CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Hepatitis germs infection in Delhi Water Supply

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्, मैं एक अत्यावश्यक और महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित कर रहा हूं । जब मै सदन में दौड़कर आ रहा था . . .

श्री उपसभापति : . . . कालिंग अटेंशन आपके नाम पर है, उस पर आप ध्यान आकर्षित करिए ।

श्री राजनारायण : मुझे गेट पर बताया गया ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You please read out the Calling Attention Motion.

श्री राजनारायण : मैं उसे रीड आउट कर रहा हू, लेकिन यह उससे भी अधिक महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No, I will not allow any matter except what is there in the Order Paper.

श्री राजनारायण : आप जोर से क्यो बोलते है ? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आखिर इस सदन मे कोई व्यवस्था चलेगी . . .

(Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You please confine yourself to the Calling Attention Motion. Otherwise, everything will go off the record.

SHRI RAJNARAIN: *(Continued to speak)*.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, दिल्ली मे माफ करके दिए जाने वाले जल में यकृतशोथ के सक्रामक कीटाणुओ के पाये जाने के सम्बन्ध में स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशक के वक्तव्य के समाचार तथा इन संक्रामक कीटाणुओं से पैदा होने वाली महामारी के प्रसार को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही की ओर मैं स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हू ।

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह): श्रीमन्, दिल्ली मे सक्रामक यकृतशोथ (हेपटाइटिस) महामारी के फैलने का जो समाचार मिला है वह सही नही है । पिछले कुछ महीनों में दिल्ली सघ शासित क्षेत्र मे इस रोग की घटनाओ में कोई असाधारण वृद्धि नही हुई है ।

प्रेस सवाददाता द्वारा स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशक से यह सलाह मागे जाने पर कि मौनसून ऋतु में पीने के पानी में क्या क्या सावधानियां बरती जाएं, उन्होंने कहा था कि यद्यपि फिल्ट्रेशन और क्लोरीनेशन से अन्य जीव नष्ट हो जाते है, तथापि संक्रामक यकृतशोथ के विषाणु केवल पानी के उबालने से ही नष्ट हो सकते हैं । जल दूषण को रोकने के लिए दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उन्होने उल्लेख किया और इनमे से एक कदम था वजीराबाद में बांध का निर्माण । फिर भी, दिल्ली में विशेषकर अनधिकृत बस्तियों में उपयोग किए जाने वाले हैण्ड पम्पों मे जिनसे केवल भूगत जल निकाला जाता है, समय समय पर जल दूषण पाया गया और इसीलिए ये पानी से उत्पन्न होने वाली बीमारियो को फैलाने के सशक्त कारण है ।

आन्त्रशोथ, संक्रामक यकृतशोथ तथा इस प्रकार की अन्य बीमारियो के फैलने के सम्भावी खतरे के कारण दिल्ली मे इन बीमारियों की घटनाओ पर सारा साल नजर रखी जाती है और अस्पतालों से साप्ताहिक आकड़े एकत्र किए जाते है । हमें यह देखने में आया है कि जब गर्मियो के महीनों में पानी की कमी होती है और मौनसून के महीनो मे पानी अधिक होता है, जल दूषण की सम्भावना बढ़ जाने के कारण इन रोगों की घटनाओं में वृद्धि हो जाती है ।

श्री राजनारायण : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को इस बात की जानकारी है कि इस समय जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय के प्रोफेसर लोगों के जो क्वार्टर है वह तमाम पानी से ढके हुए है और वहा पीने का पानी इतना खराब हो गया है कि करीब सभी प्रोफेसर रोगग्रस्त हो गए है । वहां पर विद्यार्थी भी जो रह रहे है, रोगग्रस्त है । किसी को पेट में दर्द हो रहा है, किसी को मलेरिया हो गया है, किसी को बुखार आ गया है, किसी को निमोनिया हो गया है और आज भी वहां के प्रोफेसरों ने मुझ से शिकायत की कि अगर स्वास्थ्य विभाग यहां की परवाह नही करता, तो हम लोगों को भयंकर रूप से रोगग्रस्त होना पड़ सकता है । उसी के साथ साथ जो केशोपुर में जलशुद्धि यंत्र लगा हुआ है उसमें एक सयत्र बिल्कुल गिर पड़ा है और पुराना शहर और शहर का पूर्वी भाग और शहर का दक्षिणी भाग, इस सारे के सारे हिस्से को गंदा और अशुद्ध जल पीने के लिए मजबूर किया जा रहा है और सरकार बार बार चेतावनी देने पर भी उसकी कोई उचित व्यवस्था नही कर पा रही है । श्रीमन्, हम 8, विशम्भरदास मार्ग पर रहते है । हमारे यहां जो पीने के लिए पानी मिलता है, आज उसमें सुबह बदबू आ रही थी । पहले जो पानी पीने के लिए निकाला जाये, तो वह महकता है, उसमें एक हल्की सी दुर्गन्ध आती है । वह क्लोरीन की नही है । उसमें गंदा पानी है । वह गंदा पानी अच्छी तरह से साफ होकर नही आता है इसलिए उस जल में बदबू है और इसकी जानकारी केवल हमीं को नही है, उधर के सभी लोगो ने हम को बताया कि उनके यहां पानी दूषित आता है । तो यह चार टैंक इस सयत्र में हैं और उसका 1/4 नाले में नष्ट हो रहा है उसका सरकार ने आज तक कोई प्रबन्ध क्यो नही किया और तीन भाग—पुराना शहर, पूर्वी शहर और दक्षिणी शहर, इन तीनों में पानी दूषण से लोग आज रोगग्रस्त हो रहे है, इसके बारे में सरकार ने अभी तक कोई व्यवस्था क्यों नही की । कही ऐसा तो नही है कि वजीराबाद

से, पानी खीचने की जगह से तो कोई प्रभाव इस पर नही पड़ रहा है, तो इस बारे मे इंजीनियरो का विचार है कि वहा से कोई पोलयूशन है नही । यह सरकार की रिपोर्ट है कि कोई पोलयूशन नही है, क्योकि संयत्र के लिए पानी बहाव की तरफ से खीचा जा रहा है । जबकि गदे नाले का बहाव धीमे रूप मे नजफगढ़ नाले की तरफ है । तो इस प्रकार इन दोनो में आपस मे अव्यवस्था है और इन दोनो में तारतम्य और इन दोनो में लगाव आज सरकार किस ढंग से करने जा रही है, यह मै जानना चाहता हूं । इसकी उचित व्यवस्था सरकार की ओर से होनी चाहिए और इसी के सबध में मै सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि जो प्लांट इस समय खराब है, उन प्लाट्स की मरम्मत के लिए अभी तक सरकार ने कोई उचित उपाय क्यो नही किया और वह मरम्मत कब तक हो सकेगी और उसमे कितना समय लगेगा और विभिन्न अवसरो पर जहां पर कि नयी बिल्डिगज बन रही है, जैसा कि मैने शुरू में जवाहरलाल विश्वविद्यालय का जिक्र किया, 36 करोड़ रुपया उसका बजट है, 6 करोड़ रुपया प्रति वर्ष जवाहरलाल विश्वविद्यालय पर खर्च हो रहा है और वहां पर कुल 1300 विद्यार्थी हैं, तो जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय के नाम पर इस देश के इतने धन का दुरुपयोग हो और वहा के प्राध्यापक, वहा के प्रोफेसर्स, वहा जो भी 13 सौ छात्र पढ रहे है उनको शुद्ध पानी भी पीने को न मिले इस दुर्व्यवस्था से यह सरकार कब छुटकारा दिलाएगी इसका श्रीमन्, मत्री महोदय समुचित उत्तर दे ।

डा० कर्ण सिह : उपसभापति महोदय, जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय की जो स्थिति इन्होने बताई इस सबध मे तो हमे कोई विशेष जानकारी वहां के उपकुलपति जी ने या किसी और ने दी नही । अगर उनकी ओर से कोई कंप्लेंट आयेगी या उनकी कोई बात आयेगी तो अवश्य उसको देखेगे ।

श्री राजनारायण : जो हम शिकायत देगे उसको नही देखेगे ?

डा० कर्ण सिह : आपकी तो पहले देखेगे ।

श्री राजनारायण : यह उपकुलपति या कुलपति की नालायकी है कि उन्होने कंप्लेंट नही दी ।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : मेरा कहने का यह मतलब नही । राजनारायण जी स्वय शिकायत करने के योग्य है और इन्होंने जो शिकायत की है, उसी के ऊपर हम देखेगे । मै तो यह कह रहा था कि ऐसी कोई शिकायत वहां से आयेगी, तो उसको अवश्य देखेगे ।

श्री राजनारायण : ऐसा पहले कह देते ।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : केशवपुर के विषय में स्थिति यह है कि 4 वहां डाइजेस्टर्स है । 4 में से 1 का कुछ छत इत्यादि खराब हो गया है । उसमे रिपेयर हो रही है । लेकिन उसका यह अर्थ नही है कि उसका पानी वापस जा रहा है । उसका पानी, जो मुझे जानकारी दी गई है, जो अन्य 2 है, उनमे डाला जा रहा है । इनमें उसका भी क्लोरीनेशन होता है ।

एक बात मै स्पष्ट कर दू, उपसभापति महोदय, कि दिल्ली म्यूनिसिपल कारपोरेशन जो इस समय पानी देता है—मैंने आज ही उनसे जानकारी ली—उन्होंने मुझे इस बात का आश्वासन दिया कि हम जो पानी देते है उसके क्लोरीनेशन आदि के जो पब्लिक हैल्थ स्टेडर्ड्स है, उनमें कोई कमी नही है । इसमे कोई शक नही कि वाटर सप्लाई का प्रश्न समूचे देश में है । आज मुझे पता चला कि पांचवी योजना मे 62 करोड रुपया दिल्ली के लिए है, उसके लिए हम कुछ कर भी रहे है । स्वास्थ्य मत्रालय का इसमें यही मुख्य रोल है कि जहा तक सभव हो सके वाटर सप्लाई अच्छी हो, ताकि उससे बीमारिया कम हों ।

हैड पम्प्स का मैंने जिक्र किया अपने स्टेटमेंट में । हैड पम्प्स में सब सायलवाटर हैविली पौल्यूटेड होता है । डीप ट्यूब वैल्स में उतना नही होता । तो जहा हैड पम्प्स है, वहां ऐसी कोई विशेष बात होनी चाहिए । उसके लिए आप जानते है कि यह यत्न किया जा रहा है कि अन-अर्थो-राइज्ड कालोनीज के बजाय अर्थोराइज्ड कालोनीज बनें । मै इनसे इस बात में सहमत हू कि पानी की सप्लाई को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए और हमारा यही यत्न होगा कि जहा इसमें त्रुटिया है, वहा वे दूर हो सकें ।

डा० रामकृपाल सिंह (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, इस समस्या ने मौलिक प्रश्न की ओर हम लोगो का ध्यान खीचा है । आज देश के पहाड़ी और सुदूरवर्ती इलाको में, हरिजन बस्तियों और आदिवासी क्षेत्रो में यदि शुद्ध जल का अभाव है, तो वह आपकी 1947 से आज तक और 4 पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के ऊपर एक हास्यास्पद व्यग्य है । लेकिन उससे भी तीखा व्यग्य है कि राजधानी में जहां पर भारत सरकार है, उसकी नाक के नीचे यहा के नागरिकों को यथेष्ट शुद्ध जल मिलना चाहिए, वह नही मिल रहा है । आज से तीन-चार साल पूर्व इस नगर में जाडिस की, पीलिया रोग की भयानक बीमारी फैली थी, तो मैं आपसे यह जानना चाहूंगा कि केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य विभाग ने दोबारा इस तरह की घटना न हो, इसके लिए क्या किया ?

दूसरी बात यह है, यहा पर जो दिल्ली वाटर सप्लाई एण्ड सीवरेज डिस्पोजल अंडरटेकिंग है, उस अंडरटेकिंग में चार साल से अनिश्चितता का वातावरण बना हुआ है और इस का असर वहा के अनुशासन पर, वहा की कार्यदक्षता पर और वह सगठन जनहित में कार्य करे, इस पर पड़ रहा है । तो यह चार वर्षों से अनिश्चितता के वातावरण में रखने से उसको मुक्त करने के लिए जिससे कि वह अपने कार्य का सक्षम ढग से सपादित कर सके, सरकार क्या करने जा रही है ?

[डा० रामकृपाल सिंह]

तीसरी बात यह है कि क्या यह सही नही है कि आज से कुछ वर्ष पूर्व एक कमेटी बहाल हुई थी और उस कमेटी ने यह अनुशसा की थी कि ओखला वाटर प्लांट से जो पानी यहा दिया जाता है, वह दोषपूर्ण है, इसलिए इसको बंद कर देना चाहिए । उस कमेटी ने यह भी कहा है कि इसमें हम वजीराबाद से भी पानी निकाल कर देते है । इन दोनो जगहों के बारे में समिति का यह सुझाव था कि यह पानी हानिकारक है । मै पूछना चाहता हूं, सरकार ने अब तक इनको बद करके शुद्ध जल आवटित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए है ?

चौथे, यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली में और दिल्ली के आसपास के क्षेत्रों में, दूसरे प्रदेशों से, जैसे बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, बगाल आदि जगहो से लाखों की सख्या में लोग बसते है । जिन प्रदेशो में कांग्रेस की सरकारें हैं, वहा पर स्माल-पॉक्स, आदि बीमारी से हजारो लोग मरे हैं; क्योकि सरकार वहा पर लोगों के लिए शुद्ध जल की व्यवस्था नही कर पा रही है, इसलिए वहां के लोग जोडिस आदि बीमारियां ले कर यहा आ जाते है । मै सरकार, मत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हू कि जो सारे देश से लोग सिमट कर यहा आ रहे है, उनके लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : उपसभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने जिन बीमारियों का जिक्र किया है उनकी ओर काफी ध्यान दिया गया है और यह भी मैं निवेदन कर दू कि शुद्ध जल की व्यवस्था के लिए हमारा निरन्तर प्रयास रहता है । शुद्ध जल सुलभ होता रहे इसके लिए मंत्रालय ने पचम पच-वर्षीय योजना मे बहुत धनराशि रखी है । यह आपने ठीक कहा कि कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि ओखला का प्लाट ठीक नही है, उसको बद कर देना चाहिए। अगर हम इसको बद कर देगे तो हमारे पास और कोई आल्टरनेटिव भी नही है । हा, राम गगा नहर उत्तर प्रदेश से लाई जा रही है और मुझे लगता है दो-तीन वर्ष और लग जाएगे। जब तक राम गगा नहर नही आती, तब तक हमे ओखला के पानी को साफ करके देना पड़ रहा है ।

डा० रामकृपाल सिंह : उत्तर प्रदेश ने स्वीकृति दे दी है या नही ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : हा, उत्तर प्रदेश से तो स्वीकृति मिल गई होगी ।

श्री राजनारायण : जब स्वीकृति मिल गई तो दिक्कत क्या है ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : वह अलग प्रश्न है । जो माननीय सदस्य ने कारपोरेशन के बारे मे सवाल पूछे है उस बारे में मेरे पास जानकारी नही है । अगर माननीय सदस्य विशेष जानकारी लेना चाहते है तो हमारे ओम मेहता जी यहां बैठे है, उनसे ले सकते है, दुबारा नोटिस देकर ।

उपसभापति महोदय, यह ठीक है दिल्ली देश की राजधानी है और यहा पर दूसरे राज्यो से लोग आते है और अपने साथ बहुत सारी बीमारियां यहां ले आते हैं । मैंने इसकी कई बार चर्चा की है ।

लेकिन इसमे कोई शक नही कि राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश और अन्य राज्यो से जो लोग दिल्ली में आते है उनके स्वास्थ्य के लिए विशेष ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए । इसका यही उपाय है कि जो लोग अनअथोराइज्ड कालोनिया में रहने लगते है, वे जिस ढग से या जिस तरीके से रहते है, उनकी देखभाल की जाए । हर बड़े शहर में जैसे बम्बई, कलकत्ता आदि में गांवों से लोग नौकरियों की तलाश मे आते है और कई बार ऐसा होता है कि वे अपने साथ रोग भी ले आते है या उनको वहा पर रोग लग जाते है । यह एक विशाल प्रश्न है, जिसके ऊपर ध्यान मेरे मंत्रालय को और अन्य जितनी लोकल बाडीज हैं, सभी को रखना जरूरी है ।

SHRI N.G. GORAY (Maharashtra) : Sir, as was expected the Minister has tried to play down the whole thing. But, Sir, if you go through the Press, you will see that the Press is full of reports, alarming reports, about the deteriorating conditions so far as the water supply in Delhi is concerned. Sir, one paper says that the citizens of this city in a whole year have to suffer either from one or the other of the nine diseases that he has mentioned. And, the diseases mentioned are chicken pox, small pox, dysentery of all types, gastroenteritis, infective hepatitis, malaria, cholera, typhoid. If you escape one, the other is waiting for you. Now, Sir, this is the same thing as jaundice.

Now, Sir, he mentioned about Okhla and said that the experts had advised them to close it down. But they cannot close it down because there is not enough water supply. He says that they are trying to get water from Ramganga. I would like to know from the Minister how much time they have taken over this. I remember, Sir, the Karmarkar Committee and the Naskar Committee had made disclosures years ago. I remember because when I was in the Lok Sabha in 1957-62 the same questions had come up, and Mr. Karmarkar who was there at that time had promised so many things. How is it that when a big city, like the city of Delhi, which is developing almost every moment, the health of this city should not receive the highest priority ? It seems, Sir, that the Health Minister instead of participating in the anxiety that we all are

feeling is trying to play down the whole thing and says that Ramganga water will come and everything will be all right. Till that time Okhla is going to be heavily chlorinated. But, Sir, heavy chlorination will not destroy the germs which have been mentioned here. Therefore, I would like to ask him when both the sources of this water supply to Delhi, namely, Yamuna and Hindon, are heavily polluted, what is the assurance that the Minister can give us so far as safeguarding the health of this city is concerned ? Whether it is his Department or Mr. Om Mehta's Department, are they both not guilty of culpable negligence, so far as this particular thing is concerned, and that in spite of the fact that for years together the same problem is coming up, it has not been possible for them to stop this pollution and to see to it that the citizens of this capital city get clear water. This demand is not a very big demand. It is only for clear water for drinking. If this elementary demand, I call this elementary demand, cannot be satisfied, I do not know what is the use of having a Central P.W.D. and a Health Ministry like this.

DR. KARAN SINGH : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to begin with by saying that there is no question of my trying to play down anything. This is an entirely wrong impression that the hon. Member has got. I certainly do not want a scare to start that all the water in Delhi is infected. I checked up with my medical experts, I checked up with the N.D.M.C. and I checked up with the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and they have all assured me that at present the water supply to Delhi is meeting the standards laid down in this respect. Now, it does not mean that the supply is ideal. I do not think that there is any city in the world, if I may say so with great respect—the hon. Member has travelled all over the world—where the water supply can be said to be ideal. Even the most affluent countries of the world are having this problem. I entirely agree that drinking water must be given the most highest priority. This drinking water is not directly under my Ministry. But, it is in my interests that suitable drinking water must be there.

Because if I could get clear drinking water, three quarters of my health problem would be solved. So, I can assure the hon. Member that we are very much interested. Of course, the whole problem is what priority is to be given, what resources are available and how much can be given in each Plan. We have been pressing in the Fifth Plan, because I was myself in the Health Ministry, that the drinking water should be given very high priority. It will certainly take some time before this is done. In Okhla, as I have already stated, the only alternative that we have is to heavily chlorinate the water.

SHRI N.G. GORAY : Can you give us a commitment that within the next one year or two years...

DR. KARAN SINGH : Well, I am afraid, as I have said to Shri Rajnarain, the commitment with regard to Ram Ganga canal is something which I am not in a position to give because I am not directly handling it. It will have to be put up to the WHS Ministry. I can only give an assurance that as far as my Ministry is concerned we will press and we are pressing to give a top priority to this. The WHS Ministry is also giving a top priority. I can assure that we are all concerned about the whole project. The hon. Member has mentioned about 9 diseases. Some of them are not born by water at all but I do not want to go into the technicalities. What I want to say is that polluted water is one of the major diseases throughout India, whether it is villages or cities. This is a national problem and we are trying to give it as high a priority as possible.

SHRI N.G. GORAY : If you cannot give good water to Delhi, what will you give to other cities ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : I would like to say that the position of water in Delhi is probably far better than many other cities in India. I do not think just because we are living in Delhi we should concentrate on Delhi but I agree that Delhi is the capital of India and that it should be a show piece.

SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA (Uttar Pradesh) : Sir, we would very much like to be reassured by what the hon. Minister has said that the disease is not in a very serious form. While it is very difficult to believe what you say, Sir,—you may have your agencies to find out the facts—but there was a big epidemic 10 years back and since then lots of assurances were given. It seems most of these assurances were followed in default. Sir, the basic point here is that there is a terrific shortage of water supply in Delhi. There are five main water works, Nasirabad, Okhla, etc. but according to the figures given here 195 gallons of water are pumped out daily. The official sources admit that line losses account

[Shri Harsh Deo Malaviya]

for 25 per cent of water supply. Factories consume 10 per cent and gardens another 10 per cent. Thus, over 40 lakh citizens of Delhi are left with a bare 55 per cent of the total water supply which comes to about 100 million gallons. At least 40 gallons of water per head are needed according to the estimates. If the water is used for gardens and all that, the people are left without water. To meet the emergency, as the hon. Minister has just now admitted, in the walled city many pumps have been put up and a very large percentage of the population in the walled city is using hand pumps. And these hand pumps, as the Minister himself has admitted, bring subsoil water. It is all polluted water and, therefore, the incidence of diseases in the walled city is much more than in other parts. In addition to this, the Director General of Health Services, Shri Srivastava, has given a statement in which he has stated very clearly that there is a lot of pollution falling into the Jamuna waters.

DR. KARAN SINGH : Have you read my statement ?

SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA : I do not think you have given anything in writing.

DR. KARAN SINGH : What I read just now.

SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA : That, of course I have.

So, Sir, my fear is that the matter is not being looked at with seriousness it deserves.

First thing that should have been necessary was to punish the defaulters 10 years ago. Those officers are still continuing in their jobs. So I would like to ask certain questions. First of all, we would like to have a definite information from the Minister as to how many cases are here in Delhi. A mere explanation that it is not much, does not convince us. Then when was it known that the pipe has been damaged which has caused the present pollution ? When was it known ? And if it was known, what steps were taken to prevent it ? Then we would like to have some concrete information on heavy chlorination or heavy filteration. What are the present arrangements ? I would agree with Shri Rajnarain that sometimes the water that we get in our tap has a bad smell. I would like to have a more detailed and concrete information about how chlorination and filteration is going on. Then, if this pipe broke out at a certain stage, why was no warning given to the people of Delhi ? Why was the whole thing kept secret ? Then, when was the Wazirabad barrage constructed and has it really prevented Najafgarh sullage from flowing into the reservoir at Wazirabad ? Wazirabad barrage was constructed to prevent sullage from falling into the reservoir. What is the position about that ? Then there is a general direction from the medical men that we should boil our water. But is there enough fuel with the people to boil water ? It is a problem. Many people have talked to me that they do not have fuel to cook their food. How can they boil water for drinking ?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now you wind up.

SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA : One more question. Is it a fact, as you have said, that closure of Okhla was recommended quite some time ago but still Okhla is continuing ? And Ram Ganga, God knows, when it will come. Therefore, in spite of heavy chlorination, as you say, water continues to be polluted and it is the root cause of the sufferings of people. About Keshopur you have already answered my question.

DR. KARAN SINGH : I am not sure whether the hon. Member has taken note of what I have said. First of all, let me say that no warning has been given to boil water because there is no hepatitis epidemic in Delhi. What the Director General said was—when we asked what should we do—that chlorination is normally enough but for hepatitis it is necessary to boil the water. I want to make it clear that there is no epidemic. We do not consider there is any epidemic of hepatitis in Delhi. Therefore, no warning has been given.

श्री ओ३म् प्रकाश त्यागी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : अभी मंत्री जी जवाब दे रहे थे, तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि मैं इर्विन, विलिंग्डन अस्पताल गया था । उनकी रिपोर्ट यह है कि जितने भी पेट के बीमार आ रहे है, वे सब पानी की वजह से है ।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : त्यागी जी, इस बारे में समझने की बात है । बीमारी तो होती रहती है, बीमारी होती रहेगी और होती रहती है । लेकिन इस समय कोई एपेडेमिक तौर पर कोई इफेक्शन की बीमारी फैली हुई नहीं है, जिस बीमारी को हम जाडिस कहते है ।

श्री ओ३म् प्रकाश त्यागी : इसमें लीवर खराब हो जाता है ।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : मेरी अर्ज तो सुनिए । इसमें हाजमा खराब हो जाता है, यह मैं भी जानता हूं । हेय

जो एपेडेमिक है, उसके बारे में हमारे पास पूरी तरह से आंकडे नही हैं; क्योंकि यह नोटिफाइबल डिजीज नहीं है। इस के बारे में पूरे आंकड़े नही है। हमारे पास चार अस्पतालों के आंकड़े है, सफदरजग, विलिग्डन, इर्विन और बाड़ा हिन्दूराव हमारे पास चार डिस्पेंसरियां हैं और वहां पर जो बीमार आते है उनके ट्रेन्ड से पता चल जाता है तो 1971 में 468 केस हुए थे, 1972 में 629, 1973 मे 200 या 187 और 1974 में इन सात महीनों में करीब 106 केसेज हुए हैं इन अस्पतालो में। मैं यह नही कहता कि ये सारे केसेज हुए हैं, लेकिन ट्रेन्ड ऐसा नहीं है कि जिससे हम यह कह सके कि यह बीमारी एपेडेमिक तौर पर फैली हुई है। बाकी जो बातें कही गई हैं, उनके बारे में थोड़ी-सी जानकारी दे देता हूं।

आज दिल्ली में सप्लाई है 193 mgd million gallons per day, water supply for Delhi. In order to augment this, several proposals are in hand. Four more rainy wells are to be commissioned in the course of one year. A new water treatment plant of 100 mgd is to be constructed near Hyderpur village in the north-west part of Delhi and a proposal to put up a new 100 mgd plant on the west side of the Jamuna in South Shahdara to feed Shahdara is also under consideration. अगर ये चीजें हो जायेंगी तो supply in 1981 will increase from 193 to 400 mgd. The Ministry of Health has also set up a committee to lay down guidelines for the preparation of a master plan for the Delhi water supply and sewerage. When the report is received the Works and Housing Ministry will work on it. There is a provision, as I said earlier, of Rs. 62 crores for Delhi. About the leaking of pipes, to which the hon. Member referred, the only information I have is that one pipe developed slight leakage at Ring Road three months ago and it was immediately repaired. I do not think the situation...

SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA : Dr. Srivastava has said that even they think that the Jamuna continues to be polluted.

DR. KARAN SINGH : Dr. Srivastava never said that. That is what I want to say. A special correspondent went to him and asked what should be the proportion of chlorine. It is a bad habit with doctors to give advice whether it is absolutely necessary or not. He said : You should boil the water, if possible, because the other things are chlorinated. They put it out as if Dr. Srivastava had said that water in Delhi was polluted. That is not so. What he said was a technical point. Whereas the other germs are controlled by chlorination, hepatitis germs are normally destroyed only through boiling. It was a general *obiter dictum* which Dr. Srivastava gave to the special correspondent who met him. I do not think that doctors should give such advice at all. The correspondent asked for advice and the doctor gave the advice, but I want to make it quite clear, lest it should create confusion in Delhi, the present situation is this. Although the general problem of water pollution is there and it is a very real problem and needs attention, there is no immediate development which should cause us any alarm, except for normal precautions which everybody should take.

SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA : What about the hand-pumps in the walled city ? This is one great source of the present disease. What are you going to do about it ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : About the walled city hand-pumps, certainly I have said in my statement that hand-pumps are a major source of polluted water. There is nothing that you can do about it. Except boiling the water, if possible, there is no other way.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA (Orissa) : The hon. Minister is in an extremely privileged position because of the composition of his Ministry. He is the Minister-in-charge of Health and Family Planning. If people enjoy health, he would claim credit for it, and if people die, he would as well claim credit because he is levelling down population. He will take credit for that also.

DR. KARAN SINGH : A very uncharitable remark.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA : Either way he can claim credit for having done a great service to the nation. So many things have been said about the pollution of water. I put a specific question and he explained it away. I would like to put a specific question to him. He generally said that there is the problem of water pollution in Delhi and my specific question is : Did any of the spokesmen of the Health Ministry announce to the citizens of Delhi that it is dangerous to take unboiled water ? Everybody should be requested to boil water...

DR. KARAN SINGH: It is not necessary. I have said in my statement that it is not necessary.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: I would appeal to you. You are the judge and you are the custodian. You heard him. Did you have the feeling that it is not dangerous at all to drink water in Delhi? He said that the danger is there, but it is not so dangerous as to be panicky about it. That is what he said. I do not want to spread panic in the city. The only thing is he should have taken the precaution, in the interests of the health of the people, to announce that whomsoever feels like, he should boil the water and drink it because otherwise it might create gastric trouble or hepatitis or this and that. This is No. 1. Why did they not do it?

Secondly, the sewerage in Delhi was laid probably in 1912 or in 1915. And it was the Britishers who had done it, fortunately enough. That is why, with the explosion of population in Delhi by five or six times, we are still somehow carrying on with it.

The point is this. When you telephone to the NDMC, they say that nothing could be done, and when there is a burst because of overpressure in the sewerage system, it affects the water pipe systems, and therefore the sewerage water gets into the water pipes when there is no water pressure at all in the drinking water pipe line. And that is the most dangerous thing because directly sewerage water gets into the pipe water. I have got it examined, I have dug it up because the house where I live is the worst affected house. I talked about it to Mr. Om Mehta. It gets flooded with night-soil. When it rains on some days, the rooms get overflooded with night-soil and therefore I have got it washed with phenyl for six days continuously in order to get out of the odour.

AN HON. MEMBER : Is it a Government quarter?

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: It is, and the hon. Minister now says, why don't you get out of Delhi. But as long as I happen to be a Member, I have to stay, and I have to stay under the benign efficiency of our hon. Minister in charge of health.

DR. KARAN SINGH : That is why you are in such good health yourself.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA : I am in good health not because of you, but in spite of you.

Therefore, I would like to know what is being done. There was a proposal to bring a pipeline from the Ganges Canal which would be about 50 miles away from here, the nearest. Instead of the Ganges Canal, the hon. Minister talks of the Ramganga, near Moradabad, which is about 100 miles away. The nearest and the easiest thing should be now, immediately, taken up because there is a great danger. During the summer there is no water and therefore sewerage water gets into the drinking water pipe. During the rains, because of overflooding and because of overpressure, that bursts and therefore there is contact. So, at no point of time can the citizens be sure that it is without contamination. Therefore, I would only request the hon. Minister as to what are the concrete proposals. Let him say by what time he can free the City water pipe system in Delhi from contamination.

DR. KARAN SINGH : I am sorry that I have not been able to make myself clear despite my best efforts. I have said that there is no announcement that you should boil your water because we do not think that there is an epidemic in Delhi. There is no point in going round making an announcement unnecessarily सब को कहते रहो कि ऐसा करो, वैसा करो। If people want to boil the water, they can do so. But we do not think it is necessary to make a special announcement at this moment that you should boil your water. Eeven in those areas where handpumps and others are used, water taps are provided and the Delhi Corporation has requested the people to drink only from those pipes, that the drinking water should be taken only from those pipes. This *ghoshna* has been made from time to time in all the various *bas is*. If this is done, it will go a long way in preventing even the incidents that are taking place.

With regard to sewerage in Delhi, as I said, the Ministry of Works and Housing has set up a Committee to prepare a Master Plan for this purpose. I have given details with regard to the financial allocations, I have given details with regard to the specific projects, regarding Renny wells and treatment plants at Hyderpur and at Shahdara which they are having under consideration.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA : How much will the treatment plants cost ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : I do not have the details. It is an expensive affair—Rs. 62 crores

are provided. I am hopeful that in the course of the current Plan....

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA : It cannot be Rs. 62 crores.

DR. KARAN SINGH : I was just saying that Rs. 62 crores have been provided in the Fifth Plan. I do not know....

श्री राजनारायण : आपका सेटेंम पूरा नही हुआ था ।

DR. KARAN SINGH : All that I can say is that in the course of the Fifth Plan, there should be a marked improvement in the water supply position of Delhi.

That is the only commitment I can make.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (West Bengal) : Sir, I feel the hon'ble Minister was better placed in the Civil Aviation Ministry. Now he is badly placed here. There Mr. Raj Bahadur is making a mess of civil aviation. There are strikes, lock-outs and all that. At least he tried to avoid that. The Minister said that after the Master Plan water will be available.

DR. KARAN SINGH : Meanwhile the projects are in hand.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : You mean sewerage plus ? Mr. Malaviya said that only 65 per cent of the available water is for drinking purposes. The rest of the percentage is for other purposes. Cannot this proportion be and more drinking water made available ?

He says that Delhi should be a show piece. You have spent, I suppose, Rs. 10,000 crores over buildings. For that there is no dearth of cement, steel or anything. There is no dearth of money. The blood of the country is sucked to make this paradise city a show-piece. But when it is a question of the needs of the people, wells, housing, sewerage etc., you say this involves big sums and moneys are not to be found.

You again say it is not epidemic and, therefore, you must not make an announcement. Will you make that announcement only after it becomes an epidemic ? You have recognised that hepatitis is there. The water is polluted. Some cases of water pollution are there. Today it is some cases. Tomorrow it may be hundred and thousands of cases and it will become epidemic. Will you warn the people only then ? That is the question. As Mr. Goray said that long ago, a decade back, you had said that drinking water plans will be made. Now the decade has gone away. May I know why you have neglected this water scheme ? I do not want to talk of other things. I do not know of Bombay. But in Calcutta there is dearth of drinking water. Money cannot be found for it easily. But for a show-piece, yes, you have Rs. 10,000 crores. Everything is there. This is a howling contradiction in the Government policy. To ensure drinking water supply you can reduce the percentage on other heads. You definitely advise the people to get water boiled because today there are a few cases but tomorrow it may take a form of epidemic. And when will your plans fructify ? Because if you say 1980, then we take it, it will fructify in 2001 A.D., not before. That is how things are happening in the country. So please answer this question properly.

DR. KARAN SINGH : Sir, to answer the one part of the hon'ble Member's question, an announcement is normally made only when there is an epidemic and not when there is not an epidemic. When the situation is normal we do not make any special announcement except general announcement with regard to those areas where hand pumps and all are being used. Certainly, as soon as we feel there is epidemic we make announcement. Because announcement means everybody has got to boil the water. If everybody can boil the water it is ideal. But that also will be considerable burden upon 40 lakhs of people who are living in Delhi. Therefore, we should not make an announcement until we are absolutely certain of an epidemic. As Malaviyaji said, after all, if you have to boil your water also that requires a certain expenditure and a certain labour.

So we do not make an announcement until such time as we feel that the announcement is necessary. If it is necessary, we will certainly make it.

With regard to the broader problem that the hon. Member has raised, I will only say that in our overall national priorities, my own view is that health, and along with health, drinking water must be given the highest priority. That is my personal view. We have to get as much resources as we can. All I can say is that within the resources that have been allotted to our respective Ministries—Health and WHS—we are giving very close attention to water supply. The WHS Ministry is actually responsible and I am in a way the monitoring Ministry. Between us we are trying to do whatever best we

[Dr. Karan Singh]

can. I want to make one thing clear. The Master Plan does not mean that all works at present in hand will be stopped. These will continue. I think it is a good idea on the part of the WHS Ministry to have a Master Plan so that as and when resources become available—and I agree that resources should be increasingly available—we will be able to solve the problem.

श्री राजनारायण : यह तो आपका पर्सनल व्यू है, सरकार का क्या व्यू है, यह बतलाइए?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : फिफ्थ प्लान बन गया है, उससे आप सरकार का व्यू पता लगा लें।

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, Delhi faced the same situation in 1964 as we are facing today. The then Health Minister, Dr. Sushila Nayyar—I very well remember—gave the same assurance which the hon. Minister is giving now. Let me make my point very clear. A edecad has already gone by. I wonder whether the same confrontation will take place after another 10 years. I am quite sure I will be hereafter 10 years. I hope the hon. Minister also will be here after 10 years. I hope so, because we do not know now-a-days who will be the Minister to-day and who will be the Minister tomorrow. Let me have an assurance from the hon. Minister that in the next decade at least, we will see that Delhi is not faced with such danger.

DR. KARAN SINGH : May I suggest one thing that the improvement in water supply facilities is a continuing process? The population of the city increases. I do not think a time will ever come when the Health Minister will be able to stand up and say "To-day I am totally satisfied with the water supply position." I do not think such a time will come even in 2000 A.D. There is always scope for improvement. Every city in the world to-day faces this problem. Even the most affluent cities are suffering from this problem. I am not trying to evade it by saying that it is an international phenomenon. I am only saying that it is a relative matter.

SHRI S.S. MARISWAMY: But in no other city is sewage water getting mixed up with drinking water.

DR. KARAN SINGH: It is not getting mixed up. I must say, as I said earlier in reply to what Tyagiji or somebody said, that I do feel that Delhi is far better than many other cities. But the population is increasing and new colonies are coming up. It is a continuing battle against parasites, against diseases. This is a battle, I am afraid, which will go on as long as mankind continues. All we can do is to continue to fight it so that we remain on top of the problem, rather than be overwhelmed by it.

श्री खुरशीद आलम खान (दिल्ली): मन्त्री महोदय को सुनने के बाद ऐसा मालूम होता है कि न पानी की कोई दिक्कत है, न पानी में कोई मिलावट है। ऐसे इत्मिनान से उन्होंने बाते कही है कि हम लोग इत्मिनान से अपने घर जा सकते है, हालाकि यह बहुत ही ताज्जुब की बात है कि पिछले दो हफ्तो के अदर तीन बार यह बात हमारे सामने आयी है कि पानी के अंदर मिलावट है। आज मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि ऐसी कोई बात नही है। मै यकीन के साथ कह सकता हू कि पानी में बहुत मिलावट है और इसका नतीजा सितम्बर, अक्टूबर मे सामने आएगा जब कि कई बीमारिया फूट पड़ेगी। पानी की सप्लाई में हमारे शाहजहांनाबाद को भी दो चार दुश्वारियां है। हमको साफ हवा तक नही मिलती, साफ पानी नहीं मिलता *500 या 1000 हैंडपंप लगा दिए हैं।*

मैं यह भी याद दिला दू कि यहां पर 10-15 लाख की आबादी को नल का पानी मिलता है, लेकिन शायद वह हम एक खानदान को भी पूरे वक्त का पानी नहीं दे पाते है; क्योंकि नलों मे जरा-जरा सा पानी टपकता रहता है। पूरे दिन पानी देने का तो इसमें सवाल ही नही पैदा होता है। इसके इलावा दूसरी चीज मैं *ओखला वाटर वर्क्स* के बारे में कहना चाहता हू। ओखला से जो पानी सप्लाई होता है वह इंस्टिट्यूशनल जगहों को और इस्टिट्यूशंस, जैसे होस्पिटल्स वगैरह हैं, उनको सप्लाई किया जाता है। हम भी यही पानी पीते रहे हैं और इस पानी का आलम यह है कि इसका लोगों की सेहत पर बड़ा बुरा असर पड़ रहा है और कुछ सालों के बाद लोगों की सेहत काफी बरबाद हो जाएगा और तब इसकी जिम्मेदारी से हम मुक्त नही हो सकेंगे। इसमें सब से बड़ी दिक्कत यह है कि हमारी वाटर एण्ड सेवज डिस्पोजल अन्डरटेकिंग की माली हालत बहुत ही खराब है। उसको 12 करोड़ रुपयों का घाटा हो चुका है और जब तक उनके पास इस घाटे को पूरा करने के लिए रुपया नही होगा तब तक शायद वे इस वाटर सप्लाई की पोजीशन को पूरा भी नही कर सकेंगे। इसलिए हमारी दिक्कत यह है कि हम इसी पानी को पीकर जी रहे है और मर रहे हैं। हमें यकीन दिलाया जाता है कि यह पानी अच्छा है आप पीते रहिये।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : उपसभापति जी, मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि गलत इत्मिनान दिलाने का मेरा मकसद नहीं है। मेरी सिर्फ अर्ज यह है कि जो हमारे पास आकड़े है

और जो जानकारी है उसके मुताबिक, इसमे कोई शक नही कि पानी की सप्लाई में इजाफा होना चाहिए, वृद्धि होनी चाहिए । मुझे यह भी बताया गया है कि वाल्ड सिटी के लिए 10 लाख मिलियन गैलन पानी बढाया गया है, लेकिन इसके बावजूद शाहजहांपुर और ओखला का जो जिक्र किया गया है, इसमें कोई शक नही कि इसकी तरफ तवज्जह होनी चाहिए और यहां पर जो मेरे साथी डब्ल्यू एण्ड एच० के बैठे हुए हैं, वे इसकी तरफ तवज्जह दे रहे है चूकि यह एक सिलसिला है, इस लिए इसको ठीक करने में कुछ वक्त लगेगा । मैं इस बात से सहमत हू कि दिल्ली में पानी की सप्लाई में वृद्धि होनी चाहिए । इस लिए मै कोई गलत इत्मीनानी नही करना चाहता हूं । मैं यह भी मानता हूं और स्वास्थ्य मंत्री के नाते मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हू कि दिल्ली की वाटर सप्लाई में इम्प्रूवमेन्ट होनी चाहिए । चूंकि यह ध्यानाकर्षण सूचना एक परटीकुलर प्रेस रिपोर्ट के आधार पर दिल्ली मे हेपीटेटीस इपीडेमिक फैलने के सिलसिले में थी इस लिए मैंने बताया कि इस तरह की कोई बात नही है ।

MESSAGE FROM THE LOK SABHA

The University of Hyderabad Bill, 1974

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of Rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose herewith the University of Hyderabad Bill, 1974, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 7th August, 1974."

Sir, I lay the Bill on the Table.

ANNOUNCEMENT *Re.* GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 12th August, 1974, will consist of :-

1. Further consideration and return of the Direct Taxes (Amendment) Bill, 1974, as passed by Lok Sabha.

2. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Lok Sabha:—

(a) The Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Bill, 1974.

(b) The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1974.

(c) The Major Port Trusts (Amendment) Bill, 1974.

(d) The University of Hyderabad Bill, 1974.

3. Discussion under Rule 176 on the new wheat procurement policy.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I should like to make a suggestion for inclusion in the business next week. As you know, a very important international development has taken place or is about to take place. In a matter of a few hours, President Nixon ...

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Delhi): Nixon is gone.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : He is gone? All right. Good thing. He is gone. Now it is a very important event from our point of view and from the point of view of the way in which things have taken place in America.

1 P.M.

The verdict of the world has come true and I must congratulate the American people for the manner in which they have acted in this crisis to get their President out. Sir, he is the first ever President in the American history who has resigned and is going out in such shame and ignominy. Now, Sir, what I am concerned with is . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN. What is the point now ?

SHRI S S. MARISWAMY (Tamil Nadu) Sir, it is good that he has started first by congratulating the American people.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI : Sir, he should congratulate the American Press also.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, what I was going to say is that, as you know, the international jurists had said that Mr. Nixon was violating the American Constitution in conducting his war and now the charges that have been made against him show that the world public opinion is right....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : How it connected with the business for the next week