

the Government of Bombay as being necessary for the purpose of this Mahi scheme?

SHRI J. S. L. HATHI: It is for the State Government to see what it has to spend from this loan assistance which the Central Government gives

MR. CHAIRMAN: How much is allotted for the Mahi scheme by the Bombay Government? That is the question.

SHRI J. S. L. HATHI: I can give the actual expenditure year-wise which the Bombay Government has spent. They have spent Rs. 128.94 lakhs on the Mahi scheme in 1957-58; Rs. 240.44 lakhs in 1956-57 out of a total of Rs. 370 lakhs given to them.

नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमिटी के क्षेत्र में हाथ के नलों का लगाना और कुएं बनाना

\*५३५. श्री नवाबसिंह चौहान : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली की म्युनिसिपल कमिटी ने अपने क्षेत्राधिकार के अन्तर्गत आने वाले सार्वजनिक स्थानों में हाथ के नलों को लगाने और कुएं बनाने का निषेध कर दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस निषेध के बाद से कितने कुओं और नलों को बन्द किया गया ?

†[SETTING UP OF HAND PUMPS AND DIGGING OF WELLS IN NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE AREA

\*535. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the New Delhi Municipal Committee have

prohibited the setting up of hand pumps and the digging of wells at public places within its jurisdiction; and

(b) if so, how many wells and pumps were closed since that prohibition?]

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री डी. पी. करमरकर) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जुलाई १९३६ में सार्वजनिक स्थानों पर हाथ के नल लगाने तथा कुएं बनाने से मनाही करने का अधिकार नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमिटी को सौंपा गया था । उस समय से अब तक १ हाथ का नल तथा ६१ कुएं बन्द कर दिए गए हैं ।

†[THE MINISTER OF HEALTH (SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 61 wells and one hand pump have been closed since July, 1936 when the necessary power to prohibit the setting up of hand pumps and digging of wells at public places was vested in the New Delhi Municipal Committee.]

श्री नवाबसिंह चौहान : क्या यह सच है कि इन कुओं के और नलों के बन्द हो जाने से जनता को बहुत तकलीफ हो रही है और खास तौर से ऐसे वक्त में जब कि आपकी वाटर सप्लाई फेल हो जाती है ? अगर ऐसा है तो क्या इसके ऊपर पुनर्विचार करने की सरकार कोशिश कर रही है ?

श्री डी. पी. करमरकर : जो ६१ कुएं और बावलिया बन्द की गई इनमें से ५६ को बन्द हुए १७ वर्ष हो चुके हैं ।

The balance of 45 wells which are used at present are most of them in the labour bustees, which can be

closed when either these *bustees* are removed or else filtered water-supply is made available at these sites.

**श्री नवार्वाह चौहान :** मेरा मतलब यह था कि जो बन्द किये गये उनकी वजह से लोगों को तकलीफ हुई और खास तौर से ऐसे वक्त में जब कि आपकी वाटर सप्लाई बन्द हो गई। तो क्या सरकार सहायता देकर नये कुएं बनाने और नये नल लगाने के लिये व पुराने नलों और कुओं को चालू करने के लिये कोई स्कीम बना रही है ?

**श्री डी० पी० करमरकर :** मैंने इस चीज को आपके सामने अभी रखा कि उनमें से ज्यादा से ज्यादा बावलियों को बन्द हुए १७ वर्ष हो गये। इसकी वजह से कोई असुविधा नहीं होती।

**SHRI B. K. P. SINHA:** May I know who had the right before 1936 to set up hand pumps and dig wells in public places? I think only public bodies can set up something in public places.

**SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR:** I do not think at any time there was a right to put up wells in public places. Obviously this refers to private places. Even those 61 of them, as I have pointed out, were closed as far back as 1941 and earlier, because it would not be in the interests of the health of the people to permit those wells to remain.

**SHRI B. K. P. SINHA:** One clarification about this. The question relates to public places and the hon. Minister has said that they have been set up in private places.

**SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR:** The hon. Member may read the answer.

**SHRI B. SHIVA RAO:** Can the hon. Minister give any sort of indication as to what section of the population of New Delhi and also of Old Delhi is dependent entirely on wells for their

water-supply, and whether in closing any of these wells alternate sources of supply of clean water are made available to them?

**SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR:** I have no information at the moment for Delhi that is within the jurisdiction of the Municipal Corporation. But regarding New Delhi to which this question relates, I said that the balance of 45 wells which are kept working are all of them in the labour *bustees* where alternate sources of water-supply have not been provided. Regarding other areas, water-supply of a satisfactory kind has been provided.

**DR. W. S. BARLINGAY:** May I know what is the objection to keeping these wells in addition to filtered water-supply?

**SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR:** If the well water is also filtered, there could be no objection. But in view of the abundant supply of filtered water . . .

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Abundant supply of filtered water in New Delhi?

**SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR:** . . . except at times when it fails once a while, but I do hope misfortunes won't repeat themselves—therefore, it is highly undesirable for these wells to go on supplying unfiltered water, thus giving rise to possibilities of illness and the like.

**DR. W. S. BARLINGAY:** What I was suggesting was . . .

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Don't suggest, but ask a question.

**DR. W. S. BARLINGAY:** I asked a question but I used the wrong word. The water-supply from wells could be suitably disinfected and so on. In view of this fact what is the objection to keeping these wells?

**SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR:** The idea is to give safe and protected water-supply. Apart from the fact that these wells may be disinfected and all

that, the water-supply could not be said to be as good as filtered water. Apart from this difficulty of giving water-supply of a doubtful quality, these wells also become breeding places for mosquitoes and other things—particularly where the sanitation should be high. In view of the growing difficulties of Delhi and New Delhi as a result of unplanned growth of habitation, we do not propose to provide one more source of nuisance.

DR. P. C. MITRA: May I ask whether the Minister knows that the hand pumps and well water saved the people during the water scarcity previously in the capital from disaster, and whether he is personally in favour of multiplying the system throughout the city?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: I am afraid I don't agree with the hon. Member. We should rather try to increase the quantity of filtered water-supply from a safer source than the wells. In fact 56 of 61 wells had been closed seventeen years back, and we do not propose to open them up again. They have been sealed.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: May I know whether it is a fact that in New Delhi itself many colonies of displaced persons get their drinking water only from hand pumps and wells?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: As I said, 45 wells are there which we have no other alternative but to keep open. They are in the labour bustees. They can be closed when the bustees are removed or else when filtered water is made available to them in adequate quantity.

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARNAND: The hon. Minister said that river water was better than well water. Does he mean to say that river water is better even if he is unable to stop the floating dead bodies from contaminating that water?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is another question.

DR. R. P. DUBE: May I know whether mosquitoes have really decreased? I think they have increased in the last five years.

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: I think also they have increased unhappily due to the large growth of slum dwellings and quarters of that kind.

#### AUGMENTATION OF DELHI'S DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

\*536. SHRI MAHESWAR NAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Punjab have formulated a scheme to augment Delhi's drinking water supply;

(b) whether the Union Government have examined the feasibility and the financial implication of the scheme; and

(c) when the scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH (SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR): (a) At the instance of the Technical Committee set up by the Government of India in May 1958 to go into the question of the augmentation of Delhi's water supply, the Chief Engineer (Irrigation), Punjab has prepared two tentative schemes for augmenting Delhi's drinking water supply.

(b) and (c). These schemes are under the examination of the Technical Committee and if they are approved, they will be passed on to the Delhi Municipal Corporation for necessary action. If for implementing the schemes, the Delhi Municipal Corporation require any loan their request will be duly considered by Government.

SHRI MAHESWAR NAIK: Is it a fact that the implementation of this scheme is being held up owing to financial implications?