

की योग्यता भाई : इस तरह के एयर-बिजनेस सर्टिफिकेट पाय हुइ बौर पास किये हुइ जो एयरक्राफ्ट चलत है सरकार ने उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्रवाई का है ?

Shri Mohiuddin: The question of making a certificate of airworthiness compulsory for all was considered and a draft rule was issued in 1951. It was very strongly objected to by private owners. Later, a modified and mild form of certificate was introduced making it only optional for the private owners to obtain the certificate. That offer has not yet been utilised by the owners.

Shri Tyagi: May I take it that aeroplanes can be flown with passengers without a certificate?

Shri Mohiuddin: No. As I explained, those aircrafts which carry passengers, freight, cargo, mail or are used for international navigation are required to obtain the certificate of airworthiness under the rules. It is obligatory on them to obtain this certificate. Only in the case of owners of private aircrafts, who do not carry passengers, freight or cargo, it is not compulsory to obtain a certificate.

Shri Joachim Alva: May I know whether the greater number of offenders is in the list of private operators or in the list of international and our own Airlines operators?

Shri Mohiuddin: There is no question of offenders in this respect. All scheduled operators or non-scheduled operators who carry passengers, freight or cargo are required to get the certificate of airworthiness and they get it. There is no question of any offenders in this case. Only in the case of private operators.....

Shri Tyagi: Only they are allowed to commit suicide.

Shri Mohiuddin: for example....

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Minister need not labour that point. When the same question has been put, he can say

that the point has already been answered.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Sir, I want to put one question.

Mr. Speaker: I am really sorry; I want to finish all the questions.

Shri Yagnik: This is an important matter. I would like to know on what grounds.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Every question is important. Is it more important than T.B. patients? Hon. Member will see the next question. It relates to T.B. and Diphtheria in Delhi.

T.B. and Diphtheria in Delhi

+

*1871 { **Shri Kadiyan:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Bhogji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tuberculosis and diphtheria are on the increase in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons for the increase; and

(c) what additional steps Government propose to take to check the increase of these diseases?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The number of Tuberculosis and Diphtheria cases as recorded in Delhi during 1957 shows a slight increase over the previous years.

(b) The increase in the recorded figure is partly due to (i) overcrowding and (ii) the better facilities for detection and recording of cases.

(c) A statement containing the information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 27.]

Shri Kadiyan: From the statement I find that various measures are being taken to check the spread of T.B. and Diphtheria in Delhi. Is it a fact that the anti-Diphtheria campaign is not

progressing satisfactorily due to paucity of funds; and, if so, may I know whether Government propose to allot more funds to carry out this campaign in a more efficient way?

Shri Karmarkar: Did my friend refer to B.C.G. Campaign?

Mr. Speaker: No, no; he was referring to Diphtheria.

Shri Karmarkar: No, Sir. As I said, against Diphtheria I have given four categories—prophylactic inoculation, isolation of diphtheria cases, disinfection of houses and so on.

Mr. Speaker: He says, he finds from the statement that the diphtheria campaign is not being as progressive or as intensive as it ought to be for want of funds.

Shri Karmarkar: The statement does not say anything about it being progressive or otherwise; it gives plainly the steps that are being taken. Sir, in a matter like diphtheria I really wish that there is greater public co-operation. It is not as if we can go to every case, every impending case or a likely case; but it is good that the public should take sufficient care about diphtheria. It is only after a case occurs that we come on the scene for treatment, and we generally try to immunise that by prophylactic inoculation. But there is one thing. In any measure of prophylactic inoculation we cannot make it compulsory. I wish that the public co-operate with us by offering to be inoculated in a greater measure than is done at present.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it that the public are not co-operating with this beneficial scheme or they are not properly educated about the existence of this scheme?

Shri Karmarkar: In spite of our giving them education, I am very sorry to say that the public are not as careful as they should be in this matter. We wish that our friends in this House co-operate with us in this matter and help us in trying to create

as much health consciousness as possible. People are much worried after getting the thing, rather than in taking preventive measures (*Interruption*). It is not that I am casting, what you call, any aspersion; but that is exactly giving the state of things as they are.

Shri Hem Barua: Are any publicity materials being distributed among the public calling their co-operation?

Shri Karmarkar: No, Sir. I appreciate the thing and I attach very great importance to that. We publicise it by posters, processions and other things, but our people are a little slow for us (*Interruption*). Hon. Members may listen to me. I wish there is greater co-operation. It is a common problem. It is not as if I am pleading on behalf of the Government, and it is not as if my hon. friends are only interested in hitting at Government. This is a matter, Sir, which is of very great importance in which I rely entirely on the co-operation of my friends opposite. I wish all of us go round the City and do a little health propaganda—it is an important matter. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I think the Question Hour is over.

Shri Yajnik: This is a question of facts, whether any publicity material has been issued to the public.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I understand hon. Members to be anxious to see that whenever an epidemic arises or there is a suspicion that it will break out into an epidemic, posters must be pasted in various corners saying that sufficient skill is available in hospitals, so that the people could take their suggestions and so on. Is that kind of publicity through posters and other things being done?

Shri Karmarkar: That is being done.

Mr. Speaker: In addition, the hon. Minister wants all the hon. Members to go round the places during the holidays and do propaganda for the prevention of the diseases.

Shri Karasarkar: That will be very helpful.

12 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER

Rise in Price of Foodgrains in Eastern U.P.

+

S.N.Q. No. 16. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Panigrahi:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Khushwaqt Rai:

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

(a) whether the prices of Foodgrains have gone up in the Eastern Districts of U.P.;

(b) if so, whether this is due to failure of Rabi crop;

(c) the steps taken by Central Government to check the prices and avoid famine in these districts;

(d) whether subsidised of foodgrains are being issued; and

(e) if so, the prices of foodgrains at subsidised rates?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). There has been some rise in the prices of rice in the Eastern Districts of U.P. but the prices of wheat, jowar, and Bajra have been more or less steady. It is yet too early to indicate the position regarding production or rabi foodgrains.

(c) There are adequate stocks of foodgrains and the Central Government have offered to meet any further requirements of the U.P. Government.

(d) and (e). Yes, the foodgrains are being issued at the following subsidised wholesale prices:

wheat—Rs. 15 per maund;

gram—Rs. 9.60 nP. per maund;

bejhar—Rs. 11.38 nP. per maund;

maize—Rs. 10.93 nP. per maund.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the recommendation of the Foodgrains Inquiry Committee for the appointment of a Price Stabilisation Board has been accepted and, if so, whether that Board has been formed, and if not, whether the Board is likely to be formed soon?

Shri A. P. Jain: This question has hardly any relevance to the main question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is relevant. The prices are going up. The hon. Minister has said that the prices have gone up, especially the price of rice in all the States.

Mr. Speaker: The recommendation was that the prices from time to time may be watched and the prices may be controlled when necessary. Is there a proposal to implement that recommendation made by that Committee?

Shri A. P. Jain: The recommendation is under consideration. We have not come to any final conclusion as yet.

Shri Tyagi: The hon. Minister has stated that in the eastern districts of U.P. the price of wheat, jowar and bajra is stationary. That is a sort of alarming news, for, the price of wheat was expected to go down slightly. I wonder why the price of wheat has not come down, as the harvest of the crop is now coming in.

Shri A. P. Jain: This is a somewhat disquieting phenomenon no doubt but the prices of wheat, bajra and maize are considerably lower than what they were last year.

Shri Tangamani: In view of the fact that in these eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh, where there has been a continuous drought at least in ten out of the 14 districts, and in view of the fact that . . .

Mr. Speaker: What is "in view of the fact"? All views and facts are known. What is the question?