

caused by the sudden shower of rain or was it a longstanding damage that ought to have been repaired much earlier?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Of course, the monsoon starts in the beginning of June. The repairs were undertaken by the CPWD on the 2nd June. I do not think there has been any wilful neglect at all.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: The hon. Minister has said that 100 maunds of decomposed rice will be issued as poultry and cattle feed. Are these being sold in the open market? What safeguards are taken to see that this rice does not get mixed up with other rice?

Shri A. M. Thomas: That quantity is still with us pending disposal.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why does he not bring it to Delhi?

Central Seed Potato Control Board

*1064. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Pahadia:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tuber Crop Committee of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has recommended the setting up of a Central Seed Potato Control Board; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government to the said suggestion?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes.

(b) The suggestion is being examined.

Shri Raghunath Singh: U.P. is the largest potato growing State. May I know whether the Board is going to be set up there?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: As U.P. is the biggest State, it is also the biggest potato growing State. This Board is generally meant to grow seed potato; and seed potato is generally grown in high altitudes. It is too early to say whether the Board will be in U.P. or elsewhere. Anyhow, it

is being examined and there is yet no talk of a Development Board of that type for potato.

श्री पद्म रेव : क्या कारण है जब कि अच्छे बीजों की मांग की जा रही है तो जैसे कि टी बोर्ड और काफी बोर्ड बना हुआ है आगुधो के बीजों का भी एक जल्दी से जल्दी बोर्ड क्यों नहीं बनाया जा रहा है और इसके बनाने में विलम्ब क्यों किया जा रहा है ?

श्री मो० वें० कृष्णप्पा : जी हां यह मांग बहुत दिन से है। यह मांग अभी पिछले माल बर्कर्स काफेंस में पेश की गई है और वह गवर्नमेंट के विचारधीन हैं और हम बहुत जल्दी से जल्दी यह बोर्ड बनाना चाहते हैं।

श्री सरजू पांडे : क्या माननीय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बोर्ड के बनने में कितना वक़्त लगेगा और कब तक यह बोर्ड बन जायेगा ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि जल्दी से जल्दी बन जायेगा अब इससे घ्राप जो समझिये।

बी० सी० जी० के टीके

*१०६५. श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि १७ अमेरिकन डाक्टरों ने "ब्रिटिश मेडिकल जर्नल" में एक वक्तव्य दिया है कि क्षयरोग का निरोध करने में बी० सी० जी० का टीका प्रभावकारी नहीं है ;

(ख) भारत सरकार बी० सी० जी० टीको पर अब तक के प्रयोग के पश्चात् किस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंची है ; और

(ग) भारत में अब तक कुल कितने व्यक्तियों को बी० सी० जी० के टीके लगाए जा चुके हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (जी करमरकर) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसन्धान परिषद के अधीन एक विशेष दल द्वारा किये गये निर्धारण से पता चला है कि बी०सी०जी० का टीका प्रतिसंबेदनशीलता पैदा करता है जो क्षय रोग से बचाव के लिये जरूरी है ।

(ग) ३१ मई, १९५९ तक ४,५७,६१,८९३ व्यक्तियों को बी० सी० जी० के टीके लग चुके हैं ।

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : श्रीमन, क्या मैं जान सकता हू कि भारत में बी० सी० जी० का टीका केवल परीक्षाणात्मक रूप में प्रारम्भ हुआ था और यदि नहीं तो भारत में पहले भी क्या किसी देश के निवासियों पर इसका परीक्षण हुआ था और यदि नहीं तो भारत सरीखे बड़े देश को ही क्यों इस अनुभवहीन प्रीति के लिये अनुसन्धान केन्द्र बनाया गया ?

श्री करमरकर : काफी देशों में इसकी प्रीटिक्स जाच हुई है और काफी देशों में जो इसके सम्बन्ध में अधिकृत रिमॉन्स की गई हैं उन से यह सिद्ध हो गया है कि यह काफी प्रभावी है और इडियन कॉन्सिल आफ मेडिकल रिसर्च भी इस नतीजे पर पहुंची कि उसका प्रभावक ठीक है और इसलिये हमने इसको शुरू किया ?

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय ने जो यह कहा कि काफी देशों में इसकी जाच हुई तो मैं इस 'काफी' शब्द की परिभाषा उन से जानना चाहूंगा और क्या मंत्री महोदय उन बहुत से देशों का नाम भी बताने की कृपा करेंगे ?

श्री करमरकर : जी हा कई देशों के नाम मैं बताऊं जहां कि बैक्सिनेशन कम्प्लेसरी किया गया है और वे मुल्क हैं जापान, नार्वे, यू०एस०एस०आर०, फ्रांस, युगोस्लाविया, आर्जीली और क्यूबा । इसको इतना महत्व

प्राप्त है कि वर्ल्ड हेल्थ आरगनायजेसन ने भी इसको सपोर्ट दिया है और सहारा दिया है ।

श्री कमलनयन बजाज : क्या मैं जान सकता हू कि जिन लोगों को यह बी० सी० जी० के टीके लगाये गये उनमें से किन्हीं पर इसका बीड एंफैक्ट भी हुआ है यदि बीड रिएक्शन किन्हीं कैसेज में हुआ है तो उनका नम्बर क्या है ?

श्री करमरकर : बहुत बड़े ही कैसेज में जाच से यह ज्ञात हुआ कि उन पर इस टीके का कदाचित कोई बीड रिएक्शन हुआ लेकिन आम तौर से बी० सी० जी० के टीके का कोई बुग रिएक्शन नहीं हुआ है ।

Dr Sushila Nayar: I would like to know if any tests have been carried out to find out how long the immunity conferred by B C G lasts

Shri Karmarkar: I remember some tests were made But I do not exactly remember the period—how long the immunity was supposed to be there

Shri Hem Barua: May I know the extent to which B C G vaccination has succeeded in counteracting T B? May I know whether there is any method of ascertaining it?

Shri Karmarkar: The surest method of ascertaining would be experience after a certain number of years If a child is BCG vaccinated today we have to wait for 10 or 15 years We have taken it on a large scale since 1959 and we are trying to have an assessment made Only from recent times we are keeping a close watch on that from that point of view

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know the nature of the allergic reaction that is produced by BCG vaccination?

Shri Karmarkar: Does my hon. friend mean the deleterious allergic reactions or the immunity granted?

Shri Sadhan Gupta: The deleterious reactions.

Shri Karmarkar: So far as the deleterious effects are concerned, first a person is tuberculin tested and only in case there is a need for further B.C.G. vaccination this B.C.G. vaccination is done.

Shri Supakar: The B.C.G. campaign has been in force in India for some years past. Is there any statistics available to show. . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That he has answered just now.

Shri Supakar: . . . to show how far the general incidence of T.B. has gone down during the last few years?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has not probably heard what the hon. Minister said. He has just now said that they have begun it in 1949 and that they have not yet estimated. . . .

Shri Karmarkar: As I explained we began the mass campaign only in 1959. So whether a boy vaccinated in 1959, the very first year of the campaign, will develop T.B. or not we cannot say now. We cannot just say that he will not develop T.B. after 20 years. We have to wait to know how long the immunity lasts. We are proceeding with the work. This is not the only country where this is done. It has been decided on the basis of authoritative opinion, that this is about the only means of creating immunity against T.B.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether there is a proposal before Government to integrate the organisations for B.C.G. vaccination as well as for anti-small pox vaccination in the interests of economy and efficiency?

Shri Karmarkar: What does the hon member mean—the organisation or the vaccination?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: The organisation.

Shri Karmarkar: We do not want to mix up the one with the other. With a view to carrying out the programme effectively, there is no idea of mixing up the two.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what is the basis of the adverse opinion of 17 scientists and whether there has been a re-assessment after this opinion was given?

Shri Karmarkar: I do not want to take the time of the House. The question obviously refers to one of four articles that have appeared in the British Medical Journal of June 6, 1959. The British Medical Journal has collected together articles of different opinions. This is one of them. As against this there are two other articles by similar experts which are in favour of the B.C.G. campaign. The British Medical Journal, which is one of the leading medical journals in U.K. has its own opinion that so many millions of people have been given B.C.G. vaccination there have been so few fatalities that it is clear that the risk of T.B. as a consequence of B.C.G. vaccination is far less than for example the risk of acquiring poliomyelitis after poliomyelitis vaccination.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Are there any reported cases of T.B. among the 45 million people that have been vaccinated during the last 10 years: and, if so, how many?

Shri Karmarkar: As I said, after vaccination we have not watched all these 45 million people. It is physically impossible. The Indian Council of Medical Research has been asked to make a sample survey among these people who have been vaccinated and to keep a watch to see whether T.B. develops, and if so, to what extent.