

National Savings Organisation as well as by the State Governments, for which special allotments have been agreed to be made. A film has also been produced.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What are the salient features of these bonds and how do these bonds differ broadly from the interest-free bonds?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The salient features are that there is a premium of 2 per cent on these bonds apart from the prizes. The amount of prize money has also been increased. The first prize will be Rs. 50,000 per Rs. 1 crore of bonds sold. Rs. 5 lakhs will go as prize money; out of these the number of prizes for Rs. 100 denomination will be 243 and that for the Rs. 5 denomination will be 568, in case all those bonds of the value of Rs. 1 crore each are sold.

Shri P. C. Borooah: How will the prizes drawn for unsold bond numbers be disposed of?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: There will be no unsold bonds in the prizes. They have been eliminated.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): There may be.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Not in the prizes. We would not calculate them while giving the prizes.

Shri Morarji Desai: The system will be that if any prize is drawn on any unsold bond, the number next to that which is sold will have that prize.

Shri Sonavane: One of the features of the premium bond scheme is that the bond is entitled to drawal of prizes on two occasions in 1964. What happens thereafter? Will it cease to draw any prize?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Yes. For that series, it is on two occasions.

श्री बंरवा—कोटा : यह प्रीमियम प्राइज बॉन्ड्स कब तक पकेंगे अर्थात् कब तक इन का लिमिट खत्म हो जायेगी और उस वक्त उन को कितनी निकासी हो जायेगी ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : उन की मियाद पांच वर्ष है जिसमें २ परसेंट उन को प्रीमियम मिलेगा । जिसने १०० रुपये के बॉन्ड खरीदे हैं उन को पांच वर्ष के बाद ११० रुपये मिलेंगे ।

Smallpox in the Country

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- *61. { **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Sonavane:
Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Rameshwar Tandia:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Eishang Keishing:
Shri Mate:
Shri J. B. S. Bist:
Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar:
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Marandi:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether smallpox has broken out in the country in an epidemic form;

(b) if so, how many deaths had occurred due to this disease during the months of January and February 1963 State-wise; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to check this epidemic?

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

Heavy incidence of smallpox has been reported from certain parts of U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Madras, West Bengal, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-811/63].

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: We learn from the statement that the small-pox eradication programme has been fully implemented in 23 districts in the country. May I know whether after the implementation of this programme any deaths have taken place in those districts or not?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): The statement has given the number of deaths. Deaths have taken place in several districts. It is due to the fact that although the small-pox eradication programme was sanctioned quite early, the States, for various reasons, were not able to take it up early enough three States which took it up early and executed it properly—Gujarat, Punjab and Mysore—have very little small pox. Even in those States where small pox is taking place, in the districts where the programme has been properly implemented, there is hardly any case, but in the other districts where this has not been fully done, there are cases.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: In view of the fact that most of the European countries have achieved complete success in eradicating small pox, may I know whether our Health Ministry has made a close study of the methods adopted by them to achieve this end, with a view to applying those methods here?

Dr. D. S. Raju: Yes, Sir. We are doing the same. The answer is well-known. Vaccination is the only answer to complete eradication, and we hope it will be completed in another two, three years.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In Bundelkhand area in Banda alone more than 1,000 people have died. What steps have Government taken to help those States which have got small pox in an epidemic form?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The Government of India has given full assistance to all the State Governments. It is for the State of U.P. to decide whether they want to take up the programme in Banda or elsewhere.

Mr. Speaker: We cannot go into each district here.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: I wanted to know whether 1,000 people have died there.

Mr. Speaker: That may be put in the State legislature.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: The expert committee appointed by the Government of India in 1958 has made certain recommendations. May I know whether all those recommendations have been duly implemented for the eradication of this disease?

Dr. D. S. Raju: Yes, Sir. They have been implemented.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : इस बयान में बताया गया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में कुल ४६६ मौतें हुई हैं, लेकिन जैसा कि अखबारों में मालूम हुआ है, उत्तर प्रदेश के केवल बांदा जिले में एक हजार.....

एक माननीय सदस्य : १५००।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : १५०० मौतें हुई हैं और दूसरे जिलों में और ज्यादा मौतें हुई होंगी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्रालय को सभी सूचनायें नहीं मिलती हैं। इसके अलावा इस बयान में बताया गया है कि १४८ जिलों में स्मालपाक्स के एरेडिकेशन का कार्य चल रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के सारे जिलों में यह स्कीम

कब तक पहुंचेगी और कब तक इसमें काम-याबी मिलेगी।

डा० सुशीला नायर : यह जो सूचना दी गई है, वह जनवरी तक की सूचना है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि हमारे पास जो सूचना आती है, वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से आती है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंटस ने जितने केसज़ हमारे पास रिपोर्ट किये हैं, वे हम ने आप के सामने रख दिये हैं। जहाँ तक इस कार्यक्रम का देश के सारे जिलों में पहुंचने का ताल्लुक है, उस की हद तीन साल की रखी गई है। हम आशा करते हैं कि कई स्टेट्स उस काम को दो साल में ही पूरा कर देंगी।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि क्या सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई सूचना है कि वैक्सीनेशन के बाद कितने लो० में को स्माल पाक्स का एटैक होता है और कितने लोग उससे मरते हैं?

डा० सुशीला नायर : स्मालपाक्स का वैक्सीनेशन ठीक ढंग से हो जाने के बाद बहुत ही कम, कभी कभी, हजारों केसज़ में से किसी एक को, स्मालपाक्स होते मुना गया है और उस का एविडेंस मौजूद है। लेकिन अगर कभी ऐसा एटैक हो भी जाता है, तो वह बिलकुल हल्का होता है और उसका नुकसान बहुत कम होता है।

Shri S. C. Samanta: From the statement I find that in West Bengal in January there were 296 deaths, but in the newspapers it is stated that during the period November 3 to February 16, there were 554 deaths in Calcutta alone.

Mr. Speaker: That answer has been given, that this is the information received from the States.

Shri S. C. Samanta: I would like to know what steps were taken in Calcutta to meet the situation.

Mr. Speaker: That was for the State Government.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The hon. Minister recently stated that vaccination could be made compulsory. May I know whether the Government is proposing to take any steps to make vaccination compulsory?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: There is ample provision at present. The State Governments and the municipalities are all at liberty to invoke the Epidemic Diseases Act. Under that they have the power to make every one accept vaccination.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: There is no need for any new legislation on the subject.

डा० गोविन्द दास : अभी मंत्रिणी जी ने कहा है कि जिन स्थानों पर इस सम्बन्ध में कार्य अच्छी तरह से शुरू किया गया, वहां पर यह महामारी नहीं बढ़ने पाई। लेकिन कुछ स्थानों पर ठीक प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया। मैं आप के सामने जबलपुर का दृष्टान्त दूंगा, जहां उचित प्रबन्ध नहीं हो पाया और सरकार ने भी इस बात को स्वीकार किया है। आगे ऐसी बेपरवाही न हो, इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्य-वाही कर रही है?

डा० सुशीला नायर : हम उन जगहों पर जा कर, जहां इस प्रकार का उपद्रव होता है, वहां के अधिकारियों के साथ बैठ कर इस की चर्चा करते हैं कि किस तरीके से काम करने से स्मालपाक्स का मुचारु रूप से कंट्रोल हो सकता है। ये सब बातें हम आफिसरज़ के साथ बैठ कर बर्क आउट करते हैं। मैं नहीं समझती कि इस के अलावा और कोई नाकेबन्दी करने का रास्ता अपने पास है।

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know whether Government has taken any steps to find out the efficacy of homoeopathy drugs as a preventive for small-pox?

Dr. D. S. Raju: So far as I know there are no other drugs which are efficient to control small pox.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Vidyalankar.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know.....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member had her chance.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: It is creating harm in my constituency.

Mr. Speaker: I allowed her one question. I cannot allow another. I have called Shri Vidyalankar.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: What is the state of affairs in Delhi? Is vaccination compulsory here? How many cases have occurred in Delhi?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: In Delhi vaccination has been done fairly well. Certain number of cases have occurred all the same in some of the labour colonies where imported labour from outside such as U.P., Rajasthan and other areas has come and it is the unvaccinated groups in these jughhis and jompdis and slum areas where these cases have occurred.

Utilisation of Irrigation Potential

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*62. { Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a large gap between the irrigation potential created from the major and medium irrigation projects and the actual utilisation in the country; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take to remove this gap?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The percentage of utilisation compared to the potential created has improved from 47 per cent in 1955-56 to 71 per cent in 1961-62. It has been emphasized on the State Governments that in the context of the national emergency added efforts are called

for to reduce further the gap between the irrigation potential created and its utilisation. The main bottleneck has been reluctance of the beneficiaries to construct field channels. Now most of the State Governments have enacted legislation empowering the Governments to have field channels constructed at the cost of beneficiaries where the latter fail to do so.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the statement made by the Minister of Planning that due to lack of proper coordination between the Centre and the States, irrigation potential is going unutilised? Is any attempt made to co-ordinate these activities so that it may be expeditiously utilised?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): The reason is not that which has been mentioned by my hon. friend. Since 1954, the Centre has again and again impressed upon the States the necessity of increased utilisation and certain practical steps have been taken to this end. But that purpose has not been fully achieved in spite of reminders being written to the State Governments and sending officers to the States. All these steps have already been taken. It is on the increase and it will increase more.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether the people who are expected to utilise the irrigation potential are not coming forward? That is what the hon. Minister said just now. Is it because adequate financial assistance is not being given to the people who actually want to utilise it so that they may dig field channels and bring the land under cultivation?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: In this connection, such arrangements had been suggested. The States themselves can provide and they can realise the money afterwards.