

spoke to confirmed that they do not seek to mediate on the issue and regard it as a bilateral issue, to be settled by India and Pakistan through peaceful negotiation. With the Pakistan Prime Minister, the subjects of firing along the Line of Control and the on-going Foreign Secretary Level dialogue came up for discussion.

(f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Dengue

*2. DR. BALIRAM :
SHRI PRADIP BHATTACHARYA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the dengue virus has spread in the Capital and other parts of the country during the last six months and claimed many lives;

(b) if so, the total number of persons reported to be affected by dengue virus during the same period in each State and the number of patients who died;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to provide adequate medical treatment to the patients in the hospitals;

(d) whether the Government are considering to formulate any National Scheme for its treatment and prevention;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the funds likely to be allocated to each State for the implementation of the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOUDHURY) : (a) Dengue virus infection is prevalent in the States of Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. So far 16 deaths due to Dengue/DHF have been reported during 1997.

(b) The State-wise reported incidences and deaths are given in the attached statement.

(c) to (e) Dengue/DHF is a viral disease and there is no specific treatment. However, symptomatic treatment and proper case management are two important approaches for tackling this disease. All Government hospitals have been instructed to admit dengue patients for treatment. Guidelines on case management have also

been provided to all Government hospitals by DGHS. An Action Plan and a contingency Plan for tackling effectively outbreaks of Dengue has been developed by Dte. of National Malaria Eradication Programme and circulated to all States for guidance and adoption. 147 State Health Officials have been trained by the National Institute of Communicable Diseases (NICD) in the management and control of dengue.

(f) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Reported Incidence and Deaths due to Dengue/Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever for the Year 1997

S. No.	State	Cases	Deaths
1.	Delhi	271	1
2.	Gujarat	5	0
3.	Haryana	32	0
4.	Karnataka	257	4
5.	Maharashtra	249*	5
6.	Punjab	21	4
7.	Rajasthan	17	1
8.	Uttar Pradesh	9	1
Total :		881	16

*Suspected Dengue Cases.

[English]

New Employment Schemes

*3. SHRI MANIBHAI RAMJIBHAI CHAUDHARI :
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of increasing trend of unemployment in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government have launched or propose to launch any special employment scheme in view thereof;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Centrally Sponsored Schemes for employment opportunities have not yielded expected results;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and number of educated and uneducated unemployed youth as at present, State-Wise;

(f) whether the Government propose to encourage labour oriented technology for removing unemployment;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR) : (a) to (h) As per National Sample Survey conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), the unemployment situation reveals down-ward trend during the period 1987-88 to 1993-94; the unemployment rate which was 3.77 per cent in 1987-88 has come down to 2.56 per cent in 1993-94. State-wise educated unemployment rates for the years 1987-88 and 1993-94 is enclosed as Statement.

The approach to the Ninth Plan envisages priority to agriculture and rural development with a view to generating adequate productive employment and eradication of poverty. Greater productive employment will be generated in the growth process itself by concentrating on sectors, sub-sectors and technologies which are labour intensive, in regions characterised by higher rates of unemployment and underemployment.

STATEMENT

*State-Wise educated unemployment rates (%)
1987-88 & 1993-94*

States/Union Territories	1987-88	1993-94
	Usual Principal Status (UPS)	Usual Principal Status (UPS)
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	14.24	9.18
2. Arunachal Pradesh	0.56	5.19
3. Assam	17.64	29.02
4. Bihar	11.30	11.19
5. Goa	—	15.04

	1	2	3
6. Gujarat	5.49	4.54	
7. Haryana	13.69	7.98	
8. Himachal Pradesh	14.23	7.95	
9. Jammu & Kashmir	10.77	7.05	
10. Karnataka	10.60	9.00	
11. Kerala	34.98	25.20	
12. Madhya Pradesh	7.32	9.05	
13. Maharashtra	7.70	7.01	
14. Manipur	10.00	7.92	
15. Meghalaya	1.33	1.80	
16. Mizoram	0.59	6.26	
17. Nagaland	6.81	5.93	
18. Orissa	21.87	17.24	
19. Punjab	10.17	6.02	
20. Rajasthan	7.21	3.75	
21. Sikkim	6.39	4.34	
22. Tamilnadu	14.40	11.80	
23. Tripura	18.82	16.69	
24. Uttar Pradesh	7.20	5.12	
25. West Bengal	15.98	15.16	
26. A & N Islands	7.73	14.76	
27. Chandigarh	9.60	9.50	
28. D & N Haveli	6.36	3.08	
29. Daman & Dia	15.46	3.71	
30. Delhi	4.66	2.10	
31. Lakshadweep	27.55	22.63	
32. Pondichery	16.54	11.98	
All India	11.86	9.56	

Source : NSSO—43rd(1987-88) & 50th Round (1993-94) Survey.
(Unemployed as percentage of labour force)