

82 7.58 lakhs; 1982-83 Kharif 13.01 lakhs; these are the premia paid. If the hon. Member wants the number of farmers and area covered I can give it. In 1979 the area covered was 13,181 hectares and number of farmers covered was 16,268. In 1980-81, the area covered was 18,753 hectares and the number of farmers was 23,442. For 1981-82, the coverage was 24,553 hectares and the number of farmers was 24,831. In 1982-83, the area covered was 57,168 hectares and the number of farmers was 43,428.

Allotment for Drinking Water facilities in Villages

104. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently sanctioned some amount to cover a number of villages in the rural areas to provide drinking water facilities;

(b) if so, the number of such villages (state-wise); and

(c) whether any consideration has been given to the State of Orissa in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) to (c) Statement I and II are attached.

Statement I

It is a fact that grants under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme were released to State Governments and Union territory Administrations to supplement their resources in providing safe drinking water to identified problem villages. A statement showing the grants released Statewise during the year 1982-83 and the target of problem villages to be covered during the year is attached. Grants have been given to the Government of Orissa also for this purpose.

Statement-II

Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme—Release of Funds during 1982-83 (as on 25-2-1983) and Targets of the Number of Problem Villages to be covered during the year.

(Rupees in lakhs)

Serial No.	State/Union Territories	Funds released during 1982-83 as on 25-2-1983			Total Problems Villages to be covered during 1982-83
		Works	Monitoring & Investigating units	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	473.50	..	473.50	3061
2	Assam	581.50	2.49	583.98	1902
3	Bihar	863.75	..	863.75	3084
4	Gujarat	138.00	6.00	144.00	800
5	Haryana	273.00	..	273.00	285
6	Himachal Pradesh	273.73	..	273.73	1240

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	Jammu and Kashmir	905.50	2.50	903.00	407
8	Karnataka	791.50	..	791.50	6000
9	Kerala	641.00	2.20	643.20	108
10	Madhya Pradesh	1247.50	..	1247.50	6447
11	Maharashtra	716.50	6.00	722.50	2763
12	Manipur	154.00	4.00	158.00	199
13	Meghalaya	200.4 ⁸	2.15	202.63	205
14	Nagaland	149.18	6.00	155.18	75
15	Orissa	766.50	6.00	772.50	2280
16	Punjab	183.00	..	183.00	77
17	Rajasthan	2229.50	2.00	2231.50	3400
18	Sikkim	62.43	1.51	63.94	85
19	Tamil Nadu	750.50	6.00	756.50	1060
20	Tripura	81.50	..	81.50	662
21	Uttar Pradesh	1140.99	..	1140.99	3675
22	West Bengal	887.50	6.00	893.50	4025
23	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	6.64	..	6.64	36
24	Arunachal Pradesh	30.00	..	30.00	350
25	Chandigarh . . . . .	..	..	..	..
26	Delhi . . . . .	..	2.00	2.00	27
27	Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	..	..	..	..
28	Goa, Daman & Diu	20.94	..	20.94	22
29	Lakshadweep . . . . .	..	..	..	..
30	Mizoram	3.00	1.50	4.50	29
31	Pondicherry	14.50	..	14.50	38
TOTAL		13586.14	56.54	13542.48	42342

SHRI K. PRADHANI: May I know from the hon. Minister the conditions in which a village should be in order to justify and list it as problematic village in so far as drinking water availability is concerned? Further, I would like to know whether there is any programme before the Government to supply drinking water throughout the villages in such areas.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND
WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA
SINGH): The present scheme envisag-
es for solving the problems of those
villages which do not have even a
single source of safe drinking water.
All the villages should have drinking
water to a certain extent. At the mom-
ent we are taking the problem of

those villages which do not have any source of safe drinking water at all. Now, wherever these villages are, we have been able to identify them with the cooperation of the State Government.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that in many places in the country, specially the hill areas like Koraput in Orissa, all the wells go dry during summer and the people face lot of difficulties in getting drinking water. May I know from the hon. Minister whether there is any programme to provide tube-wells to all these villages which are not listed as problematic villages? Also, by what time would the Government be providing drinking water facilities to these villages?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Now, specially, in the hilly areas where the problem of transportation and manpower and other resources are concerned, we have recently had a meeting with all the Ministers in-charge of Water Supply and Sanitation and it has been assured that these areas specially hilly areas, should be given special allocation of cement, special arrangement for transportation, etc. We have also requested the neighbouring States to spare sufficient manpower, officials as well as the working hands to these areas so that this problem could be solved. About the tube-wells, yes, we give priority for digging of tube-wells and also the traditional wells. We do not recommend highly sophisticated system for supplying drinking water. We do our ourselves in four of the method which the hon. Member has suggested.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Sir, it is really a matter of great shame for all of us that we have not been able to provide drinking water to 2,30,000 villages despite all our planning and spending of hundreds of crores of rupees during all these 35 years. In Rajasthan 60 per cent of the area is desert and particularly I am talking of Western Rajasthan consisting of

Jaisalmer and Barmer districts which are also the border areas. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what special schemes he has in mind, as he has talked about the hilly areas, with regard to the desert areas. There is a continued famine for the last 4 years in Rajasthan, particularly in these areas which are covered by the Western Rajasthan where water is not available even below 400 ft. or 500 ft. from the ground level. Here the villagers have to go 5 or 6 miles for getting water which is sold for Rs. 5 per bucket. Have you got any special allocation for these areas? You have talked about hilly areas only.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: This primarily concerns the State Government. We come into the picture only for providing Central assistance for such schemes which are prepared by the State Governments. In Rajasthan, I should not be ashamed, but I should be proud, of what has been achieved, but the magnitude of the problem is such that it would not have been possible to solve it in a single year. We are, therefore, making serious efforts in this direction. The number of problem villages in Rajasthan identified in the month of April, 1980 was to the tune of 19,803. In 1980-81, we covered 2400 villages, in 1981-82 we covered 3854 villages, and now we have targetted 3400 villages for this year. That is the largest achievement so far made in the past 3-4 years. We are giving high priority specially to the drought prone and difficult areas. Rajasthan also has been able to get sizeable amount this year and it is for the State Government to implement this scheme. We come in for providing the Central assistance which we have been providing.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The Minister has stated that he is considering to allocate more money for the drought prone State. The State of West Bengal is under a very acute drought this year, and the water level has also gone down. Obviously,

the number of problem villages has increased. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will grant more money for the drought prone States, specially West Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a Plan allocation which has been done, not an adhoc allotment.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will he increase the money for drinking water in the drought prone areas?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think, this question concerns you.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: It is done through Plan allocation, and the Central Government gives assistance, but the major portion comes from the State Government under the NMP Programme. We have definitely given a special thought and under the 20-Point Programme, we have highlighted this problem to the State Governments. Our grant is on a matching basis. If the State Governments come forward with further proposals, and plans of very very difficult areas, we are always prepared to consider it.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that there is lack of infrastructural facilities and lack of technical expertise for supply of protected drinking water to all the villages of the country? Is there any course in the engineering departments of colleges for Ph. D., which looks after the protected drinking water supply in the country? I doubt, because in engineering courses, there is no such course; it is only a diploma course. We have spent more than Rs. 150 crores on these schemes, but there is lack of technical expertise and infrastructural facilities. Will the hon. Minister look into this matter, and ask the different engineering colleges of the country to introduce a course regarding primary basic knowledge of this particular branch, that is, to supply protected drinking water throughout the country.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: This is a suggestion for action.

Survey of Ground Water Potential in Bihar

105. SHRI RAMS WARUP RAM Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey has been made to explore the ground water potential in Bihar, especially in Nowgang, Gaya, Nawada and Aurangabad districts; and

(b) if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) Yes, Sir. For exploration of ground water potential in Bihar, hydrogeological surveys have been carried out by the Central Ground Water Board *inter-alia* in the districts of Gaya, Newada and Aurangabad. There is however, no Nowgang district in Bihar.

(b) Based on the ground water surveys carried out by the Central Ground Water Board, the ground water potential available for further development is as under:

Gaya: 357 million cubic meters

Nawada: 380 million cubic meters, and

Aurangabad: 665 million cubic meters

MR. SPEAKER: You start teaching geography also in the Parliament House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): Geography is part of politics, Sir.

श्री रामस्वरूप राम : अध्यक्ष जी, प्रश्न पूछने के पहले मैं आप को याद दिलाता चाहता हूँ कि आप मार्च, 1981 में गया कृषक सम्मेलन में गये थे तथा आप ने वहाँ की जमीन स्वयं देखी थी। आप ने उस समय खेद प्रकट करते हुए कहा