

The names of the HIPC's and the quantum of debt owned by them to the Government of India are indicated below:

(As on 31.3.2002)

Sl.No.	Name of the country	Outstanding dues
1.	Tanzania	Rs. 28.56 crore
2.	Mozambique	Rs. 17.96 crore
3.	Zambia	Rs. 10.46 crore
4.	Uganda	US \$ 4.396 million*
5.	Nicaragua	Rs. 18.42 crore
6.	Guyana	Rs. 3.23 crore
7.	Ghana	Rs. 0.0094 crore
TOTAL:		Rs. 78.6394 crore + US \$ 4.396 million

* As on 30.6.2001.

Lines of credit were given to these countries for financing the export of goods and services from India. Under the terms and conditions of the agreement, the Lines of Credit carried a 5% per annum rate of interest and the stipulated period of repayment was 12 years plus 3 years moratorium.

As regards the advantage to the Government for providing relief in respect of such debts, besides good-will of the recipient countries, benefits would depend on the renegotiated terms which are still to be negotiated after reconciliation.

Scarcity of water in Rajasthan

† *687. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajasthan falls under the category of worst affected State as far as potable water is concerned;

(b) whether there is a acute scarcity of potable water in Rajasthan and many districts of the State have to face the problem of polluted and florde contaminated water;

(c) whether any scheme is under Government's consideration to provide Rajasthan with some special financial package to make available pure potable water to the people of Rajasthan placing the State under special category in repect of crisis of potable water under the National water policy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

[14 May, 2002]

RAJYA SABHA

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIARJUN CHARAN SETHI): (a) to (d) As per information received from Government of Rajasthan, upto 10.4.2002, there are 93,946 rural habitations in Rajasthan, out of which 76,509 habitations are fully covered (FC) 11,079 are partially covered (PC) and the remaining 6,358 are not covered (NC) under rural water supply programme. Out of 67,553 habitations surveyed for water quality, the number of quality affected habitations are fluoride (24,798), salinity (32,034), nitrate (23,290) and iron (270). Only 30,887 villages and habitations are reported to be free from water quality problem. Since Rajasthan has high number of NC/PC habitations, more funds are being allocated to it. Rajasthan is one of the seven states where Desert Development Programme (DDP) under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) with 100% Central Assistance is being implemented by Government of India.

Rural drinking water supply is a State subject. State Governments take up schemes/projects for providing safe drinking water in rural areas from their own resources. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments and provides financial assistance under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). Under ARWSP, upto 20% of the allotted funds can be utilised by the States to tackle water quality problems in drinking water, including excess arsenic, fluoride, salinity, iron etc. While making allocation under ARWSP, due weightage is given for States under Desert Development Programme (DDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Hill Areas Development Programme (HADP) and special category Hill States in terms of rural areas.

Acquisition of Aircrafts by Air India

*688. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR.T.SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Air India has prepared its own plan to acquire 23 new aircrafts over the next five years;
- (b) whether Air India is suffering losses continuously for the last three years;
- (c) whether during 2001-2002 Air India has earned a net profit of Rs. 30 crore;
- (d) if so, whether in view of this, Air India has prepared a Rs. 10,000 crore acquisition plan;