

Goitre

*54. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state :

(a) the name; of the States where goitre is prevalent in the country; and

(b) the steps taken for eradicating this disease?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandra sekhar) : (a) Goitre is prevalent in endemic form in Jammu and Kashmir Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, N.E.F. Agency, Tripura and Manipur.

(b) A Goitre Pilot Survey Project in the District of Kangra has been established and is working since November, 1954. Aschme for the eradication of endemic Goitre through distribution of iodised salt at an estimated cost of Rs. 18.00 lakhs is under consideration of the Government of India.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what is going to be the estimated cost of the Pilot Project which is working in the Kangra district and what is going to be the normal life of the Project?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: It will be for 5 years and the estimated cost is about Rs. 1.25 lakhs.

Shri D. C. Sharma : May I know if any preventive measure are being adopted to overcome the incidence of this disease in the mountainous and submountainous districts of India, especially Himachal Pradesh, Kangra and Hoshiarpur?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: After this Pilot Project is over, we will take it up—that is this control scheme for goitre. We will supply iodised salts in areas where goitre is endemic.

Shrimati Kamlendu Mati Shah: May I know whether any measures have been taken to eradicate this disease in the 4 hill districts of U.P. because there has been no grant given?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: Wherever there is this endemicity of goitre iodised salts will be supplied.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the scheme to which the hon. Minister has just now referred will be put into operation after 5 years or in the near future?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: It is no after 5 years. This Project is for 5 years. Meanwhile, as soon as other data are available it would be taken up. As a matter of fact, arrangements and preparations are being made and a plant costing about Rs. 27,220/- has been purchased and money has been set apart in this year's Budget for the supply of iodised salts.

Inter-State River Water Disputes

+

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:
Shri Gidwani:
***55. Shri Ram Krishan:**
Shri Jethalal Joshi:
Shri L. N. Mishra:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Sardar Akarpuri:

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

(a) when the discussions between the representatives of India and Pakistan which have been taking place at Washington with the participation of the World Bank are likely to be finalised; and;

(b) the progress made so far in reaching an agreement?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The negotiations between the representatives of India and Pakistan, through the goods offices of the World Bank, are still going on and are likely to conclude by the 31st March, 1957.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Pending finalisation of these discussions, may I know, on what basis the interim arrangements have been made for sharing water between India and Pakistan and whether India has been put to any loss because of this arrangement?

Shri Hathi: During negotiations and as a result of the negotiations, we have been able to come to an agreement with Pakistan *ad hoc*—for the transitional period for 1955 Khaif, 1955-56 rabi and up to 31st March 1957. There will be no difficulty and India has not suffered on that ground.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether Pakistan has been regularly paying the water rate to India?

Shri Hathi: So far as the undisputed amounts are concerned, they have paid except I think, for last year.

श्री बलगू राय शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि भारत में जो स्टेट्स हैं उनमें आपस में भी पानी के बारे में कोई झगड़े चल रहे हैं और अगर चल रहे हैं तो उनको दूर करने के लिये गवर्नमेंट कौन से स्टेप उठा रही है या उठाने का विचार कर रही है ?

Shri Hathi: That relates to the internal question of the disputes between States in India. For that, perhaps, the hon. Member knows that we have already passed an Act, the Inter-States Water Disputes Act. There are certain disputes and this Act

will take cognizance of them and we shall be able to settle disputes under the provisions of that Act.

Shri Gidwani: Is it a fact that the World Bank has evolved a master-plan in June 1956 for the distribution of water between India and Pakistan and settled the dispute permanently and that India has accepted that scheme but Pakistan has rejected it? If so what was the nature of that Scheme and what was the reason for rejection by Pakistan?

Shri Hathi: Perhaps, the hon. Member refers to the Bank's proposal which they made to both countries in February, 1954. This is actually the basis on which the new negotiations are being carried on. Both the Governments of India and Pakistan have agreed that this will be the starting point or the basis on which the negotiations will continue.

Shri Gidwani: My question was whether the scheme was accepted by India and rejected by Pakistan; and, if so, what were the reasons?

Shri Hathi: At one time, Pakistan did not agree; but subsequently, the World Bank wrote to both the Prime Ministers and now they have agreed and it is on that basis that the negotiations are being carried on now.

Shri Kasliwal: The hon. Minister will recall that when the last negotiations—previous to this—took place, India had agreed to pay a certain sum of money for the use of waters—probably it was Rs. 45 crores or Rs. 60 crores. May I know whether there is any change in that position now or does the old position remain?

Shri Hathi: It was not actually that India had agreed to make any payment. It was only an estimate of what would be the cost of the construction. There was a proposal that roughly it might be about Rs. 40 or Rs. 50 crores which India might have to pay. But, there is no agreement and India has not yet agreed to any sum being paid because these have not been finally settled.

पशुओं के प्रति निर्दयता रोकने के बारे में
समिति

५७. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या छात्र और कृषि मंत्री १७ जुलाई, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पशुओं के प्रति निर्दयता रोकने व अन्य संबंधित विषयों के बारे में

नियुक्त की गई समिति ने इस बीच अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति सभा-घटल पर रखी जायेगी; और

(ग) उस समिति को सिफारिशों पर क्या निर्णय किये गये हैं ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पं० ज्ञ० बेशमुख) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं होते ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि यद्यपि दो वर्ष से प्रतिषेध का समय हो गया है परन्तु अभी तक भी यह समिति अपना कार्य समाप्त नहीं कर पाई है, इसका क्या कारण है और कौन सी खास प्रवृत्तने इसके रास्ते में आ रही हैं ?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh : It seems that the Committee has been appointed on a very inauspicious day.....

Dr. Lanka Sundaram : Who is responsible for it?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh : Difficulties have been cropping up. When I replied to this question last, I said that we were expecting the report to be submitted soon. Unfortunately, the draft could not be approved by all the members then and they are now proposing to meet in the first week of December. That is the position.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Assessment of Overcapitalisation

*42. **Shri Chattopadhyaya :** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the answer given to Starred Question No. 1460 on the 16th April, 1956 and state :

(a) whether the Railway Board have since finalised the principles on which precise assessment of overcapitalisation should be made ; and

(b) If so, the steps taken to assess the same?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) The principles on which precise assessment of over-capitalisation should be made are