

difference between the prices of these drugs, Sir, although the quality is practically the same. We have, therefore, set up a panel of experts to draw up a formulary in which all the drugs, which are generally speaking necessary,, are included. The panel also revises this formulary from time to time to see if something more needs to be added or changed. But, Sir, we like our doctors to use this formulary as a general rule. If occasionally there is something that the specialists consider necessary and it is not in the formulary, then permission is given by the Director to purchase it.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: May I know, Sir, whether the hon. Minister has come across some cases where Members of Parliament send their own lists to the C.H.S. doctors for supply of medicines without any prescription from the doctor?

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: That is true, Sir. Not only that, Sir, but it is constantly happening that some of the beneficiaries take a prescription from a doctor whom they might have known and they present it to the C.H.S. for supply of the drugs. Sir, the C.H.S. is not a dispensing shop where any prescription can be presented. We ask our beneficiaries to please go to the doctor, the consultant and if the consultant thinks that a particular drug is necessary, he will give them that drug or its equivalent in quality. It was for this reason, Sir, that I wrote a personal letter explaining all these matters to Members of Parliament so that the C.H.S. can serve them adequately and properly.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: May I know whether it is also a fact that in one case a doctor had to be removed on the complaint of an hon. Member of Parliament because he refused to supply the medicines wanted by the hon. Member?

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: No. Sir. That is not true.

SHRI S. C. DEB: When some doctors prescribe some medicine and if that medicine is not in the list, is not the doctor bound to withdraw that medicine and supply other medicine which is in the list?

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Yes, Sir. If he has a medicine with the same qualities and same action under a different name, he will be entitled to supply the medicine that he has in the list in preference to the medicine that the hon. Member may have asked for.

SHRI FARIDUL HAQ ANSARI: May I know whether this change in the procedure has been made because quite a number of Members of Parliament have misused this Service?

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Well, Sir, I would not like to use the language that the hon. Member has used.

SHRI FARIDUL HAQ ANSARI: Use your own language.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: All that I wish to say, Sir, is that after all the patient does not know that a drug may have many names. The patient only goes by the name of the medicine that the doctor prescribes. It was in order to explain what was being done by C.H.S. doctors that this letter was written to hon. Members of Parliament. I do not think anybody has deliberately tried to misuse the Service.

SEA EROSION IN KERALA

•33. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR:
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the areas affected in Kerala by sea erosion in May 1963;

(b) the total damage caused by this erosion; and

(c) whether Government have formulated any comprehensive plan to combat sea erosion in Kerala and if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b) The areas affected in Kerala by sea erosion during May 1963 and the damage caused as reported by the State Government, are indicated below: —

Alleppey District.—Sea-erosion started between Thottappally spillway and Ambalapuzha police station on 15th May and the situation deteriorated on 17th May. The area affected was between miles 39/0 and 41/0 of the National Highway. Some obstruction to traffic was caused for a few hours on 16-5-63 and 17-5-63 as a result of overflow of sea water. Several coconut trees got uprooted and several others were out and removed by the owners. About 29 houses were damaged and some 20 houses were dismantled by the owners and the useful material removed to places of safety.

Trivandrum District.—Sea-erosion occurred at Odayam in Edava village and at Anjengo in Kadakkavoor village of Chirayinkil Taluk. 40 coconut trees got uprooted.

Qixilon District.—The entire coastal area of the district was affected by sea-erosion. Nearly 100 coconut trees were uprooted.

Ernakulam District.—Sea erosion on the southern side of the Fort Cochin Municipality for a distance of 2 furlongs occurred on 17-5-1953. Six small huts collapsed. Sea-erosion also took place in the vicinity of Naval installation in Chellanam Island.

Kozhikode District.—The places affected by sea-erosion in Kozhikode district were Madappally, Quilandy, Kozhikode, Beyopre, Parappanangadi and Elathur beach. No serious damage was caused at Madappally. The

damage caused at Quilandy was estimated at approximately Rs. 50,000. There was serious erosion in front of Quilandy Fish Curing Yard. At the Kozhikode beach the newly constructed sea wall was slightly affected. At Elathur beach 10 coconut trees were uprooted.

Cannanore District.—The places affected by sea erosion were Padne Kadappuram, Puthiyangadi and Mat-tool. At Padne Kadappuram, about 62 acres of paddy and other lands were damaged. 20 coconut trees were uprooted and two huts destroyed. At Mattool, 5 coconut trees and 5 dwelling houses were affected and 18 acres of land were eroded.

(c) The Government of Kerala have reported that the construction of seawall and groynes is being undertaken by them as a permanent measure according to a phased programme to prevent sea-erosion. The State Government have recently informed that a draft plan for flood control and anti-sea erosion works has been prepared by them and that the report is under print.

SHRI M. N. GOVTNDAN NAIR: In the statement it is said that the area affected was between miles 39/0 and 41/0 of the National Highway. May I know whether the Government is aware that if immediate steps are not taken the National Highway itself will be broken and large areas of land will be under the sea?

DR. K. L. RAO: The Government is fully aware of the present dangerous condition prevailing between miles 39 and 41. We understand that the Kerala Government has already sanctioned some works at Thottappally spillway section and necessary action is being taken.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: In the statement under (c) it is said that the Government is having a phased programme. I want to know whether any priority is given to this work and

whether any work has already been started. Otherwise what will happen is that a number of square miles of territory will go under the sea. If the Highway is broken then there is nothing to prevent the sea from submerging large areas. I want to know whether this important fact has been recognised and whether immediate steps are taken.

DR. K. L. RAO: Priority has to be arranged because this sea erosion extends over a length of 200 miles in the Kerala State and it takes a considerable amount of money and time to protect all this area. As the hon. Member has said between miles 39 and 41 the situation is serious and steps are being taken to protect that area.

SHRI N. C. KASLIWAL: May I know whether the Central Government has given any financial assistance to the Kerala Government to combat this sea erosion?

DR. K. L. RAO: This year the amount allotted for the anti-sea erosion work is Rs. 40 lakhs. The Chief Minister has represented that due to the emergent condition prevailing now he wants assistance to the tune of Rs. 60 lakhs which is very justifiable and the request is being considered very carefully and sympathetically.

SHRI GOPTKRISHNA VIJAIVAR-GIYA: What is the actual acreage of the area threatened?

DR. K. L. RAO: It is not in terms of area. The length of the sea coast is the one that is involved. The total length of the Kerala Coast is 350 miles and 200 miles are affected.

SHRI P. K. KUMAR AN: What is the total amount involved in completing this phased programme for protecting the coast and what portion of it is intended to be met by the Central Government?

DR. K. L. RAO: The cost varies from time to time. At the moment it is

costing us Rs. 14 lakhs for every mile and 200 miles would involve an expenditure of about Rs. 28 crores. The situation is very bad and I have been considering to take steps to get some foreign experts to advise us on this subject because of late some new techniques have been introduced in foreign countries and I am hoping that those new techniques will be cheaper and more economical. Anyway, the question will be considered with the assistance of foreign experts.

SHRI JOSEPH MATHEN: Is it a fact that the Government of Kerala has represented that the assistance given to the State for meeting this sea erosion should be given in the form of grant and not in the form of loan?

DR. K. L. RAO: It is quite true that the Kerala Government represented that this is a special type of work and is of national importance and therefore assistance should be in the form of grant. The Government has considered it very carefully and told them that it could not be done.

EXPORT OF IRON ORE TO JAPAN

◆34. SHRI SURJIT SINGH ATWAL: Will the Minister of INTERNATIONAL TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a contract has been concluded with Japan for export of iron ore during the years 1963-64 and 1964-65; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the contract?

THE MINISTER OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE (SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the contract in 1963-64 sales will be made of 2.54 million tons of iron ore (2.2 million tons 65/62 grade, .22 million tons 65/66 grade and .12 million tons 62/60 grade). In 1964-65 the sales will be 2.75 million tons (2.4 million tons 65/62 grade, .225 million tons 65/66 grade and .15 million tons 62/60 grade). In addition 30,000 tons of iron ore will be sold at buyer's option.