

[English]

PROF. N. G. RANGA : I have an objection. We do not want to know what happens in the cabinet sub-committee.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY ; I want to know from the hon. Minister that when this malady is not confined to Delhi alone but has become a countrywide phenomenon, what steps are proposed to be taken to check this malady of encroachment ?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : The Central Government sitting in Delhi cannot stop this problem of encroachment throughout the country. The State Governments are equally responsible to check it. So far Delhi is concerned, I have made the position clear.

[English]

**Urban Population Covered by Drinking Water Supply**

\*104. SHRI BHOLANATH SEN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) what percentage of the urban population in the country has so far been covered by drinking water supply;

(b) what is the coverage in West Bengal as compared to the coverage in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamilnadu, Kerala Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) what is the per capita availability of drinking water in the urban areas of the States named above ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT SHRI DALBIR SINGH : (a) According to a mid-Decade review conducted recently, about 72.9% of the urban population is estimated to have been provided with drinking water facilities.

(b) & (c) : The information is given in the Statement below :

**Statement**

(b) The coverage of urban population as on 31st March, 1985, in the State referred to is given below :

State	Percentage of urban Population
West Bengal	63.7
Maharashtra	87.1
Gujarat	83.2
Tamilnadu	83.8
Kerala	64.5
Andhra Pradesh	52.1
Bihar	59.5
Rajasthan	56.0
Uttar Pradesh	70.1

(c) Per capita availability of water supply varies from town to town and State to State and depends upon the population of urban area and availability of water resources. Per capita availability of drinking water in all the urban areas of the States mentioned is not readily available. However, service level in the capitals of these States as reported by the concerned State Governments is given below :—

Calcutta	235 liter per capita per da
Bombay	130 „ „
Gandhi Nagar	600 „ „
Madras	70 „ „
Trivandrum	150 „ „
Hyderabad	190 „ „
Patna	110 „ „
Jaipur	176 „ „
Lucknow	266 „ „

SHRI BHOLANATH SEN : M Speaker, Sir, I find from the statement that the percentage of urban population covered in regard to water supply 87.1% in Maharashtra, 83.2% Gujarat, 83.8% in Tamil Nadu, 70.1 in Uttar Pradesh and 63.7% in W Bengal. Would the hon. Minis enlighten us as to why West Ben could not cover more population in matter of water supply as has been d

by the States like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. I want to know the reason why there is discrepancy in regard to supply of water to the population between West Bengal and other States. Is it because of the inefficiency or mismanagement or is it because of lack of funds?

**THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) :** It has been stated that the per centage of urban population covered in West Bengal in 63.7. One of the States has covered upto 87% and some other States have covered upto 83%. West Bengal has covered upto 63.7%. It is for the West Bengal people to see how much of them they have to cover. How can answer this question? We have allotted funds according to the Plan provision made in the Sixth Five Year Plan. It is because of the slackness on their part that they have not been able to cover the percentage of population as other States have done.

**SHRI BHOLANATH SEN :** In the Statement under (c), it has been stated that Calcutta is providing 235 litres per capita per day, and Gandhi Nagar is providing 600 litre per capita per day. I know for certain that Calcutta has gone dry several times because of the mismanagement and because of lack of maintenance. I seek one clarification from the Government. Normally the availability of water to the people in Calcutta is 235 litre per capita per day. Does it include those days when water supply was absolutely nil? In that case how has this calculation of 235 litre per capita per day been made?

**SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR :** So far as the question of drinking water for Calcutta is concerned—in Delhi, in the Capital, we do not get water always—we are providing water always for 24 hours to the people. But the report we have received is that Calcutta is supplying water to the extent of 235 litre per capita per day.

**SHRI BHOLANATH SEN :** The Calcutta Corporation does not supply

water for 24 hours a day. It supplies water during the specific period in the course of the day.

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :** Sir, in Bihar, the percentage of urban water supply is 53 which is far less than the supply of water in Calcutta. The hon. Minister is coming from Bihar. Will the hon. Minister kindly State whether it is due to inefficiency or the Centre is not giving enough fund for this purpose?

**SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR :** Do you think that the whole of Bihar is covered upto 59.5% of its urban population and the whole of West Bengal is covering upto 63.7% in regard to water supply to its population? That is not the question. The question is that in the Capital, we have not been able to collect data from the small town.

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :** It is in your answer.

**SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR :** There are many States where water is available in abundance and there are many other States like Rajasthan, where water scarcity is there.

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :** My question was : What are the reasons for the figure being 53 per cent in respect of Patna?

**SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR :** I have already quoted the figures. For West Bengal, it is 63.7 percent; Maharashtra 87.1 percent etc. It is more than Bihar. I have stated that earlier.

**KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE :** Is it a fact that due to mismanagement, lack of capability and inefficiency of Left Front Government, the West Bengal people are facing a lot of difficulty in getting drinking water? They have included a lot of rural area in the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta, but the people there are suffering a lot for want of sufficient drinking water. Will the hon. Minister enquired into the matter

and prepare new projects for distribution of sufficient water to West Bengal people ?

**SHRI ABDUL GHAFUOR :** I visited Calcutta a few weeks back and intend to visit again if I get time and I will find out the real difficulty in so far as drinking water supply is concerned.

[Translation]

**Price and Distribution of Imported Sugar**

\*105. **SHRI C. JANGA REDDY ;**  
**DR. A. K. PATEL :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state ;

(a) the selling price of imported sugar in Madras, Maharashtra and Gujarat being distributed through fair price shops;

(b) the names of countries from which India has purchased sugar in recent months and details of the procurement price in those countries, freight charges and its price on reaching Indian ports; and

(c) the percentage of imported sugar released for public consumption and of that which was given to sugar-based industries and the rates charged therefor ?

[English]

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) :**  
(a) The selling price of free-sale imported sugar has been fixed as follows, by the State Governments of

Tamil Nadu — Rs. 5.50 per kg.  
(loose)  
Rs. 5.60 per kg.  
(poly-pack)

Gujarat — Rs. 5.65 to 5.80 per kg.-rate varying with reference to distance,

and Maharashtra— Rs. 5.80 per kg.

(b) The State Trading Corporation of India are purchasing sugar after inviting tenders from International Traders who are registered with them. The sellers have the option to ship sugar of any origin except those originating from South Africa, Israel and India. During the financial year 1985-86 the shipments made so far have originated from various countries including Philippines, Thailand, Korea, Vietnam, China, Cuba, EEC countries, Yugoslavia, Poland, Brazil, USA, etc. These purchases have been made on Cost & Freight basis. The prices at which sugar is purchased varies depending upon the international market trends and the present C & F market price is around US \$210/- per tonne for Indian Ports. The average C & F cost of purchases made by the STC so far during the current year has worked out to about US \$ 180/- per tonne or Rs. 2250/- per tonne approximately. This price is inclusive of freight but exclusive of insurance.

(c) The entire quantity of imported sugar which arrived in the country upto 31-10-1985 was released (i) as freesale sugar for distribution by the State Governments through controlled channels at fixed price and for sale by the Food Corporation of India on tender basis, and (ii) as levy sugar for distribution through fair price shops. Sugar-based industries/bulk consumers have been permitted to meet their requirement of sugar either from the State Governments from out of the quota allotted to them at Rs. 5.80 per kg. or by making purchases through auctions of imported sugar being conducted by the Food Corporation of India to the extent of 25 tonnes at a time.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :**  
This is more than 20 lines; should have been in the form of a statement.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Yes, this should have been laid on the Table of the House.