

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if you go through the answer you will find that both part (a) and (b) have been taken together and the hon. Minister has given an evasive reply to part (b) of my question.

Sir, this is the International year for the Disabled and you will be astonished to find that Central Government is supplying polio vaccine without neurovirulence test as a result hundreds of children have been attacked with paralysis I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the polio vaccines available in Indian hospitals and dispensaries are properly tested. Do they give the needed immunity to the children? Secondly, may I know whether polio vaccines are used after testing in polio vaccine testing laboratory of National Institute of communicable Diseases?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): Sir, the oral polio vaccine is not at all used before it is tested properly in his country and we have not received any complaint.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Is the neurovirulence test done?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Yes.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: There are two types of tests which are essential for polio vaccine testing. One is potency test and the other is neurovirulence test which is a costly one. A batch means about ten to twenty lakh doses which will take minimum nine months for testing. Each batch of ten lakh doses requires 120 monkeys for intra-spinal and intracerebral doses. These monkeys are kept in observation for three weeks after which their tissues are examined. It is a long process.

I would like to know whether it is a fact that only Haffkine Biophar-

maceuticals corporation was importing the supplies in bulk from abroad and bottling them in Bombay for onward distribution? Secondly, the supplies are from abroad, these were taken to be certified and no neurovirulence test was done though the bottling is done in Bombay?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LAKAR: Sir, so far as the polio vaccine is concerned we have to still import it as we do not manufacture it in our own country. We are importing it from Russia and Belgium. Sir, we have the facilities for testing in our country and they are regularly tested.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: Sir, the child population of our country will be approximately 15 crores and the polio vaccine is administered upto the age of 14 years. In view of the efficacy of this vaccine how many children out of these 15 crores have been administered the dose under the polio vaccine programme? Secondly, have you got any massive programme in view to cover all the children between the age group of 0-14 with polio and tri-pleantigen?

MR SPEAKER: It does not come under this Question.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: We are giving all importance to Child Welfare and Mother's Health programme throughout the country. In 1980-81 we have planned to cover about 20 lakh children. We have increased the number and we are thinking of covering more children during the current year.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question, Mr. Daga.

भारत में कुछ रोणी

*438. श्री मूल सन्दर्भ : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री निम्न-

लिखित जानकारी दहाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय कुष्ठ रोगियों की संख्या कितनी है और उन के उपचार के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयास किए गये हैं ;

(ख) कुष्ठ रोगियों की सेवा में रत स्वयंसेवी संगठनों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) क्या ऐसे प्रत्येक संगठन को दी गई वार्षिक सहायता की राशि दिखाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The number of leprosy patients in the country is estimated at about 3.2 million. A National Leprosy Control Programme involving both Governmental and voluntary agencies is under way for the detection and treatment of leprosy patients.

(b) and (c). According to available information, there are about 97 voluntary organisations in the service of leprosy patients in India. Some of them are in receipt of grants from the Central Government. A statement containing the requisite information about such organisation is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Name of the Voluntary organisation	Amount of assistance released in 1979-80
1	2
	Rs.
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>	
1. Hind Kust Nivaran Sangh, Karimnagar, Jammikunta	68,600/-
2. Sh. Gautham Jeeva Karunya Sangham, Rajahmundry	21,100/-
3. Philadelphia Leprosy Hospital, Salur	32,470/-
<i>Assam</i>	
4. Sreemanta Sankar Mission, Nowgong	24,147/-
<i>Bihar</i>	
5. Gandhi Kushta Nivaran Pratisthan, Akhlaapur	2,70,396/-
6. Kushta Seva Samiti, Kapasia	(a) 1,01,776/- (b) 50,000/-
	(1st instalment for construction)
7. Rajendra Sevashra Anugrah Nagar, Mairwa	1,42,470/-
<i>Gujarat</i>	
8. BARODA Dist. Anti Leprosy Association, Baroda & Raopura.	42,559/60

1	2
Kerala	
9. Poor Leprosy Hospital, Green Garden, Shertallay	56,600/-
10. Holy Cross Convent, Kottayam, Quilon	32,600/-
11. Damien Leprosy Institute, Kuzhum Kully	67,519/-
Madhya Pradesh	
12. Vigrajan Ashram, Leprosy Control Unit, Havalakha, Indore	12,197/88
Maharashtra	
13. Kothara Leprosy Hospital & Homes, Amravati	1,31,070/-
14. Richardson Leprosy Hospital, Miraj	67,100/-
15. Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation, Wardha	27,714/93
16. Vadala Leprosy Control Unit, Ahmednagar	1,77,979/39
17. Hind Kusht Nivaran, Sangh, Sangli	13,761/38
18. Maharogi Sewa Samiti, Dattapur, Wardha	1,00,000/- (for construction)
Tamil Nadu	
19. Dayapuram Leprosy Centre, Manamadurai	49,567/75
20. Rawthakuppam Hemerijak Rural Leprosy Centre	68,250/-
21. Leprosy Mission Hospital, Vadathorassalur	44,250/-
22. Christian Fellowship Hospital, Madurai	50,460/76
Uttar Pradesh	
23. BRD KUSHT Sevashram, Deoria	2,49,012/50
24. Kusht Sevashram, Gorakhpur	1,93,910/-
25. Pooravanchal Seva Sansthan, Deoria	28,800/-
26. Leprosy Mission, Faizabad	13,550/-
West Bengal	
27. Bankura Leprosy Centre, Bankura	77,260/-
28. Mahakuna Kushta Nivaran Samiti, Midnapore	97,250/-
Delhi	
29. Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh, New Delhi	63,990/49 (for publication)

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो फीगरस मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में दिये हैं, मेरा ख्याल है कि आप के यहाँ जवाब छपा रहता है और उस को ही हर दफा दे दिया जाता है। 8 मार्च, 1979 के मे प्रश्न के जवाब में आप ने कहा था कि कुल रोगियों की संख्या 32 लाख है फिर 24-7-80 के जवाब में भी यह संख्या 32 लाख बताई थी, और आज जब मैं 19 मार्च को यही प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूँ, तो भी उन की संख्या 32 लाख ही है। तीन बार मैं ने इस प्रश्न को पूछा है और इन तीन सालों के दरम्यान उन की संख्या 32 लाख ही रही है। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप इन रोगियों की जनसंख्या की गणना किस आधार पर करते हैं और दूसरी बात आप यह बताइए कि लाखों रुपया खर्च करने के बाद कितने रोगी इन दिनों ठीक हो गये हैं ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR:

There is no regular census of leprosy as such. We started the National Leprosy Control Programme in 1955-56. The figures upto the end of 1981 are as follows: We have started 382 Leprosy Control Units. We have 6645 Survey, Education and Training Centres. We have got 440 Urban Leprosy Centres. We have got 41 Leprosy Training Centres.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया। आप सर्वेक्षण कैसे करवाते हैं और अब तक कितने रोगी ठीक हुए हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): Leprosy is one disease to which social stigma is attached. People hesitate to disclose that they are suffering from leprosy. It is very difficult to conduct survey in the country. In spite of that we are glad to say that survey has been conducted in this country and we are

taking necessary steps in this direction. If there are varying figures, they only go to show that every year new cases are detected and treated. At present there are about 4 million people. The hon. Member wanted to know how many are covered. For the information of the Hon. Member I may say that 2.1 million cases are covered.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: At least the Member is supposed to get the answer to the question which he has put. Kindly give a specific reply to the question which I have put.

मैंने यह कहा था कि मैं ने चार दफा क्वेश्चंस पूछे हैं। मेरे पास उन के जवाब की कापियाँ हैं। 1979 में जो उत्तर दिया, 1980 में आप ने जो उत्तर दिया उनमें आप ने 3.2 मिलियन संख्या बतायी है। मैं ने यह पूछा था कि इस का आधार क्या है और आज तक कितने रोगी ठीक हो गये हैं ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I have already told the House that they are approximate figures. We cannot give the exact figures.

MR. SPEAKER: But he says that about 2.1 million people have been treated.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Unless a new survey is conducted, I cannot give a new figure.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा दूसरा सवाल है कि आप ने कुल 97 बालेन्ट्री आरगेनाइजेशंस बतायी हैं और आप ने 29 के नाम दिये हैं जिन्हें आप ने सहायता दी है। आप ने आरगेनाइजेशंस को 1978-79 में 2,30,800 रुपये और 1979-80 में 3,24,800 रुपये की धनराशि दी। आप यह धनराशि किस

प्रकार से वितरित करने हैं और इस धनराशि को स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं में वितरित करने का आधार क्या है ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: We have our own leprosy programme run by the Government of India. Besides the Government of India programme there are many voluntary organisations which are doing service and which are receiving grants from the Government of India and also directly receiving assistance.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: May I know the basis on which the grant is given to these voluntary organisations? There are so many institutions in Rajasthan.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The basis of grant given is on various considerations. It is given on the basis of bed capacity, the infrastructure that they have, the personnel that they have employed and the area that they are covering. These are the basis on which they give the grant.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा . कितनी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने मदद की, कितनी स्टेट्स ने मदद दी, यह बताया ही नहीं ।

DR. KARAN SINGH: Sir, leprosy is one of the most intractable medical problems in the world and as you perhaps know India has the unenviable distinction of having 1/3 of the total leprosy population of the world living in our country. I would like to know from the hon. Minister (a) whether on the same basis as we had the very successful small-pox eradication campaign we will have a leprosy eradication campaign to be completed by the year 2000 A. D. in which the W. H. O., the Government of India, the State Governments and the voluntary organisations are all engaged. It will be a massive campaign. Will there be a sort of national leprosy eradication campaign with the help of the W.H.O. recommended as soon as possible? and (b) what has been the progress in the deve-

lopment of the anti-leprosy vaccine? Because until a vaccine is developed for this disease we will never be able to tackle this problem. I would like the hon. Minister to enlighten this point.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The hon. Member has tried to compare small-pox with leprosy. It cannot be compared like that. You cannot hide small-pox. But you can hide leprosy. In the case of leprosy, people are not willing to disclose that they are suffering from leprosy, because they are afraid that once they disclose that they are suffering from this disease, they will be treated as untouchables in the society. But it is not so in the case of small-pox. For small-pox we could create a preventive vaccination, but for Leprosy we have not been able to create any. So, you cannot compare these two things. But I appreciate the suggestion given by the Hon. Member for a massive campaign to eradicate this deadly disease.

SHRI CHINTAMAN PANIGRAHI: Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister when this survey of leprosy which gave the figure of 32 million was carried out and whether this survey was carried out long before and also whether there is any programme chalked out to carry out a new survey? And Sir, if you look at the Statement that has been laid on the table of the House, you will find incidence of leprosy is the highest in Orissa, but nothing is mentioned about Orissa. What is this?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, as I said, survey of leprosy is very difficult. (Interruptions).

SHRI CHINTAMAN PANIGRAHI: I say 10 million leprosy figure is there in India. Which figure is correct?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, the hon. Member can say anything he wants to say in this case, but we go by the Sample Survey conducted by the institutions and we go by their figures.