

put forward by Pakistan for talks to resolve the outstanding bilateral issues;

(b) if so, whether India has once again offered to hold direct negotiations with Pakistan;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Pakistan thereto;

(d) whether almost all the countries have agreed to India's view points in regard to the outstanding bilateral issues with Pakistan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) to (c). Pakistan has been raising at various times, certain conditions and preconditions for holding of talks with India. Setting of conditions and preconditions for such talks does not, in our view, constitute a positive approach. Government have repeatedly conveyed to Pakistan in the recent period our readiness to hold unconditional bilateral talks, to address outstanding issues within the framework of the Simla Agreement. Government would urge Pakistan to respond with sincerity to our offer of talks.

(d) and (e). There is widespread appreciation in the international community for India's position for a process of bilateral dialogue between India and Pakistan as the best way forwarded to resolve all difference between India and Pakistan.

#### Drinking Water by 2000 A.D.

2937. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any assessment of the drinking water requirements by 2000 AD;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the plans drawn up to ensure potable drinking water to the people according to their requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The annual requirement of water for domestic purposes as per the report of the Central Water Commission for the year 2001 AD is expected to be 33.521 cubic km. The details are given in the statement.

(c) The 8th Five Year Plan envisages the goal of 100% coverage of the safe drinking water supply to the urban population by the turn of the century. This will be achieved by following norms and standards:

(i) 125 lpcd for urban areas where piped water supply and underground sewerage system are available.

(ii) 70 lpcd for urban areas provided with piped water supply without underground sewerage.

(iii) 40 lpcd for towns with spot sources/stand posts.

Special thrust to the drinking water supply to small towns with population upto 20,000 (1991 census) with Central assistance would also assist in achieving the goal of 100% population by the turn of the century.

#### STATEMENT

##### Statewise Annual Requirement of Water for Domestic Purposes

Unit: cubic km

S.No.	Name of the State/UT	Water Requirement for 2001
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.498
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.029
3.	Assam	0.883
4.	Bihar	3.242
5.	Goa*	0.052
6.	Gujarat	1.644
7.	Haryana	0.663
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.161
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.287
10.	Karnataka	1.892
11.	Kerala	1.102
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2.545
13.	Maharashtra	3.199
14.	Manipur	0.074
15.	Meghalaya	0.072
16.	Mizoram	0.035
17.	Nagaland	0.052
18.	Orissa	1.143
19.	Punjab	0.791
20.	Rajasthan	1.884
21.	Sikkim	0.019
22.	Tamil Nadu	2.234
23.	Tripura	0.088
24.	Uttar Pradesh	5.590
25.	West Bengal	2.551
26.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.015
27.	Chandigarh	0.060
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.005
29.	Daman and Diu	0.004
30.	Delhi	0.668
31.	Lakshadweep	0.003
32.	Pondicherry	0.036
TOTAL		33.521

Source : 'Water Resources of India, 1988'  
Central Water Commission (W.M. Directorate)  
\* Includes Daman and Diu