

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the technical committee; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to check the erosion by the river?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes. A Committee has been appointed with the following terms of reference:—

- (1) to review the flood problem of the river Great Gandak with particular reference to the reach on the right bank downstream of the tri-junction of the Nepal—U.P.—Bihar border up to Chitauni ghat;
- (2) to make an assessment of the protection afforded in the past by the Chitauni bund together with its various protective works constructed on the right bank of the river by the U.P. Government;
- (3) to study the causes responsible for inadequate protection in the past by this embankment during the flood season of certain years;
- (4) to lay down standards to which the bund and its various protective works should be built so as to be effective and secure and to make recommendations for improvements in the system, for achieving these objectives.

(b) and (c). The Committee is expected to submit its report by the end of December 1965.

Tawa Project

111. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Shri Parashar:

Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavalya:

Shri Chandak:

Shri Wadiwa:

Shri J. P. Jyotishal:

Shri Dajl:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 119 on

the 19th August, 1965 and state the progress so far made on the construction of Tawa Multi-purpose Project in Madhya Pradesh?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): Preliminary civil works, such as project roads and buildings are nearing completion. Excavation work relating to the masonry portion of the dam in the river bed and on the earth-dam is in progress. Excavation of the left bank canal has just begun. Work on the deep cut in the right bank is in progress. Grouting in the foundation of masonry dam has also been taken up.

Hydrocele Cases

112. Shri Mohammed Kaya: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a large number of hydrocele cases in coastal areas of the country, particularly in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the steps taken for their cure and prevention?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Shri P. S. Naskar):

(a) Sample survey to estimate the filarial infection and disease prevalent in different areas in the country have shown that hydrocele cases are prevalent in many of the areas surveyed including the Kerala coast. A statement showing the prevalence of hydrocele in coastal areas is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5057/65].

(b) Hydrocele is mainly caused by filarial (*W. bancrofti* only) infection. Facilities for treatment of Hydrocele exist in the hospitals and dispensaries in the country.

A pilot programme known as the National Filaria Control Programme has been undertaken to control filaria in a number of areas of the country including Kerala. The anti-larval measures being taken under the programme aim at controlling the spread of the disease. The Control measures,