

SHRI SRIHARI RAO: As per this list, Andhra Pradesh has already been given 13 schools; Assam has been given 16 schools. As far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, population-wise, area-wise and also illiteracy-wise, it is more than Assam. Why is this kind of discrimination shown to Andhra Pradesh? Why don't you set up more Kendriya Vidyalayas in Andhra Pradesh?

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: There is no hesitation from our side to provide more schools in Andhra Pradesh. It is up to the State Government to come up with proposals to provide land and to provide infrastructure and then we will look into it.

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVIBAIRAGI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through your medium I would like to know from the hon. Minister. Whether it is a fact that the list of schools which are to be opened in the civil sector has not yet been approved and there are some places where survey was conducted and the place was found fit as per Government's norms but even then it was delayed on some pretext or the other and the reasons were not disclosed? I would like to the hon. Minister to state categorically that if all the yardsticks set by the Government for example, 15 acres land, which is difficult to get in towns and other things like the place being a district head quarter are fulfilled in due course of time, how long would it take to open a Central School there?

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the list of schools to be opened during the year 1989-90 has not yet been finalised but if there is any such proposal, we will certainly consider it. However, I would like to tell the hon. Members that once a school is opened, land is not given. Hence, it is better if we get the land at the first instance only.

[English]

Implementation of International drinking water Supply and Sanitation Decade Programme

*846. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 21 February, 1983 to the Unstarred Question No. 178 regarding implementation of International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade Programme and state:

(a) the progress in terms of percentage of population covered as on 31 March, 1989 keeping in view the specific targets under the Programme, State-wise;

(b) whether the target of hundred per cent coverage of the rural population by March, 1991 would be achieved in the Rural Water Supply Sector in respect of problem and non-problem villages; and

(c) the allocation for Rural Water Supply and Rural Sanitation utilised during the first four years of the Seventh Plan and the amount provided for these two programmes during the final year to the Seventh Plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Approximately 80% of the rural population are covered with safe drinking water as per the norm of 40 litres per capita per day. About 1.69% of rural population has been provided sanitary latrines.

The percentage of coverage of rural population with safe drinking water and

sanitary latrines in different States is given in Annexure A below.

The target of 100% coverage of rural population in the Rural Water Supply sector is likely to be achieved by March, 1991 in case of both problem and non-problem villages.

The funds released to the States/UTs for Rural Water Supply and Rural Sanitation during the first four years of the Seventh Plan and the allocation for these two programmes during 1989-90 the final year of the Seventh Plan, with Statewise break up are given in Annexure B below.

STATEMENT

Population Coverage Under Rural Water Supply Programme (In lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Population as per 1981 census	Population covered as on 1.4.89	Percentage coverage (%)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	410.62	422.88	103
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.90	7.05	119
3.	Assam	178.50	107.17	60
4.	Bihar	611.96	561.53	92
5.	Goa	7.35	4.38	60
6.	Gujarat	234.84	240.57	102
7.	Haryana	100.95	83.49	83
8.	Himachal Pradesh	39.55	28.93	73
9	J & K	47.27	41.14	87
10.	Karnataka	264.06	337.76	128
11.	Kerala	206.82	105.45	51

Sl.No.	State/UT	Population as per 1981 census	Population covered as on 1.4.89	Percentage coverage (%)
1	2	3	4	5
12.	Madhaya Pradesh	415.92	422.61	102
13.	Maharashtra	407.01	372.28	91
14.	Manipur	10.46	9.92	95
15.	Meghalaya	10.95	6.88	63
16.	Mizoram	3.72	4.01	108
17.	Nagaland	6.55	6.42	98
18.	Orissa	232.60	256.33	110
19.	Punjab	121.41	41.56	30
20.	Rajasthan	270.51	209.11	77
21.	Sikkim	2.65	1.90	72
22.	Tamil Nadu	324.56	219.57	68
23.	Tripura	18.27	19.23	105

Sl.No.	State/UT	Population as per 1981 census	Population covered as on 1.4.89	Percentage coverage (%)
1	2	3	4	5
24.	Uttar Pradesh	909.63	428.38	47
25.	West Bengal	401.34	260.97	65
26.	D & N Haveli	0.97	0.90	93
27.	A & N Islands	1.39	1.85	133
28.	Lakshadweep	0.22	0.22	100
29.	Pondichery	2.888	3.50	122
30.	Delhi	4.52	4.72	104
31.	Daman & Diu Incliding against Goa			
32.	Chandigarh	0.29	0.29	100
	Total	5254.57	4210.3	80.13

N.B. In the case of States/UTs where population coverage is shown as more than 100%, it reflects coverage of population growth beyond 1981 census figures/additional service vis-a-vis the norms of supply of safe drinking water at 40 litres per capita per day/one stand post for handpump for 250 persons.

Coverage of Rural Population Under Rural Sanitation Programme

(In lakhs)

State/UT	Rural Population as per 1981 census	Coverage upto March, 1989	% Coverage
Andhra Pradesh	410.62	13.122	3.20
Arunahcal Pradesh	5.90	0.085	1.44
Assam	178.50	0.097	0.05
Bihar	611.96	2.353	0.38
Goa	7.35	—	—
Gujarat	234.84	1.095	0.47
Haryana	100.95	0.205	0.20
Himaccal Pradesh	39.55	1.515	3.83
Jammu & Kashmir	47.27	Not reported	
Karnataka	264.06	0.341	0.13
Kerala	206.82	4.434	2.14
Madhaya Pradesh	415.92	0.328	0.08

State/UT	Rural Population as per 1981 census	Coverage upto March, 1989	% Coverage
Maharashtra	407.91	0.665	0.16
Manipur	10.46	0.190	1.82
Meghalaya	10.95	0.787	7.19
Mizoram	3.72	0.167	4.49
Naglanad	6.55	0.158	2.41
Orissa	232.60	1.799	0.77
Punjab	121.41	1.129	0.93
Rajasthan	270.51	2.281	0.84
Sikkim	2.65	0.086	3.24
Tamil Nadu	324.56	51.451	15.85
Tripura	18.27	0.002	0.01
Uttar Pradesh	909.63	5.385	0.15
West Bengal	401.34	0.617	0.15
D & N Haveli	0.97	0.025	2.60

State/UT	Rural Population as per 1981 census	Coverage upto March, 1989	% Coverage
A & N Haveli	1.39	0.08	5.76
Lakshadweep	0.22	0.074	33.64
Pondicherry	2.88	0.130	4.51
Delhi	4.52	0.036	0.84
Daman & Diu	Included in Goa	—	—
Chandigarh	0.29	0.17	58.63
Total	5254.57	89.02	1.694

State/UT	Total Amount Released During 1986-87 to 1988-89	Allocation (1989-90)	Total Amount Released During 1985-86 to 1989	Allocation (1989-90)
1	2	3	4	5
J & K	65.00	20.10	79.824	19.130
Karnataka	59.00	81.90	75.076	21.160
Kerala	30.00	73.95	47.918	10.760
M.P.	91.00	121.20	122.920	25.470
Maharashtra	53.00	131.85	105.874	30.630
Manipur	13.00	4.20	15.200	3.080
Meghalaya	20.00	5.40	15.063	4.200
Mizoram	13.80	1.95	8.500	1.170
Nagaland	16.50	3.90	18.158	4.220
Orissa	96.00	63.00	50.330	12.060
Punjab	13.00	18.45	27.390	3.840
Rajasthan	89.00	66.60	132.463	36.660

State/UT	Total Amount Released During 1986-87 to 1988-89	Allocation (1989-90)	Total Amount Released During 1985-86 to 1989	Allocation (1989-90)
1	2	3	4	5
Sikkim	19.52	1.65	13.040	3.720
Tamil Nadu	106.00	111.15	75.710	18.240
Tripura	34.35	8.25	15.010	3.500
U.P.	167.00	265.05	163.980	42.680
W.B.	76.00	109.35	56.930	16.480
D & N Haveli	0.00	0.30	0.060	0.120
A & N Island	5.00	0.03	1.350	0.400
Lakshadweep	5.00	0.30	0.150	0.100
Pondicherry	5.00	1.20	1.040	0.260
Delhi	0.00	0.63	0.065	0.130
Daman & Diu	0.00	0.63	0.140	0.200
Chandigarh	0.00	0.75	—	—

State/UT	Total Amount Released During 1986-87 to 1988-89	Allocation (1989-90)	Total Amount Released During 1985-86 to 1989	Allocation (1989-90)
1	2	3	4	5
Capart	269.00	500.00	7.500	4.750
Minimissons	—	—	—*	48 950
Other Schemes	—	—	35.656	—
Total	1644.170	2000.00	1442.280	410.000

CRSP : Centrally Sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme:

ARWSP : Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

(ARSPRAS) ** CRSP was introduced in 1986-87

* : Included in the releases for respective States.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: From the statement and the break-up given of the percentages for each State, it appears that there are 14 States which are below the national average of 80.13 percent in respect of coverage of the population for the supply of safe drinking water. Some of the State have as low a percentage as 30 in case of Punjab, 47 in case of U.P. and 73 in case of Himachal Pradesh. In view of the commitment of the Government for providing a hundred percent coverage for rural population by this water supply and to achieve the target by March 1991, would be hon. Minister state whether the States which are below the average will be covered by special drive for this purpose so that they do not lag behind? There are seven or eight States which have not only achieved the target but the performance is over hundred percent taking into account the increase in population in 1981.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: By March 1991, all the problem villages in the country will be covered. And we have got 4,801 hard core villages to be covered by the year 1990-91. These hard core villages are those for which there is no accessibility, difficult terrain and also there are no infra-structural facilities. For this, a concerted effort is required and we are going to have it. We are going to cover all these villages by 1991.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: The Minister has just now used the word 'problem villages'. But in the statement which is laid on the Table of the House, he has given a different assurance.

The assurance is :

"The target of 100% coverage of rural population in the Rural Water Supply sector is likely to be achieved by March, 1991 in case of both problem and non-problem villages."

In his reply to the supplementary question, he has left out the non-problem villages. My specific reference was to the States which have very low coverage 30 percent in the case of Punjab, 40 percent in the case of U.P. and 73 percent in the case of Himachal Pradesh. I would like to know whether most of these States, in this group, which are below the national average and which are special category States and hilly States, would be given the benefit of a very quick and speedy drive for the coverage up to the level of hundred percent during this period.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I have already said that 100% population will be covered. It includes all the States mentioned by the Hon. Member.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: My specific reference was to problem and non-problem areas.

[*Translation*]

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Rajasthan is the worst-affected State in our country with regard to the problem of drinking water. People pine for even a drop of water and it has been drought-affected since the past five years. As per the international yardstick, also the drinking water problem has become serious there and the criterion of the problem villages has also changed. In such a situation will all the villages of Rajasthan get covered by 31st March 1991 and is the Government going to provide some special facilities for them?

[*English*]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I share the concern of the Hon. Member. We are going to cover the villages in Rajasthan also. In districts like Barmer, Churu and Nagaur there are mini missions. In these districts we have approved the detailed

project report and we are providing about Rs. 13 crores for these three mini missions. There are about 11 DDP districts to which we are giving special assistance of Rs. 13 crores every year without any matching provision from the State Government. In the 7th Plan we are going to get about Rs. 60 crores more under this special assistance programme.

[Translation]

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question was the criterion of the problem villages has changed in Rajasthan because there have been successive droughts during the past 5 years. Even the non-problem villages have fallen in the category of problem villages. Will the hon. Minister conduct a survey and take some remedial measures in that direction?

[English]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I have already said that special efforts are being made. Not only that, about the change in the criterion, I will keep in mind the hon. Member's suggestion. So far as this plan is concerned, there is no such proposal.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated just now that provision of drinking water will be made in the problem as well as non-problem villages by 1991. At present due to change in climate, in the meteorological division like U.P. and Rajasthan arrangement for drinking water was made by installing hand pumps. But the water-level there has gone so low that 50 percent of the hand pumps have gone out of order. Recently the hon. Chief Minister of U.P. stated that water can be provided only if 50 thousand handpumps, apart from those for drought-prone areas, are installed. Will the Govern-

ment also bear it in mind that separate funds have to be provided for the repair of the handpumps which have already been installed, and 50 percent of which have gone out of order, while implementing the drinking water scheme which is likely to be completed by 1991.

[English]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: It is the effort of both the State Government and the Central Government to give the safe drinking water to the villages. As the Hon. Member has said, the fact that efficiency of the hand-pump is going down has been brought to our notice also. We have intimated it to the notice of the State Government and funds will also be provided for the repair of these pumps or providing alternative arrangements.

For the information of the Hon. Member I may say that for the 7th Five Year Plan the outlay was Rs. 1282 crores. As against that, the Central Government has provided Rs. 1867 crores. So from the State Government and the Central Government during the 7th Five Year Plan the total outlay is Rs. 3535.57 crores. The total outlay was Rs. 3,535 crores; as against that, we spent both State and Central Government Rs. 4,382.65 crores. For the benefit of the House, I may point out how the performance of India was praised by the International community and in fact, people from foreign countries come here and see our performance and they want to adopt our guidelines. This is what is happening. So we have gone a long way. There are deficiencies and we are going to rectify them also.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: I do not know what the hon. Minister means when he says that the coverage is 133% or 120% and so on. Secondly how is this based on 40 litres per head, per day? Has it been brought to the

notice of the Government that this is too low a supply and this should be increased to 50 litres?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: The hon. Member has raised a very pertinent question. What he has stated is true. Some States have shown their performance and some States have not followed the guidelines. They did not give priority to cover the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe areas. It is the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for which the priority should be given they should be covered first. What has Andhra Pradesh done? As per 1981 census, the Scheduled Caste population was 67.52 lakhs and the Scheduled Tribe population was 29.79 lakhs. The population covered was: Scheduled Castes - 29.15 lakhs and Scheduled Tribes - 7.36 lakhs. The percentage of coverage was: Scheduled Caste - 43% and Scheduled Tribes - 25%. So instead of covering other sections of the population, we have to give more attention to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population and this applies to all the State Governments, including Andhra Pradesh. They should adhere strictly to the guidelines. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: While giving the statement, the hon. Minister had given some figures. He had given the population figure of 1981 census of problem-villages. But in the meantime, the population has increased ten-fold, and so the problem-villages should have been added with old list. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the problem-villages, so added would be covered and provision of drinking water would be made available before 1990?

Regarding rural sanitation, you may kindly go through what the hon. Minister had stated in the statement. The figures he quoted are very very low even 0.1% in many of the States. So, what do the Government pro-

poses to do, so that we can achieve at least 50% of the rural sanitation to meet the target fixed by the Eighth Plan?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I will see to it.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Hon. Speaker, Sir, there was a Calling Attention for the drinking water scarcity in our country. The Minister is an expert in demography and statistics. The crux of the question is provision of protected drinking water supply throughout the country—rural drinking water or urban drinking water. First and foremost is that 80% of the communicable diseases in our country are water-borne. In the Calling Attention I would have raised all these points but as far as my information goes in the Seventh Plan they should have spent more than Rs. 6525.24 crores. My statistics also show that 47% of the rural population and 80% of the urban areas have been covered by the so-called protected drinking water supply. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister will consult the technology mission which was formulated by Shri Rajiv Gandhi to give scientific temper to this scheme and also how many hydrologists in our country are working in this direction. The hon. Minister is well aware that the statistics coming from the bureaucrats are not correct. I would like to know whether we will go to the Technology Mission for drinking water whose nodal agency is Ground Water Selection Board?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: As regards the point raised by Mr. Jena and answer is given in Annexure 'A'. Footnote is there. as far as population coverage is concerned we have taken into consideration the present population of 80 crores. As far as Dr. Bhoi's point is concerned nearly 2000 hydrologists are employed and all the districts will be covered by the hydrological map in the year. We will keep in mind the suggestion about Technological Mission.