

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Monday, April 28 1986/Vatsakha 8,
1908 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

WELCOME TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Hon'ble Members, at the outset, I have to make an announcement.

On my own behalf and on behalf of the Hon'ble Members of the House, I have great pleasure in welcoming Honourable Mr. Paul Verges and other Hon'ble Members of the European Parliamentary Delegation who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests. The other Hon'ble Members of the delegation are :

1. Mr. George W. Stevenson
2. Mr. Wilhelm F. T. Hahn
3. Mrs. Marie-Claude Vayssade
4. Mr. Friedrich Wilhelm Graefe Zu Baringdorf
5. Sir Peter B. R. Vanneck
6. Mr. Willem J. Vergeer
7. Mr. Michelangelo Ciancaglini
8. Mr. Enrique Sapena Granell
9. Mr. Florus A. Wijssenbeek
10. Mr. Bernard Thareau

The delegation arrived Delhi on Saturday, 26 April, 1986. They are now seated

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in the Special Box. We wish them a very happy and fruitful stay in our country. Through them we convey our greetings and best wishes to the European Parliament.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

National policy for drinking water supply

826. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a national policy for supply of drinking water is under formulation;

(b) if so, when the said policy is likely to be announced; and

(c) to what extent the villages in different States facing acute shortage of drinking water will get the facility ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The National Master Plan for drinking water supply to rural and urban areas was announced in '81 in the context of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. The plan envisages provision of safe and adequate drinking water facilities to the entire population by March 1991. A recent review, has however, indicated that it might be possible to provide drinking water facilities to only 90 per cent of the urban population and 85 per cent of the rural population by 1991.

(c) Out of about 2.31 lakhs problem villages identified in 1980, about 1.92 lakh villages were provided with atleast one source of safe drinking water by the end of 6th