

## RAJYA SABHA

Friday, the 5th March, 1982/14th  
Phalgwm 1903 (Saka)

The House met at eleven, of the clock  
Mr. Chairman in the Chair.

### MEMBER SWORN

Shri V. C. Ganeean (Nominated)

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Construction of wells for drinking water in problem villages

\*181. SHRI R. R. MORARKA: SHRI  
SHRIDHAR WASU-DEO  
DHABE:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the number of wells for drinking water which have been constructed in the Union Territories and States to improve water supply in 'problem' villages during the last one year and what is the programme for the next two years in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): Drinking Water Supply facilities were provided to 25,978 problem villages during the year 1980-81. The facilities were provided through wells, tube wells or piped water supply systems, as appropriate. The target is to cover about 36,000 villages during the year 1981-82 and about 45,000 villages in 1982-83. During the Sixth Five Year Plan period (By March 1985) the effort will be to cover all the identified problem villages with at least one source of safe potable water available throughout the year.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Morarka. Make it very crisp.

The question was actually asked, on the floor of the House by  
R. R. Morarka.  
2032 RS—1

SHRI R- R- MORARKA: Yes, Sir, very crisp. May I know how many problem villages in Rajasthan are identified for supplying drinking water facility, out of them how many have already been covered and how many remain to be covered?

SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY: The coverage of problem villages during the year 1981 in Rajasthan is 2402 and the coverage of problem villages up to September, 1981 is 1623.

SHRI R. R. MORARKA: May I know what is the total allocation in the Sixth Five Year Plan for these problem villages; how much has been utilised and how much remains to be utilised?

SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY: The Sixth Five Year Plan's increased outlay in the water supply sector, the minimum needs programme, in Rajasthan is Rs. 106.29 lakhs.

SHRI R. R. MORARKA: Rs. 106.29 lakhs?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, that is the allocation.

SHRI R- R. MORARKA: How much has been utilised out of this?

श्री समापति : वह तो पहले बता दिया ।  
Something like 24,000 or so.

SHRI R. R. MORARKA: Not then?

SHRI ARVIND GANESHI the KARNI: Why not the Minister replies so that the time of the day? Have you got

MR/

new Minister and he win  
time.

SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHAN-TY: The State-wise figures are not available with me at present.

श्री भगत राम मनहरा श्रियन्, जहाँ तक प्रायवम विलेज का सवाल है, अभी जो नियम है उसके मुताबिक सरपंच अपना प्रस्ताव देता है और उसके प्रस्ताव के अनुसार वहाँ पर हो कुआँ खोदा जाता है। नतीजा यह होता है कि जो हरिजन मुहल्ले हैं उसमें कुएँ नहीं खादे जाते हैं। मैंने इस बारे में प्रधान मंत्री जी का भी ध्यान आकर्षित किया था। तो मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ कुआँ खोदा जाता है चाहे वह किसी भी मुहल्ले में हो, वह प्रायवम विलेज के नक्शे से हटा जाता है। तो क्या वर्तमान नियमों में आप हल देंगे या ऐसा सर्वे करवायेंगे कि जहाँ प्रायवम विलेज हैं, उनमें सबसे पहले हरिजनों के मुहल्लों या गांवों में कुआँ खोदने को प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी।

SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHAN-TY: We have to appreciate one thing. This plan is in the State sector. The hon. Minister for Works and Housing has suggested some guidelines to the States wherein it has been very categorically emphasized that special emphasis must be given to the villages which have been predominantly inhabited by the Harijans and Adivairis. In fact he has written thus: "Where the population is more than 300, additional resources may -- provided on the basis of one ed p for 250-300 population. every 25 ourcees should be provid- •1 Harijan bastis for SHRI KRISHN&ion" PANT: A large „TML01.^INDRA Wem villas large number or ANDRA village TMTMn have t0 go down miles to fetch water

for their houses. It takes away most of their morning.

The problem, I want to highlight is that whereas the Government goes on starting new scheme's, many of the old schemes stop giving water either because of land-slides washing away the pipelines or because the sources of water supply dry up because of deforestation. Does the Government keep a track of the fruitfulness of the schemes? For instance, when sources of water dry up, does the Government scratch up those schemes? Otherwise on the paper large number of schemes may be there, but actually the villages may not get water. Therefore, will the Government carry out a survey and scratch up such old schemes arid start new schemes 50 that the people get water?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I hope you are not counting dry wells along with good wells. This is what the hon. Member wants to know.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANT: Sometimes it may not be a well. But the sources of water dry up.

SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHAN-TY: The basic considerations to identify the problem villages are (1) source of water to be permanent throughout the year, (2) distance, and (3) water to be safe. Basing on these considerations the problem vil-" lages have been identified.

MR. CHAIRMAN: And a survey has been made constantly?

SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHAN-TY: Not constantly. It was made i\*> the year 1980.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is exactly; what Mr. Pant is saying that the survey may be out of date.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: Sir, this is a good sugges- " of the honourable Member, Psnt-

ji. But a survey has been made and, actually, on the recommendation of the State Governm<sup>n</sup>ts, the Planning Commission has now identified the villages. In the whole country, 2,31,000 villages have been identified and, on the basis of that, we have provided in the Sixth Five Year Plan fund<sup>s</sup> in the State sector and also funds to supplement the efforts in the Central sector. So, this is the position.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Krishna.

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA: Sir, there are still thousands of villages which are inhabited by the weaker sections where drinking water is not available and there is no programme for sinking wells also. Now, Sir, this is an essential scheme which would help the weaker sections of population very much. But the scheme has got some lacuna and it is like this: In many districts, Sir, the wells were not dug, but the money has been drawn by some well-to-do people and in some districts, for the same well, several times the money has been drawn. This must have come to the notice of the Government. So, I would like to know from the honourable Minister whether, in future, he would like the districts to earmark the villages where these wells are to be dug well in advance and also to publicise the programme so that all these malpractices could be avoided.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Have you got any specific distance?

SHRI MR. KRISHNA: Sir, there are plenty of cases which have been brought to the notice of the Government. "Sir, the Minister may not have seen the reports. But the reports have been brought out by very important commissions and committees which have stated this fact; It has happened even in Andhra Pradesh. Will the honourable Minister at least

look into this and see that these malpractices are not there?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, that is right.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: Sir, the honourable Member should write to me about specific cases and then I will definitely take action. When no specific instance has been brought to our notice, what can we do?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, he is talking of some report which has been prepared and sent to the Government. Have you seen that report?

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: No report has so far been sent about the corrupt practices or malpractices and we have not received any such thing. But I can assure the honourable Member that if he writes to me giving details of any specific case of corruption or some such thing, definitely I will take action\* because we are for eradicating corruption.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Nanda-I will allow four more questions on this

SHRI NAEASINGHA PRASAD NANDA: Sir, statistically speaking, Orissa is not sinking any wells. Quite a large number of wells have been dug on paper only right from the day we introduced the Community Development Programme. But even now, Sir, they have identified in Orissa more than 12,000 villages which are; not getting drinking water. I would, therefore, like to know from the honourable Minister as to how many wells have been dug in 1981. The figures are available with him with reference to Rajabhan and so he should be able to give for Orissa also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Which State?

SHRI NARASINGHA PRASAD FINANDA: I wanted the figures for Orissa for 1981 and also I would like to know how many wells are going to be dug in Orissa in the year 1982.

SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY: Sir, we have no figures separately in respect of wells. But we have figures showing which of the villages have been covered under the scheme. So far as Orissa is concerned...

MR. CHAIRMAN: How many villages have been covered?

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: Sir, he is giving the figures.

SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY: They are 1,690 in 1980-81 and 595 up to September 1981. They have been covered.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Mohanarangam.

SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM: Sir, the question is about digging of wells in the States and the figures should be State-wise or district-wise. This is only the drinking water problem. But, Sir, there are certain cases in which we find that there are wells which have been dug, but there is no drinking water and we find only some salty water there. But, apart from the construction of drinking water wells, I would like to know from the honourable Minister whether the Government is taking steps to see that they make sure that drinking water would be available in those wells which they want to dig. In so many places, Sir, just to spend the allocated money in the concerned districts, they just start digging wells without seeing whether drinking water would be available in those places or not. Actually, the money has to be spent district-wise or State-wise. But in order to spend the allocation, without finding out whether drinking water would be available or not, wells are dug. So, I would

like to know from the honourable Minister whether, before starting construction or digging of wells, proper steps would be taken to see that drinking water is available on those spots where these wells are going to be dug, and I would also like to know what steps have been taken by the Government so far for the construction

I of wells in places where we get  
i drinkable water.

SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY: Sir, the State Governments are operating this scheme. So, if any deficiency is located anywhere, that must be brought to the notice of the State Government and to us also so that we can immediately take steps to remove these deficiencies.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Warjri.

SHRI SADASHIV BAGAITKAR: Sir, what happened to me?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will allow you on the next question. You will be on everything.

SHRI ALEXANDER WARJRI: Sir, the question is about the number of wells constructed in the Union territories and States and, in this connection, I would like to refer to one Union territory and that is Mizoram. Many villages there are suffering chronically due to the shortage of drinking water and most of these villages come under the category of problem villages. Therefore, Sir, I would like to know from the honourable Minister as to how many villages during the last two years in this Union territory have been provided with drinking water.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Mizoram?

SHRI ALEXANDER WARJRI: Yes, Sir, in Mizoram. In this connection, I would like to mention that for supplying water to the town of Aizawl, a scheme was drawn up some time back, more than twenty years ago. I want to know whether that scheme

has been completed arid, if completed, whether it is successful or not.

SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHAN-TY: Sir, 214 villages in Mizoram have been identified as problem villages and they remain to be provided with water and this is as on 31st March, 1980 and Rs. 80 crores have been provided in the State Budget.

SHRI ALEXANDER WARJRI: Sir, what about the scheme for supplying water to Aizawal town from the nearby river? The scheme was drawn up twenty years ago,

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Minister, that is the second part of his question and you kindly answer.

SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY: Sir, for that we would require a separate notice. How can we say for all the places in the country?

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. He can ask a separate question. Now, the last question.

श्री रामपूजन पटेल : श्रीमन्, गरीब और हरिजनों के लिए जो कुएं बनवाये जाते हैं वे अधिकारियों द्वारा, ब्लाक के अधिकारियों द्वारा बनवाये जाते हैं या जिले के ए० डी० एम० के माध्यम से कुएं बनाये जाते हैं। होता यह है कि उस में प्रथम श्रेणी के स्थान पर तृतीय श्रेणी की ईंट लगायी जाती है और सीमेंट 1 और 16 के अनुपात में लगा दिया जाता है। थोड़ा पानी दिखाई पड़ता है तो कुआं रोक दिया जाता है। कुएं सब खराब हो जाते हैं। हरिजनों के लिए जितने कुएं बने हैं उन का सर्वे कराया जाये। अपनी जानकारी के आधार पर मैं कह सकता हूं कि शायद दस-पांच कुएं पानी देते हों, बाकी सूख जाते हैं। जब हरिजनों को पानी निकालना है, प्रयोग में लाना है तो वहां के मुखिया को पैसा क्यों नहीं दिया जाता, सरकारी

कर्मचारी सुपरवीजन रखें। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि उनके मुखिया को पैसा दिया जाय, वह अपनी इच्छानुसार बनवायें और सरकारी अधिकारी सुपरवीजन रखें। इस सम्बन्ध में मंत्री जी क्या विचार रखते हैं?

श्री समाधत्त : विचार क्या है, आप ने राय दे दी।

श्री रामपूजन पटेल : मंत्री जी के क्या विचार हैं, दिया जायेगा या नहीं दिया जायेगा यह मेरा प्रश्न है।

श्री श्रीमन् नरसिंह सिंह : माननीय सदस्य के पुस्ताव को मैंने नोट कर लिया है।

SHRI NARASINGHA PRASAD NANDA: Sir, having regard to the nature of the question, we would have welcomed a comprehensive statement from the Minister. Kindly read the question. What does it say? It is about the number of wells for drinking water which have been constructed in the Union territories and the States. So, a comprehensive statement was expected from him. Now, we have to ask questions in respect of every States. I asked for Orissa. Mr. Morarka asked for Rajasthan and he is asking for UP and that Member is asking for Mizoram. He could have come forward with a comprehensive statement. I do not know why the Minister has not come forward with such a comprehensive statement. Will you kindly direct him to come forward with such a comprehensive statement? Please direct him, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Minister, why don't you come forward with a comprehensive statement?

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: Sir, the statement is available with us and we are replying to every question.

SHRI NARASINGHA PRASAD NANDA: That is not the question, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Put a comprehensive statement on the Table of the House.

श्री श्रीलक्ष्मण सिंह : नन्दा जी को भी मुझसे बातें मिली हैं।

श्री नरसिंह प्रसाद नन्दा : धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 182.

### त्रिभाषा फार्मूला

\* 182. श्री राम लखन प्रसाद गुप्त :  
क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली शिक्षा अधिनियम और नियमों के अधीन अंग्रेज़ी, त्रिभाषा फार्मूला अभी तक दिल्ली में 9वीं और 10वीं कक्षाओं में लागू नहीं किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त कक्षाओं में केवल दो भाषाओं का ही प्रावधान होने के कारण दिल्ली में छात्र संस्कृत तथा बंगाली ही अन्य भाषा नहीं पढ़ पाते जिस प्रकार वे कि उनके समकक्ष छात्र उन राज्यों में पढ़ पाते हैं जहाँ त्रिभाषा फार्मूला लागू है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो संस्कृत भाषा के प्रति दिल्ली में हो रहे इस अन्याय को दूर करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### Statement

The study of three languages, (i) Hindi, (ii) English and (iii) Sans-

krit or any regional language or any other language prescribed by the Central Board of Secondary Education— is provided on a compulsory basis for classes VI to VIII in Delhi Schools. While all students continue to study two languages on a compulsory basis in classes IX and X also, the Board has provided the facility of clearing the third language at the end of class VIII. If a student does not clear the third language at the end of class VIII, he has to study and pass the examination in the third language in class IX/X before taking the Board's Secondary School Examination.

If sufficient number of students wish to offer Sanskrit as one of the languages for study in classes IX and X of any schools in Delhi, provision for teaching of Sanskrit will be made, if not already available.

श्री राम लखन प्रसाद गुप्त : सभापति महोदय, सरकार को तरफसे बराबर क्वेश्चन 712 दिनांक 27-11-81, राजा भाषा और क्वेश्चन 162 दिनांक 3-12-81 लाइसमा और आज के क्वेश्चन 182 में यह उत्तर दे दिया है कि कक्षा 8वीं तक थोड़ा खर्च फार्मूला लागू है और 9वीं और 10वीं में दो भाषा फार्मूला लागू है। दो भाषा फार्मूला होने के कारण एक भाषा अंग्रेज़ी कमलपुरी पढ़ी पड़ती है और दूसरी भाषा रोमनल लेखन जो अपना है वह पढ़ी है। राष्ट्र भाषा हिन्दी है और राज भाषा भी यहाँ की हिन्दी है। यहाँ की शिक्षा नियम बर्कि 8 में कहा गया है यहाँ हिन्दी शिक्षा का माध्यम होगा। परन्तु इनके बावजूद भी हमें पढ़ाई नहीं होती है। मैं सरकार से यह प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को क्या पता है कि Rule 9 of Delhi School Education Act and Rules, 1973 says that the three language formula is to be followed in the teaching of languages in Classes VI to X. The three language formula as adopted by the Central Government shall be followed.