

(b) if so, whether Government are aware of the present wheieabouts of the Rani?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JAISUKHLAL HATHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(•b) She is reported to be in North Cachar Hills, Assam.

DISCUSSIONS WITH DIRECTORS OF RESEARCH LABORATORIES

121. SHRI SANKAR PRATAP SINGH DEV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he held discussions with the Directors of four Government research laboratories including the Directors of Food Technology Research Institute and Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehra Dun in the month of March, 1965; and

(b) the subjects discussed at the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI M. C. CHAGLA): (a) The discussions were held with the Directors of National Chemical Laboratory, Poona, Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani, National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur and Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur.

(b) Requirement of funds for projects having direct bearing on industrial development in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

12 NOON

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

SHORTAGE OF FILTERED WATER IN DELHI

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL (Delhi): With your permission, Sir, I beg to call the

fTransfei-red from the 5th May, 1965.

attention of the Minister of Health to the shortage of filtered water in Delhi particularly in South Delhi.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI P. S. NASKAR) : Sir, the difficulty caused by the shortage o'f water is experienced in certain parts of Delhi in the summer season only as the pressure in the mains is low in certain areas particularly in South Delhi, due to heavy demand in summer in the mornings and evenings. Every year in summer months, water supply is restricted in certain colonies as under: —

(1) Moti Bagh (South) and Moti Bagh II—Higher area—From 6 A.M. to 10 A.M. From 4 P.M. to 8 P.M.

Rest area—From 4 A.M. to 10 A.M. From 4 P.M. to 10 P.M.

(2) Rama Krishnapuram—Lower area—From 5 A.M. to 10 A.M. From 5 P.M. to 10 P.M.

Higher area—From 5 A.M. to 7 A.M. From 5 P.M. to 7 P.M.

(3) Aram Bagh Place—From-4-30 A.M. to 12 NOON From 3 P.M. to 10 P.M.

(4) Andrewsganj—From 4 A.M. to 10 A.M. From 4 P.M. to 10 P.M.

(Supply on 1st floor goes off 1 to 2 hours earlier.)

(5) Srinivaspuri—From 4 A.M. to 10 A.M. From 4 P.M. to 10 P.M.

In addition to Government colonies in South Delhi, there are Government colonies in other zones of Municipal Corporation area also. Such colonies are Timarpur Quarters in Civil Lines area, Minto Road and Rouse Avenue quarters in the City South Zone, Ahata Kidara quarters in Sadar Paharganj zone etc. etc. In these colonies water supply is avail-

[Shri P. S. Naskar.]

able from 4 A.M. to 12 noon and 4 P.M. to 10 P.M.

In ground floor quarters, water generally is available throughout the day because although water supply is throttled from reservoirs between 12 noon and 4 P.M. the water which is in the pipe-line flows in ground floor connections and the people who live on ground floor have the advantage of getting water throughout the day,

The ultimate aim of the Delhi Municipal Corporation is to have uniform hours in all the areas, but at present due to shortage of the quantity of water available and inadequacy of transmission and distribution system in shortage areas, uniform hours cannot be adopted.

The construction of 40 million gallon per day water treatment plant is in hand. The 10 M.G.D. water per day portion of it was brought into commission on the 6th January, 1965, thereby increasing the water supply capacity of the Delhi Water Works from 89.5 M.G.D. to 108.5 M.G.D. against the present demand of 139 M.G.D.

This has, however, not provided any relief to the areas in South Delhi as the Booster Pumping Station at Patel Road has not started functioning. This will be now completed by the 3rd week of May. When this station starts functioning South Delhi will get an additional 3 M.G.D. of water. Besides this, the Corporation had decided last year to sink 75 tubewells in South and West Delhi which suffer from acute shortage of water. So far 20 tube-wells have been put into Commission and the remaining would be brought into commission by the end of May, 1965.

The other main causes of low pressure in certain localities are the following:-

1. Buildings having more than two storeys do not have an underground tank and booster pump, but draw water directly from Municipal mains. In view of this, during peak hours of summer months, the pressures are low.
2. Low pressure can also be attributed to a large number of public water hydrants. There are as many as 5,000 public water hydrants. These hydrants are normally not closed when not in use. As these hydrants are located at ground level, they draw a large quantity of water and affect the pressure to a considerable extent.
3. Another cause of low pressure is the smaller distribution mains in some areas. Works of replacing or augmenting such mains have already been taken in hand by the Delhi Municipal Corporation and are expected to be completed by the end of the Third Plan period.

In order to avoid wastage of water the Delhi Municipal Corporation has issued leaflets appealing to the citizens not to waste water particularly on gardening, kha, tatties, etc. The Corporation has also arranged for free rewashing of leaking water taps. The Corporation has stopped giving altered water connections to new buildings for 2 months.

The remaining portion of the 40 M.G.D. treatment plant would be ready by April, 1966 after which it is hoped there will be no shortage of water.

With regard to the shortage of water in the Safdarjang and Irwin Hospitals, a meeting was held in the Ministry of Health yesterday at which the Medical Superintendents of the two Hospitals and representatives of

the Home Ministry, N.D.M.C, and the Delhi Municipal Corporation were invited to ascertain the causes of the shortage and *to* arrange for immediate remedial measures as work was suffering in the Hospitals for want of water supply. The causes of the shortage at each of the Hospitals and the remedial measures proposed are indi-» cated below:

Safdarjang Hospital. — Causes: There is an overall shortage in South Delhi and also perhaps due to some wastage, water could not be collected in the Hospital tanks. Col. Ayyar, the Superintendent pointed out that he had already arranged for replacement of the existing taps by push-type taps, so that they cannot be left open. The Chief Engineer, Delhi Municipal Corporation, pointed out that they were supplying 1,50,000 gallons of water to the Safdarjang Hospital. He also stated that it was necessary to check the internal distribution nf water lines in th_e Hospital premises.

SHRI I." K. GUJRAL: Sir, he may not give us water but save us from this long statement.

Mn. CHAIRMAN: For once you have more information than you need.

HON. MEMBERS: We asked for water, not for words.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House would like to know if you had any meeting 3f experts when there was no summer. When summer begins, there is n_o water. Did you have any meeting?

SHRI P. S. NASKAR: I will place the rest of the statement on the Table. Under the circumstances, as the House knows, the additional 40 million gallon per day water treatment plant could not be finished as per schedule, tt is behind schedule and only 10 million gallons of water supply the Corporation could give this summer and they have sunk another 25 tube-wells

to augment the present water supply and we hope that there will be cooperation from the people. I would inform the House that there is a lot of wastage of filtered drinking water. About 8 to 10 million gallons are being wasted. They just keep the tap open when not required. The Corporation is trying in best to meet the shortage of water.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: The only operative part and which is obvious from th_e statement of the Minister was that the only steps so far taken are that leaflets are being issued asking people to use less water. It is unfortunate that every year this point arises. He also agrees with it. I hope you agree with m_e that the Minister could not have made a more telling confession of th_e failure of all the agencies concerned. We all have cried every year and every year the same type of statement is made here. Indulging in alibis does not help the situation. May I ask if he is willing to hand over the matter to the C.B.I, to find out the culprits who were responsible for not giving electric connection to the tube-wells sunk so that they could function? Also who is responsible for not issuing cement for construction?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I hope you are not trying to hit back.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Because I feel that the stage has come when the Ministry is unable to function. the Corporation is unable to deliver the goods. Is the Minister now at least in a position to say that not only will he institute an investigation through the CBI. but he will also hand over the matter to somebody else who can more effectively manage th_e water supply in this town so that something is given at least next summer?

SHRI P. S. NASKAR: Why the Criminal Investigation Bureau? I do not know what he means. The hon. Member knows well, he is also a Member of the Committee that has

[Shri P. S. Naskar.] been set up by the Health Ministry to look into the question of water pollution last year and one of the terms of reference to the Committee was to advise and recommend to the Government for the augmentation of the water supply and that Committee has submitted its first report on water pollution part and a second report about augmentation the Committee will submit and whatever is the recommendation the Government will consider.

SHRI SANTOKH SINGH (Delhi): Is it under the contemplation of the Government to tame and harness the Najafgarh Lake for preventing floods and for increasing the water supply?

SHRI P. S. NASKAR: I am not in a position to say that.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA (UttarPradesh) : May I know from the Minister whether a very serious situation was created due to the shortage of water in the Irwin and Safdarjung hospitals, so much so that operations had to be put off? May I know from the Minister what emergent steps were taken by the Administration of these two Hospitals to meet the situation and to reduce the sufferings of the patients in these two Hospitals?

SHRI P. S. NASKAR: I was just coming to that part of the answer about what measures were taken by the Safdarjung and Irwin Hospitals when I was asked not to make a long statement. I would draw the attention of the Member to that part of the answer which relates to this. Every possible precaution is taken to see that the supply is restored. It is not that all operations were put off. It is a fact that routine operations which could be put off had been put off but emergency operations have been done and are being done and in the very near future, in a day or two, I am sure that normalcy will come.

SHRI G. M. MIR (Jammu and Kashmir) : May I know whether it is a fact that a Member of the Corporation has said that the Delhi Administration could not provide the water supply to the citizens of Delhi and so they have recommended to the Government to take over the job in their own hands to provide water supply?

SHRI P. S. NASKAR: We have not received any proposal.

SHRI A. D. MANI (Madhya Pradesh) : The Minister referred to a water supply plant, which is expected to give 40 million gallons of water, not being completed. I understand that it is the Delhi Administration which did not give cement for completing the work.

SHRI P. S. NASKAR: It is not a fact that because cement was not available the work could not be completed. There are quite a number of factors.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But was cement one of them?

SHRI P. S. NASKAR: But as soon as a request came from the Corporation to my Ministry, we gave top priority to release the cement.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA (Maharashtra) : Is it a fact that 25 lakhs of people in Delhi are getting about 22 gallons of water per day and whether it is also a fact that the Government had assured to give bigger mains to the booster pump installations prior to 1964 and, if so, why it was not completed?

SHRI P. S. NASKAR: The present capacity of water supply by the Delhi Corporation is 109 million gallons per day and, as the Member said, it is 25-lakhs of people, that is the population in Delhi, you calculate. How can it be 22 gallons? It is about 40 gallons-per head per day

SHRI M. M. DHARIA: On a point of information. I would inform you that out of 109 million gallons, 25 millions are reserved for the N.D.M.C. 10 millions for public hydrants, 10 millions for the gardens and 64 millions are for 25 lakhs and that is how it comes to 22 gallons per day. Is it not a fact?

SHRI P. S. NASKAR: N.D.M.C. means the people who live in the N.D.M.C. area. N.D.M.C. does not consume but the people consume.

SHRI FARIDUL HAQ ANSARI: <Uttar Pradesh>: I am glad the question has come up again in this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It comes up every year at this time.

SHRI FARIDUL HAQ ANSARI: This is going on for the last 10 years and there is very acute shortage of water supply. In view of this why is the Government of India not taking it over in its hands?

SHRI P. S. NASKAR: It is a suggestion for action.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): On a point of order. That rule does not apply here. He has asked why the Government has not taken this over. The Minister cannot escape by saying it is a suggestion for action. That applies only to Question Hour and in regard to Starred questions and answers.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. S. NASKAR: I can say, so far as my Ministry is concerned with the matter, we are in constant touch with the Delhi Municipal Corporation and are making them to do the things in proper time, and the situation has improved.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN (Andhr Pradesh): I am sure and I wish the Government will be more serious about this matter. For the last

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many years every time this problem comes up and the Government comes up with some difficulties. I do not say whether the difficulties are genuine or otherwise but the question is when that is the water supply position in the capital of India where every time even the hospitals complain, then it is a matter which is very serious and, irrespective of the Ministry or irrespective of the Delhi Administration, I think it is the duty of the Government of India to see to this matter and within a couple of months they should come forward with a definite plan so that every year this scarcity of water and complaints are not raised in this House and we get some explanation about the difficulties.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is very sound advice. You said "more seriously".

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: Yes; Sir; the Government of India should take it up.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You said "more seriously"; you mean "more efficiently".

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: Yes, Sir.

SHRI P. S. NASKAR: I cannot make a commitment to that effect, Sir.

COL. B. H. ZAIDI (Uttar Pradesh): Have there been any complaints during the last few years of unsatisfactory supply of water to the houses of Ministers, Members of Parliament and senior officials of the Government of India?

SHRI ARJUN ARORA (Uttar Pradesh): Members of Parliament—yes.

SHRI P. S. NASKAR: No such distinction is made between citizen and citizen whether he be a minister or anybody. It is the areas that are concerned.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No one will get water.

SHRI P. S. NASKAR: No special distinction has been made between Ministers and hon. Members.

COL. B. H. ZAIDI: My question asked if there had been such complaints.

SHRI P. S. NASKAR: I have had no complaints.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY (Mysore) : I would like to know from the Deputy Minister for Health what is the optimum quantity of water required per capita per day, what is the present supply and what is it going to be under the future programmes that are under execution by the Health Ministry.

SHRI P. S. NASKAR: According to the calculations made of the population in Delhi, the requirement is 130 million gallons per day, but the present supply is about 109 million gallons per day. There is a population of about 26 lakhs in the Delhi area. So *per capita* they receive about 40 gallons per day. In other metropolitan cities in our country, like Bombay and Calcutta, I am told that the *per capita* water consumption is below this. Besides, a sizeable quantity of water is wasted. We have requested to the Municipal Corporation to make an appeal to the representatives of the people in the Corporation to see that the wastage is stopped.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think that is enough on this point. Papers to be laid on the Table.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

THE CENTRAL WAKF COUNCIL RULES, 1965

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI HUMAYOK KABIR) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 8D of Chapter IIA of the Central Wakf Act, 1954, a copy of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals Notification G.S.R. No. 558, dated the 30th March, 1965, publishing the Central Wakf Council Rules, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4289/65.]

REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION FOR 1963-64

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): Sir, on behalf of Shri M. C. Chagla I beg to lay on the Table, under section 18 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, a copy of the Report of the University Grants Commission for the year 1963-64. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4346/65.]

SIXTH REPORT (1963) OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR LINGUISTIC MINORITIES

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Sixth Report of the Commissioner for linguistic Minorities for the period 1st January, 1963 to 31st December, 1963, under clause (2) of article 350-B of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4347/65.]

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT (1964) OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE VIGILANCE DIVISION

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Sir, I also beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Tenth Annual Report of the Administrative Vigilance Division for the year 1964. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4212/65.]