

(c) Government did not accept this recommendation for the following reasons: —

(i) payment of compensation to the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee, which owns the land, either in terms of money or suitable land elsewhere;

(ii) the area available (555 acres) was less than half of our requirements; and

(iii) non-availability of adequate irrigation facilities. It has accordingly been decided to locate the Institute at Karnal where it owns about 2000 acres of land.

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY: May I know if the Committee recommended that this Institute be kept as a Dairy Research Institute, in addition -to another Institute which the Central Government may start?

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Government have come to the conclusion that the present institute may be a sub-station.

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY: What is the reason for thus downgrading it?

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Because we wanted to establish the National Dairy Research Institute, spending Rs. 3 crores in the coming Plan, and the present place where it is situated is not quite suitable for such an institute, because there you have only about 130 acres of land whereas we require about 2,000 acres, and irrigation facilities also have to be available.

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY: Is it not a fact that with these facilities— extent of land, irrigation facilities— another choice could have been made at the place?

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: In that place, irrigation facilities are not available. We wrote to the State Governments stating our requirements and then this Committee went through

the replies and also went and saw the places and inspected them and then have come to the conclusion that Bhadrak would be the suitable place. But even that we did not agree with, because even there we could not get more land.

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY: Does the Deputy Minister mean to say that in the whole of Bangalore no suitable place was available, or is it that at this particular place where the Institute is situated, space is not available?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Deputy Minister is as much interested in Bangalore as the hon. Member himself.

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Yes, Sir, it is part of my constituency also.

MANUFACTURE OF BOILERS AND LOCOMOTIVES AT TELCO

*393. SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY: Will the Minister for RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken by Government to ensure that the production schedule of the Tata Locomotive and Engineering Company is maintained; and

(b) what is the actual number of boilers and locomotives manufactured in that concern during the year 1954;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS AND TRANSPORT (SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN): (a) A Member of the Railway Board is on the Board of Directors of the Tata Locomotive and Engineering Company. Meetings between the Railway Board and the Tata Locomotive and Engineering Company have been held from time to time when production has been discussed. Recently on behalf of the Railway Board, a technical team visited the Tata Locomotive and Engineering Company and have reported that the workshops are well-

ably equipped to maintain the production schedule.

(b) Complete Locomotive .. 47

Separate Locomotive
boilers . • 56

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY: Have those who inspected Telco also reported that sufficient technical personnel as section heads are not available in the workshops?

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: They have said that Telco have got sufficient staff. They have said there may be difficulties with regard to the obtaining of raw materials; but Telco have been asked to take steps to see that enough raw materials are procured.

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY: But have the Government made sure that these steps have been taken?

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Yes, we have asked them to do it and we hope they will take these steps.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: What is the number of locomotives and when are they expected to be delivered?

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: The full production capacity of Telco is 50 locomotives and 50 spare boilers, that is to say, 50 boilers that go into the manufacture of the locomotives and an additional fifty boilers, or in other words, 100 boilers; we propose to ask them to increase the number of locomotives to 75.

होमियोपैथिक संस्थाओं का केन्द्रीय सहायता

* ३६४. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५४-५५ में, होमियोपैथिक संस्थाओं व अस्पतालों को सरकार ने कितनी सहायता दी, और

(ख) इन संस्थाओं व अस्पतालों के नाम क्या हैं और प्रत्येक को दी गई धनराशि क्या है ?

t [CENTRAL AID FOR HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTIONS

*394. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister for HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of aid given by Government to Homoeopathic institutions and hospitals during the year 1954-55; and

(b) the names of these institutions and hospitals and the amount given to each of them?]

उप-स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्रीमति चन्द्रासेखर): (क) व (ख). भारत सरकार ने यूनिवर्सल हेल्थ इंस्टीट्यूट, बम्बई को आयुर्वेद, होमियोपैथी अनुसंधानों के लिए ३०,००० रुपए दिए हैं।

+ [THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR HEALTH (SHRIMATI M. CHANDRA-SEKIHAR) : (a) and (b). The Government of India have paid an *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 30,000 to the Universal Health Institute, Bombay, for research in Ayurveda, Homoeopathy and Naturopathy.]

श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या गवर्नमेंट ने जो एंड दी हैं उसके डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन के सम्बन्ध में कोई कमिटी बनाई है ? उस कमिटी के मेंबर कौन कौन हैं ?

SHRIMATI M. CHANDRASEKHAH: There is an advisory Committee for Homoeopathy and if the hon. Member wants the names of the members on that Committee, I can give them to him. There are seven members— one is the Director General of Health Services, then a representative of the Finance Ministry, then a representative of the Planning Commission, the Secretary of the Indian Council of Medical Research Institute, then Dr. J. N. Mazumdar of New Delhi, Dr. Diwan Jai Chand and Dr. Dhawale of Bombay; the last three represent the homoeopathy profession.