

(b) The bridge is estimated to cost Rs. 31.48 lakhs as shown below:—

	Rs. Lakhs
(i) Cost of strengthening the Weir	11.24
(ii) cost of the superstructure	10.74
(iii) cost of Delhi side approach road	2.00
(iv) cost of Shahdra bund and metalling of the left side approach road	7.50
	31.48

The bridge is expected to be completed by the end of 1961.

The advantages of the construction of the bridge are that apart from relieving the great rush at the existing Yamuna bridge, it will go a long way in the economic development of the thickly populated area towards the east. It will serve as a connecting link to various towns thereby reducing the cost of transportation of agricultural produce.

(c) Yes, Sir. Although another bridge will be built near Humayun's tomb, it is still necessary to have a third bridge near Wazirabad as the areas of Civil Lines, University and Timarpur will remain far away from the other two bridges. As the Wazirabad bridge is being combined with the barrage, it will be obtained at a small extra cost, as compared to the cost of an independent road bridge.

Water Problem in Ratlam (M.P.)

1080. **Shri Ramam:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance has been given to the Madhya Pradesh State Government during the Second Five Year Plan to solve the water problem in Ratlam;

(b) if so, the details of the assistance promised and given; and

(c) details of the scheme undertaken by the State Government to overcome the water problem in Ratlam?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). Yes. A sum of Rs. 128.68 lakhs has been paid to the Government of Madhya Pradesh under the urban phase of the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme up to 1959-60 during the Second Five Year Plan. A further sum of Rs. 120.00 lakhs has been tentatively allocated for 1960-61. The Central assistance is given to the State Government in the form of lumpsum loan and the distribution of the loan for individual schemes, like Ratlam Water Supply Scheme, is the responsibility of the State Government. As such, the actual amount of loan utilised on the Ratlam Water Supply Scheme so far is not known.

(c) The first stage of the Ratlam Water Supply Scheme proposed by the State Government is estimated to cost Rs. 70.00 lakhs and envisages the supply of 30 gallons per day to a prospective population of 1,50,000. The details include the construction of a concrete dam across the Malini river 12 to 13 miles from Ratlam Town, and pumping the water from the reservoir so formed to treatment works located some 2 miles from the dam. The water will be filtered and chlorinated there and then pumped on to Ratlam Town for supply through a local distribution system.

Family Planning

1081. **Shri A. M. Tariq:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state whether in view of the remarks made by the Chief Minister of U.P. in a meeting of Regional Board of Employees' State Insurance Corporation, Lucknow on the 16th July, 1960 about entrusting the work of Family Planning to young and unmarried girls, Government are considering the proposal for appointing married women for this job?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The question of age and marital status of the women to be appointed for family planning services has been carefully considered by the Government. While the qualified doctors to be appointed for family planning need not necessarily be of advanced age and married, the medical auxiliaries of 25 years and above, preferably married, are generally employed for family planning work. State Governments have been requested not to employ young unmarried women in the family planning programme.

Corruption Cases on Western Railway

1082. Shri Parulekar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of cases of corruption committed by Railway employees of all classes in each of the Divisions of the Western Railway during the years 1958-59 and 1959-60;

(b) the number of persons acquitted; and

(c) the number of persons convicted?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) (i) No. of cases:

Division	1958-59	1959-60
Bombay	44	30
Baroda	23	7
Kotah	22	16
Ratlam	34	9
Ajmer	22	20
Jaipur	29	19
Bhav Nagar	30	9
Raj Kot	20	12
TOTAL	224	122

(ii) Nature of Corruption cases.

(1) Acceptance of illegal gratification.

(2) Utilising railway labour for domestic work.

(3) Non-recovery of demurrage and wharfage charges.

(4) Unauthorised occupation of railway Quarters.

(5) Misuse of Passes and PTOs.

(6) Forgery.

(7) Preparing false ELA Bills and receiving the pay of staff.

(8) Obtaining employment under false pretences

(9) Charging false TA

(10) Doing insurance business and accumulation of wealth disproportionate to the known source of income etc.

1958-59 1959-60

(b)	10	7
(c)	3	5

Corruption Cases on C. Railway

1083. Shri Parulekar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of cases of corruption committed by Railway employees of all classes in each of the Divisions of the Central Railway during the years 1958-59 and 1959-60;

(b) the number of persons acquitted; and

(c) the number of persons convicted?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) (i) No. of cases:

Division	1958-59	1959-60
Bombay	146	175
Bhusawal	42	68
Nagpur	35	32
Jhansi	109	116
Jabalpur	35	35
Sholapur	14	20
Secunderabad	81	81
TOTAL	462	527