

Suez, on her voyage from Calcutta to Liverpool.

(b) and (c). No information is at present available regarding the cause of the fire as also the extent of damage to cargo. There was no loss of life. The ship was declared seaworthy and proceeded on her further voyage westward to Liverpool and then to Avonmouth.

श्री गौरी शंकर : उसमें जो सामान आ उसकी क्षति के बारे में भी जांच की गयी?

श्री राज बहादुर : जिस हेतु में अग्नि मिली उसमें आइल केक्स थे और कुछ जूट फाइबर का कारगो वगैरह था।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi : What enquiry is being made into the fire incident and what is the extent of the damage?

Shri Raj Bahadur : The preliminary enquiry will be made into this accident after the ship returns to Bombay. It is expected there in about July.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi : What is the extent of damage as known now?

Mr. Speaker : Shri Raghunath Singh.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : यह जहाज इंडियन स्टीम शिप नैवीगेशन कम्पनी का है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कारण है कि इस कम्पनी के जहाजों में साल भर तीन चार बार आग लग चुकी है इनमें से एक जहाज तो समाप्त प्राय हो चुका है? क्या सरकार की तरफ से इसकी कोई एन्क्वायरी होगी क्योंकि ये जहाज हमारे यहां मारगेज्ड हैं?

श्री राज बहादुर : यह बिल्कुल आकस्मिक घटना है कि किसी जहाज में आग लग जाती है। वैसे तो उसके बारे में नियम बने हुए हैं और एक्सप्लोसिव वगैरह लादने के भी नियम हैं। जब कभी ऐसी घटना होती है तो उसकी जांच होती है और अगर प्रेलिमिनरी जांच के समय ऐसे तथ्य मिलते हैं

जिनके आधार पर फारसल जांच आवश्यक हो तो वैसा भी किया जाता है।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : हमारा सवाल यह था कि इसी कम्पनी के जहाजों में क्यों एक साल में तीन चार बार आग लगी? क्या इसकी कोई एन्क्वायरी हुई कि केवल इसी कम्पनी के जहाजों में क्यों आग लगती है क्योंकि ये जहाज हमारे पास मारगेज्ड हैं?

श्री राज बहादुर : जहाज तो लगभग सभी मागिज्ड हैं और इसके अलावा वे इश्योर्ड भी होते हैं। तो ऐसा तो नहीं कहा जा सकता कि इससे कोई दूसरा नतीजा निकाला जा सकता है। और कम्पनियों के जहाजों में भी आग लग जाती है। दुर्घटना तो सभी जगह हो सकती है।

Shri Heda : To what extent was the ship and the cargo insured and is there any loss that the Company has to sustain?

Shri Raj Bahadur : That may be a subject-matter of an enquiry. As I said as soon as the ship returns in July a preliminary enquiry will be held and then the extent of loss or structural damage to the ship and all these questions will be enquired into.

Water Supply Schemes

*1413. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur :** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the amount that has been spent on (a) urban water supply and (b) rural water supply during each of the last five years;

(b) whether Government take no responsibility and liability for running rural water supply schemes but subsidise running of urban water supply schemes; and

(c) if so, how Government explain discriminatory treatment against rural population?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) No subsidy is given by the Central Government for the maintenance of urban water supply schemes.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What is the basis on which Central assistance is given for urban and rural water supply schemes? Is the Government not aware that in the urban areas water supply is subsidised?

Dr. D. S. Raju: For the urban schemes there is actually no subsidy. The hon. Member is perhaps aware that urban schemes are given 100 per cent. loan assistance whereas for the rural schemes 50 per cent. *ad hoc* grant is given.

डा० गोविन्द दास : जब कि शहराती क्षेत्र में शत प्रति शत सबसिडी दी जाती है तो देहाती क्षेत्र में केवल ५० प्रतिशत देने का क्या कारण है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लोन दिया जाता है सबसिडी नहीं ।

Dr. Govind Das: When cent. per cent. subsidy is given.....

Mr. Speaker: Subsidy is not given.

Dr. Govind Das: When cent per cent loan is given for the urban areas, why only 50 per cent. is given to the rural areas?

Dr. D. S. Raju: Loan is not free; interest has to be paid on it, 4 or 4½ per cent.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Only the other day the hon. Minister made a statement that for the urban areas the allocation in 1961-62 is Rs. 20.22 crores as against Rs. 4.5 crores for the rural areas, and in 1962-63 it is Rs. 18.15 crores for the urban areas as against Rs. 3.29 crores for the rural areas. May I know what is the justifi-

fication for the smaller allocation for the rural areas when the need is greater and when the population to be covered is 82 per cent.?

Dr. D. S. Raju: For the rural areas 50 per cent. grant-in-aid is given and the State Governments and the people are expected to cover up the rest of the 50 per cent.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know if Government contemplates taking up water supply schemes on a regional basis in order to cover more area and more population?

Dr. D. S. Raju: That is not the basis. Actually the State Governments are expected to come out with the schemes. It depends actually on the State Governments.

Shri Tyagi: State Governments apart, Government has not been able to give a satisfactory explanation as to why discrimination was made between the urban cousins and the residents of the rural areas. After all, why was it not done on the population basis or on the needs?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He is now arguing. Does the hon. Minister want to give any answer?

Shri Tyagi: I want an answer as to why was it not done on the population the rural areas.

Dr. D. S. Raju: I do not see any discrimination. Actually they are favoured. If at all there is any discrimination, it is in favour of the rural areas because they are getting 50 per cent. *ad hoc* grant, which is free.

Shri Oza: May I know whether the Central Government is aware of certain commitments made by the Government in the past about certain urban water supply schemes and rural water supply schemes, and whether Government wants to fulfil those commitments?

Dr. D. S. Raju: They are ready to fulfil those commitments.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is any estimate available, accurate or near-

accurate, of the percentage of the 600,000 and odd villages in India which are without a clean and continuous supply of drinking water even after the two Five Year Plans? Is it 50 per cent?

Dr. D. S. Raju: There is no actual survey made regarding the villages of India.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What percentage of villages are without clean and continuous supply of drinking water?

Dr. D. S. Raju: There is quite a good percentage, I am afraid.

Mr. Speaker: He cannot give the percentage.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Is it a fact that an arbitrary limit of Rs. 11,000 has been fixed for each individual scheme in a village?

Dr. D. S. Raju: A population of ten thousand has been fixed as the basis for a village.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: Is it a fact that as the Central Government is not assisting certain State Governments, they have closed the village water supply schemes in the Third Plan, which were already continuing in the Second Plan?

Dr. D. S. Raju: I want notice of that question.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Do I take it that the hon. Minister does not even know that in no rural water supply schemes there is any subsidy so far as the running of the rural water supply scheme is concerned, whereas as against this, as was stated by the hon. Minister only the other day, so far as the urban water supply is concerned, even in Delhi the water supply is subsidised? May I know what is the reason for this discriminatory treatment between the rural areas and the urban areas in the matter of water supply, which is the main subject of this question?

Dr. D. S. Raju: As regards subsidy I am not able to understand from the hon. Member....

Mr. Speaker: He is insisting that the urban water supply is being subsidised, while the rural is not. And he wants to know why there is this discrimination.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Sir, I might make my point clear. Only the other day we were told that in Delhi, so far as the water supply is concerned there is a loss. They were supplying at the rate of eight annas, and there has been a loss of Rs. 20 lakhs or Rs. 18 lakhs, whatever it is. So they have raised it to twelve annas. Still there is so much loss. And that amount of money, which is the loss, is being subsidised, whereas not a single pie is being subsidised in the matter of the rural water supply schemes. What is the reason for this pattern which discriminates against the rural areas where the water supply is a matter of much greater difficulty?

Dr. D. S. Raju: The rural schemes get 50 per cent. *ad hoc* grant. That is well compensated.

Mr. Speaker: Next question

Infectious Diseases Hospital, Delhi

*1415, **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that very insanitary and unwholesome conditions prevail in the Infectious Diseases Hospital in Kingsway Camp, Delhi; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to improve the conditions?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) and (b). A report in the matter has been called for from the Municipal Corporation of Delhi which run the Hospital in question and the required information when received will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.