

DR. P. S. DESHMUKH: There are some lands like that, because we cannot operate in small bits sometimes. But most of these lands, according to my information, were lying fallow.

श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान: क्या सरकार ने इस बात की जांच पड़ताल कराई है कि जिन जमीनों पर ट्यूबरकुलोसिस कांसिनिकाल दी गई थी, वहां पर फिर कांसिनिकाल नहीं हुई?

डा० पी० एस० दशमुख: बहुत सी जगहों में कांसिनिकाल नहीं हुई, चन्द जगहों में पंदा हुई।

श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान: किन्तु किन्तु जगहों में हुई है, क्या बतला सकते हैं?

डा० पी० एस० दशमुख: भोपाल में कुछ हुई है, इसका कारण भी है। जैसे ही उस जमीन पर ट्यूबरकुलोसिस किया गया, वर्षा हो गई जिसकी वजह से वहां पर फिर से कांसिनिकाल हो गई। पर इस तरह की जगहें आम तौर पर कम हैं।

श्री कन्हैयालाल दाँव बँदा: क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाएंगे कि ट्यूबरकुलोसिस से जो भूमि रिक्लेम की गई है और साधारण भूमि में जो खेती होती है, उन दोनों के उत्पादन में कितना अन्तर है?

डा० पी० एस० दशमुख: काफी अन्तर है, पर मेरे पास इसके आंकड़े नहीं हैं। यह देखा गया है और इसका काश्तकार को भी इतिमिनान है कि ट्यूबरकुलोसिस से बहुत ज्यादा फायदा उसको होता है।

B.C.G. VACCINATION

*65. SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY: Will the Minister for HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the several statements of Shri C. Rajagopalachari of Madras regarding the undesirability of carrying on B.C.G. vaccination;

(b) whether those views have been examined;

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(c) whether medical opinion on this question has been collected; and

(d) if so, what decision Government have taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR HEALTH (SHRIMATI M. CHANDRA-SEKHAR): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Government see no reason to change their decision regarding the continuance of the mass B.C.G. vaccination programme.

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY: May I know, Sir, what medical opinion has been consulted by the Government with regard to the contentions in this controversy?

SHRIMATI M. CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, the experts in the Ministry have advised us; and we have taken the advice from the international experts and also the International Tuberculosis Conference, W.H.O. and so on.

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY: May I know, Sir, whether international opinion in this regard is very definite that B.C.G. vaccination is harmless?

SHRIMATI M. CHANDRASEKHAR: Yes. Sir. I can say that the International Tuberculosis Conferences held from time to time in recent years have supported this view.

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY: May I know, Sir, whether the contention of Rajaji that without taking the Mantoux test in which primary infection is disclosed if vaccination is conducted it is bound to be harmful?

SHRIMATI M. CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, all the people are vaccinated with B.C.G. only after the tuberculin test is done.

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY: Have the Government got the medical opinion that has been expressed in newspapers in which some foreign

doctors also have joined in support of Rajaji?

SHRIMATI M. CHANDRASEKHAR: It is a matter of opinion.

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY: May I know, Sir, whether the vaccinations that are conducted in India have been conducted only after preliminary tests; or have vaccinations been conducted without preliminary tests?

SHRIMATI M. CHANDRASEKHAR: Vaccination is conducted only after preliminary tests.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: What other countries adopt this method; and with what result, may I know?

SHRIMATI M. CHANDRASEKHAR: On a large scale in many countries of the world it is being carried on— countries like Japan, Norway, U.S.S.R., France Yugoslavia, Brazil, and Cuba. And there is also evidence to show that extensive control tests in U.S.A., Canada and Scandinavian countries had shown that B.C.G. vaccination could reduce T.B.

SHRI R. U. AGNIBHOJ: May I know, Sir, what is the plan of the Government, how many people would be vaccinated in this campaign in the whole country in proportion to the population of the nation?

SHRIMATI M. CHANDRASEKHAR: I am not able to give that but I can say that so far till now we have vaccinated about 19 million people: 56 million have been tuberculin tested.

DR. P. C. MITRA: Is it not a fact that B.C.G. campaign in India is an preventative one on a large scale rather than a prophylactic measure of proved value?

SHRIMATI M. CHANDRASEKHAR: The vaccine was subjected to severest tests and it is only after proving that there is nothing dangerous or harmful that it has been carried out in India on a mass scale.

SHRIMATI VIOLET ALVA: Apart from the medical opinion, has the Government got any machinery to do research after the vaccination is given? Especially after the controversy in this country?

SHRIMATI M. CHANDRASEKHAR: In certain places it is being carried on.

DR. W. S. BARLINGAY: Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us if it is not a fact that B.C.G. vaccination if given to a healthy person produces deleterious effects?

SHRIMATI M. CHANDRASEKHAR: I have no information.

SHRIMATI SHARDA BHARGAVA: What is the number of villagers who have been vaccinated with B.C.G.?

SHRIMATI M. CHANDRASEKHAR: I have not got such a break-up. I can say that 19 million people have been B.C.G. vaccinated.

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMA-NAND: How many people have been vaccinated in the other parts of the world, if 19 millions have been vaccinated in India?

(No reply.)

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY: May I know, Sir, whether the Government do not agree with me that in view of the status of Shri Rajaji, his opinions are bound to create a deep impression in the country and that the Government should explicitly express themselves and issue a communique giving the medical opinion which is in support of the Government's stand?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a suggestion to the Minister for action.

WAGE COMMISSION

*66. SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY: Will the Minister for LABOUR be pleased to state: