

hon. Minister must have some alternative arrangements in his mind.

DR. K. L. RAO : The amount of water allowed for Nepal, as I said, is about 200 cusecs more. 200 cusecs in 30,000 cusecs that will be allowed in the Indian canal is hardly anything, it does not have any impact.

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY : May I know whether the supply of water to Nepal has caused in any way insufficiency of water supply to the eastern and western canals?

DR. K. L. RAO : I do not expect that. As I said just now, the amount of water that could be supplied in the kharif period in the eastern Gandak canal is 30,000 to 31,000 cusecs and that in the Nepal canal is 1,000 cusecs.

(*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : Sir, we are concerned very much with the Gandak canal. Only one supplementary has been put.

MR. SPEAKER : There have been three of them already.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : May I know, with all the changes in the alignment and the estimates of this Gandak project which was the best project in India, how long it will take for the Government to give water to the western canal, that is, from Uttar Pradesh to Bihar, and when is the work going to be completed?

DR. K. L. RAO : The hon. Member has mentioned about the western canal. It is quite correct that the western canal is better; I think it has a better chance of being utilised. But I am very sorry to say that in the Gandak canal, in spite of our calling it is the best project and so on, the utilisation on the eastern side is very bad, so far. But on the western side, I am sure it will be much better, in some of the districts in particular, I expect that the work on the Saran canal will be completed, except its link-up with the Uttar Pradesh side, UP portion. I expect this work to be done in two years.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Samar Guha will be called in the second round.

SHRI KRISHNA HALDER : He has authorised me to put the question.

MR. SPEAKER : When we come to the second round; not earlier. That is the rule. If we finish the list, then in the second round, the hon. Members who have been authorised have a chance to ask the question. I hope we will finish one round. Next question.

इंटों के मूल्य में बढ़ि

*945. श्री महा दीपक सिंह : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ईंट का मूल्य 30 रुपये प्रति हजार से बढ़कर 60 रुपये प्रति हजार हो गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ईंटों के मूल्य को नियन्त्रित करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

श्री औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री धनश्याम ओझा : (क) पिछले एक वर्ष में कुछ प्रकार की ईंटों पर एक रु० से 10 रु० हजार तक की बढ़ि हुई है।

(ख) ईंटों के मूल्य पर नियन्त्रण करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

श्री महा दीपक सिंह : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो दस रुपये के हिसाब से कीमत बढ़ाई गई है वह किस किसम की ईंट पर बढ़ाई गई है और क्या उसके साथ में कोयले की भी कीमत घटी बढ़ी है?

SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA : This question relates to ordinary bricks; not fire bricks. The question relates to the bricks which we use as building material, and the reply also relates to that. It is true that certain sectors are experiencing some difficulty about coal. We are looking into it and trying to see that it is solved.

श्री महा दीपक सिंह : मैं आप के माध्यम से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि कितनी मूल्यबढ़ि तक सरकार का नियन्त्रण करने का विचार है।

SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA : The price is not controlled under any legislation ; because it is a State subject. It is for the States to make any enactment if they so choose to. The Centre has nothing to do with it.

श्री भान सिंह भौमा : मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से यह जानना चाहता हूँ, उन्होंने अभी कहा कि यह स्टेट सबेक्ट है, आजकल पंजाब में ईटों का रेट 80 रुपये प्रति हजार हो गया है, तो क्या इसको आप कंट्रोल करने को तैयार है ? क्योंकि यह तो आपके ही मात्रहत है, वहां प्रेसीडेंट्स रूल है।

SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA : He may draw the attention of the Punjab Government to this aspect. As I said, the price has risen from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10, according to our information. It is not a subject with which the Centre is directly concerned. We will pass on this information to the State Government.

श्री हुकम अवध कछवाय : क्या भंती महोदय के ध्यान में यह बात है कि इस समय ईटों के दाम सारे देश के अंदर क्या चल रहे हैं ?..... (व्यवधान)..... यह बड़े महोदय का सवाल है। यह जो सारे देश में असमानता है उसके लिए भंती महोदय कौन से उपाय करने जा रहे हैं ?

Setting up of Benches of High Courts outside Headquarters

*946. **SHRI BALATHANDAYUTHIAM :** Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) which of the High Courts in India have established Benches at places other than the Headquarter of such High Courts ;

(b) whether Governments of Tamil Nadu and Kerala have been pressing for permission to establish a Bench at Madurai and Trivandrum respectively ;

(c) if so, the action taken on their requests; and

(d) the principle involved in permitting certain High Courts alone in setting up Benches outside headquarters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) and (d). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal either from the Government of Tamil Nadu or from the Government of Kerala for the establishment of a Bench of the High Court at a place other than the principal seat of the High Court.

Statement

(a) The following High Courts have Benches at places other than the principal seat of the High Court :-

Name of High Court	Principal Seat	Benches
1. Allahabad High Court	Allahabad	Lucknow
2. Madhya Pradesh High Court	Jabalpur	Gwalior and Indore
3. Bombay High Court	Bombay	Nagpur.

(d) Formerly there was a Chief Court of Oudh at Lucknow serving the Oudh region of Uttar Pradesh and the High Court of Allahabad serving the rest of the Province. By the United Provinces High Court (Amalgamation) Order, 1948, the High Court in Allahabad and the Chief Court in Oudh in Lucknow were amalgamated into a single High Court by the name of the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad. It was found necessary for the administration of justice to have a Bench at Lucknow to exercise jurisdiction in respect of cases arising in such areas in Oudh as the Chief Justice of the High Court may direct. Accordingly, the Lucknow Bench was set up in 1948.

Previously there was a High Court at Nagpur. After re-organisation of States when this area became part of the State of Maharashtra with Headquarters at Bombay, it was decided to continue one High Court for the whole State with its principal seat at Bombay and a Bench