

(c) The current Hank Yarn Packing Notification promulgated under the Essential Commodities Act, prescribes that every producer of yarn who packs yarn for civil consumption, shall pack at least 40% of yarn packed for civil consumption in hank form, on a quarterly basis and not less than 80% of the hank yarn packed shall be of counts 80s and below.

(d) and (e) The Government has not taken any decision to change hank yarn obligation norms at present. The objective of Hank Yarn Packing Notification (HYPN) is to ensure adequate availability of hank yarn to the handloom weavers. The State Governments have demanded that in view of price volatility and erratic fluctuation in yarn prices the present level of hank yarn obligation should be maintained to ensure the availability of hank yarn to the handloom weavers.

Shortage of drinking water during summer

3699. SHRI N.K. SINGH :

SHRI ISHWAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that major cities face shortage of drinking water during summer every year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has assessed the likely shortage of drinking water in the urban cities in the coming summer season;

(d) if so, the details thereof, and

(e) the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken to supply adequate drinking water to these cities including the funds made available for the purpose by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) to (d) Water, that is to say, water supplies is a State subject as per List-II (State List) in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. The function has been further devolved to Urban Local Bodies as per the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act. Hence it is the responsibility of the State Governments/ Urban Local Bodies to provide, monitor and maintain water supply.

During summer, some cities face shortage of drinking water due to inadequate rainfall in the previous monsoon; inadequate storages; losses due to evapo-transpiration and percolation; water demand from other competing sectors such as agriculture coupled with increased demand in hot weather due to metabolic functions; more frequent

washing and bathing; water requirement in coolers and large air-condition plants; higher demand from ice and ice-cream plants and due to other water intensive uses.

Central Government has not assessed likely shortage of drinking water in cities in the coming summer season as the subject is dealt by States/Urban Local Bodies.

(e) The provisioning of water supply in cities is a State subject. The Government of India supplements the efforts of State Governments/Union Territories through various schemes as follows:

- (i) Sanction of projects under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) as an Additional Central Assistance: This mission has two components, *i.e.* Urban Infrastructure and Governance component which covers 65 identified cities and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) component which covers other cities and towns.
- (ii) Projects are also sanctioned under the North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP), the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Satellite towns (UIDSST) and the 10% lump-sum scheme for the North-Eastern region including Sikkim.
- (iii) Under the erstwhile Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP), funds were sanctioned to small towns with population, less than 20000 for water supply schemes. The details of AUWSP are given in Statement. (*See below*) This was subsumed with UIDSSMT from 2005-06.
- (iv) Sanction to 100 MLD sea water reverse osmosis technology based desalination plant for Chennai city.

Statement

*Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) State-wise Actual
Expenditure as on 31.03.2012*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	Expenditure Reported
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7231.55
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2188.06
3.	Assam	6343.97

1	2	3
4.	Bihar	5207.69
5.	Chhattisgarh	3744.32
6.	Goa	367.98
7.	Gujarat	9468.25
8.	Haryana	7746.61
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5033.79
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5124.97
11.	Jharkhand	3023.85
12.	Karnataka	23250.51
13.	Kerala	4745.66
14.	Madhya Pradesh	17129.34
15.	Maharashtra	22649.59
16.	Manipur	3656.76
17.	Meghalaya	587.78
18.	Mizoram	1149.94
19.	Nagaland	1259.00
20.	Orissa	6978.14
21.	Punjab	1200.50
22.	Rajasthan	12095.43
23.	Sikkim	451.09
24.	Tamilnadu	10914.16
25.	Tripura	3670.33
26.	Uttar Pradesh	30469.75
27.	Uttarakhand	4328.80
28.	West Bengal	2352.50
TOTAL		202373.32