

make necessary changes in the undergraduate and postgraduate medical curricula.

[*Translation*]

Per Capita Quantity of Water in Delhi

9999. SHRI KALKA DAS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the position of water supplied in Delhi in proportion to its population;

(b) the per capita quantity of water provided in Walled City of Delhi; New Delhi area and in rural areas of Delhi;

| | | | |
|-------------|---|-----|------|
| Walled City | — | 288 | LPCD |
| NDMC areas | — | 347 | LPCD |
| Rural areas | — | 68 | LPCD |

(c) In most of the rural villages, water is supplied twice a day. Some villages allocated at tail end of the distribution system or at higher elevated pockets and where underground water is brackish, are supplied once a day.

(d) Short term measures taken to augment water supply in the rural areas include (i) construction of 5 Ranney Wells in Alipur Block and (ii) construction of 20 tube wells especially in rural and other deficit areas.

The medium term measures for augmentation of water supply include (i) construction of water treatment plant at Haiderpur, (ii) construction of water treatment plant at Nangloi and (iii) construction of water treatment plant at Bawana which will cater to the needs of the rural areas of Kanjhawla and Alipur Block.

(c) the number of times water is supplied in rural areas in a day and duration thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure supply of water two times a day in all areas of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) For an estimated population of 88 lakhs, supply of water is on an average 225 litres per capita per day (LPCD).

(b) The per capita supply of water is as follows :—

[*English*]

Disposable Syringes

10000. SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the existing production capacity for Disposable Syringes in the country;

(b) the particulars of all major manufacturers with capacities and their actual production over the last three years;

(c) the percentage of Indian hospitals which are actually using disposable syringes;

(d) the projected demand for disposable syringes for the next 2-3 years;

(e) whether the usage of disposable