

श्री जे० के० जैन : किसने किया है यह तो बताइए ?

**Targets during the International
During Water Supply and Sanitation
Decade**

*243. SHRIMATI USHA MALHOTRA
:t

SHRI VISHWA BANDHU
GUPTA:

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

(a) what are the targets which the
Central Government had fixed during the
International Drinking Water Supply and
Sanitation Decade and the estimated cost
for the same;

(b) whether the targets were achieved
during the Sixth Five Year Plan period; and

(c) by when the remaining targets for the
Decade are likely to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND
HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR): (a)
The targets for the International
Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation
Decade (1981-90) are given in the statement laid on
the Table of the House (See *below*). The
estimated cost for achieving the targets at
current prices is about Rs. 19,880 crores.

(b) The targets of the International
Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation De-
cade are to be achieved by March, 1991. By
the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan, the
percentage of population likely to be covered
under rural water supply is 53.9 per cent,
urban water supply 81.1 per cent, rural
sanitation 0.95 per cent and urban sanitation
33.0 per cent.

(c) The achieving of the targets would
depend on the resources that are likely to be
made available.

Statement

*Coverage of population at the beginning of Sixth Five-Year Plan and coverage contemplated at the end
of the*

Decade

Sub sector	Coverage of popula- tion at the beginning of the Sixth Plan	Population targeted to be covered at the end of the Decade (March 1991)
Rural Water Supply	31.0 %	100 %
Urban Water Supply	77.0 %	100 %
Rural Sanitation	0.5 %	25 %
Urban Sanitation	27.0 %	50 %

SHRIMATI USHA MALHOTRA: Sir,
after listening to the statement of the hon.
Minister, I am simply heart-broken because he
did not give the break-up of the estimated cost
for the Sixth Five Year Plan, what was
allocated for the Plan, how much has been
spent out of that

†The question was actually asked on the
floor of the House by Shrimati Usha
Malhotra,

and how much population has been covered.
He has said only about likely figures, likely to
be covered, likely to be spent. We are all
aware of the fact that this is the International
Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation
Decade. We have demarcated to the tune of
Rs. 14,700 crores, and how much out of this
estimated cost has been actually spent? We
have heard you, Sir, telling us about the
beginning of the Sixth Five-Year

Plan. But I would like to know what the present position is.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR; I am very sorry that the hon. Member's heart was broken. It is not my intention to break the heart of the hon. Minister.

Anyway, so far as the water and sanitation schemes in the Sixth Plan are concerned, the total outlay was Rs. 4,227.51 crores. By the end of the Plan the percentage of population to be covered under rural water supply is 53.9 per cent. It has been achieved. And that of the urban water supply is 81.1 per cent. About sanitation: rural 95 per cent, less than 1 per cent; urban, 33 per cent. This is about the Sixth Five-Year Plan. Letters were written to all the States to find out the problem villages where there is not even a single source of drinking water supply. So, the total number of such villages, I will give you their exact number. She is asking, and, therefore, I am giving. The total number of problem villages were 2,30,784. Out of these, 1,76,214 villages have been covered till the 1st January, 1985. The target for the current year is 41,859 problem villages. The total problem villages were 2,30,784. Of these, 1,76,214 villages have been covered, and the rest will be covered in the beginning of the Seventh Five-Year Plan. When the National Master Plan for achieving the objective of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade was prepared, the resources required were estimated at Rs. 14,700 crores at 1980 prices.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is enough if you give answers to questions. You have given a lot of things.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR: I think she is satisfied.

SHRIMATI USHA MALHOTRA: Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that after the UNDP survey was conducted at the beginning of the decade, 27 per cent of the people in towns had flush latrines and 40 per cent of them had dry latrines and so on and so forth? We have a long list of what we have

achieved, but a lot remains to be done. Planning actually comprises a very important aspect of any project. We don't feel confident that planning has taken place. Is the Hon'ble Minister going to tell us how much amount has been provided for this purpose during the Seventh Five Year- Plan. The Minister has specifically told us achieving of the targets would depend on the resources that are likely to be made available. The Government should provide funds to complete the commitment given to the people of India. It is really humiliating to see human scavengers carrying the night soil on their heads. In this Sanitation Decade we should plan to relieve them from this situation and degradation. I would like the Minister to kindly reply to the planning aspect. What remedial measures he would propose to take? I think by 1991 we should be able to achieve something.

श्री अब्दुल गफूर : माननीय सदस्या ने अपने ही सवाल से अपना जवाब दे दिया। सैवन्थ फाइव ईयर प्लान के बारे में मैं बता दिया। हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर कितनी चीज की ओर किस को जरूरत है वह सब चीज आपके दिमाग में, मेरे दिमाग में, और माननीय मंत्री के दिमाग में है लेकिन इसको पूरा करने के लिए और जल्दी पूरा करने के लिए हमें पैसे की जरूरत होगी। (व्यवधान) रुपये की जरूरत होगी। रिसोर्स की जरूरत होगी। जब तक हमारे पूरे रिसोर्स नहीं होंगे तब तक इनको पूरा करना मुश्किल होगा। सब की यह मंशा है कि सारी चीजें जल्दी से जल्दी हों। जहां तक सवाल है सैवन्थ फाइव-ईयर प्लान का, तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सैवन्थ फाइव-ईयर प्लान अभी तक फाइनालाइज नहीं हुआ है। जब हो जायेगा तब बतायेंगे कि सैनिटेशन, ड्रिंकिंग वाटर या हाउसिंग पर कितना खर्चा आयेगा।

I am just now not in a position to say how it will be done.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vishwa Bandhu Gupta.

SHRI VISHWA BANDHU GUPTA: Sir, I would like to know from the Minister as to how many villages in Delhi have been included in the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade 0981—90)? How many villages in Delhi have been declared as problem villages?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR: Sir, this question relates to providing water supply and sanitation in the rural areas not in the urban areas. As far as Delhi is concerned, it has always prospered and many things are done which are not done for other States. Delhi always gets priority in all matters.

SHRI VISHWA BANDHU GUPTA: Delhi is the capital city.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Gurudas Das Gupta.

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Sir, I would like to know, how many villages are there without water in the country, It is not a question of speaking about problem villages—many villages are there without water supply. It is not a question of target, how much time the Government would take—after so many years of independence—to give them at least water to all villages. How many people are living in the urban areas without sanitation?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR: Sir, I have already answered this question. I have indicated the total number of problem villages. So far as the question of sanitation in villages are concerned, ...

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Is it the definition of a problem village having no water?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is exactly what he says. Any village without water resource* is declared as a problem village. I think the Minister has answered it. Next, Smt. Monika Das.

SHRIMATI MONIKA DAS: Those who are sitting here have no water problem. We have got sufficient water. On the other day, the Minister had indicated that in Delhi there are 72 slums. Out of that 53 slums have been regularised. I would like to know to how many slums sanitation and drinking water supply have been provided. Even today, I know, people in the Jehangirpuri slum area are purchasing water at 20 paise per pot. I would like to know whether the Government is aware of this and how long they are going to take to solve this problem.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR: Sir, she has brought it to the notice of the Government and already without her...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, don't say that. Say "because of her..."

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR: Some action has already been taken. I have instructed the Vice-Chairman of DDA to see that in all slum areas, minimum needs like water and common latrines, etc. are provided, and action is being taken.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Sir there are two aspects of this whole question of drinking water and sanitation. One is provision of that which is absent, that is, drinking water and sanitation. And the second is that which gets missed out, the quality of water and sanitation. Therefore, along with considering drinking water where there is no drinking water available or sanitation where there is no sanitation available, are you simultaneously taking into account the quality of the water that you provide and the deleterious effect of inefficient sanitation, whether in villages or in towns? Are you simultaneously considering it if no, why not? If yes, where?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Give a short answer, please.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR: In all these schemes, we take note of the sug-lons that you have made, that quality water and all these things are provided to the people. Throughout India, either in Delhi or in Calcutta or in Patna or in Bombay, etc., people have been drinking water for such a long period of time, but sometimes somewhere some defects are found and they are rectified immediately. Generally we see that good water is provided.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Congress (I) had promised the people in the last General Elections that after 1990-91, there will not be a single village or a single city without water supply and I am happy that you have now made it a target. As far as hutment, on Central Government land are concerned—it may be Defence, Railways or Ports—the State Government has given the land, but the Central Government has so far not given any amenities like water and sanitation to the "jhopad-pattis" on Central Government land. Will the hon. Minister see that they are provided on a priority basis?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR: Yes, I will see that they are provided.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जल पियो और सफाई का जो युग अभियान है, इस युग अभियान में क्या कभी आपने स्वयं यह विचार किया या तय किया है कि वास्तव में इस युग अभियान में कम से कम पीने

का पानी लोगों को दे सकें ? मैं सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना की बात नहीं करता हूँ, आपने यह विभाग अपने हाथ में लिया है, इसलिए आपके मन में भी यह बात होगी कि हम लोग कम से कम गांवों में पीने का पानी तो दे सकें, इस पर क्या आपने स्वयं विचार किया है तो मैं वह जानना चाहूंगा।

श्री अब्दुल गफूर : आपने जो यह सवाल किया है, इसका जवाब मैंने आपको बता दिया है कि गवर्नमेंट इस बारे में कितनी बेचैन है। हमारे जो प्रोब्लम विलेज है, जहाँ पर पीने का पानी नहीं है वहाँ पर करीब पचास परसेंट से ज्यादा में हमने पानी पहुँचा दिया है। यह जो डिफेड हम मना रहे हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस डिफेड मनाने से पहले हम लोग ऐसे इलाकों में जहाँ पर पानी के सोर्स नहीं है, उनके लिए गवर्नमेंट काफी मुस्तैद है। मकान आपको रहने के लिए मिले या नहीं मिले, पीने का पानी देने के लिए हम बेचैन हैं और उम्मीद करते हैं कि कोई भी जगह ऐसी न हो जहाँ पर पीने का पानी न मिल सके।

PROF. B. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, there may not be much time now, but I am happy that the coverage has increased from 31 per cent to 53.9 per cent, an increase of 22 per cent. But how can the Minister cover the balance of 46 per cent and achieve the target in six years?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR: You know, every year and in every Plan, the resources are increased. We expect that in the Seventh Five Year Plan, there will be much outlay and we will be able to achieve the target.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over. I