

ment of Rajasthan with their estimated costs and the present position regarding their approval is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5742/66].

Power Generation in Rajasthan

1889. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the present capacity of Rajasthan for generating electricity;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the quantum of power in the State during 1966-67; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) The present installed generating capacity in Rajasthan is 217 MW, including its share capacity in Chambal and Bhakra Nangal Projects and one 10 MW Gas-turbine unit recently commissioned at Kotah.

(b) Yes.

(c) The increase in the power availability during 1966-67 is expected to be 110 MW as per details below:—

- | | |
|--|---------|
| (i) Bhakra Right Bank
(Rajasthan share) — | 36 MW |
| (ii) Gandhisagar 5th Unit
(Rajasthan share) — | 11.5 MW |
| (iii) Satpura Thermal Station
(Rajasthan share) — | 62.5 MW |
| (iv) Diesel Sets | — 3 MW |

Total 113 MW

Malaria and Filariasis in Rajasthan

1890. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the total financial assistance given to the State of Rajasthan during the Third Five Year Plan period so

far to eradicate Malaria and Filariasis in the State;

(b) whether the amount has been fully utilised; and

(c) the various steps so far taken to eradicate these diseases?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (c). Under the Plan of Operations for the National Malaria Eradication Programme, the Government of India have undertaken to supply material and equipment like DDT, anti-malaria drugs, microscopes and microslides free of cost according to the prescribed scale to the State Governments and also to give grant-in-aid to cover the customs duty on imported material. Assistance in the form of material and equipment including the customs duty on the imported material, to the extent of Rs. 163.84 lakhs have been given so far to Rajasthan during the years 1961-62, 1962-63, 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66.

In addition to the above, the Government of India have also agreed to bear 50 per cent of the expenditure on operational staff and other incidental charges which the State Governments have to meet over and above the expenditure which they were incurring on the normal Health programme in the area. In accordance with the prescribed accounting procedure, cash subsidy on the account is not, however, being paid to the State Governments for individual schemes but is given to them for a group of schemes. Information is, therefore, not available in regard to the actual amounts of cash subsidy drawn by the Government of Rajasthan for the National Malaria Eradication Programme upto now through the ways and means advances from the Central Government.

The National Malaria Eradication Programme has been in operation in Rajasthan since 1958. 16.67 units are functioning in Rajasthan each designed to cover about a million population. Proportional case rate of malaria i.e.