

cases of atrocities against women are disposed of immediately.

Supply of contaminated drinking water in New Rajinder Nagar, Delhi

SHRI VIREN J. SHAH (Maharashtra): Sir, I would like to mention about a situation that prevails in this very New Delhi because of contamination of drinking water with sewage water and this happens and this may be continuing in 'R' block of New Rajinder Nagar. This was reported in *The Pioneer* of 25th November, 1993 and it has been confirmed that it is so that in the area the water being supplied is mixed with sewage and 500 houses have been affected, the residents of which are using this water and 3,000 people are directly hit by that. Doctors have reported that daily they are receiving 150 patients with symptoms of gastroenteritis, diarrhoea and stomach-ache. And three doctors at least drew the attention of the authorities concerned, making written complaints to the Junior Engineer, Water Works of Karol Bagh but even after that no action was taken. More than four or five days have elapsed. The doctors said that even after boiling the water for 20 minutes it still contained sediments and worms. The problem began on 17th or 18th November when the residents noticed these particles. They brought it to the notice of the Junior Engineer, Water Works, Rajinder Nagar on 19th November. They also wrote to the Junior Engineer, Water Works, Karol Bagh and the Chief Engineer, Jhandewalan Headquarters of Water Supply on November 22. The General Secretary of that area writes that the officials were pathetic to their complaints even after they were given five samples of water from different houses. No senior officials bothered to visit the area. When the samples were taken they took four days to reach the Wazirabad laboratory which will take only one hour's drive. The samples took four days to reach there.

The water supply undertaking says that the sewage pipelines are more than 30 years old and they might have corroded and hence this mixing might have taken place. The Chief Engineer, Circle-I, stated that the sewage pipelines might be overflowing in this area. He said that he was not aware of the sickness in the New Rajinder Nagar because nobody had brought this to his notice. This is happening in the New Delhi city where the whole apparatus of the Government of India and the State is there. It is a matter of great concern and at least now, I submit to this House, that the concerned authorities must not only take notice of it and rectify the situation but also must examine and find out whether there are other areas under the Delhi administration where the contamination of drinking water by sewage water might take place. It would affect the health of several thousands of people and it should be taken care of. Thank you.

SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL: I associate myself with what the hon. Member has stated. This is not a problem of the area of Delhi only. It is a problem of different areas in many States. There is no drainage system, especially in small towns, for the disposal of sewage water and the drinking water and sewage water at many places get mixed with each other. (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH): Madam, please hear me. The point is that this is a Special Mention raised by Shri Viren Shah about "Supply of contaminated drinking water in New Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi." (Interruptions)... Kindly hear me. This is especially for this one particular place. So, don't raise the problems of all the cities here. That is a matter of a half-an-hour discussion. You have already associated, yourself with him. That is very good. (Interruptions)... Now I will request you not to associate yourself with every Member.

SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL: The same type of problem is there in Ahmedabad and there is the epidemic of jaundice. That is why I just mentioned that.

Need for releasing more L.P.G. connections to Gujarat

SHRI GOPALSINH G. SOLANKI (Gujarat): Sir, only in the morning we had experienced the problem of waiting list of telephone connections faced by Telecommunications Department. Now I am drawing the attention of the Government to the injustice which is being done to the State Gujarat in releasing LPG connections. It is decreasing day by day. In 1986, one lakh seventy-seven thousand LPG connections were released as against the demand of one lakh and eighty-seven thousand connections. In 1988, while the demand was two lakh and ten thousand, the number of connections released was one lakh and twenty-seven thousand. In 1991 the demand was fifty-four thousand and seven hundred and the number of connections released was only forty thousand. In 1992-93, forty thousand and seven hundred and forty-two connections were released as against the demand of fifty thousand. In 1993, only thirteen thousand four hundred and ten connections were released as against the demand of forty-two thousand. There was some increase in 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 and that was only three thousand connections per year. The overall waiting list in Gujarat till September, 1993, is 6,48,673, out of which 3,84,000 are there for more than two years. Therefore, I would like to request the Government to release LPG connections at the rate of 2,50,000 per year so that they can minimise the list.

Underutilisation of crude oil refining capacity at Barauni

श्री एस. एस. अहलुवालिया (बिहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ बरौनी ऑयल रिफाइनरी के बारे में। बरौनी ऑयल रिफाइनरी जो कि 3.3 मिलियन टन कूड ऑयल को प्रोसेस करने के लिए बनी थी और बिहार के पिछड़े जिले में लगाई गई थी, लेकिन जब से आसाम में आंदोलन शुरू हुआ तब तक सक कूड ऑयल की जो कमी देखी गई और सप्लाई में कमी आई और अब खासकर जब से नुमालघर रिफाइनरी बनाने का निर्णय आसाम सरकार ने लिया है केन्द्र सरकार के समर्थन से वहां रिफाइनरी बन रही है, उसके बाद बरौनी रिफाइनरी को कूड ऑयल मिलेगा या नहीं, यह एक बड़ा प्रश्न-चिह्न है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इससे पहले ही वहां पर दिन पर दिन पेट्रोलियम विभाग से और पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री द्वारा प्रोडक्शन कम किया जाता रहा है। 1989-90 में वहां पर प्रोडक्शन 28 मिलियन टन कर दिया गया। उस के बाद 1991-92 में वह 2.4 मिलियन टन कर दिया गया जिस के कारण वहां का उत्पादन तो कम हो ही रहा है, वहां के कर्मचारियों के दिलोदिमाग में एक प्रश्न-चिह्न है कि शायद यह कारखाना ज्यादा दिन नहीं चलेगा और बंद हो जाएगा। ऐसे प्रश्न के जवाब में पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री ने यह निर्णय लिया था कि हल्दिया से कूड ऑयल पाइप लाइन लगाई जाए बरौनी तक और हल्दिया पोर्ट से कूड ऑयल लाया जाए और यहां पर उस कूड ऑयल को लाकर प्रोसेस किया जाए और पूरी क्षमता में इसका यूटिलाइजेशन किया जाए।

महोदय, इस के साथ-साथ एक और सर्वे किया गया था कि बरौनी ऑयल रिफाइनरी में थोड़ा सा पैसा और लगाने