don't know how I should submit this complaint to Shri Bhajan Lal. You regretted that the water was brackish and salty but the water is not worth drinking. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he has got any other scheme in this regard to be implemented by the Central Government.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a countrywide survey was conducted in the year 1983-84, and on the basis of that survey a scheme was formulated for the entire country, to be implemented in all those rural areas which had the problem of water, whether it was brackish or unpotable. This scheme meant for the entire country will be completed by 31st March. As the hon. Member has pointed out just now that there is an acute problem in the areas where available water is brackish and wanted to know about the steps being taken by the Government in this regard. I would like to tell the hon. Member that in such a situation, he may kindly write to the Government. Accordingly the priority will be given to remove the difficulties of those areas where water is brackish and not worth drinking.