

the month of April and May and the estimates of the production of Rabi crops will be available only towards the end of May. It is, therefore, too early at this stage to make a comparison of the season's production with that of the last year.

SHRI J. H. JOSHI: May I know what is the estimated requirement of foodgrains for this year and how will this be met? If by imports, how much will be the imports?

DR. P. S. DESHMUKH: I submit that this hardly arises out of this question. The hon. Member asks the estimate of Rabi crops this year. I have given the answer. That is a different question altogether.

PRODUCTION OF QUININE

*52. **SHRI J. H. JOSHI:** Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of quinine produced in the country in the years 1956-57 and so far in 1957-58; and

(b) the annual requirement of quinine in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH (SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR): (a) 88,290 lbs. of Quinine sulphate were produced in the country during 1956-57 and during 1957-58 the output amounted to 41,853 lbs. of Quinine sulphate upto the end of October, 1957.

(b) It is not possible to estimate the exact annual requirements of Quinine in the country. On the basis of data available the annual demand for Quinine is estimated to be about 20,000 lbs.

SHRI J. H. JOSHI: It has been stated that the Government is planning to reduce the production of quinine and also at the same time is planning to eradicate malaria. May I know if this is not a contradictory statement in the realm of conven-

tional medical science? What are the steps Government propose to take to eradicate malaria without quinine?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: Sir, with regard to malaria, thanks to the efforts made with popular co-operation, the need for any treatment for malaria is getting less and less. Malaria is fast disappearing. The Governments concerned, namely the Governments of Madras and West Bengal who own these plantations, are under difficulty, and we are trying to see whether exports could be coaxed, but the prices outside the country are more favourable than that the prices would be if we try to export quinine outside the country. So far as the uses of quinine are concerned, I think the Indian Medical Research Council will be going into the problem as to whether quinine could be made use of for some other purpose.

श्री पा० ना० राजभोज : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि क्वीनैन किन किन जगहों पर तैयार हा रही है ?

श्री डॉ० पी० करमरकर : अभी मैंने अर्ज किया था कि मद्रास और बंगाल में तैयार हो रही है। यह बात मैंने अंग्रेजी में कही थी।

SHRIMATI MAYA DEVI CHETTRY: May I know the quantity of quinine produced in the cinchona plantations this year?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: The average annual production of the quinine factory in West Bengal is reported to be 50,000 lbs., and the production capacity of the two quinine factories of the Madras Government is 30,000 lbs. In the case of Naduvattam it is 30,000 lbs. In the case of Annamalai it is 60,000 lbs. That is the position.

PROGRESS MADE IN BHAKRA-NANGAL PROJECT

*53. **SHRI J. H. JOSHI:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the Bhakra-Nangal Project up to the end of December, 1957; and

(b) the expenditure so far incurred on the project?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI S. K. PATIL): (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) All works under the Bhakra Nangal Project, except the Bhakra Dam and its two Power Houses and the Transmission System, have been completed. The progress on these items of works up to the end of December, 1957, is given below:—

1. Bhakra Dam—

(i) *Excavation*.—Out of a total excavation of 51,60,000 c. yds. required to be done for the Bhakra Dam, excavation to the extent of 51,53,000 c. yds. had been completed by the end of December, 1957.

(ii) *Concreting*.—A total quantity of 23,78,216 c. yds. had been placed in the Dam which is nearly half of the total work involved.

2. Power Houses—

The construction work on the Power Houses at the Dam site made steady progress. Draft tube liners for the Bhakra Left Bank Power House have been installed for all the five units. Welding and assembling of penstock units and work on tail race lining in the power house are in progress.

3. Transmission System—

The following lines and Grid Sub-Stations have been completed and energised:—

(i) Lines—

1. 132/220 K. V. Double Circuit from Ganguwal to Delhi.

2. 132 K. V. Double Circuit from Ganguwal to Ludhiana.

3. 132 K. V. Single Circuit from Ludhiana to Jullunder and Ludhiana to Moga and Muktsar.

4. 132 K. V. Single Circuit from Panipat to Hansi and Hansi to Bhiwani.

5. 66 K. V. Single Circuit from Panipat to Karnal and Abdullapur.

6. 66 K. V. Single Circuit from Dhulkote to Surajpur.

7. 66 K. V. Single Circuit from Dhulkote to Patiala.

(ii) Sub-station—

132 K. V.—Ganguwal, Kotla, Dhulkote, Panipat, Delhi, Hansi, Ludhiana, Jullundur, Moga, Muktsar.

66 K. V.—Chandigarh, Indri, Karnal, Abdullapur.

(b) Rs. 132.98 crores up to the end of December, 1957 excluding interest charges.

SHRI J. H. JOSHI: May I know whether the progress is according to schedule and, if so, when will the entire project be completed? Also when will the area concerned be in a position to get the Canal water?

SHRI S. K. PATIL: The project is proceeding according to schedule. In fact we are ahead of schedule. I think by 1960-61 it will be completed and we shall be in a position to take the fullest advantage.

SHRI J. H. JOSHI: Are the Government aware that there is a tendency among the agriculturists not to use the Canal water even though it may be available, with the result that both the Government and the land suffer? May I know if the Government is doing anything to reduce this tendency much in advance so that the water may be utilised for agriculture and may bring adequate returns?

SHRI S. K. PATIL: That may be the tendency elsewhere, Sir, but so far as the Punjab is concerned, that is not the tendency.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: May I know, Sir, whether the progress in the Bhakra-Nangal Project referred to by the Minister is for the head works or it is also maintained in the different States where this Project is going to be extended?

SHRI S. K. PATIL: It is in connection with the Dam as well as the installation of Power Houses and electricity. It is an all round progress that I am talking of, because we have learnt from the past experience and we are correcting some of our old mistakes, and therefore we are simultaneously doing all the work, and when the Project is completed, immediate advantages can be taken of it.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Is it not true that under this scheme the Rajasthan Government was promised electricity some two years ago, and now we are told that it will take another two years before electricity could be given? In that case, where is the progress maintained?

SHRI S. K. PATIL: Sir, that is a question which has already been replied to. So far as the Rajasthan Government are concerned, they will be getting the electricity. There is no doubt about it.

PURCHASE OF PADDY IN ANDHRA PRADESH

*54. **SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently fixed any price for different varieties of paddy to be procured in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, what is the maximum and minimum rate fixed per bag of two maunds of paddy of different varieties; and

(c) what quantity of paddy was purchased up to the 15th January, 1958?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI A. M. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the maximum rates per maund fixed for different varieties of paddy is placed on the Table of the Sabha. Minimum rates have not been fixed.

(c) No paddy has so far been purchased in Andhra Pradesh.

STATEMENT

Present Maximum Prices of Paddy in the Districts of Krishna, West Godawari, East Godawari and Guntur in the State of Andhra Pradesh

Varieties of paddy	Maximum price per maund net weight 82 $\frac{2}{7}$ lbs. inclusive of the cost of gunny subject to the note below
	Rs.
1. <i>Fine</i> —	
K 12 (Sanna Kurma)	11·27
Delhi Bhogam (Varkasannam)	11·61
SKK (Sanna Krishna Kattukullu)	12·10
Kichdi (Kichili Samba)	12·44
Bingarutheegalu	12·94
Other Varieties	11·27
2. <i>Coarse</i> —	
Nallarlur or other red Varieties	9·78
Garikallu	10·11
Bisangi	10·11
Kusuma	10·59
Akkullu	10·77
3. Other varieties	10·11

NOTE.—The prices specified above are for fair average quality, conforming to the specifications prescribed in the appendix and shall be for grains packed in sound new gunnies of two maund capacity. For naked grains the maximum prices shall be Rs. 0·50 per maund less than the prices specified above.