

SHRI AMOLAKH CHAND: May I know, Sir, whether because of these rules, the cargo-carrying capacity of Indian Airlines Corporation is not being fully utilised and if so what steps are taken to utilise it to the full capacity?

SHRI AHMED MOHIUDDIN: Every effort is made to utilise the cargo-carrying capacity in the I.A.C. planes. As for non-payment of compensation being a cause for non-utilisation, I cannot assert that.

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA: May I know whether under the Common Law of contracts and Tort, they are not liable to pay compensation as common carriers?

SHRI AHMED MOHIUDDIN: That is a very complicated legal question and if the hon. Member will read the Statement I have laid on the Table, he will see there that the I.A.C. does claim that it is not a common carrier.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FOR MAHI RIVER SCHEME

*534. SHRI DAHYABHAI. V. PATEL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the amount of financial assistance so far given by the Central Government to the Government of Bombay for the Mahi River Scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI J. S. L. HATHI): Central assistance to the Government of Bombay was given for financing the Miscellaneous Development Schemes sponsored by the State Government and approved by the Planning Commission. The assistance was intended to meet the expenditure on the Miscellaneous Development Schemes of the State as a whole and no portion thereof was exclusively earmarked for any particular scheme or set of schemes.

SHRI DAHYABHAI. V. PATEL: Is the amount? And does the hon.

Minister consider a major scheme like the Mahi Scheme one of the miscellaneous schemes in the State of Bombay?

SHRI J. S. L. HATHI: It is not for the Irrigation Ministry to consider whether it should be financed under the Miscellaneous Development Schemes or as a particular scheme. The State's resources as a whole are taken into consideration and then financial assistance is given to the State. This has been given from the Miscellaneous Development Fund.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Is this the practice followed in all the other States also? Or is a particular scheme chosen for assistance from the Centre?

SHRI J. S. L. HATHI: There are different ways in which financial assistance is given. In the case of certain schemes, grants are given as in the case of the Grow More Food schemes. There are certain schemes for which particular loan assistance is given as for example the multi-purpose schemes like Bhakra, D.V.C. and so on. There are certain other schemes for which no earmarked allocation is made, but it is given *ad hoc* as for miscellaneous development schemes. This is the practice followed in all the States.

SHRI V. K. DHAGE: But what is the amount that has been sanctioned for this miscellaneous development scheme?

SHRI J. S. L. HATHI: So far as the Bombay State is concerned, in 1957-58, the amount sanctioned for 1957-58 is Rs. 800 lakhs.

SHRI V. K. DHAGE: What are the various items in this Miscellaneous Development?

SHRI J. S. L. HATHI: There are different development schemes included in the Plan. It is a long list.

SHRI V. K. DHAGE: But what is the exact amount that is considered by

the Government of Bombay as being necessary for the purpose of this Mahi scheme?

SHRI J. S. L. HATHI: It is for the State Government to see what it has to spend from this loan assistance which the Central Government gives

MR. CHAIRMAN: How much is allotted for the Mahi scheme by the Bombay Government? That is the question.

SHRI J. S. L. HATHI: I can give the actual expenditure year-wise which the Bombay Government has spent. They have spent Rs. 128.94 lakhs on the Mahi scheme in 1957-58; Rs. 240.44 lakhs in 1956-57 out of a total of Rs. 370 lakhs given to them.

नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमिटी के क्षेत्र में हाथ के नलों का लगाना और कुएं बनाना

*५३५. श्री नवाबसिंह चौहान : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली की म्युनिसिपल कमिटी ने अपने क्षेत्राधिकार के अन्तर्गत आने वाले सार्वजनिक स्थानों में हाथ के नलों को लगाने और कुएं बनाने का निषेध कर दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस निषेध के बाद से कितने कुओं और नलों को बन्द किया गया ?

†[SETTING UP OF HAND PUMPS AND DIGGING OF WELLS IN NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE AREA

*535. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the New Delhi Municipal Committee have

prohibited the setting up of hand pumps and the digging of wells at public places within its jurisdiction; and

(b) if so, how many wells and pumps were closed since that prohibition?]

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री डी. पी. करमरकर) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जुलाई १९३६ में सार्वजनिक स्थानों पर हाथ के नल लगाने तथा कुएं बनाने से मनाही करने का अधिकार नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमिटी को सौंपा गया था । उस समय से अब तक १ हाथ का नल तथा ६१ कुएं बन्द कर दिए गए हैं ।

†[THE MINISTER OF HEALTH (SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 61 wells and one hand pump have been closed since July, 1936 when the necessary power to prohibit the setting up of hand pumps and digging of wells at public places was vested in the New Delhi Municipal Committee.]

श्री नवाबसिंह चौहान : क्या यह सच है कि इन कुओं के और नलों के बन्द हो जाने से जनता को बहुत तकलीफ हो रही है और खास तौर से ऐसे वक्त में जब कि आपकी वाटर सप्लाई फेल हो जाती है ? अगर ऐसा है तो क्या इसके ऊपर पुनर्विचार करने की सरकार कोशिश कर रही है ?

श्री डी. पी. करमरकर : जो ६१ कुएं और बावलिया बन्द की गई इनमें से ५६ को बन्द हुए १७ वर्ष हो चुके हैं ।

The balance of 45 wells which are used at present are most of them in the labour bustees, which can be