

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) The Fifth Plan proposals of Karnataka are yet to be finalised. However, 8 major irrigation projects, viz., Tungabhadra, Bhadra, Ghataprabha Stage I, Ghataprabha State II, Tungabhadra High Level Canal Stage I, Tungabhadra High Level Canal Stage II, Mala-prabha and Upper Krishna, already under execution in the State are continuing in the Fifth Plan. The State Government have also proposed to take up 4 new major irrigation projects, viz., Hippargi Barrage; Ghataprabha Stage III, Bennithore and Hosapatna Lift Irrigation in the Fifth Plan.

(b) The present position of works and estimated costs of Arkavathi, Manchan-bele and Kalinadi Projects is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Arkavathi Project: The revised project estimated to cost Rs. 4.16 crores has been received in the Central Water Commission in May, 1973. As the project lies in Cauvery basin, further action for the clearance of the project will be taken after a settlement on allocation of Cauvery waters amongst the concerned States is reached.

Manchanbele Project: The project was approved by the Planning Commission in 1969 for an estimated cost of Rs. 2.37 crores. The revised cost of the project has been estimated to be Rs. 5.65 crores. The expenditure incurred on the project upto the end of the Fourth Plan was Rs. 60 lakhs and outlay provided for 1974-75 is Rs. 16 lakhs. The project is expected to be completed by the end of the Fifth Plan.

Kalinadi Hydro-Electric Project: The project is being developed in two stages; the 1st stage of the project consists of two phases. According to the present indications, the 1st unit under Phase I is expected to be commissioned by March, 1977 and the second unit by September, 1977. The project authorities have prepared a programme for completion of Supa dam under Phase II of the Stage I, which is the key to the project, 4—36R.S.S.(N.D.)/74

in three working seasons. Adequate action has been taken on all aspects of the project and subject to supply of key materials on schedule, the project is expected to be completed in time.

The project as a whole was approved by the Planning Commission for an estimated cost of Rs. 125 crores (Phase I sanctioned in March, 1971 and Phase II sanctioned in July, 1973). The project is now estimated to cost about Rs. 175 crores. The expenditure on the project upto the end of the Fourth Plan was about Rs. 28.54 crores.

Compulsory rural services for medical personnel

1640. SHRI B. P. NAGARAJA MURTHY: SHRI B. RACHAIAH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to apply compulsory rural services for all medical personnel in case incentives failed to attract them to the village services;

(b) whether Government also propose to allow medical students to be taught in primary health centres for at least two months every year and on an average six primary health centres should be attached to one medical college depending upon the strength of the students in the college; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) to (c) The recommendations of the Medical Council of India on Under-graduate Medical Curriculum already provide that the compulsory rotating internship for 12 months should be done in the teaching hospital and up-graded primary health centres attached to teaching institutions, but wherever the number of interns is large, other recognised hospitals may also be utilised. Satisfactory collaboration must exist between the hospitals undertaking internship programme and the medical college. Each

medical college should have attached to it at least four primary health centres. The compulsory rotating internship shall include training in medicine, surgery and obstetrics and gynaecology and in community health work at Primary Health Centres which may extend for a period of six months. The interns should be residents at the health centres. Medical Council of India has also recommended that much emphasis should be laid on out-patient teaching, medical and surgical emergency cases in the Emergency Department and also in the Primary Health Centres (Field Units). Further, the Government of India had *inter alia* recommended that out of one year of Internship six months should be spent in rural areas under supervisors and that such posting should be at selected rural primary health centres having adequate staff and equipment.

Family planning programme in Kiirna-taka

1641. SHRI B. P. NAGARAIA MURTHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a vast majority to the extent of 78.5 per cent women and 70.6 per cent of men in villages have no knowledge of family planning methods and less than ten per cent of rural people use contraceptive methods;

(b) whether it is a fact that despite all the money spent on the family planning programmes in the past two decades and the huge administrative structure created to implement it, the idea has not spread in Karnataka; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) These figures appear to be based on a survey made in Karnataka State in respect of a very limited number of married couples.

Studies carried out in various parts of the country indicate varying results relating to knowledge about family planning methods and actual use of contra-

ceptives. The birth rate in Karnataka has gone down from 42 per thousand of population in 1961 to 32 per thousand in 1972.

(b) and (c) Acceptance of Family Planning depends on various factors. Mass Education and motivation programmes are intensively carried out in all the States including Karnataka. Deficiencies and achievements are reviewed from time to time to accelerate the pace of the programme.

चावल की उपज में वृद्धि

1642. श्री राजनारायण : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कृषि अनुसन्धान की भारतीय परिषद् द्वारा प्रति एकड़ में चावल की उपज को बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) इसके फलस्वरूप किम हद तक खाद्य समस्या के हल होने की सम्भावना है ?

t [Increase in rice yield

1642. SHRI RAJNARAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for increasing rice yield per acre; and

(b) the extent to which the food problem is likely to be eased as a result thereof?]

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्दे) :

(क) (1) 1966-67 के वर्ष के आधार मानने हुए (अधिक पैदावार देने वाली किस्मों की खेती आरंभ होने के समय), जब अखिल भारतीय औसत उपज 863 किलो० प्रति हैक्टर थी, उसके बाद के वर्षों में अब औसत उपज बढ़कर 1032 से 1151 किलो० प्रति हैक्टर हो गयी है। इस अवधि के दौरान वर्ष प्रतिवर्ष उपज में भिन्नता का कारण संभवतः मुख्यतया जलवायु सम्बन्धी परिस्थितियों में अस्थिरता हो सकती है।

† [] English translation.