

Shri Bansal: Yes; wheat flour; where is it so selling?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Our imported cost sometimes comes to that though we supply at cheaper rates. You must know that we are subsidising this.

Shri Bansal: Eight annas per pound?

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I enquire whether the Food Ministry has enquired into the claims made by this Association with regard to the nutritive value of tapioca flour as well as palatability and if so, what has been the result?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We are just examining this question.

INLAND WATER TRANSPORT BOARD FOR SOUTH INDIA

*1881. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up an Inland Water Transport Board for South India;

(b) whether the opinions of the State Governments concerned have been elicited for setting up that Board; and

(c) how many State Governments of South India have expressed their willingness to contribute to the funds of that Board?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes. A proposal to set up a Board for South India is under consideration by the Government. The budget for 1953-54 contains a provision of Rs. 2 lakhs towards the Central Government's contribution to that Board, if it is formed.

(b) and (c). The views of the Governments of Madras and Travancore-Cochin have been invited and are awaited.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Arising out of the reply just given, that the Central Government's share would be two lakhs, may I know what would be the share of the State Governments, and whether any share is being borne by them?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: One lakh annually for the next three years.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether only these two State Governments, Travancore-Cochin and Madras,

are going to participate in this scheme or any other State?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The newly formed Andhra State might also participate.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know how this Board is going to be constituted and what would be its functions?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The matter is still under consideration.

Shri Kanungo: Is there any proposal for constituting a Board for Eastern India?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): There is already a Board called the Ganga-Brahmaputra Water Transport Board existing and it is working.

HOMOEOPATHY

*1882. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** (a) Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state whether the proposals of the representatives of Homoeopathy as endorsed by the Planning Commission have been considered by the Ministry?

(b) If so, what are the steps proposed to be taken during the Five Year Plan period, year-wise?

(c) What amount will be spent in all?

(d) How do the proposals differ from the recommendations of the Homoeopathic Enquiry Committee?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) to (c). The proposals are under consideration in consultation with the representatives of the Homoeopathic profession. It is not possible at this stage to give an idea of the expenditure likely to be incurred.

(d) The proposals are similar to the recommendations of the Homoeopathic Enquiry Committee.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether it is a fact that the State Governments were advised not to allow Homoeopathic institutions to be opened after the establishment of the Homoeopathic Enquiry Committee and if so, whether that order stands at present?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: No, Sir.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any special department is going to be opened for the implementation of the proposals both of the Five-Year Plan and of the Enquiry Committee?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: There is a proposal to amalgamate the three Homœopathic colleges in Calcutta into one College where they can give Degree courses in Homœopathic medicine.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know why the recommendations of the Homœopathic Enquiry Committee for the consideration of the State Governments were issued earlier and why they were not issued simultaneously to the Medical Council of India so that their recommendations also would have come to the Ministry earlier and Government would have been able to take a decision in the matter?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: There was a Committee formed. The Members of the homœopathic profession were called in December 1952. There was a meeting also of the Indian Medical Council and they were asked to submit a scheme. They have not yet submitted. As soon as a scheme is submitted, we will consider all the proposals.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: Will the Government consider the advisability of having representatives of homœopathy in the Medical Council organisations?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: It is a matter of suggestion.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether there is any truth in the allegation that the Ministry being manned by Allopaths, this case is not being considered favourably?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: No, Sir, that is not a fact at all.

GAMMA GLOBULIN

*1886. **Sardar A. S. Saigal:** (a) Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state whether "Gamma Globulin", the component of human blood which fights infantile paralysis and measles can be used against small pox as it is antidote against small pox in India?

(b) Is it a fact that special "Gamma Globulin", called "hyperimmune serum" was used in India by Dr. C. Henry Kampe of the University of California Medical School?

(c) Is it a fact that some of the serum was administered to the people in New Delhi and they were ill with small pox?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) The

use of Gamma Globulin prepared from the blood of persons who have suffered from measles is an accepted therapeutic measure for the treatment of measles. It cannot be used in the treatment of small-pox. Only such Gamma Globulin as has been prepared from the blood of those who have suffered from small-pox can be used in the treatment of small-pox. So far there is no evidence that it is an antidote against small-pox.

(b) Yes.

(c) No. The serum was administered to some patients suffering from small-pox.

चावल की खेती की जापानी रीति

*१८८७ श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चावल की खेती के लिए उत्तरी बिहार में अपनाई गई रीति की तुलना में क्या जापानी रीति में कुछ विशेषताएं हैं और यदि हैं तो क्या-क्या विशेषताएं हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार किसानों को उतनी खाद देने के लिए तैयार है, जितनी कि जापानी रीति से होने वाली खेती में आवश्यक होती है ; तथा

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा चावल की खेती की जापानी रीति के प्रचार में कुछ राशि व्यय की गई है, और यदि की गई है तो राश्याधार कितनी कितनी ?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The special features of the improved method which has come to be known as the Japanese method are:—

(i) Raised seedbeds for growing seedlings in the nursery,

(ii) Low seed rate for the nursery,

(iii) Heavy manuring of the crop in the nursery and later in the field;

(iv) Transplantation in rows in the field;