

taken up, as the money allotted for the purpose as not sufficient to construct better houses for the tribals at par with the houses constructed for displaced persons. I draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister to release necessary funds for the construction of better houses for the tribals to enable them to live there without deserting it.

[*Translation*]

(iii) **Effective measures needed to control malaria in the country**

SHRI MADAN PANDEY (Gorakhpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the incidence of malaria in the country has been on sharp increase. It is clear from the number of deaths due to malaria during the last ten years that what to speak of eradicating it, Government have not been able even to control it. In 1974, three persons were reported to have died of malaria. Thereafter, the number went on increasing every year. Before 1979 on an average, sixty to seventy people used to die of malaria but in the subsequent years this average reached up to about 200. In 1983 and 1984, the number of persons reported to have died of malaria was 239 and 246 respectively. When we look at the figures of the malaria victims, we find that in 1961 the number of persons affected by malaria was 50000 and at present 20,00,000 people have been gripped by it. In this way, the fury of malaria is on the gradual increase. I think the eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh like Gorakhpur Gonda and Basti are the worst affected by this disease where not only the malaria-mosquito killing drugs are not available, but the mosquitoes also seem to be immune from the DDT. Several States are not taking interest in this programme. They are not even spraying the drugs supplied free of cost by the Central Government. Keeping this in view, the Centre has decided to wage a war against malaria in 131 cities but so far this scheme has been implemented only in 118 cities whereas half of the health budget is spent on malaria eradication and 60 per cent of it on mosquito-killing drugs.

I, therefore, urge upon the Health Minister to take effective steps to control

malaria so that the lives of the people may be saved.

[*English*]

(iv) **Need to construct an all weather road to Zanskar and Lingshed areas of Leh (J and K)**

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : Sir, the Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir State remains cut off from the rest of the country for about seven months in a year and within Ladakh, ZANSKAR Sub-division of Kargil district and Lingshed areas of Leh district remain landlocked for about 8 months in a year with the rest of the Ladakh region.

There is a possibility of constructing an all-weather road to Zanskar and Lingshed area through the CHADAR road which runs through the banks of Zanskar river between Zangla in Zanskar and NEMO in Leh. It may not be possible for the State PWD to build this road within the resources available under the District plans.

I, therefore, request the Government of India to entrust the construction of the said road to the Border Road Organisation so that the Zanskar region of Kargil district and Lingshed areas of Leh district could be linked by road for 12 months of the year with the rest of Ladakh region.

[*Translation*]

(v) **Demand to make Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission more effective**

SHRI BIRBAL (Ganganagar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, The Central Government has constituted a standing Commission keeping in view the larger interests of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes which is a matter of happiness for me and for the down trodden and exploited people.

This Commission, after its constitution, has been submitting before the Government its reports every year. More than one

thousand recommendations have been made so far for the welfare of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes but no concrete steps have been taken till now in this connection.

The Commission is not working effectively as it does not have adequate powers.

I would, therefore, suggest that keeping in view the principle of 'Welfare for All', the Government should take immediate steps to speed up the welfare measures for the down-trodden and exploited people.

[English]

(vi) Providing financial assistance for development of Uppada Village, Andhra Pradesh as a tourist centre

SHRI GOPAL KRISHNA THOTA (Kakinada) : Sir, Uppada is a small village in East Godavari district in Andhra Pradesh. It is a beautiful place surrounded by sea. If the Central Government takes initiative to develop it into a tourism centre, it would be as good as Goa beach resort. There is a beach road connecting Kakinada port and Visakhapatnam port. This road goes through the Uppada village. From Kakinada to Visakhapatnam, we can witness natural scene on one side and the sea on the other side of the road. World Bank aid was given for this road. A large number of fishermen community is there. These fishermen catch a lot of prawns and fish with local made boats. If the Government provides fully subsidised mechanised fishing boats, they can earn a lot of foreign exchange through fishing catches. The Government should also develop the port. Now the ships are not coming up to the sea shore. These are anchored 5 miles away from the sea shore. The Central Government is requested to give financial assistance for development of Uppada as a tourist centre and for purchase of mechanised boats by fishermen.

(vii) Need of appoint adequate staff in the Office of the Central Board of Film Censors, Madras

SHRI A.C. SHANMUGAM (Vellore) : Madras is the biggest centre which produces

about 300 films in a year in different South Indian languages like Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, etc. No less than 150 films are produced in Tamil alone in Madras. The film industry has invested crores of rupees in their respective projects.

The Madras Office of the Central Board of Film Censors is under-staffed to examine and certify the films presented for censoring. At present there is only one Regional Officer at Madras. In addition to his duties as Regional Officer, he has to look after the Information and Publicity work with the result that he is not able to devote sufficient time to the work of film censor. In this process, the film industry based in Madras is suffering because of lack of timely certification work. To illustrate this by an example, three Tamil films listed for censorship on 14th April, 1986 at Madras could not be seen as the officers concerned were busy otherwise. The producer concerned has suffered a huge loss as the film could not be released on schedule.

The South Indian Film Chamber of Commerce have made several representations to this effect in the last several months but no proper action has been taken.

Through the forum of this august House, I would request the Minister of Information and Broadcasting to appoint adequate staff at Madras on permanent basis so that the film industry does not suffer losses any more.

[Translation]

(viii) Need to hand over the historical building presently housing the Institute of Advanced studies to the Himachal Pradesh Government

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI (Simla) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is an important building of Government of India in Himachal Pradesh. Beside it, there are several small buildings and the entire complex is known as Rashtrapati Bhavan. This building was constructed during the British regime and it took many years to construct it. After India's Independence the President used to stay here during the summer. The Bhavan is well built and has