

From Hunger Campaign Committee. They also wanted to get some loan from the Punjab National Bank and it is reported that they secured some loan from the Punjab National Bank. They got some tractors and later on they disposed of these tractors. It was also found on complaints from Haryana Government that they indulged in malpractices in the distribution of fertilisers.

Artificial Rise in the prices of Pulses

*797. SHRI SANDA NARAYANAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has appointed a Committee to enquire into the allegations made in the Times of India of 26th August, 1973 to the effect that although there had been a steep fall in prices of pulses in the entire northern region over the past fortnight, attempts were being made to artificially jack up the prices by certain wholesalers with the connivance of the Delhi Administration; and

(b) if so, what is the result of the enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI SANDA NARAYANAPPA: May I know whether the Government is going to take measures to bring down the prices of pulses? As you know, pulses are being used by the rich and the poor and the common man and the rise in the prices of pulses is very high. Therefore I want to know whether the Government would take immediate steps to bring down the prices of pulses in the market.

SHRI ANNASAHAB SHINDE: Sir, naturally, the Government is anxious to bring down the prices. But one has to appreciate the difficulties because the pulses production, first of all, is not coming up satisfactorily for various reasons. Last year's drought also gave some setback to production and, therefore, the per head availability is being continuously adversely affected. There has been continuous pressure on prices. But recently we find there

has been some marginal fall in regard to important pulses.

SHRI SANDA NARAYANAPPA: Is there any restriction from one State to another State regarding transport of these pulses?

SHRI ANNASAHAB SHINDE: Sir, we would not like at this stage to impose any restriction on movement of pulses because, unfortunately, very few States are surplus. The main pulses area is concentrated in Haryana, U.P., Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh. The rest of the country is deficit. Naturally, these are the areas from which pulses can go to deficit areas. We are not in a position to have a sizable procurement. Therefore, it will not be possible for the Government agencies to meet the requirement of the States. Sir, under the present set of circumstances we are not interfering with the market mechanism which will adversely affect the consumers. The Rajasthan Government has put some restriction on the movement of gram. We have taken up with them not to have this ban on the movement of gram.

Villages with Facilities for Drinking Water

*798. DR. Z. A. AHMAD:

SHRI KOTA PUNNAIAH:

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR:

SHRI J. S. TILAK:

SHRI KALI MUKHERJEE:

SHRI KRISHAN KANT:†

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI:

SHRI GURMUKH SINGH
MUSAFIR:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages, State-wise, where facilities for drinking water are not available; and

(b) by when they are likely to be provided with these facilities?

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Krishan Kant.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b) According to preliminary investigations it was assessed that there were nearly 1.52 lakhs villages in the country where perennial water source was not available within a depth of 50 feet or within a distance of one mile or where the existing source suffers from public health hazards. A Statewise break up of these villages is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Out of these, it is estimated that nearly 37,000 villages will be provided with drinking water facilities by the end of the 4th Plan. During the Fifth Plan under the Minimum Needs Programme a provision of Rs. 573 crores is expected to be made for Rural Water Supply. With this provision, it is anticipated, most of these villages will get covered.

Statement

Difficult, scarcity and health problem villages

State/Union Territory	Total No. of Problem Villages (Initial)
1. Andhra Pradesh	6,133
2. Assam	7,619
3. Bihar	35,000
4. Gujarat	3,000
5. Haryana	4,191
6. Himachal Pradesh	9,400
7. Jammu and Kashmir	4,000
8. Kerala	1,514
9. Madhya Pradesh	14,020
10. Maharashtra	5,233
11. Meghalaya	3,306
12. Mysore	8,252
13. Nagaland	814
14. Orissa	4,619
15. Punjab	2,340
16. Rajasthan	4,277
17. Tripura	3,396
18. Tamil Nadu	2,585
19. Uttar Pradesh	15,478
20. Manipur	1,100
21. West Bengal	12,451
22. Andaman Nicobar	70
23. Arunachal Pradesh	2,451

State/Union Territory	Total No. of Problem Villages (Initial)
24. Chandigarh	..
25. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	72
26. Delhi	145
27. Goa, Daman & Diu	241
28. Laccadive Minicoy	..
29. Pondicherry	75
30. Mizoram	693
TOTAL	1,52,475

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: May I know from the hon'ble Minister what was the number of villages without drinking water facilities when India became independent and how many they have covered by now? May I know your achievements during the last 25 years?

SHRI OM MEHTA: It is very difficult to give the achievements for the last 25 years. But, as I have already said, there were 1,52,000 villages which were without drinking water at the beginning of the Fourth Plan. Except for these villages, which are without water supply, all the other villages have been covered...

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: The question is very simple. What I wanted to know is what was the situation when India became free and what is the position now. In other words, what is the achievement of the last 25 years?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has said he cannot give details. He has understood your question.

SHRI OM MEHTA: All the villages except these 1,52,000 villages have been given water... (Interruption by Shri Krishan Kant) I do not want to allow this wrong impression to go. There were many lakhs of villages before independence which were without drinking water. Now in the first three Plans we gave water to some villages. At the beginning of the Fourth Plan the question of water supply was in the State sector; previously it was a State subject. But when we found that there were lot of villages which are without water supply we took it up in the Central sector under the Rural Water

Supply scheme. At that time we found that 1,52,000 villages were without water supply. Out of that we provided water to about 36,000 villages.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Sir, the hon'ble Minister stated that out of 1,52,000 villages 36,000 are to be provided water by the end of the Fourth Plan. Now the balance, about 1,16,000 villages are to be provided in the Fifth Plan. Is it not a fact that in these 1,16,000 villages, mostly because of raw water being drunk, there are many diseases? In your Minimum Needs Programme you have stated that 1,52,000 villages are being provided with water. I want to know specifically whether for the Minimum Needs Programme of your Ministry, those funds are adequate or whether these funds will not be sufficient for meeting the Minimum Needs Programme, of which one item is drinking water. If not, what steps does your Ministry propose to take?

SHRI OM MEHTA: When we took up this Accelerated Rural Water Supply programme, it was under my Ministry. After that, when it comes under the Minimum Needs Programme, it goes back to the State sector where the Centre will provide money by way of block grants and block loans. Now it is for the States. My Ministry will have nothing to do with it in the Fifth Plan. *(Interruption)* Still we are in the Fourth Five-Year Plan. But when it goes to the Fifth Plan...

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: You are only holding the baby?

SHRI OM MEHTA: That is right. Somebody has to hold the baby.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Why do you accept parentage when you cannot take care of it?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mathur.

श्री जादीश प्रसाद माथुर : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बतलायेंगे कि सरकार कोई ऐसी समीचीन तय करने का विचार कर रही है कि किसी भी गांव वाले को इतनी दूरी पर पीने का पानी प्राप्त हो जायेगा। आज हमारे देश में गांवों

की संख्या बहुत है और राजस्थान में तो पानी प्राप्त करने के लिए गांव वालों को 10—15 मील की दूरी तक जाना पड़ता है। जिस तरह से आपने चुनाव के लिए यह व्यवस्था कर दी है कि कोई भी गांव वाला तीन मील की दूरी में अपना बोट डाल सकता है, क्या उसी तरह की व्यवस्था आप पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में पीने का पानी प्राप्त करने के लिए कर देंगे?

श्री ओम् मेहता : पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में एक मील की दूरी पर बसे सभी गांव वालों को पीने के लिए पानी मिल जायेगा।

SHRI N. H. KUMBHARE: Sir, we all know the conditions in the villages where a section of the people are treated as untouchables. And if the well is situated in the locality of the upper class people, the untouchables cannot go there and assert their right. Of course, they have the right to go to any public place, but they cannot muster courage and assert their right. In such cases, the untouchables are required to go to a different place to fetch water. I would like to know whether this aspect has been considered in deciding the location of the well in the village. It should not be located in the locality of the upper class people. It should be at such a place where the so-called untouchables can go and fetch water. Has this aspect been considered?

SHRI OM MEHTA: Yes, Sir, this aspect has also been considered and we try to locate the well in a place where people belonging to all sections of the society and of all religions can go and take water easily.

श्री भोला प्रसाद : सरकार ने एलान किया था पिछले गांधी शताब्दी के सिलसिले में कि तमाम गांव वालों को और विशेष कर हरिजनों के गांवों तथा टोलों में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था कर दी जायेगी। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस एलान के मुताबिक कितने

हिरजन टोलों और गांवों में आपने पीने की पानी की व्यवस्था की और कितनों में नहीं की है, इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि इस सिलसिले में जो रकम राज्यों को दी गई थी ताकि वे पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था कर सकें, उसमें से कितने राज्यों ने यह धनराशि खर्च की और कितनों ने वापस की ?

श्री ओम् मेहता : अगर आप चाहें तो यह सारी इनफार्मेशन मैं पढ़ देता हूं।

It is a long statement. If you like, I can place it on the Table of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, you lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA G. KULKARNI: During the Silver Jubilee Year we had fixed certain targets about providing drinking water facilities in the villages. Will the hon. Minister inform the House to what extent those targets have been achieved? Secondly, the World Bank had also given a large grant for providing drinking water facilities, for digging wells all over the country. How much of that grant has been utilised and how many wells have come up consequently?

SHRI OM MEHTA: No grant has been given by the World Bank for digging wells. But as I have already said, when the Rural Water Supply scheme came in the Central sector, we wanted to cover the maximum number of problem villages. About 37,000 villages will be provided with water in 4th plan.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA G. KULKARNI: I asked about the Silver Jubilee Year. They had certain special targets.

SHRI OM MEHTA: The Silver Jubilee Year is included in this.

श्री ना० कृ शंजयलकर : मंत्री जी ने जो सूची दी है उसमें चार प्रान्त ऐसे हैं जिनमें फाइव-फिगर विलेजेंज हैं।

बिहार में 35 हजार गांव ऐसे हैं, जहां पानी का अभी तक प्रबन्ध नहीं है। यह सवाल बार-बार आ चुका है। मैं फिर से आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो स्टेट्स को आप फंड्स ट्रांसफर करते हैं उसके लिए आप कोई नीति निर्धारित करके उनको देने हैं कि इस योजना के अनुसार आप कुओं के लिए व्यय करें या आपका कोई चैक नहीं होता ? मैं पूछना चाहता हूं इसी के साथ कि पिछले वर्ष—जैसा कि आपने बताया—लगभग 22 हजार गांवों में पानी देने की आपकी योजना थी, उसकी क्या स्थिति है, क्या वह पूर्ण हुई ?

श्री ओम् मेहता : मैंने नहीं कहा था कि 22 हजार गांवों को दिया जाएगा। जो मनी स्टेट्स को दिया जाता है उस पर चैक रहता है। जब हमने देखा कि ज्यादा रुपया डाइवर्ट हो रहा है तो सेक्टर ने पिछले दो वर्षों में स्कीम को अपने हाथ में ले लिया था, ताकि जिन विलेजेंज में बहुत ज्यादा कमी है, जैसा माथुर जी ने कहा कि बहुत दूर से 8-8, 10-10 मील जाना पड़ता है, उनके लिए पानी दिया जा सके। सेक्टर सेक्टर में पिछले दो वर्षों में हमने जो स्कीम सेक्शन की थी उन के लिए 19 करोड़ 975 रुपए स्टेट्स को पिछले साल दिए और इस साल भी हम स्टेट्स को 15 करोड़ रुपए एक्मेलरेटेड वाटर सप्लाय के लिए देंगे। 170 करोड़ रुपए स्टेट्स ने चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इन विलेजेंज के लिए खर्च किया जायेगा। लेकिन अब जबकि मिनिमम नीड्स के तहत फिर यह काम स्टेट सेक्टर को जा रहा है, तो खुद स्टेट जैसा चाहेंगी खर्च करेंगी, सेक्टर रुपया देगा ब्ला ग्रान्ट, ब्लाक लोन की शकल में। उसके बाद यह स्टेट्स पर निर्भर करेगा कि वे किसको पहले दें और किसको बाद में दें।

श्री ना० कृ० शेजवलकर : श्रीमन्, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया। मैंने छोटा सा सवाल पूछा था। पहले आपने कहा कि सेक्टर ने स्कीम ले ली।

श्री ओम् मेहता : अब फिर स्टेट्स को जा रही है।

श्री ना० कृ० शेजवलकर : यह भी आप कहते हैं कि आप रुपया देंगे। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो आप स्टेट्स को रुपया देने वाले हैं, उसके सम्बन्ध में आपने कोई नीति निर्धारित कर दी है कि इस प्रकार से योजना बनाई जाय और उसका बाद में कोई जांच करने का तरीका है?

श्री ओम् मेहता : हमारे यहां टेक्नीकल सेल है, उसके लोग जाकर देखते हैं।

श्री ना० कृ० शेजवलकर : मेरा कहना यह है कि आपने कोई नीति निर्धारित की है? इस सवाल का जवाब आ जाय तो मैं सतुष्ट हो जाऊँ।

श्री सभापति : वे कहते हैं कि टेक्नीकल सेल है इसके लिए।

श्री ना० कृ० शेजवलकर : वह तो जांच के लिए है।

श्री ओम् मेहता : किसकी नीति?

श्री ना० कृ० शेजवलकर : नीति इस बात की कि आप जो स्टेट्स को रुपया देंगे, वह किन गांवों में और किस आधार पर खर्च किया जाय, क्या इसके बारे में आप गाइड लाइन्स और नीति निर्धारित कर दी है?

SHRI OM MEHTA: Sir, we have guidelines and if you like, I will read them out

"Villages which do not have an assured source of drinking water within a reasonable distance, say, one mile"

MR. CHAIRMAN: He did not want you to read out the guidelines. He only wanted to know whether you have guidelines.

SHRI OM MEHTA: We have guidelines. Our technical people go and check whether these guidelines are being adhered to or not.

SHRI T. V. ANANDAN: The honourable Minister has admitted that there are yet 152 lakh villages to be provided with drinking water...

SHRI OM MEHTA: No. no.

SHRI T. V. ANANDAN: .. after 25 years of our freedom. May I ask the honourable Minister whether he has visited any of the villages interior and found for himself that a human being and an animal share water between them? Is this the way, is this the first step, of introducing socialistic pattern of society by equating the human being with an animal?

SHRI OM MEHTA: The honourable Member has quoted some wrong figures. I said in the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan there were 1,52,000 villages which were without water. In the Fourth Plan we have given water to 37,000 villages and we will give water to the remaining 1,15,000 villages in the Fifth Five Year Plan. The hon. Member is perfectly right that we have been independent for the last 25 years and we should have done better. But it depends on availability of resources. If we get resources, we can provide drinking water in one year. But it depends on availability of resources. I have gone to the villages and seen the conditions myself.

श्री कमल नाथ झा : माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने जो आंकड़े दिये हैं, इनमें सबसे अधिक बिहार प्रान्त में 35 हजार गांवों में अभी तक पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इससे पहले जो व्यवस्था की गई थी वह द्यूबवैल के मार्फत थी। 6 महीने चलने के बाद सभी द्यूबवैल बेकार हो जाते हैं। तो क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय इस

बात का आश्वासन देंगे कि जिसको उन्होंने मान लिया है कि वहां पानी की व्यवस्था हो गई है, वचुअली वहां भी व्यवस्था नहीं हुई है, वह 6 महीने में आउट आफ आर्डर हो जाते हैं...

श्री सभापति : अब आप प्रश्न पूछिए।

श्री कमल नाथ झा : इसलिए इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए बिहार के लिए पेय जल की जो योजना बनाई जाएगी, उसको स्थायी, परमानेंट नेमस पर बनाया जाएगा, टेम्पोरेरी बेसिस पर नहीं बनायी जाएगी, यह आश्वासन देंगे ?

श्री ओम् मेहता : जब विलेजज को पानी देने की बात हम कहते हैं तो परमानेंट वे में कहते हैं, टेम्पोरेरी नहीं। जिनको टेम्पोरेरी तौर पर दिया गया है, वह इसमें नहीं दिये गये हैं।

Priority for Family Planning

*799. SHRI J. S. TILAK:†

DR. Z. A. AHMAD:

SHRI KOTA PUNNAIAH:

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR:

SHRI KALI MUKHERJEE:

SHRI KRISHAN KANT:

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI:

SHRI GURUMUKH SINGH
MUSAFIR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether overall priority for family planning is proposed to be reduced in the Fifth Plan; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri J. S. Tilak.

SHRI J. S. TILAK: May I know what is the estimated increase in population during the Fifth Five Year Plan?

DR. KARAN SINGH: The birth rate just at present in the beginning of the Fifth Plan is going to be 35 per thousand. It is our effort to bring it down to 30 per thousand by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about growth rate?

DR. KARAN SINGH: With the steady decline in the death rate, our expectation is that from 2 per cent growth rate it will come down to 1.7 per cent at the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan provided we are able to fulfil the targets.

SHRI KOTA PUNNAIAH: May I know what are the targets fixed in the Fourth Five Year Plan and what are our achievements?

DR. KARAN SINGH: In the Fourth Plan the expectation was that we would be able to bring down the birth rate to 32 per thousand. But in fact, that has not been achieved and the birth rate will be just about 35 per thousand.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: May I know whether it is a fact that in the Fourth Plan the target was increased to 2.5 per cent growth rate and in the final draft of the Fifth Plan it has been reduced? May I also know what are the reasons for this? What are the reasons for the non-fulfilment of targets in family planning in the Fourth Plan?

DR. KARAN SINGH: Two or three questions have been asked. As I said, our growth rate at the end of the Fourth Plan is expected to be 2 per cent. We hope that in the course of the Fifth Plan period we will be able to bring this down to 1.7 per cent. It is true that the targets in the Fourth Plan have not been fully achieved. There are a number of reasons for that. The hon. Member knows that it is a very complex and complicated matter. It is a question of motivating people on a very large scale and it is also a question of providing them with the wherewithal for contraception and all that. It is thus a multiple headed problem and