

है, वहां पर साल्ट कमिश्नर के साथ यह इन्तजाम किया गया है कि यही नमक वहां भेजा जायेगा। स्वाद में कोई फर्क नहीं है। जनता दूसरे नमक की जगह इस नमक को इस्तेमाल करे।

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether there are any indications that iodine deficiency is a common symptom in malnutrition diseases in large areas of this country apart from the Himalayan tracts?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The highest incidence is in the sub-Himalayan belt. There are some districts of Bihar, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh where we are concentrating. In Punjab, Gurdaspur district is the worst affected area, and we are concentrating on all these areas.

Shri Hem Raj: May I now whether the iodised salt springs, wherever they exist, will be taken care of and will be used for this purpose?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: There are no natural springs of iodised salt to the best of our knowledge and information. A special plant has been put up. One has been installed, and one more is to be installed at Sambhar lake. We hope to instal two more at Khar-goda in Gujarat to supply the needs of the affected population.

Smallpox in Delhi

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*1139. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that deaths due to small-pox in the capital are increasing since July, 1962; and

(b) if so, the measures Government are taking or propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a)

and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the table of the House. [placed in the Library, see No. LT-1275/63.]

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने इस बात का पता लगाया है कि क्या कारण था कि दिल्ली में तो चेचक का इतना अधिक प्रकोप हुआ और आस-पास के इलाके बचे रहे ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : यह बात तो गलत है कि आस-पास के इलाके बचे हुए हैं। आस-पास के इलाकों में दिल्ली से बहुत ज्यादा केसिज हुए हैं। दिल्ली में जो केसिज हुए हैं, वे अधिकतर आस-पास के जिलों से आए हुए लोगों के हैं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन लोगों ने चेचक का टीका लगवाने से इन्कार किया, उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर दिल्ली में प्राइमरी वैक्सिनेशन कम्पलसरी है और जिन्होंने इन्कार किया है, उनको फ़ाइन किया गया है। कानून के मुताबिक तो उनको जेलखाना भी हो सकता है, लेकिन अभी समझाने की कोशिश ही हो रही है और फ़ाइन किया गया है।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Is it realised by the Government that the main problem in controlling the disease of smallpox is lack of co-ordination? What have the Government done to secure co-ordination between the different agencies who are responsible for the implementation of the eradication programme and whether the Government have thought it necessary to introduce legislation in order to make this a Central subject?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Co-ordination is very necessary. The Government of India has given assistance to the State Governments to appoint special staff. The understanding with the State

Governments is that whichever districts are taken up for the eradication programme, all the staff there, whether under the municipality or under the district board, will be pooled with the special staff to be recruited for the eradication programme and will work as one unit. It has not been considered necessary to have a Central legislation on the subject as yet. Various State Governments have invoked the Epidemic Diseases Act and, if necessary, action can also be taken under the Defence of India rules.

श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि चेचक का टीका सब लोगों को लगाने की दिशा में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : मेरे पास इस वक्त इसके आंकड़े नहीं हैं, लेकिन करोड़ों लोगों को टीके लग चुके हैं ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, इस विवरण से मालूम पड़ता है कि फरवरी से आगे चेचक से मरने वालों की संख्या में बढ़ोतरी हुई है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब इतना प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है, तो फिर इतनी असफलता क्यों हो रही है । क्या इसकी जांच की गई है ।

डा० सुशीला नायर : मैंने पिछले साल एपिडेमिक यीअर की बात की थी । हकीकत यह है कि उसकी बिना पर इस वक्त ज्यादा केसिज होने वाले थे । उनकी आशंका पहले से थी । जैसा कि मैंने निवेदन किया है, आस-पास के जिलों में से, दूसरी स्टेट्स में से, बहुत केसिज यहां पर आ रहे हैं । तो भी हमने एक विशेषज्ञ कमेटी, स्पेशलिस्ट्स कमेटी, नियुक्त की है, जो पापुलेशन में से यह देखने के लिए रेंडम सैम्पल ले रही है कि हकीकत में यह स्मालपाक्स के केसिज बाहर से आए हुए लोग हैं, या उनकी कोई और वजह है ।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah : May I know whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to the

fact that in spite of vaccination and re-vaccination, small-pox is still on the increase and that there is something defective in the vaccine?

Dr. Sushila Nayar : That was true of Madras. We tested their vaccine and found that it was most ineffective. Steps are being taken to rectify that.

श्रीमती बसंत कुमारी : मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि चेचक से किस देश में ज्यादा आदमी मरते हैं ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : हिन्दुस्तान ऐसा देश है, जिसमें सारी दुनिया से ज्यादा आदमी चेचक से मरते हैं ।

श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा : श्रीमन्, सब से ज्यादा

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्या का तो मैंने लिहाज किया है कि उन्होंने बगैर पूछे सवाल किया, लेकिन बेरवा साहब को भी यह टैम्पेशन कैसे हो गया ?

Shri Sonavane : May I know the percentage of small-pox cases among children who have not been vaccinated and among those who have been vaccinated?

Dr. Sushila Nayar : The highest number is among those who have not been vaccinated and the second highest is among those who were vaccinated many years ago and who have not been re-vaccinated.

Shri Balakrishnan : From the statement it seems that the death rates are increasing month by month. I want to know whether it is because precautionary action was taken late or is it because vaccination has been taken very late?

Dr. Sushila Nayar : There are cases where vaccination has been given late. The patient was already incubating the disease. The disease took place within 2 or 3 days of the vaccination, before immunity could develop. For

the rest, as I said earlier, we are investigating to see from where these cases are coming from.

Hirakud Dam Project

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 *1140. { Shri P. K. Ghosh:
 Shri Y. N. Singha:
 Dr. Kohor:
 Shri Mahananda:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether full amount of compensation claimed by people whose lands were submerged in the construction of Hirakud Dam has been paid; and

(b) whether the rate of compensation has all through been uniform?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. A. Mehdi): (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: May I know if the State Governments have been asked to furnish the number of reference cases made by the public against the valuation made by the Land Acquisition officer—the number of persons who have gone to court?

Shri S. A. Mehdi: I have not got the number of cases in which references have been made.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: May I know if the State Governments have been asked to furnish the number of cases?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): We shall ask for that number, if the hon. Member wants that. We do not have that information.

श्री बूटा सिंह: हीराकुड डैम की वजह से जो बहुत से लोग बेघरबार हुए हैं, डिस्प्लेस्ड हुए हैं, उन में से बहुत से मजदूर और खास कर उन में से भी बहुत से हरिजन हैं जिनको अभी तक भी बसाया नहीं गया है,

जो अभी भी बेघरबार हैं और जिनके लिए सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उनके लिए कुछ किया जा रहा है ?

Shri S. A. Mehdi: I have not been able to follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: Most of those that have been displaced are from the backward classes or Harijan people. What has been done to rehabilitate them?

Shri Alagesan: A huge amount of compensation has been paid and they have been resettled. The information that we do not have is, what exactly was the amount claimed for submergence, what was paid and what is the balance. We do not have that information.

श्री तुलशी दास जाषव: जिनकी ज़मीन इस डैम में आ गई है, उनको दूसरी ज़मीन देने का इन्तजाम क्या सरकार ने किया है ?

श्री सं० प्र० मेहदी : जिन लोगों की जमीन इसमें दी गई है उनको कम्पेंसेशन देने का इन्तजाम है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ज़मीन के बदले ज़मीन देने का कोई इतजाम किया है ?

श्री सं० प्र० मेहदी : हम लोगों को इसकी इत्तिला नहीं है ।

Shri P. K. Ghosh: May I know by what time the hon. Minister expects to get the information from the State and by what time the Ministry proposes to clear up all compensation?

Shri S. A. Mehdi: There are a few cases under dispute. Some have been decided by arbitration, and in some others the parties have not come to take compensation. Other are still in court. It is expected that the decision will be made in a year or so. If the parties do not come to take compensation, we cannot say how long it will take.