

CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGES AND ROADS IN
MADHYA PRADESH

*1575. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new bridges or roads are going to be constructed in Madhya Pradesh by the Central Government during the next three years; and

(b) whether the Central Government have received any representation in this connection?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes. A statement containing a list of such works is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix X, annexure No. 11.]

(b) Only one representation has been received, from a Member of Parliament which is at present under examination.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: In the statement under serial No. 9, there are 4 bridges to be constructed. Now, has the construction of any of them begun or is likely to begin during this year?

Shri Alagesan: Regarding the progress of each work, listed, I should like to have definite notice.

Shri N. M. Lingam: May I know, Sir, if the works are financed from the Central Road Fund or from any other source?

Shri Alagesan: They are financed from Central Revenues.

Shri K. G. Deshmukh: May I know, Sir, the expenditure which will be incurred on these works during the year?

Shri Alagesan: 135 lakhs.

Shri K. G. Deshmukh: Is the State Government contributing something towards it?

Shri Alagesan: No, Sir.

PADDY AND WHEAT GROWN BY *Krishi-Pandit*

*1576. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the quantity of paddy and wheat grown by the *Krishi-Pandits* to whom prizes were last given?

(b) How does that quantity compare with the quantity of paddy grown by the Japanese method and that of wheat grown by the W. S. American method?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The yields of paddy and wheat of the *Krishi Pandits* for 1951-52 were:—

1. Paddy 11,202 lbs. (dry) per acre
2. Wheat 5,891 lbs. " "

(b) In experiments conducted at the Agricultural School Farm at Kosbad, Bombay, an yield of over 6,000 lbs. of paddy per acre was obtained. It is not known what the abbreviation 'W.S.' stands for. It is, therefore, not possible to say if this method of growing wheat is practised in India.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know, Sir, in view of the large quantity of paddy grown under the Indian method, what is the charm in adopting methods of foreign countries?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Sir, my friend is quite wrong in thinking that we have been getting, on the average, the yields that we get according to the Japanese method.

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : क्या इन कृषि पंडितों द्वारा अधिक मात्रा में अन्न उपजाने वाले तरीकों का प्रचार जनता में किया जायगा ?

डा० पी० एस्० देशमुख : जी हां इस की तरफ खास तौर से ध्यान दिया गया है और जो भी तरीके उन्होंने बख्खार किये हैं उन को काफी प्रमिसिटी दी गई है ।

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: How does the cost of paddy and wheat grown by the *Krishi Pandits* compare with the costs under the Japanese method and the usual method employed in our country?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Sir, we have not entered into any comparison, but every cultivator who pays more attention to cultivation has to incur a little more towards expenditure.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : कितने एरिये में यह धान पैदा किया गया है और कितने एरिया में गेहूं पैदा किया गया है ? और जो धान पैदा किया गया है वह कौन सा है ?

डा० पी० एच० देशमुख : बाग की बंराइती तो बेसी ही है। जहाँ जहाँ पर कमिटीशन में हिस्सा लिया गया है वह बहुत बढ़ा एरिया है और जलजल जलजल फिसल बतलाना मुश्किल है।

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: What is the normal average production per acre in India?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: If my friend refers to paddy, then in Coorg itself it was about 1,800 lbs., as against the *Krishi Pandit's* record of 11,202 lbs.

Shri Achuthan rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let us go to the next question.

R. M. S. GROUND AT SERAMPORE

*1579. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether the Chairman of the Serampore Municipality has submitted any memorandum to the Minister regarding the transfer of R. M. S. ground at Serampore to the Municipality in exchange?

(b) If so, when are Government going to take final decision in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) The proposals made by the Municipality are under examination and a decision in the matter will be reached as soon as possible.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it a fact, Sir, that the Municipality has offered 4 *bighas* of land for this ground and the Railway Board is demanding 8 *bighas*?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It is a fact, Sir, that the Municipality has offered us an alternative site in lieu of the site they wish to take over. But the site that they have offered was not found suitable. The matter is still under consideration and the offer of the Municipality has been referred to the General Manager, Eastern Railway. As soon as we receive his reply, we shall be able to decide.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that the Railway Board first wanted only 4 *bighas* of land, but now they are demanding 8 *bighas*?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): It is not a question of the railway wanting 4 *bighas* or 8 *bighas*. The alternate

site offered by the Municipality was far away and the amenities which the town enjoys were not available there. So we rejected that site.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know, Sir, whether the Municipality has offered to sell the land which is not suitable for the railway and deposit the money thereof?

Shri Alagesan: That is the latest proposal. It is under consideration.

CHOLERA

*1580. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to a statistical study of the W.H.O. the world's worst centres of epidemic or persistent cholera are found in the Deltaic regions of Bay of Bengal;

(b) if so, whether Government have any record of the prevalence of cholera epidemics in Mahishadal and Tamluk Thanas in the District of Midnapur in West Bengal;

(c) how many times and in which places in those areas cholera epidemics broke out in 1952-53;

(d) what are the special steps taken by the Central Government; and

(e) what are the kinds of treatment available to the people of the localities in time of epidemics?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) The most important cholera endemic areas in India according to the study are:—

- (1) The Gangetic Delta in Bengal;
- (2) A small area associated with the Ganges and its tributaries in Bihar;
- (3) The Mahanadi Delta in Orissa;
- (4) The Krishna and Cauvery Deltas in the South;

(b), (c) and (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(d) All steps to combat disease are the responsibility of the State Government. The Central Government's aid and guidance if asked for are always available.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know, Sir, whether either the Central Government or the State Governments have got any record about the treatment of cholera in these places and may I know also whether treatments by other systems than the modern