

Nadu, to be a 'Nidhi', under sub-section (3) of section 620A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-8083/74].

1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 112(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1974.

[Placed in library. See No. LT-8085/74.]

(3) (i) A copy of the Report of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission under section 21(3)(b) of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, in the case of M/s. Gwalior Rayon, Silk Manufacturing (Wvg.) Company Limited, Nagda (Madhya Pradesh) and the Order dated the 3rd May, 1974 of the Central Government thereon.

(v) The Railways (Rules for Warehousing and Retaining of Goods, for regulating the use of Rolling Stock, Engines and Trains and Treatment and Disposal of Unclaimed Booked Goods Luggage and Parcels) Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. S.O. 215(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 1974

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the above Report and Order of the Government thereon, simultaneously. [Placed in library. See No. LT-8084/74]

(2) An explanatory note (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for not laying the above Notifications earlier. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8086/74]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890—

(i) The Railways Red Tariff (First Amendment) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 109(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1974

(ii) The Railways Red Tariff (Second Amendment) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 110(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1974

(iii) The Railways Red Tariff (Third Amendment) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 111 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1974.

(iv) The Railways Red Tariff (Fourth Amendment) Rules,

12 35 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE REPORTED CONCERN IN INDIA ABOUT WHO RESEARCH PROJECTS

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (खानिपूर)
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अखिलभारतीय लोकमहत्त्व के निर्माणाधिकृत विषय की धारा माननीय स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना है और उन से प्रार्थना करना है कि वे उन के बारे में एक बकनाम्य दें—

“विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन द्वारा अथवा उसके तत्कालीन में भारत में पूर्ण माननीय रूप में नमाई जा रही कुछ अनुसंधान (काटगुआ सहित) पर्यावरणवादी के सम्बन्ध में देश के वैज्ञानिक समुदाय के कुछ वर्गों में चिन्ता के समाचार।”

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): There has been no secrecy with regard to any of the research projects being carried out by the Government of India through any of its agencies in collaboration with WHO. All these research projects are of direct relevance and importance to the country and are in our national interest. These projects have been initiated on our request. In the formulation of these projects our experts have been involved from the very beginning, and the projects have been periodically reviewed by appropriate project committees including representatives of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and the Indian Council of Medical Research. The results of these researches have been published from time to time in appropriate scientific journals.

Two such projects relate to the genetic control of mosquitoes and the efficacy of insecticide application by ultra-low volume machine. These two projects are of special contemporary importance in the context of two difficulties in our malaria eradication programme, viz. resistance of mosquitoes to insecticides and difficulty in getting adequate supplies. The results, on genetic control are being published from time to time in scientific journals. A comprehensive coverage, including the latest results, is being brought out shortly by the Indian Society for Malaria and Other Communicable Diseases in a special issue of their journal. As soon as it is published, I shall place a copy in the Parliament Library. The entire work on genetic and biological control has been carefully reviewed by a Task Force set up by the Government of India composed of representatives of the Ministries of Health and Agriculture. Their report was submitted to the Government of India in 1973, and I am placing a copy in the Library of Parliament.

This approach to genetic control is well-established one. In fact spec-

tacular success has been reported with this technique in the matter of eradication of screw-worm fly, a cattle pest in the Americas, and the fruit-fly in the Mediterranean areas and in Mexico. The use of genetic control against mosquitoes appears to be a promising one, but considerable research is necessary to establish its feasibility under natural conditions. Research on this aspect is going on in many countries.

The application of insecticide by ultra-low volume machines is in connection with the control of malaria in urban areas, for which purpose a portion of Jodhpur City was selected. Through this machine it is possible to apply insecticides in extremely minute droplets from outside the houses. Preliminary results from the reduction of mosquito density indicate that this strategy seems to be effective. Further work is in progress. This has no connection with genetic control and is only an improved technique for the application of insecticides.

WHO was interested in the study on the role of birds disseminating insect-borne virus diseases. In India, the Bombay Natural History Society was actively conducting investigations on bird migrations and their possible role, as disseminators of viruses. At the request of the Society, the WHO contributed a total amount of US \$ 22,000 from 1959 to 1969. In this field of study a valuable contribution has also been made by Dr. G.I. Metzkay of the USSR who visited India in 1962. His investigations were carried out under the general guidance of the Institute of Poliomyelitis and Virus Encephalitis of the Academy of Medical Sciences (Moscow) with the participation of the Biological Institute of Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR (Novosibirak) and in co-operation with the Bombay Natural History Society. It is, therefore, clear that the press reports are tendentious, unfair and misleading.

श्री जयलाल बिहारी बाबूजी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़े मोड़ का विषय है कि मंत्री महोदय अपने वक्तव्य द्वारा मदन के मन्त्रियों की उस चिन्ता का निराकरण करने में असमर्थ रहें हैं जो चिन्ता मन्त्री समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित इस खबर से उत्पन्न हुई है कि भारत को कई टाणघातों के युद्ध के लिए एक प्रयोगशाला बनाया जा रहा है। मंत्री महोदय स्वीकार करेंगे कि जो समाचार छपा है वह एक मवाद समिति के द्वारा दिया गया है। उस मवाद समिति में एक ऐसे मवाददाता है जो इस मामले में सच रखता है उन्होंने कुछ तथ्यों को एकत्र किया है। उन का खण्डन करने के बजाय मंत्री महोदय ने उन पर आरोप लगा कर अपनी जिम्मेदारी में मदन होने का प्रयास किया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं में कुछ प्रश्न महज रूप में उठ रहे हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने माना है कि बम्बई की नजराना ट्रस्ट्स सामायटी पक्षियों के देशान्तरण और विशेषज्ञों के फैलाने में उन की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका के बारे में सक्रिय रूप में संवर्णण कर रही है। यह सामायटी किस की सामायटी है? उस सामायटी का धन कहाँ से मिलता है? आप ने कहा है कि 1959 में 1965 तक कुल मिला कर 22,000 अमरीकी डॉलर विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन के अंतर्गत थे। लेकिन क्या यह सच है कि इस सामायटी का 1960-61 में 480 मंच से कई धनराशि दी गई? समाचार-पत्र में इस बात का उल्लेख किया गया है मंत्री महोदय मीन है शायद उन का मीन उन की दाणी में भी अधिक मन्त्र है, अध्यक्ष महोदय क्या यह सच है कि इस बम्बई की सामायटी ने 21 सितम्बर, 1968 को अमरीकी सेना के साथ एक समझौता किया। अमरीकी सेना ने रिसर्च और डबलपमेंट प्रोजेक्ट ईस्ट का जो घुप है उस के साथ 21 सितम्बर, 1968 को एक समझौता किया। समझौते का विषय यह था कि नेक्रा से चीन को जो चिड़ियाँ उड़ कर आती हैं, और चीन

में जो बापम नेक्रा आती हैं उन का परीक्षण किया जाये। वह चिड़ियाँ क्या ले कर आती हैं और क्या लेकर आती हैं इस की जांच हो रही है।

श्री जयलाल बाबूजी : मैं :
एक तो यह भी पता जा लेता है मन्त्र हवा में एक गडार स्टेजिंग होगा और जिस का नियंत्रण प्रबन्ध अमरीकी सेना के हाथ में होगा और दूसरी शक्ति यह लगाई गई कि जांच का जो भी परिणाम निकलेगा वह बम्बई की नजराना ट्रस्ट्स सामायटी उस की दा कापिया अमरीकी की प्रार्थी की दगी अमर प्राप्त चाहे ता मैं वाइकट वा नम्बर उद्घत कर सकता हूँ वह समाचार-पत्र में छपचके है। मंत्री जी ने इस के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा। नेफा में गडार लगा कर चिड़ियों के देशान्तरण के बारे में अध्ययन करना क्या यह भारत के वैज्ञानिकों के लिए सम्भव नहीं है? क्या इस के लिए अमरीकी या मावियन स्टाफ आवश्यक है? क्या यह सच है कि जांच के जो भी परिणाम मिलें हैं उन में से कुछ परिणाम सच हैं जिन के बारे में भारत सरकार और वैज्ञानिकों का कोई जानकारी नहीं है?

आप अमर समाचार-पत्र में छपी रिपोर्ट देखें तो आप का पता चलेगा कि हमारे वैज्ञानिक इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ भी यथार्थ में निष्कर्ष निकाल नहीं सकते हैं। मैं उद्घत कर रहा हूँ :

"Dr. C. Gopalan, ICMR, Director-General asked the correspondent to be sympathetic to the mosquito control project and explained that press statements would embarrass WHO"

कौन सी गुप्त बात हो रही है जिस का उद्घाटन विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन के लिये कठिनाई पैदा करने वाला है? जो भी प्रश्न पूछ लें, जो अधिकारी हैं, उन्होंने उत्तर नहीं दिये और इसलिये सबाबदाता को इस परिणाम पर पड़ना पड़ा।

"Indian scientists working in GCMU privately said, they do not know what is happening in the Unit because all decisions are taken in closed meetings. The unit's present and the four previous project leaders had been US Government scientists. Dr. A. D. Mani, former Director General of Health Services and ex-Chief of WHO Regional Office here recently said at the Indian International George that one need not worry about what experiment or GCMU did because the money for the project came from the US not the Indian Government."

विदेशों में पमा आता है इसलिये उम पमे से इनारे देश मे क्या किया जाना है इस पर हम ध्यान न दे ? मंत्री महोदय इस बात पर भी प्रकाश नहीं डाल सके है कि यह जो जीवाणुओं के बारे में अनुसंधान हो रहा है, अमरीकी नेता जानकारी इकट्ठी कर रही है क्या यह सम्भव नहीं है कि इस जानकारी का भविष्य में किसी और कीटाणु पर यद्ध के लिये उपयोग किया जा सके ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश में मनेरिया, फ्राइनेरिया बढ रहा है, सक्को लोग इन स ग्रसन है । मगर मारा पमा खच किया जा रहा है यह पता लगाने के लिये कि भारत में ये लो फीवर क्या नहीं आता है । क्या यह सच है कि पुना का जो वाटर्स रिजर्व मन्टर है और ना अमरीका की आर्मी क महयाग में काम कर रहा है उम को राक्फेल्डर फ्राउन्डेशन में पमा मिलता है ? क्या यह भी सच है कि जो चिन्िया नेफामे भजी गर्ट थी चीन का, और चीन से नेफा वापस आयी उन का खून निकाला गया, उम खून की जाच का परिणाम क्या है, हमारी सरकार को कुछ पता नहीं है वह संशय अमरीका भज दिया जाता है । भारत सरकार अघरे में रखी जाती है । यह एमे प्रश्न है जो जवाब मागते हैं । मंत्री महोदय अवर इस पर प्रकाश डाल सके तब तो चिन्ता दूर होगी, नहीं तो

यही धाना आवेशा कि स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय सारे मामले पर लीपापोती कर रहा है ।

डॉ० कर्ण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो चिन्ता का जिक्र माननीय सदस्य ने किया, मैं विश्वास दिला सकता हूँ कि जब मैंने अखबार कल पढ़ा तो मुझे तो इनकी चिन्ता हुई कि 24 घंटे में मैंने मच्छरों के बारे में इतना कुछ पढ़ा जितना सारी उम्र में नहीं पढ़ा । एक बात मैं पहले स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि अगर कोई भी हमें सकेत दे कि भारत की भूमि पर या भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों के द्वारा भारत में कोई ऐसा अनुसंधान हो रहा है जो हमारे देशके हित के विरुद्ध है, या किसी प्रकार में हमारे देश का उम में नुकसान होगा तो मेरा यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि स्वाम्य मंत्री के नाते कि तुम्हें उम पर मैं रोक लगा दूँ । इस में मैं बहुत स्पष्ट होना चाहता हूँ । मेरा इस में काट भी यह विचार नहीं है कि जो हो रहा है वह इतने द । मैंने पिछले 24 घंटे में जितनी जानकारी प्राप्त की मानी थी प्राप्त करने का प्रयास की । मैं दो, तीन बातें बताना चाहता हूँ ।

पहली बात मच्छरों के बारे में कही गई । आप जानते हैं कि मनेरिया के हमारे जो मच्छर है यह रजिस्टर्ड हो रहे है इन्सेक्टी-माटड में । और दूसरी बात यह है कि इन्सेक्टी-माटड का काम बढा उठ गया है विदेशी मुद्रा के कारण, पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स की कमी के कारण । जहां तक मैं समझ पाया हूँ अनोटिक मैनिपुलेशन एक प्राल्टर्नेटिव स्ट्रेटिजी है म्प्र को । इस में क्या किया जाता है कि जो नर मच्छर है उन को ट्रीट कर के स्टैराइल बना कर के मच्छरों के स्थान में डाल दिया जाता है । जो मादा मच्छर हैं जब उन के साथ उन का योग होता है तब घास सन्तान नहीं होती ।

इस में हमें पता यह चला कि मक्सिको से मंडीटरेनियम एरिया में और कुछ

प्रकार के जर्मन ने जो इस जैनेटिक मैनियुलेशन से उन को सभ्या बहुत कम हो गई है। इसलिये हमें चिन्ता है कि अगर इस प्रकार से आन्टर-नेटिव सिनेरियोस से लाभ हो सके तो अच्छा है क्योंकि मलेरिया और फाइलेरिया से देश में बड़ी भयंकर स्थिति हो रही है। इस के लिये डब्ल्यू.एच.ओ. के साथ हमारा एक एपी-मेट है, यह जो जैनेटिक कंट्रोल प्रोजेक्ट है इस के चार वर्ष पूरे हो गये हैं और पांच वर्ष अभी और हैं, जिस पर प्रतिवर्ष 18 से 20 लाख रु० खर्च होता है।

इस के विषय में जो पत्र में छापा है कि डा० गोपालन न कहा, मैं ने उन को बुलाया और उन से पूछा। उन्होंने खडन किया। उन्होंने इसलिये प्रेम का नहीं कहा कि कालिग अटेंशन गडमिट है चुरा था। मैंने कहा कि प्रेम म प्राण न लाइय मैं स्वयं मदन में कहूँगा। उन्होंने कभी नहीं कहा डिम्बस नहीं पर। जैसा मैंने कहा 'Task Force on Genetic and Biological Control of posts' और अभी जा जर्नल निकल रहा है, यह दाना लाइवरी में रख जायेगा जो रोग हम का पाना चाह पद नें। जो नाम उमका पदना चाह पद मकन है।

श्री उर्वरिसमय बन् (शायमड हावर)
 वह आई वाण है अमल चांज दुमरी है।

डा० कण सिद्ध एक बड़ी आवश्यय चीज कही गई है। कि यह जो कंट्रोल है जैनेटिक मैनियुलेशन वा क्या इसका दुरुपयोग तो नहीं हो सकता है। यह विचारण य चीज है। जैसे हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था न्यूक्लियर टस्ट के विषय में कि जो टैकना-लाजी होती है वह टैकनालाजी स्वयं में अच्छी और न बुरी होती है लेकिन देखने वाली बान यह होती है कि उस का प्रयोग किस प्रकार में किया जाता है। हमारा जहां तक सवाल है हम इसका प्रयोग मलेरिया और फाइलेरिया के विरुद्ध करना चाह रहे हैं इसलिए यह जो सारी चीज है यह पब्लिस होती है। कोई अगर इसका दुरुपयोग करे तो हम क्या कह

सकते हैं। लेकिन हमारी जो एपॉच है इस के विषय में वह यह है कि हम इससे लाभ उठाना चाहते हैं और वह बहुत स्पष्ट है।

यह भी कहा गया है कि भारतीय वैज्ञानिक जो काम कर रहे हैं वे अमनुष्ट है। हमें इस प्रकार की अभी तक कोई जानकारी नहीं है। एक बात मैं कह दूँ। आई सी एम प्रार का जो प्रोजेक्ट है वह हैल्य मिनिस्टर रहता है हमेशा स्वयं। यह प्रयोग बड़े मालों में चल रहा है। पहले दीक्षिन जी थे, फिर खाडिलकर साहब थे अब मैं हूँ। इसलिए यह हमारी जिम्मेदारी बन जाती है कि हम लाग देखें अगर इस प्रकार कोई असन्तोष किसी में है तो उसको। इस प्रकार की बात हमारे ध्यान में आती है ताकि हमारा दायित्व हो जाता है कि हम इसकी जांच करें। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे वैज्ञानिक अच्छी तरह से काम करें। अगर उनके पास कोई मुझाव है तो मैं प्रोजेक्ट है आईसीएम प्रार का और व मरे पास आ सकते हैं मज बना सकते हैं और मैं विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि मरा बिन्कुल घोान माउड है कोई प्रीकपीव्ड वॉशड न है और अगर मैं ऐसा मुझाव आता है जिसमें हम लाग लाभ उठा सकते हैं तो मैं उसका निग निगर हूँ।

अब बाम्ब नेचुरल हिन्दी सासाइटी की चर्चा की गई है। वह एक प्राइवेट आर्गेनाइजेशन है बड़ी डिस्टिग्विड आर्गेनाइजेशन है। वरन मे मेम्बर बम्बई के उसको जानने हंग। वह 75-100 माल से चल रही है। मैं वाएन्ड लाइफ बोर्ड का-चेयरमैन हूँ। उस सासायटी के इस वचन जो चेयरमैन हैं, मालिम अली वह इसके प्रेजिडेंट रहे हैं। यह बाम्ब नेचुरल हिस्ट्री सोसाइटी नेचुरल हिस्ट्री का काम करती है। इसके बारे में मेरे पास केवल उनका एक एपीमेट है जो डब्ल्यू एच ओ के साथ उन्होंने किया है जिस का मैंने इस में जिक्र किया है—

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : किन्तु तारीख का है ।

डा० कर्ण सिंह यह 1965 का है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी 1968 साल के बारे में बताए ।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : जा दूमरी बात आपन कही है उसके विषय में मैंने कल ही पता किया है । आपने जो नेफा के बारे में कहा उसके बारे में मैंने कल ही पता किया है । मझ अभी तक पूर्ण एक दिन में जानकारी प्राप्त नहीं हो सकी है । मैं जानकारी लना चाहता हूँ । डिफेंस में भी पूछ लेना चाहता हूँ । मुझे यह सुन कर बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ कि नेफा के अन्दर कोई राडार लगा दिया है । नेफा बड़ा ममेटिव एरिया है । उस में क्या लगा और क्या नहीं लगा इसके बारे में मैं चाहता था कि डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री में कनीयरेस हा लेकिन हुआ नहीं और मझ पूरी जानकारी नहीं मिल सकी । उसका पान में मैं अममथ रहा हूँ और क्षमा प्रार्थी हूँ कि एक दिन में ये सब बातें नहीं ला सका (इंटरप्लूज) सम्भव हो सकता है कि नेचरल हिस्ट्री साइडटी का जो एग्सीमेट है वह मिनिस्ट्री आफ फूड एंड एग्रिकलचर के माध्यम में हुआ हो या किसी और मिनिस्ट्री के माध्यम से । सारी चीजें मुझे चौक करनी पड़ेगी इसमें पहल कि मैं कुछ कहूँ । मझ पता नहीं था कि नेफा में चिडियाएँ चीन जानी है । मेरी जानकारी थी कि चीन ने चिडियाएँ सब खत्म कर दी हैं, उनको मार मार कर ले खा गए हैं । मैंने समझा कि जा माइग्रेशन मैमिव होनी है वह नाथं में माउथ आनी है, माइवेरिया में आनी है, हजारों करोड़ों काश्मीर के होते हुए यहाँ आनी है और फिर यहाँ में शर्मियो में वापिस चली जानी है ।

नेफा और चीन का रूट मैंने आज ही सुना है इसलिए इस विषय में मैं अधिक कुछ नहीं कह सकता हूँ ।

आपने पी एस 480 का पूछा है । मैंने डब्ल्यू एचओ में पता किया है । थार्सीएलम भारत के जो प्राजेक्ट्स हैं वे अपना पैना डब्ल्यू एच ओ के माध्यम से लेते हैं । अब आप तो जानते हैं हैं कि डब्ल्यू एओ एक बहुत डिस्टॉर्बिबण्ड इंटरनेशनल आर्गनाइजेशन है । उनमें बहुत से प्राजेक्ट्स, दर्जनों प्राजेक्ट्स हमारे देश में चल रहे हैं । यह उनका 1975 का बजट है जिस में शायद 60-70 प्राजेक्ट्स हमारे देश में हैं । डब्ल्यू एच ओ अपना पैना बल्ड गवर्नमेंट में लेता है और इंडिया भी उस में पार्टिसिपेट करता है । पीएल 480 के जा कुछ भी एग्सीमेंट्स के तहत पैसे मिलते हैं व डब्ल्यू एच ओ को मिलते हैं । उस प्राजेक्ट के लिए हमारा जा कन्ट्रिब्यूट है वह डब्ल्यू एच ओ में है कोर्ट वाई नेशनल अमेरिकन एम्बेसी में कन्ट्रिब्यूट नहीं है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैंने पूछा था कि पूना की वायरलेस रिसेप्ट मीटर का क्या राक फॉर फाउंडेशन में भी पैना मिला है और मिला है या कितना ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : वह ग्राट सी एम आर के नीचे है वायरलेस । ग्राट सीएम आर में कितनी उमका ग्राट मिलनी है यह जानकारी इस समय में पाम नहीं है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जा जान फारी उपलब्ध नहीं है उमका वाद में क्या वह मदन का देश ?

MR SPEAKER, The information which is not forthcoming now will be laid on the able of the House later?

DR KARAN SINGH: Yes, Sir.

SHRI S M. BANERJEE (Kanpur)
At the outset I wish to congratulate the young correspondent of PTI who had the courage and conviction to expose the sinister organisation which wants to ruin this country, which will land us in trouble after some years. In the write-up he has clearly men-

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tioned how those who are connected with these projects have selected certain places. For instance, Sonepat is one of the places. They were asked to conduct the research in Delhi. They went to certain villages around Delhi. There the people felt that they were contaminating the well water and so they were driven out from those villages. Now they have selected Sonepat and their entire energy is concentrated on bringing yellow fever to this country somehow or other. According to the doctors and the research scholars, these mosquitoes carry yellow fever germs which are in Sonepat and certain other places. But never in our history, at least in the last decade, have we known of yellow fever in this country. There have been no cases, and merely spraying of DDT will completely kill those mosquitoes. But they say that they have become immune to that and that the DDT spray would be substituted by some other means which they may tell us after years of research. Under the orders of the Government of India the Health Ministry have issued instructions to stop DDT spray in Sonepat and other areas because these so-called scientists connected with the World Health Organisation who want to ruin our generation and young children, want to discover something by which the mosquito kill can be obtained without spraying DDT. I would mention for your information what they do. I am reading from the newspaper, from the same correspondent's write-up:

"It may be pointed out that the U.S. Defence Department had stated in the recent congressional hearings that it spent \$ 21.6 million on a seven-year project on weather warfare research in Vietnam before resorting to this warfare in 1963-69."

These are factually correct. They spent so much money on this in Vietnam. Still we have belief in this notorious organisation! Our scientists still have a lion in this Department in the Health Ministry.

"...Dr. Rajendra Pal told the PTI that the GCMU....

The GCMU is the actual genetic research organization.

"...would launch a big experiment early next year in Sonepat to control aedes aegypti by genetic method...."

13.00 hrs.

It is really strange that they are doing research in yellow fever not a single case of which has been heard of in India for ages. Then, it says:

"Dr. Rajendra Pal would not explain why all experiments of the GCMU are carried out around the Indian capital—which is not endemic for malaria or filariasis—instead of in real endemic areas in the country."

All the experiments are carried out here because all the VIPs are here and they must have Malaria or filariasis. This is a calculated and sinister design and I would request you and through you the hon. Minister. He might have read all the literature and I must congratulate him for it. But it has a political significance.

They started this, these experiments in three countries—India, Brazil and Tanzania. Wherever this organization is working, they are doing espionage and are sabotaging our economy in the name of research and are weakening our younger generation. This is exactly what they do. What was then the cause of the mystery fever? I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that a lot of children are still suffering from a mystery fever and they have been kept under observation in the Hardinge Hospital and it has not been disclosed. It is a shame that instead of congratulating the correspondent on his bold action—otherwise he could have accepted the money that Dr. Rajendra Pal gave him—Rs. 12,000 or so in dollars in foreign exchange and could have also kept mum. Instead of congratulating him, he has used the expression that the report is tendentious and mislead-

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ing. I am really surprised and I would request this House and also you to either refer this matter to a high-power team of scientists or a top CBI officer assisted by a team of scientists. If only a CBI officer goes, they may say that he does not possess the requisite scientific knowledge. So, they should go and investigate into the working of this organisation....

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I shall finish just now. But I am more concerned about our younger generations who are likely to be finished by such experiments.

I would again request you to kindly appoint a committee of this House if you so desire or refer this matter to a high-power commission. Here is a lone scientist wedded to the American imperialist game in sabotaging our country and ruining our generation I have got with me ample testimony and I am sorry I cannot report all of them here. But I am prepared to give him certain documents which have been given to me by some people which will prove how this organization is functioning. The places selected for their experiment are Sonepat, Faridabad and Bangalore—all the good places in India. It is said that they wonder how there was no case of yellow fever in India when the mosquito carrying its germ is found in plenty. Sir, let them go to hell. We do not want their help. We want to control the mosquito nuisance ourselves.

I would, therefore, request you and the hon. Minister, through you, that without depending much and solely on his wisdom derived from reading books, he should appoint a commission and it will be proved that they have sabotaged and are trying to sabotage. In Korea they have tried to sabotage. In Brazil, they wanted as also in Tanzania where they were driven away.

It is said that the sole object of this establishment is to find a solution and

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eradicate cattle pests in America. In America itself nobody likes this organization. They said, 'Hell with you. You are actually creating a panic in the minds of the people of the country..

So, I request the Minister. Let him appoint a Commission. Let him not depend on our information or his information because here the future generation of this country is at stake. Let him appoint a commission to go into the whole matter and safeguard our future generations who are going to become the Prime Ministers after 15 or 20 years.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Before dealing with the points raised by the Member, I would like to inform the House that I have received information that the Virus Research Centre, Poona was getting some grant from the Rockefeller Foundation some ten years back; but now they are not getting any grant; the Centre is now fully financed by the ICMR.

The hon. Member raised the question of yellow fever. We are very keen that the yellow fever should not enter. As you know, Sir, we are so strict that anybody who is not having yellow fever injection is quarantined. In Palam and you know that even VIPs and others have been forcibly quarantined. Sir apparently the mosquito which carries the yellow fever also carries dengue and chicken guinea or some such disease. These are diseases which are carried by the same type of mosquito which carries the yellow fever. That is why that mosquito is also under examination.

So far as pesticides are concerned, as hon. Members know, pesticides the world over are beginning to cause health hazards. They started off as health measures in order to get rid of pests but now because of the saturation of the earth with pesticides particularly in the affluent countries they also are beginning to move away from pesticides.

MR. SPEAKER: I thought yellow fever is not carried by the mosquito; it is carried by a sort of a fly.

DR. KARAN SINGH: It is carried by the same mosquito.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Oh, I see.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Sleeping sickness is separate while yellow fever is separate. I want to suggest this. This is an important point. I hope hon Members will bear with me. DDT is banned for this reason that excessive doses of pesticides are beginning to have some untoward effects upon the land, upon the produce, upon the animals and even upon human beings. We feel that instead of going through the whole cycle of saturating our earth with pesticide and then finally trying to get out of it, if we can leave the technology and if we can go towards alternative source of mosquito eradication it would only be a very good thing. Therefore I would urge upon hon Members to look at it from this point of view. That is to say, if we can get an alternative source of eradication without going through the pesticides, it would be a very major breakthrough.

I have heard what Mr Banerjee has said. I have great respect for my hon friend Mr Banerjee. But he has made very sweeping allegation against the WHO and against the US Government which is also a friendly Government.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have nothing against the WHO but these particular projects, especially, the top scientists there, are not working in the interest of the country. If not today, tomorrow you may realise it.

DR. KARAN SINGH: If any project that is done in India is against us, it will not be allowed. I also have small children. I am interested in the welfare and the future of the country as anybody else and I would be totally failing in my duty as Health Minister, as a patriotic citi-

zen if I were to countenance any research which would be having bad effect on our country. From what I have been able to gather and what I have studied, the genesis and the rationale in these projects is the elimination of mosquitoes by alternative methods. Now, as I said, as Chairman of the ICMR, I have number of distinguished scientists on my governing body.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Mosquitoes are better than Americans I can tell you.

DR. KARAN SINGH: I am not sure whether this sort of animus against a whole people is really fair.

AN HON MEMBER: American Government.

DR. KARAN SINGH: The USSR is a friendly Government and the Americans are not having any animus against us. I would strongly urge.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajpur): He has misunderstood. He feels that those who owe allegiance to Moscow are mosquitoes.

DR. KARAN SINGH: No, Sir. I would earnestly beg of you to realise this. Both the Soviet Union and the United States are friendly Governments. We have no animus against anybody. Our real animus is against the mosquitoes only. As I was pointing out, we have got distinguished scientists and as Chairman of the ICMR, I have called a meeting of the governing body shortly.

All these points which have been raised by this journalist would be put by me before the Governing Body of the I.C.M.R. which has a number of distinguished scientists on it. I shall get the whole matter looked into by them and if, I feel that any modification is required or any change is required, I would myself be the first person to initiate action in this regard. I can assure the hon. Member this much that later on, if it is necessary to get further technical advice, we shall only be too

glad to do so. I do not want to close my door or my mind on any ideas on this matter.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirajinkil): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have read the Minister's statement on the points raised by the correspondent of a journal. He said that the comments made by the correspondent of a journal as unnecessary and unwarranted. He further said that this was unfair and misleading. The Minister is trying to justify certain things which he is not expected to do.

With your permission, Sir, may I quote the real arguments put forth by the correspondent in this report itself?

"Some experts here believe that these data may be useful in a biological or germ warfare. It appears that at least one of the W.H.O. experiments (bird migration study with BNHS) was sponsored by the Migratory Animal Pathological Service (MAPS) of the United States which in similar language is the biological warfare research division of the United States Army."

This is the point I again quote

"That this study was financed by MAPS of the U.S. Army is suggested by the fact that the WHO sent four copies of the secret report (WHO/PA/68/59) on "Dissemination of arboviruses through migratory birds".

These were the points about which you have not answered. And yet the issue really is that these experiments and copies of the report have been supplied by the U.S. Army headquarters. This is a problem. We are aware of the chemical warfare or germ warfare conducted in Viet Nam. We are also aware of the destruction caused by the Americans in this war. Virus is carried because of the germ warfare. What are you going to do to see that this is not repeated anywhere else? What is said by the

correspondent himself is very important. He says:

"In this respect *Aedes Aegypti* could be extremely useful as germ carriers because its eggs can be dried, put on a piece of paper in an envelope and mailed to any part of the country where they can hatch. Eggs of other mosquito species cannot be dried."

These are serious issues that are involved in this and therefore I would like to know from the hon Minister as to what has been done in Jodhpur in the malaria eradication station. There is a project here and our experts are looking into this. I do not want to blame the bureaucrats or officials in this country for this. There are blacksheep. I can quote for an example the case of ITI collaboration. There is a highest paid employee in the World Bank who visited India last, persuaded the officers in the Communication Ministry for the project. About ten million dollars or something like that were demanded as a compensation. You know the officer came to India and pressurised some officials here. He did not pressure the Minister to get a thing done. Another case is about the FAO. One higher officer in the Food Ministry has gone four times abroad within three months to try for a job in FAO. This is your expert. Dr Rajendra Pal is an employee here. He has been given an extraordinary leave for twelve years. What is the purpose? Can you deny that many persons working in WHO in Delhi are from the offices of Government of India? Is there any norm or any rule to go over to this organisation? The so called experts are sometimes trying to purchase commodities and try to get some job in the international organisations. Nobody can deny this fact. Unfortunately you allow them leave. Let them resign and go away. That is my request. There has to be some norm evolved to go to the W.H.O. What is the criterion that you follow in the

matter of this kind of extraordinary leave to certain people? I do not want to name them. They are working in the W.H.O. There are certain allegations against these people. I have got the list of the names with me. I can give it to you. The matter is mainly American army is involved. This fear has come in the minds of Indian people today. Our request is you have to examine these matters to remove the fear from the mind of the Indian people. Now, the Johns Hopkins school in the U.S. which has established some centres at Calcutta, I do not know, what they are doing? Will you please also explain about it?

DR. KARAN SINGH: The hon. Member has raised one very basic point which was raised by the earlier Member also. As I said our views on nuclear warfare and biological warfare are very well known. It would be a great tragedy if work done in this country is utilised for such nefarious purposes. I am quite certain in my mind this work can be justified if it is directly useful to us in our fight against malaria. If there is a certain technique that we are using against a disease—for example, we put a nuclear blast for peaceful purpose. We have used nuclear technology and our scientists have taken advantage of the information available elsewhere—our approach very clearly is to fight against these diseases. Theoretically, I suppose, it is possible for somebody to take advantage of the findings available in the anti-malaria campaign and use them for nefarious purposes. But it is hardly to believe that any civilised person would choose to do that. Our interest in this is directly for eradication of malaria. As far as we are concerned we are dealing with W.H.O. We have no agreement with U.S. Army or U.S. Government regarding this except that some U.S. government funds are made available under the general PL480 agreement. This scare that has been brought forward, which I agree is

very unfortunate, we have got to see and re-assure ourselves that these projects are particularly in the national interest.

I would like to submit that W.H.O. is a vast organisation with 103 member countries. We are also members of this Organisation. We contribute to it. Indian doctors and scientists under W.H.O. programmes have gone all over the world. Indian scientists are wanted all over the world. I am sending doctors and scientists to Africa and various parts of Asia and even Europe. I think it cannot be hon. Members' opinion that we should stop this inter-change of scientific knowledge. In fact, we want to share our expertise.

The second point that he has made is that members of the Health Ministry fish for jobs there or use their influence. If that is true, it is certainly something which is most undesirable. And no self-respecting nation, especially a great nation like ours, can go on begging for jobs. But I would very earnestly urge that the WHO is an international organisation from which we are greatly benefited. The other day, on smallpox, I submitted to the House that we were grateful to the WHO for getting people in. In fact, since we are talking of that problem, I may just mention that about 20 US epidemiologists are today working in Bihar and other areas on small-pox. So, we cannot condemn the whole organisation. That would be very unfair. They are working on small-pox, and they are going into areas where perhaps we have not been able to go. So, the WHO should not be attacked in that way. If there is any misuse of authority, if there is anybody trying to wangle away from the back-door into a job, if there is any such thing, I shall be most grateful if the hon. Member would let me know, and I shall see to it as Health Minister that any abuse in the system is prevented, to the best of my ability.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the hon. Minister make an inquiry into the sending of maps to Bangkok?

DR. KARAN SINGH: Regarding this question of maps, this was what I had said in reply to a question from another hon. Member earlier. I asked the WHO representative whether he had supplied anything to the US Army. He said he had not. But whether it has been supplied to the US Government through them is something which I am not really in a position to say; that is something between the WHO and the US Government. But I had asked him specifically and this was the answer he gave. I had read this very carefully and in fact I have almost got it by heart; I read each point carefully in order to check it. So, I would not be able to confirm this matter that this report was correct. But in any case, the reports are open, and so, I do not think that there is any question of hiding any report. But I shall certainly go further into this.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): I would like to know at the outset whether all the results of all these research projects under the WHO are first available to this country. I would also like to have an assurance from the hon. Minister whether he is in a position to prevent these reports from being sent to foreign agencies.

The hon. Minister has not answered one of the questions put by a previous questioner. The John Hopkins Medical Centre in the USA is having projects in two places in India, in Calcutta and Narangwal and there is complete secrecy about these projects in these two places. What are the details of the projects? That can be given to this House.

The Bombay Natural History Society is reported to be having a project on how the viruses could be carried and introduced into India by the migratory birds. I am told that the results of this experiment have al-

ready been sent to the Maps Office at Bangkok, while they have not been made available to any of the agencies in this country. I want to know whether this is true and if so, what action he is going to take on this.

In Pantnagar, in the G. B. Pant Agricultural University, there is a project functioning with PL-480 funds, where they are supposed to produce microspores and see how to use microbes as invisible bullets to kill pests. There is a suspicion in this country that nobody knows about the long-term effects of this project on microspores and it might affect animals and men in this country finally. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether this is true.

Is it true that Dr. Diesh who was in the Ministry of Health and for whom a special post was created ultimately left the Ministry and joined the WHO? Again, under the auspices of some other agencies, how many officials from the Health Ministry have been given jobs by the WHO just before or after retirement during the last few years?

I also want to know whether it is true that many of our officials are often sent to Geneva. I want to know how many top officials of the Health Ministry have been receiving the hospitality of the WHO to visit Geneva during the last five years and how many of them have been going very often during the last two or three years. Finally, I want to know whether it is true that the WHO is paying about Rs 205 per day for some of the top health officials as bonus to their anti-small-pox campaign in Bihar. I want to know who are the officials who are getting this money from the WHO. Finally, I want to ask the hon. Minister whether he will agree to send all these projects at least to the Public Accounts Committee for inquiry and examination.

DR. KARAN SINGH: The results of research done in our country are first available to us before they are avail-

able to anybody else. I would take very strong objection if I find that results of research done in India are either hidden from us or made available to foreign agencies. So to the best of my knowledge, the results are available to us first.

As research is open and not secret, there is no question of preventing it going to any country. It is not totally banned. Once research journals publish them, it will be better to have wider dissemination and we have no desire to hide any such research results.

With regard to Pantnagar, I also saw that report. This is under the U.P. Government. I have been trying to get in touch with them. I have not been able to do so. Here again, as far as I have been able to understand the project, it is directed against these insects.

I think the hon. Member made one point which is very valid. All these strange experiments could conceivably have certain effects which are not immediately envisaged and which could have long-term effects. This, I suppose, an occupational hazard in all scientific experiments. But we have got to ensure that the experiments which take place are such that as far as we know within our present stage of knowledge, they do not have any deleterious effect upon our population.

It is true that Dr. Diesh, who was Additional Director General, Health, and Commissioner for Rural Welfare, joined WHO recently on a 6-year assignment.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Of all persons.

DR. KARAN SINGH: He had just got a few months to retire from the Ministry. WHO offered him a job and we relieved him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I know a little more about him.

DR. KARAN SINGH: I do not have the other information he has asked as to how many officials have been given jobs. If he tables a question separately, I shall give him the information.

As far as I know, Geneva, the people occasionally go. I did not go luckily this year because I was to have gone for the WHO conference. I was to have led the Indian delegation. I want to go there. It is an important place. I am even planning to go there, if possible for two days, when I go Bucharest. But the official delegation was very small. Officials do go to WHO headquarters as and when necessary. People who are working for WHO naturally go more often, people who are in the WHO staff go more often because they are employees of WHO and they go as and when necessary.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You do not consider WHO to be a subsidiary of the US Government?

DR. KARAN SINGH: No, no. I think that would be unfair to say. I am not sure about China, but the Soviet Union and all the socialist countries are members of the WHO. I would very strongly say that this sort of thing should not be said.

As for DA rates for those working in the small pox areas, I do not know what exactly he means. But under WHO auspices, a number of epidemiologists are working in the small pox areas in Bihar and elsewhere. Naturally, as they come under WHO, they are going to be paid at WHO rates. But as I said, this is something which is very valuable for us and definitely in our national interest. We are taking advantage of it—I have just now got a bit of information. The daily allowance of Rs. 200 is paid to all the employees in the epidemiology team. Most of them are State Government employees also who have come from other States who are working in it. This is a WHO project.

John Hopkins was running two projects, one in Calcutta and one in Narangwal. These two projects have

ow been concluded. They have not been extended. The Narangwal one was a population project and child health care in rural areas. I will place the reports in the Library of Parliament. As regards the Calcutta one also, we have received a number of reports. What I will do is that I will gather these reports and place them in the Library of the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The other report is the approach document to the Fifth Plan.

DR. KARAN SINGH: This is not the approach document. I am unlikely to mislead the House.

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MA. DAL (Samastipur): Today the whole country is very glad to learn this news that the PTI Science Correspondent has given to this country. After several years of parliamentary life, I have come across this news. Just as the news about the Watergate scandal published by a correspondent there drew the attention of the whole world, this correspondent also deserves our admiration.

There is a statement by Dr. A. D. Mani—he is not A.D. but B.C., i.e. before Christ—and he talks of two thousand years ago. It says:

"Dr. A. D. Mani, former Director-General of Health Services and ex-Chief of WHO regional office here, recently said at the Indian International Centre that one need not worry about what experiment GCMU did because the money for the project came from the US and not Indian Government."

It is a very uncharitable remark that this great A.D., no, B.C., has made against this country. The news item says:

"A Russian virologist, Dr. G. I. Netzky, has confirmed the arrival of virus-infested birds into India and has said that migrant birds can spread complex viruses throughout India."

It is a very calamitous statement, which the Health Minister should examine. He has said that he is convening a meeting of JCMR. I welcome it. All the points raised by this great PTI science correspondent should be considered at this meeting and I would beg of you, Sir, to permit a special debate on this very technical subject. In the meantime, the Health Minister would place a full report or a white paper before the House so that the nation may know whether A.D. is correct or B.C. is correct. One very dangerous thing is this: It says:

"Some experts say this technique is identical to the technique of dispersing disease causing germs. An official of the National Malaria Eradication programme said, the U.L.V. experiment is supported by the US Centre for Disease Control in Atlanta.

According to a WHO Press release, the ULV experiment? Was first tried in Thailand. It was then abandoned for unknown reasons and 12 months ago the experiment was shifted to the Jodhpur area."

So, perhaps it was in the national interest and at our request that this was brought here from Thailand. This question should be viewed from all points of view and not only from the money point of view. As I said all these matters brought out by the brilliant Science Correspondent should be discussed at the proposed ICMR meeting and their report should be placed before the House so that the nation may know all about it. There is suspicion in the whole country that perhaps some other way may be in the mind of the people outside this country. This should be cleared.

DR. KARAN SINGH: There are only two points on which I would like to say something. Dr. Mani is supposed to have said that it does not matter what research is going on, because we are not paying for it. I do not know whether he said it or not, but I would like to say this is absolute and com-

plete nonsense. We are not a nation of beggars so that we do research on any subject just because we are given money. It is outrageous. We are not going on begging for research projects. If at all it has ever happened, it will not happen at least as long as I am the Minister of Health. No project will be allowed unless I am convinced that it is in our national interest. This gentleman is not the Director of Health Services now. It may be his personal view. But to say that we are not interested in the results of the research because it is being paid for is an outrage and I strongly repudiate that.

Unfortunately, every time the debate comes up on the Demands for Grants, I am guillotined. I would like nothing better than to have more time, to get advantage of the views of the hon. Members and, if at any time, time can be found for a debate on any aspect, I will not only not oppose it but I will welcome it and support it.

13.37 hrs.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES
TENTH REPORT

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): I beg to present the Tenth Report of the Committee of Privileges.

13.37½ hrs.

UNIVERSITY OF HYDERABAD BILL.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching University in the State of Andhra Pradesh and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching University in the State of Andhra Pradesh and to pro-

vide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto"

The motion was adopted.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN, I introduce the Bill.

13.38. hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(1) REPORTED ATROCITIES ON HARIJANS
IN A VILLAGE IN MADHYA PRADESH

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): Sir, I am thankful to you for permitting me to raise this very important and urgent matter under rule 377.

I am raising a shameful, barbaric and inhuman incident of repression on harijans at Bhadoli ka Pura, Ambah District, Madhya Pradesh. The General Secretary of the Bharatiya Harijan Adivasi Yuvak Sangh, Madhya Pradesh, has circulated a printed letter where he gives all the details. On 12th June 1974 some Thakurs and other caste Hindus in a gathering decided to crush these harijans completely. On 13th July 1974 the matter was reported to the police. The Dy. S. P., Ambah and S. O. along with four constables rush to the said village. Instead of controlling the notorious mob and protecting the harijans, they joined hands with Thakurs and allowed them free hand to loot the whole village. Within no time the belongings including ornaments and cash of villagers were snatched away and other properties were destroyed ruthlessly. The entire village was set on fire in the presence of police force. The widow of Kalyan Singh, Smt. Bithla Bai, running away with her belongings, was caught and thrown into the fire. She was burnt alive.

The entire village has been burnt into ashes and the Harijan inhabitants of the said village are still left without shelter and protection. It has been brought to notice that such harijans of nearby villages who render some help to the affected hari-