

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Sir, the completion of projects is taking long time. The scheme was started in 1975 and repeated modifications in the same had led to an escalation of its cost. Will the time-taken for this process be cut down so that formalities are completed and the project undertaken at the earliest?

[*Translation*]

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA. Mr. Speaker, Sir, a few aspects will have to be taken into consideration. People rightly ask for the implementation of more and more irrigation schemes in their respective areas. But, at the same time, the Central Government has to see whether the concerned State Government has adequate resources. Nevertheless, I assure the House that measures would be taken to increase irrigation facilities at the earliest and to reduce the delay that takes place in the implementation of the schemes.

[*English*]

SHRI BHABANI SHANKAR HOTA: Sir, will the hon. Minister of Water Resources be pleased to State as to whether the Government has any special plan during the Eighth Plan period to augment irrigation facilities in the chronically drought affected areas in the country, particularly in Orissa? The most important part of my question is whether or not the Government would take effective steps to prevent any project that would cause damage to the existing sources of water which irrigate large tracks of land.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: The Government would certainly do that if they get particulars of any such project

[*English*]

Drinking Water in Delhi

+
*414. **PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:**
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of requirement and actual supply of drinking water in Delhi for the last three years, year-wise and zone-wise and the shortage thereof;

(b) whether in view of the ensuing summer season, any comprehensive survey for the requirement of drinking water has been conducted; if so, the details thereof, zone-wise;

(c) if not, the reasons for not conducting such survey in view of past experience; and

(d) the details of steps taken for adequate supply of water throughout Delhi during the coming summer season?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (**SHRI MURASOLI MARAN**): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking has reported that zone-wise requirements of drinking water supply have been assessed for the estimated population on the basis of a detailed computer study conducted for the purpose. The factual details are given in Annexure.

2. Among the steps taken to augment water supply during the coming summer season are the following:-

(i) Full commissioning of new 40 MGD

- Water Treatment Plant at Wazirabad. The first phase of 20 MGD has already been commissioned
- (ii) Commissioning of the first phase (6 MGD) of the 12 MGD Water Treatment Plant at Okhla
 - (iii) Commissioning of one Ranney Well (3 MGD) and 20 Tubewells (1 MGD) to given relief to the rural areas.
 - (iv) Commissioning of two reservoirs with booster pumping stations at Janakpuri and Bodella for ensuring equitable distribution of water supply, underground reservoirs with booster pumping stations. Those at Khyalla in West Zone, Geeta Colony in Shahdara, Deer Park in South Zone and Subhash Park in city Zone were completed and commissioned during 1989-90.

STATEMENT

Details of Domestic Water Supply Zone-wise and year wise based on assessed population in each zone

Name of Zone	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
	Assessed requirement 130 lpcd in MLD	Drinking water supplied for domestic use	Assessed requirement 130 lpcd in MLD	Drinking water supplied for domestic use	Assessed requirement 130 lpcd in MLD	Drinking water supplied for domestic use
	2	3	4	5	6	7
City Zone	58.50	63	61.75	70	65.00	70
S.P. Zone	58.50	67	61.75	70	65.00	70
K.B. Zone	88.40	100	89.70	100	91.00	100
C.L. Zone	136.50	160	143.00	162	156.00	170
Shahadra	208.00	158	234.00	180	253.00	250
West Zone	130.00	145	143.00	145	156.00	145
N.D.S. Zone	169.00	175	175.00	180	182.00	185
Rural Zone	56.00**	35	59.50**	40	63.00**	45

Name of Zone	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
	Assessed requirement 130 lpcd in MLD	Drinking water supplied for domestic use	Assessed requirement 130 lpcd in MLD	Drinking water supplied for domestic use	Assessed requirement 130 lpcd in MLD	Drinking water supplied for domestic use
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
*N.D.M.C	49 40	136	50 70	136	52 00	140
Grant.	15 60	45	16 25	45	16 90	45
Total	69.90 MLD (214 MGD)	1084 MLD (240 MGD)	1035 15 MLD (228 MGD)	1128 MLD (248 MGD)	1100 40 MLD (242 MGD)	1220 MLD (268 MGD)

* Figure are for bulk supply by the Undertaking

** Calculated @ 70 lpcd

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAYKUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the figures provided by the hon. Minister reveal that water supply in Delhi is not adequate. According to these figures Delhi requires eleven hundred million litres of water while about 1220 million litres of water is being supplied. Thus more water is being supplied than the actual demand as stated by the hon. Minister. The residents of certain areas do not get water even for one hour in the morning and evening. Summer season is yet to set in. If this is the state of affairs at present, the coming summer season is going to be very difficult one. People queue up for water at 3-4 O'clock in the morning and the hon. Minister thinks that more water is being supplied. What steps are proposed to be taken to tide over this crisis? About 60-70 per cent people in Delhi get water with great difficulty. The pressure is so low that it hardly reaches first floor and in no case beyond that. The figures provided by the hon. Minister are absolutely incorrect. We do not know how the figures furnished by him but they are quite wrong.

[*English*]

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Sir, I cannot claim expertise over Delhi matters like my hon. colleague, Mr. Malhotra. Yet Sir, from the very beginning, there was a Jain Committee which suggested that this water supply undertaking should become an autonomous corporation. But it was not done because the Sarkaria Committee was to give its proposals. So, everything has to be considered together. Perhaps, when they are considered together, Prof. Malhotra may not accuse me. Rather I may have to accuse him. There are certain short-term proposals to augment water supply. For example, full commissioning of 40 MGD water treatment plant at Wazirabad is expected to be completed in May. Again, there is another water treatment plant at Okhla which is also to be commissioned in May. One Ranney well is to be created in Alipur area which is to be commissioned in May. Another 20 tube wells

are commissioned to give relief to rural areas. These will enhance the supply of about 30 million gallons per day. Further, in the second phase, we have got a water treatment plant in Okhla which may come into being in June and Ranney well in July and December and also 30 tube wells in various phases. These will ensure additional supply of water. Further, underground reservoirs with booster pumping stations are being created. Seven more reservoirs with booster pumping stations are being created. I think with these, we can cope up with the situation.

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAYKUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Delhi gets water from both Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. If these States stop water supply, the problem of drinking water becomes serious in Delhi. Has the hon. Minister received any assurance from these States that they would continue to supply water to Delhi, and would maintain at least the quantity being supplied at present, though this supply itself is quite inadequate. The hon. Minister should not have the wrong impression that water supply in Delhi is more than sufficient.

[*English*]

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: UP Government officers have agreed to give 0.5 Maf of raw water to Delhi from Kishau Dam. Similarly, officers of Himachal Pradesh have indicated that the entire quantity of 0.37 Maf of water stored in the Renukha Dam could be made available for Delhi. Likewise, we are in constant touch with the Government of Haryana also.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MANIKRAO HOLDIA GAVIT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what steps have been taken to ensure water supply in entire Delhi in the coming summer season? I would also like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is true that water supply in most of the areas in Delhi is not adequate. My second question is that water is available in the new colonies but not

in Meena Bagh area where MPs reside. What has the hon. Minister to say in this regard? (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Delhi is a big city. If you compare its figures with the figures of other metropolitan cities, you will find that Delhi is getting more water supply, but it is only theoretical. Practical situation is different because of the topography of Delhi city. The treatment plants are at one place and the city has extended in the opposite side and, therefore, the pressure of water is not there. Not only that, we are not constructing overhead tanks like other cities, because the Delhi Urban Art Commission does not favour this. We have, therefore, to have underground water storage system. Here, the system of pumping water is very relevant. During summer season, if the electricity fails for ten minutes, that creates difficulties for water supply for an hour. That is the situation, but we are doing our best.

[*Translation*]

SHRI TARIF SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that although there is problem of drinking water in Delhi, water is not being supplied equitably at different places. At some places 35 gallons, at other places 15 gallons and still at other places 10 gallons of water per head is being supplied every day. In this way, there is rationing on the supply of water. I would like to know why there is inequitable distribution of water. I would also like to know how long will it take to arrange for adequate supply of water to the ten lakh people who reside in unauthorised colonies.

[*English*]

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: The main problem in Delhi water supply is with regard to the equitable distribution of water. In certain areas, people get 24 hours water supply, while in other areas, it is only for 2-3 hours. This is because they are at the tail end and the pressure is not enough. I would, how-

ever, like to inform the hon. Members that 95 percent of the population has been provided with safe drinking water supply, whereas the situation in 1988 was that it was only 75 per cent. The situation is improving and we are doing our best.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JANARDAN YADAV: I would like to know that when dirty water is being supplied at a place like Firozshah Road where MPs reside, what is the position of water supply to thirty five lakh people living in the jhuggis and jhonparies of Delhi?

[*English*]

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Regarding slum dwellers, we have provided hydrants and deep hand pumps in slum areas and are also supplying water with the help of tankers. Nobody will suffer for lack of water.

PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Whatever may be the contention of the hon. Minister, even the Members of Parliament staying in the South and North Avenues are not getting drinking water between 9.00 A.M. and 5.00 A.M. I am not asking for any special privileged treatment for us, but whatever arrangements are made for the ordinary citizens, should be for us also. But if this is the plight of the Members of Parliament, what is going to happen to the other people.

The point is that it is not only the quantity of water that is important, but the quality of water has also to be ensured. We find that the drinking water contains a lot of germs; it is not pure, and it can cause jaundice, diarrhoea etc. What steps are being taken to see that pure drinking water is made available to the people?

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Sir, every day, in more than hundred places, samples are taken and water is thoroughly examined. Every day, the more than hundred places, samples are taken and water is thoroughly examined. Every day, the monitoring of water quality is going on.