

Statement

Major Findings of Concurrent Evaluation in Madhya Pradesh

Indicators	April	May	June
1. Beneficiaries whose income is more than 4800	5%	—	2%
2. Process of Selection	100% by officials	100% by officials	3% by Gram Sabha
3. Schemes in each Category	7% Agriculture 33% Animal Husbandry 1% Secondary 60% Tertiary	18% Agriculture 3% Animal Husbandry 12% Secondary 63% Tertiary	8% Agriculture 15% Animal Husbandry 18% Secondary 58% Tertiary
4. Insufficient assistance	2% from own money 1% from borrowing	17% from own money 1% from borrowing	18% from own money
5. Working capital	42% not provided	64% not provided	24% not provided
6. Amount of over dues	32% Rs. 1 to Rs. 1000 30% Rs. 1000 to Rs. 2000 6% more than Rs. 2000	46% Rs. 1 to Rs. 1000 12% Rs. 1000 to Rs. 2000	32% Rs. 1 to Rs. 1000 16% Rs. 1000 to Rs. 2000 6% more than Rs. 2000
7. Assets not intact	18%	12%	21%
8. Aftercare support by Government not provided.	25%	3%	8%
9. Persons crossing the poverty line of Rs. 6400	5%	—	5%
10. Persons crossing the poverty line of Rs. 3500	20%	11%	58%

Supply of Drinking Water to the Villages of Madhya Pradesh

531. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages where drinking water has been provided by the end of March, 1986 out of

the 1049 villages in Madhya Pradesh not having any source of drinking water as on the 1st April, 1985 ; and

(b) by when the remaining villages are likely to be provided this facility ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) In Madhya Pradesh, 24944 identified problem villages were left to be covered as on 1-4-80, out of which 1099 villages had not been provided with a source of drinking water as on 1st April, 1985. Out of these 1099 uncovered villages, 421 villages have been provided with drinking water by the end of March, 1986. Of which 232 villages had been covered fully and 189 partially.

(b) By August, 1986, an additional 144 villages spilled over from the Sixth Plan period had been supplied with drinking water. Of these 57 had been covered fully and 87 partially covered. State Governments have been requested to cover all the problem villages spilled over from the Sixth Plan by 1987-88.

Maintenance of drinking water Facility extended to Villages

532. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up any machinery to ensure that the drinking water supply facility which has been extended to villages of the country is being maintained properly ; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) and (b) States are responsible for the provision of drinking water to rural areas and maintenance of supply systems created. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the States in implementing rural water supply

scheme by providing financial assistance under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). Every State has a Department or Board which is responsible for the execution of rural water supply works and for providing Maintenance service. The State agencies concerned ensure that drinking water facilities extended to villages are being maintained properly. States have also been advised to take effective steps to ensure the involvement of the village community in maintenance activities. State Governments have been permitted to use 10% of MNP plan funds for maintenance.

Supply of drinking water to villages

533. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether Government have conducted any survey to ensure that the provision of at least one source of drinking water supply to 1.92 lakhs problem villages of the country is maintained properly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : Provision of drinking water supply to rural areas and maintenance of drinking water sources created is the responsibility of the States. The Central Government only supplements the efforts of the States in implementing Rural Water Supply Schemes by providing financial assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programmes (ARWSP). No specific national level survey has been so far conducted on the status of maintenance of drinking water sources provided to 1.92 lakh problem villages covered with at least one source of clean drinking water during the Sixth Plan. However, a system of concurrent evaluation of rural water supply schemes