

SHRI BUTA SINGH : My Ministry received the main question and I will read the main question and I have replied it. Our Ministry received the questions from the Lok Sabha Secretariat, only in the form in which it has been printed in the list and we have replied it.

MR. SPEAKER : If he had cleared it with me the question would not have arisen. Today the question is very simple. We at our level did it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : We did it on our own.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ग्रामीण जल प्रदाय योजना के लिए राजस्थान को वित्तीय सहायता

*312. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : 1980 से लेकर आज तक केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा ग्रामीण जल प्रदाय योजना अथवा पेय जल योजना के लिए राजस्थान को कुल कितनी राशि दी गई और उससे कितने गांवों की समस्या का निराकरण हुआ है ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Under the Central Sector ARWSP, grants amounting to Rs. 10,008.62 lakhs have been released to the State of Rajasthan from 1980 till date for covering villages identified as problem villages. In addition, during 1983-84 an amount of Rs. 750 lakhs was released to Government of Rajasthan under the new Central Incentive Scheme based on performance. Upto 30th June, 1984 out of 19,803 problem villages 13,970 problem villages have been covered with at least one source of safe drinking water.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पांचवीं योजना तक आपने 1,076 करोड़ रुपया खर्च कर

दिया था। यह आपने क्वेश्चन के आंसर में कहा था। अब आपने आंसर दिया है, आपके डिपार्टमेंट ने आंसर दिया है।

The answer is dated 23rd November 1981. It reads as follows :

"During the 6th Five Year Plan the scheme will be to cover the problem villages with at least one source of drinking water ; and the outlay in the 6th Plan for the rural drinking water scheme for the problem villages had been stepped up considerably to Rs. 2700.11 crores compared to Rs. 429 crores of the last Five Year Plan."

आपने कहा है कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना तक हर गांव में पीने के पानी को उपलब्ध कर दिया जाएगा। यह आपका आंसर है। अब मैं सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ कि 1984 के अन्दर आज आप उत्तर दे रहे हैं कि राजस्थान के छह हजार गांव अभी तक कवर नहीं किए गए हैं। पहले प्रश्न का तो आपने उत्तर दे दिया। चार प्रोग्राम आपके चलते हैं, एक्सिलरेटेड रुरल वाटर प्रोग्राम, मिनिमम नीड्स प्रोग्राम और बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम का आठवां सूत्र है कि हर गांव में पानी दिया जायेगा। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे पाली जिले में कितने गांवों में पसा दिया ? उसको आप मानीटर करते हैं या नहीं। वहां के किन-किन गांवों की समस्या हल हो गई और कितने गांव आज रह गए हैं ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN) : What the hon. Member has said is absolutely correct. Rs. 2,007 crores have been allocated in the Sixth Plan period under the Minimum Needs Programme Rs. 1,407 crores and Rs. 600 crores under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Programme—altogether Rs. 2,007 crores. There is nothing wrong in the answer given in 1981.

So far as Pali district is concerned, 416 villages have been identified as problem vil-lages out of which by the 6th of June, 1984,

337 villages have been covered, in 1984-85 fifty-five more villages are going to be covered, and what will be left over, will be 24 villages which will be carried forward to the Seventh Plan.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, फीगर्स का सवाल नहीं है लेकिन मैं बराबर इस बात को कह रहा हूँ कि कृपा करके मेरे जिले के गांवों का एक दिन के लिए दौरा कर लें। कितने हैण्ड पम्प आपने लगाए हैं जो कि आज काम नहीं कर रहे हैं? खबरों में भी यह खबर छपी है कि कितने लोग खारा पानी पीने के कारण मौत के शिकार हुए हैं? आपने 377 गांव बताए हैं। यह बता दीजिए कि कितने गांवों में जमीन में कुएँ खोदे गए और कितने गांवों में हैण्ड पम्प लगाए गए? कितने गांवों में जल प्रदाय योजना लागू हुई और कितनी घनराशि खर्च हुई? अगर आज डिटेल्स में नहीं बता सकते तो कल बता दीजिए। वहां पर यह योजना लागू नहीं हुई है, यह मैं आपको बता देना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : I have already informed the august House that 337 villages have been covered. That means the hand pumps have been provided there. If here and there there is any fault, it is up to the State Government to look after it and rectify it and see that proper steps are taken.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : He has not answered my question. Will you kindly help me in getting my answer?

मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं मिला है। मैं जानता हूँ, आपको गुस्सा आ रहा है।

How many villages have been provided with hand pumps? How many wells have been dug?

पानी पीने वाले का गुस्सा तो और भी ज्यादा होता है। माफ़का गुस्सा बर्दाश्त कर लूंगा। परन्तु वोटर्स का बर्दाश्त नहीं करूंगा।

MR. SPEAKER : For your information, you cannot ask any more questions. (Interruptions)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : My question is quite different.

MR. SPEAKER : I have told you. If you do not listen what can I do about it?

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record, whatever he is saying.

MR. SPEAKER : You have to listen. I am saying that this problem has to be tackled by the State Government at the district level only. That is why a portion of this question was not allowed.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : It is a misfortune that for millions in this country, after 37 years of independence, there are more than 100,000 villages in the country which have not been provided with safe drinking water. We have spent more than Rs. 300 crores over Planning during all these years, but in the rural areas this basic minimum need has not been fulfilled. Looking to the peculiar situation in Rajasthan where there is scant rainfall this year, and that there has been no rainfall in Jaipur, and rationing has been introduced in Jaipur city so far as drinking water is concerned, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what he is going to do about it. What time do you fix for providing safe drinking water for the remaining 6,000 villages, and looking to the scant rainfall in Rajasthan during this particular monsoon what are you going to do with regard to urban water supply also? Particularly, those 6,000 villages, will they be covered by the end of the Seventh Plan or not? If not, why? If so, can you give an assurance?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : In the midst of unfortunate lies fortunate also. It is fortunate that within three years i.e. in 1980, the problem villages have actually been identified as 2.30 lakhs and odd in the entire country. So far as Rajasthan is concerned, 19734 villages have been identified, of which 13970 villages have been covered. In 1984-85, 2500 villages are going to be covered. Ultimately 15,000 and odd villages will be covered and there will remain 3000 and odd villages so far Rajasthan is concerned. So far as financial assistance from the Centrally sponsored

accelerated water supply scheme is concerned, we have already given Rs. 107,65,35,000/- including Rs.7.50 crores under the incentive scheme, whereas under the minimum needs programme the State Governments have already allocated Rs. 61,18,65,000. The Central and State Governments are fully conscious of the fact that the problem villages are fully covered. But due to various factors there may be some spill over. About that I have already mentioned.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : For scanty rainfall they should address the question to Lord Indra and not to Prime Minister Indra.

Storage of Foodgrains in Open in U.P.

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*313. **SHRI KAMAL NATH :**
SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :

Will the Minister of **FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES** be pleased to state :

(a) whether about six lakh tonnes of foodgrains were stored by Food Corporation of India in U.P. in the open under polythene covers due to inadequate storage capacity available with the Corporation ;

(b) the reasons for not foreseeing the contingency and taking steps to store the foodgrains in appropriate place to safeguard against rain ; and

(c) if so, steps taken to prevent recurrence of such a situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The foodgrain stock kept by the Food Corporation of India in the open under polythene covers in Uttar Pradesh due to inadequate covered storage capacity was 5.09 lakh tonnes as on 30.6.1984. Adequate precautions have been taken to protect these stocks against losses.

(b) The Corporation had made arrangements for substantial additional covered storage capacity in Uttar Pradesh. Never-

theless, the total available capacity fell short of the requirement during the current procurement season because the procurement and the stock level were much higher when compared to the previous year.

(c) It is proposed to construct a capacity of 3.69 lakh tonnes for storage of foodgrains in Uttar Pradesh by June, 1985. The Corporation would also make efforts to hire additional storage capacity from Central Warehousing Corporation, State Warehousing Corporation and other sources to the extent available.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : The problem of shortage of storage space by 6 lakh tonnes has occurred. UP's place in production and procurement of foodgrains is now second after Punjab replacing Haryana. This did not happen suddenly. It was known that production and procurement were going up steadily over the last several years. For more than two decades the problem was one of empty godowns. This year the problem is of full godowns. As the problem was known because the production as well as the procurement were going up, how is it that no adequate steps were taken to create storage capacity ?

The foodgrains had to lie in the open and fire-brigade and other emergency measures had to be taken to wrap foodgrains in polythene. On the one hand we are importing foodgrains and on the other hand we cannot store them, they are eaten by rats and destroyed for other reasons. So, my question is why was this not known to the authorities earlier. Was it because of negligence or dereliction of duty or what was it that led to such a situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : Sir, the hon. Member's question is based on the presumption that the production and the procurement of foodgrains in Uttar Pradesh was going up steadily and, therefore, why did we not make provision for that ? In 1980-81 the total procurement was 20.84 lakh tonnes, in 1981-82 it was just 21.06 lakh tonnes, that means about 0.22 lakh tonne more, and in 1982-83 it was 20.04 lakh tonnes—less than the previous year. In