

(a) the number of textile workers who have migrated to the Konkan region which is the hinterland of Bombay as a result of closing down of the Textile mills in Bombay; and

(d) the steps taken to provide employment to these textile workers who have migrated to the Konkan Region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) The Government do not have any precise information in this regard.

(b) This basically concerns the State Government.

Conversion of Brackish Water Into Drinking Water

6061. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any technology has been developed for converting saline or brackish and polluted water into drinking water;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the results achieved;

(c) the cost involved for conversion of 10,000 litre of saline water into drinking water; and

(c) the steps taken to popularise it to meet the requirement to drinking water in the big cities and the coastal cities as well?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Three appropriate technique, viz. (i) Reverse Osmosis; (ii) Electro Dialysis; (iii) Solar Distillation have been developed and tried in the field on pilot

basis for desalination of brackish water into drinking water in rural areas with limited capacities.

(b) During 1984-85, eight pilot plants (four each of Reverse Osmosis and Electro Dialysis respectively) were installed with the assistance of the Govt. of India in eight different villages in the States of Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh. The plants were of the rated capacity of 30 m³ per day product water. These plants were basically designed to treat brackish water only. The performance of these plant were evaluated by the National Environment Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur and their observations are as follows:—

- (i) Product water recovery in Electro Dialysis and Reverse osmosis plants was 37% - 51% and 33% - 44% respectively;
- (ii) quality of product water in Reverse Osmosis is consistent while it is not so in Electro Dialysis;
- (iii) total dissolved solids and chlorides content of product water were beyond permissible limits, but came within excessive limits for potable water. However, other parameters conformed to permissible limits. Though the plants were designed for 30 m³/d product water, only one Reverse Osmosis plant yielded at 100% capacity while others gave at 30%, 50% & 72% of the rated capacity associated with problems during operation;
- (iv) pressure pumps maintenance posed several problems during operation;
- (v) energy costs were the typically

40% to 60% of the total operation costs of Reverse Osmosis. The production of 1 m³ of water required 4-6 Kwh energy; and

- (vi) Maintenance of Electro Dialysis plants became more difficult.

As regards Solar Distillation, the techniques is limited due to large surface area requirement and less output of product water.

(c) According to the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur, the recurring cost of desalination of brackish water by Reverse Osmosis and Electro Dialysis techniques ranges from Rs. 9/- to Rs.31/- and Rs. 8/- to Rs. 24/- respectively for 1 m³ (equal to 1000 litre) of product water. After taking into account the depreciation and interest on capital, the cost ranges from Rs. 40/- to Rs. 131/- for Reverse Osmosis and from Rs. 28/- to Rs. 85/- in the case of Electro Dialysis.

(d) Since the requirement of drinking water in the big cities and the coastal cities are very high, no steps have been taken to popularise the costly methods mentioned above.

One Residential Property

6062. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972 one can have only one residential property either in his own name or in the name of his dependants;

(b) whether any representations have been received by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi and Vice Chairman, DDA making references of cases of those

persons who are having more than one residential property; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed by the concerned authorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) There is a provision in Rule 25(1) (i) of Delhi Coop. Societies Rules, 1973 for disqualification of membership in the case of a person having more than one property in his own name or in the name of his spouses name or dependents.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Registrar of Cooperative Societies verifies the ownership of the property from MCD/DDA. If it is proved to be in the name of the member, the Coop. society is directed to cease his membership under the provisions of Rule 25 (1) (i) and byelaw No. 5 (ii) of the Cooperative House Building Society. Delhi Development Authority has intimated the residential leased properties are allotted through Cooperative House Building Societies to only those eligible persons who do not have any residential properties in Delhi either in their own names or in the name of their spouses or dependent children. If subsequently it is found that the person to whom the property was allotted, was having any other residential property, action for determination of the allotted property is taken under the terms of perpetual sub-lease deed.

Allotment of Government Accommodation to Teachers of Directorate of Education

6063. DR. MANOJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether staff, including school teachers, working under the Directorate of