

1979-80 the production was 62.55 thousand and the sale was 59.42 thousand. In 1980-81 the production was 71.12 thousand and the sales were 68.75 thousand. In 1981-82 the production was 84.22 thousand and the sales were 74.07 thousand.

MR. SPEAKER: It should be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, he wants to know about all the inputs.

श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद : मान्य-वर, मैंने यह भी पूछा है कि इसमें सब-स्टैंडर्ड कितना है ? एक जिले में सब-स्टैंडर्ड माल पकड़ा गया है, सरकार को रिपोर्ट है।

कृषि मंत्री (राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह) : पहले असलो का पूछ लो फिर दूसरे का बतायेंगे।

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Sir, at a time when we are facing a very adverse trade balance, I think, the question of imports of fertilisers to make up shortfalls as given in this answer has been treated very casually. Our country's population is the second largest in the world. We also have 16 per cent of the total animal wealth of the world. This places at our disposal a great amount of manurial resources which could be used for fertilisers. According to experts if these resources are harnessed properly it will give 11 million tonnes of urban compost, 658 million tonnes of rural compost and about 800 million gallons of city sludge per annum. The agro-experts have advocated 'integrated nutrient supply system, involving the available fertilisers, manures, green manure and bio-fertilisers in suitable combinations in order to stretch the supplies of nitrogenous fertilisers to the largest extent possible. This would help in import substitution also. I would like to know what is Government's reaction to the suggestion given by agro-experts on the use of these manurial resources? Has the Government reacted positively and what steps Govern-

ment is going to take to harness these vast resources lying unutilised ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, the Government is aware about it and we are encouraging use of the manures. In Extension Services where Gram Sevaks go to the fields of the farmers and they impress upon them about the use of the manures.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: I would like to know whether Government will consider my suggestion that the Union Government should set up a special cell to concentrate upon and monitor the use of these manurial resources as fertilizers instead of leaving it to the whims and fancies of the gram sevaks in this manner ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: We are giving serious attention. This matter is under consideration.

पाने के प्रयोजनों के लिए गंगा के पानी को दिल्ली की ओर मोड़ना

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* 312. डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :
श्री भीम सिंह :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री या बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाने के प्रयोजनों के लिये गंगा के पानी को दिल्ली लाने की कोई योजना तैयार की गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस योजना को कब अनुमोदित किया गया था तथा इसके लिये कितनी धनराशि आर्घटित की गई है ;

(ग) क्या इस योजना को पूरा करने के लिए उचित धनराशि पर्याप्त है ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके लिये अनुमानित और कितनी धनराशि की आवश्यकता होगी ;

(ड) लागत में वृद्धि होने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(च) क्या यह योजना निर्धारित समय में पूरी हो पायेगी ; और

(छ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme was sanctioned in two stages. Technical clearance to the construction of the raw water conduit at an estimated cost of Rs. 800.00 lacs was accorded in 1975. The construction of the water treatment plant at Shahdara at an estimated cost of Rs. 1804.00 lacs was technically cleared in 1977. Funds were allocated from 1972-73 for preliminary work and thereafter for executing the scheme.

(c) to (e). According to the Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking, the anticipated expenditure on the various components of the project is Rs. 5500.00 lacs approximately. The Undertaking has reported that the increase is due to construction of regulators across the Upper Ganga Canal, construction of settling basins at Murad Nagar and provision of surge arrestors which were not included in the original scheme; modification in the designs of certain components due to site conditions; escalation in prices of building materials like cement, steel, steel plates, pipes, electrical and mechanical equipment and increase in labour wages, etc.

(f) and (g). The Undertaking has intimated that the work of construction of raw water conduit, regulators and settling basins has been practically completed. The treatment plant was scheduled to be commissioned in 1983. They have reported that the first phase of the plant is likely to be

commissioned by June, 1983 subject to removal of jhuggies coming in the alignment of the pumping mains along Road No. 65 in Shahdara. Some delay in anticipated in the completion of the whole project beyond the scheduled time due to shortage of materials, non-availability of clear site for laying of pumping mains, etc.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : This revolutionary concept of using Ganga waters for the trans-Yamuna colonies of Delhi was initiated during the Janata rule. (Interruptions) What did I say that has upset them, Sir ?

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE : Is 'Janata' unparliamentary, Sir ?

MR SPEAKER : Has anybody said that ?

SHRI MANIRAM BAGRI : There is no Parliamentary system without Janata.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : They did something at the Gandhi Samadhi when the Janata rule started. The scheme for bringing Ganga water was sanctioned earlier than the birth of Janata party.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : They started only urine therapy.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Without his having tried how can he say, it is bad, Sir? You recommend him; let him first try and then pass such remarks. (Interruptions) Sir this project was delayed on one pretext or another. I have learnt from the officials of the Municipal Corporation that because of the Asiad the project has been deprived of funds and the Government itself admits that there has been delay because of lack of materials etc. I would like to know from the Government whether they could give a firm date of final completion of the Water Treatment Plant so that the water could be made available quickly ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): The hon. Member is not well-informed. The project was cleared in the year 1975 when there was no Janata rule.

MR. SPEAKER: It was even before the birth of Janata ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Even before the concept, the conceiving of Janata. The second part of his information that the project was delayed because of non-availability of funds during the Asiad is also an equally incorrect information. I would not say anything which is not parliamentary. Sir, no fund for this was diverted to Asiad, rather this project had also received our attention because we were keen to make the visitors drink the Ganges waters. But unfortunately that could not be completed.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You did not bring water at all.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: We did. So, Sir, the last meeting was held with the concerned State Governments. It was held in the month of December 1982 when all the points which were standing in the way of this project were sorted out and we hope that by June next, we will try to see that this project also gets the attention as the Asiad got and will be completed well before that time.

कृषि मंत्री (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह) : बच गये, पता नहीं क्या पिलाया जाता जतना रूल में ।

डा० मुन्नय्यम स्वामी : शाहदरा के पास मोहन मॉकिंग की फैक्टरी भी है। I have been charmed by his 'Pagri' much less his reply.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't you know that it is his birthday today ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Oh congratulations and wish him many

happy returns. Sir, I would like to know whether the Minister's attention has been drawn to certain ecological problems that have been created by the diversion of the Ganga waters? Dr. K. L. Rao, the former Irrigation Minister had said that the Ganga waters should not be diverted at any stage west of Allahabad. I would like to know whether the Government is also looking at this ecological problem of utilising the Ganga waters on this side?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: I am not aware of any findings as such. But this water is being brought in a conduit pipe and we are not bringing this water over the ground. Therefore it is not very unsafe from the ecological point of view, because it is mostly brought by underground and wherever it is brought overground, it is carried through the pipe. Therefore, I don't think there is any difficulty in this.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Sir, it has become a permanent feature that every year, in India either is flood or famine and the Government of India is spending crores of rupees for relief measures. This year also I find that an amount of Rs. 750 crores has been earmarked for relief measures. When this is the source of disturbance, I would like to know whether the hon. Minister will consider a long-term project by way of linking the Ganga River with the river Kaveri in the South.

MR. SPEAKER: This question is irrelevant. It does not concern this Ministry.

SHRI R. P. DAS: Sir, diversion of the Ganga water should be abandoned forthwith because of its not being on the bank of the Ganga. The Ganges is the longest river in India and many of the old cities are situated on its bank and that its water is not unlimited. Therefore, its water should not be diverted to Delhi.

MR. SPEAKER: This is for drinking purposes. It is not a question of diversion.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Sir, it relates to the drinking water facilities and also the problem of Delhi. In this House we, the hon. Members, have been continuously agitating over this issue.

MR. SPEAKER: I think that with the completion of this project there would be some relief.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Sir, Delhi is a very fast growing city.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शास्त्री जी को गंगा-जल से नहलाया करेंगे ।

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Sir, Delhi is very fast growing city and for the last two years there has been a great shortage of water. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it has been brought to his notice that the problem relating to drinking water in Delhi is mainly two fold. One is the shortage. I would like to know whether any comprehensive scheme, not only this particular scheme, having in mind the vast growing population of Delhi has been prepared. If so, how much will it cost and what is the schedule?

Secondly, the water available at present is also a very sub-standard water. If you go to any hospital, the doctors will tell you that many of the diseases are due to the polluted water of Delhi. Most of the areas do not, have proper standard drinkable water. What steps are being taken areas in the near future.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Earlier also in this House many hon. Members have been raising the issue of water supply in Delhi. The Government is aware of the problem. The present per capita availability of drinking water in Delhi as compared to the other towns is fairly good. The per

capita availability of water in the urban areas of Delhi is 55 gallons daily, as compared to only 17 gallons in Madras, 29 or 30 in Bombay and Calcutta. But there is need to augment the supply and Government is aware of the problem. We are augmenting the water supply in Delhi and we hope that we will be able to achieve the per capita availability of water of 70 gallons a day for urban areas in the near future.

We propose to augment the water supply as described by me in the earlier part of the question by bringing Ganges water to Delhi and we are trying to tap underground water sources also in Delhi by setting by a system of rainy water tubewells which will go a long way in helping to have more water supply schemes for Delhi, and that water is potable. The sub-soll water is generally not congenial for health, but the deep wells which are sunk in all parts of Delhi, specially the north and west Delhi have proved useful, they have undergone all the tests, and the water has been declared fit for drinking purposes, and it is good water. Therefore, we are trying to augment this both by bringing the neighbouring States' water to augment the pool and also trying to tap the subsoil water so that the Delhi citizens can get good water.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इसी में पूछ लेता । मेरा दोस्त है । मेहरबानी होगी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अलहवा ही पूछ लीजिए ।

SHRI BUTA SINGH: I had the opportunity of associating myself with the water supply schemes of Delhi, specially during the ASIAD because certain apprehensions were expressed at that time. We were able to install special treatment plants in Delhi which helped in providing very high standard of water.