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**CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT).  
BILL\***

*(Insertion of New article 174A)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Prof. Dandavate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I beg to move for leave to introduce \*\* a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

*The motion was adopted.*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I introduce the Bill.

—

**CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)  
BILL\***

*(Amendment of articles 75 and 164)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Prof. Dandavate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India"

*The motion was adopted.*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I introduce the Bill.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I also move for consideration of my other Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no that does not arise.

17.30 hrs.

**HALF-AN HOUR DISCUSSION  
VIRAL FEVER AND MALARIA IN DELHI**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up Half-an-hour Discussion. Shri A. Neelalohithadasan Nadar.

This is half-an-hour discussion. The moment half-an-hour is over, I will be forced to adjourn the House.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna):

What about those who are not present but who secured their names in the ballot? At least my name must first be allowed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Nadar.

SHRI NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum): Sir, this discussion has arisen over the answer given by the hon. Minister on the 7th of October to Starred Question No. 62. I hope the House may be remembering that looking at the way in which the Minister answered the question on that day it seemed that he had taken the issue in a light manner. But as all of us live in this capital city of Delhi we are aware of the intensity of these cases, this viral fever and malaria in Delhi which is affecting the vast majority of Delhi population. But, Sir, on that day, while replying to the question, the hon. Minister said: 'There is no death reported due to viral fever.' At that time some Members of this House were asking that even if no death has taken place the Government ought to become serious. Now, may I bring to your kind notice a report in the Statesman of 14th September? It "Delhi Public School, Ramakrishnapuram says: "School closed after Girl's death: has been closed until Friday following the death of a Class XI Girl student due to viral fever that has spread like an endemic in the city."

Even though it has not been reported in the Press, I can cite certain instances of deaths due to this fever from my own personal knowledge.

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[Shri A. Neelalohithadasan Nadar]

In Dayanand Colony of Jalspatnagar, a lady is reported have died of Dengu fever. The temperature rose to 108 degrees. She fell into a coma. Before reaching the hospital she died. Another case of death has come to my notice. This is death of a child in Srinivasपुरi colony very near Lajpatnagar, Ring Road. The child died of high fever. May I ask the Minister, through you, Sir, whether after answering the question here on the floor of the House on the 7th October, the Government has taken any pains to enquire whether any death has taken place due to viral fever, dengue fever and malaria in Delhi? If so, what is the result of that enquiry?

Similarly, even some Members of the House fell ill due to this fever.

I am told that Mr. K. A. Rajan—one Member of Parliament from Kerala—fell ill due to this fever. After that, his condition became serious and he has been taken to the Soviet Union for some treatment now. And Mr. Bapusaheb Parulekar (who may ask a question later and take part in this debate) was laid up in bed for so many days because of this fever. So, he was not able to attend the House during those days. May I know how many Members of Parliament have been affected by this fever in Delhi?

Similarly, Sir, on that day, while answering the question, the Minister stated that there is 'only one type of virus carrying this fever.' After that, he tried to correct,—not admitting his mistake,—but, rather twisting it, so to say, and said, 'there is not one type of fever, there are some such classes and other things.' So, I want to know whether any further enquiry has been conducted or not and how many types of virus are there in India today, spreading this fever. In India, today, this fever is spreading. Which type of virus is responsible for the fever which is spreading throughout Delhi at present? Similarly there are several press reports on this virus fever.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think you are not affected.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: I am unaffected by all these three diseases. There are press reports to the fact that cerebral malaria which was prevalent mostly in the Northern States has spread to Delhi. I want to know whether the Government of India has taken notice of it. What measures have been taken by the Government to prevent further spreading of this virus disease in Delhi? What are the reasons for the occurrence of malaria and 'dengue' fevers in Delhi? The Times of India dated 12th October 1982 had reported about the infectious disease in Trans-Yamuna Colonies. They are also in around Delhi.

There are various opinions on this. The *Patriot* of Delhi of last week of September says about the 'dengue' fever in Delhi. The *Free Press Journal* of 26th September mentioned about the Asiatic tanks being the main source for breeding the epidemic virus. Now, because of various constructions that are taking place in Delhi, for Asiatic, the mosquitoes and the virus are breeding in tanks, ponds and other water sheds. They are the main reason for spreading these diseases. There are also contentions that the slack in anti-malaria steps contributed to these diseases. Are we so incapable of arresting these diseases and taking necessary immediate steps to fight these mosquitoes and virus. Now, we are suffering from severe fever of 'dengue,' and cerebral malaria. There are also contradicting opinions on this. It is said that because of unhygienic conditions in areas where people are living this disease is spreading. There is also another opinion that even in other areas due to water stagnation for more than a week in storage tanks, and other small tubs or keeping it in big vessels for future use, the mosquitoes breed in large numbers and ultimately they spread these diseases.

May I know from the hon. Minister, what according to the Government is the reason for the spread of this 'dengue' fever and also malaria? Some days back even the hon. Speaker had asked a question in continuation of a particular question put by some hon. Member in the House regarding the Mosquito Research

Centre run by some American Scientists who are behind this viral fever being spread in Delhi. I think the hon. Minister is aware of that question put by the hon. Speaker on that day. I hope he will give answer to that question today. Sir, I am inviting the attention of the hon. Minister through you to an Article in the *Times of India* of 10th October 1982 about the mysterious super-mosquitoes. It is written by Dr. Bhai Mahavir, M.P.

Ho says:

"Early this year newspapers in New Delhi reported that American scientists were spreading super-mosquitoes in Pakistan capable of being used as agents of germ warfare. Closer home, the presence of an American scientist, one Dr. Carl Taylor, has repeatedly been questioned."

So, may I ask the Hon. Minister through you whether the Government has noticed this Article written by an Hon. Member of Parliament, not of this House, but of the other House? If so, whether the Government has gone through it? What is the reaction of the Government on this article?

Furthermore, Sir, even the Defence Minister in his reply in the last Session of the Lok Sabha through some unstarred Question said:

"The Government is aware of Pakistan's efforts to develop biological warfare agents."

In the light of this, I am repeating the same question asked by several Hon. Members on the other day, and even by the Hon. Speaker:

"Whether the Mosquito Research Centre, Lahore, run through the American scientists, has contributed directly or indirectly to the spread of this virus, and thereby this viral fever in Delhi?"

Similarly, Sir, there is a question regarding one Dr. Carl Taylor, an American scientist. I would like to ask the Hon. Minister, whether the Health Ministry or the Home Ministry has put a ban on his entry into India, except as a tourist?

Sir, on that day the Hon. Minister had said in this House that there is no allopathic treatment for this Dengue fever. Then the Hon. Speaker himself asked the Minister; Whether there is any Ayurvedic or Homoeopathic treatment to the fever? And though the Minister had not clearly answered, he said that there are claims by the Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic experts and scholars that they are having some treatment to this fever. That answer was given by the Minister on 7th October. Now fifteen days have passed. May I ask the Hon. Minister through you whether during these fifteen days the Government has enquired about the claim of the Ayurvedic and the Homoeopathic experts and scholars in regard to their ability to treat this fever. If so, what is the result of that inquiry?

Sir, this malarian fever is not now limited to the capital alone. Therefore, it should be taken notice of more seriously. There is a press report in *Hindustan Times* that 2,944 Malaria cases have been treated in Bhiwani. According to *Decan Herald* dated 25th August, 1982—"Brain fever claims 248 lives in Karnataka"—which is the home State of the Hon. Health Minister himself. Similarly, the Chief Minister of Tripura himself admitted through a statement which appeared in *The Statesman* of 25th August, 1982—"There are deaths due to malaria in Tripura". And he stated that this malaria is being spread in the border area i.e. Tripura-Bangladesh border. So, he suggested for some joint action by India and Bangladesh to prevent the spreading of this Malaria in this region and to free the people of the area from the Malaria disease. Recently, there was a summit in New Delhi of the Heads of Government of Bangladesh and India. May I ask the Minister: During the recent summit, was this suggestion of the Chief Minister of Tripura taken serious notice of? Was there any discussion of a joint venture in this respect, to eradicate malaria in those Indian border regions at Tripura and Bangladesh? If so, has any programme been chalked out? If so, what are the details, and what is the result?

[Shri A. Neelalohithadasan Nadar]

Similarly, there was a report in "Patriot" recently which says:

"Malaria has increased a hundred-fold in India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka during the past decade, claiming one million lives each year."

Most of our scientists, doctors and even Government officials have been claiming that we have been able to eradicate malaria. But this report says that not only in India and Pakistan, but also in Sri Lanka, in the last decade, malaria cases rose hundred-fold; and it is claiming a million lives each year.

The issue of "Indian Express" dated 24th September says: "U.P. towns in grip of viral fever". It was there in the districts of Allahabad, Bareilly and Kanpur. All these reports indicate that it is a serious situation. Government should take this matter seriously. May I know the steps already taken by Government in this respect, and the steps Government proposes to take in future?

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** The Minister will now reply. He can reply to Mr. Nadar now. Some more hon. Members will then put questions; and he can reply to them thereafter.

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):** Sir, I thought the hon. Member would make some serious comments on the situation, and suggest something. But what he said in the House comes to this: he has gone astray and lost himself in the jungle, not knowing where to go in the field of health, let alone the field of malaria and dengue.

I expected that he would give some suggestions and comment on the points arising out of the answer that I gave last time. But he went on from Dengue to malaria to cerebral malaria, Carl Taylor and defence etc. which are totally irrelevant to the discussion that has been raised.

**SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR:** All these are relevant points.

This article itself appeared after the answer of the Minister on 7th October. He says they are irrelevant.

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** He should know what is relevant and what is irrelevant. I cannot teach him. He is an honourable and responsible Member. I do not say I will teach him what is relevant and irrelevant. What I said was that his observations were all irrelevant.

I have said on many occasions in this House, and in the other House—and made myself very clear—that the fever cases this year went up a little; and that made us find out the cause—i.e. as to why the fever cases had increased. People at the National Institute of Communicable Diseases and the National Institute of Virology went into it, and found that the cases were due to the dengue virus.

Immediate steps have been taken including not only the anti-laurel measures but also the anti-mosquito measures by various methods. We have been going on T. V. and radio calling for the cooperation of the people to follow certain do's and don'ts which have been published in the papers. This fever, as I have already said in this House, is due to domesticated mosquito. It breeds in the house, in the water, shallow water though it is fresh water, under the shadow and certain temperature; and we have to take precautions to see that the water does not remain in the coolers either inside the house or in the shadow of the premises. This way, we have been teaching the public on all the via media that is available to us. So, I cannot say anything about the other things which he has raised, which are not relevant to the Dengue fever itself. Then he had been trying to make a case that malaria and Dengue fever is increasing in the country. If he has decided not to be convinced, I cannot help. I have already given the facts and figures to show that the incidence of malaria has come down very much this year and the incidence of Dengue is fast declining. The facts and figures have already been given to the House. I need not repeat them.

What I want to tell the House is that let us not sensationalise the issue and create unnecessary scare in the mind of the people. After all, what are you going to get? I have seen the Press reports myself. In certain Press, I have seen the headlines like "Dengue has played havoc in the Asiad Camp"; and the news goes on with a player who is suffering from jaundice and he has been dropped from the team. This is how things are going on and people are unnecessarily scared. May I call for the cooperation of this House? Please do not help in sensationalising the matter. It has been brought under active control and the fever is declining. After all, I request the hon. Member to see the importance of the situation that very soon we are going to have Asiad. People from other countries are going to participate; not only the sportsmen but the Managers and officials of the other countries are coming here. This sensationalisation should not cause any alarm in the mind of the people here in Delhi. I request them through you and through this House and I assure this House that we have brought down the incidence of Dengue and malaria in this city and also malaria in the rest of the country; and we need not unnecessarily scare or create scare in the mind of the people so that it will affect the interest and the image of the country.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: He has not answered my specific questions. I have put several specific questions; he has not answered any of them. What is the purpose of this discussion?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All right.

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central): I express my sincere thanks for having permitted me to participate in the discussion and also thank Mr. Nadar for giving me an opportunity to express what is viral fever, because there is a little confusion in the mind of Mr. Nadar.

The other day I was here while the hon. Health Minister was replying to the question. As a member of the medical profession, I would like to inform Mr. Nadar that viral fever in general includes

one fever that is called epidemic pleurdynia otherwise called bornhomes disease. Another fever is called Dengue fever or... (Interruptions).

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: It is a jumble of words... (Interruptions).

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I have told you. You could not understand. You wanted him to explain it, to understand. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY- SPEAKER: He is a doctor. He is an authority on this. Listen to him.

AN HON. MEMBER: The Government should use his services.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no harm in learning anything.

DR. A. KALANIDHI: This Dengue fever is also called DANDY'S FEVRR... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can also learn. I can also learn. There is no harm.

DR. A. KALANIDHI: This fever, Dengue fever is also called break-bone fever; the third one is yellow fever; and the fourth is phlebotomous fever otherwise called SANDFLY fever. The other day the hon. Minister referred to only Dengue fever wherein he had also mentioned about the virus. There are four types of viruses; irrespective of the virus—whether it is a, b, c, d, or 1, 2, 3, 4—whatever name you give—the main symptoms are the same; the clinical findings are the same.

The other thing our Member mentioned was 'mysterious mosquitoes'. It is not a mysterious mosquito. It is a mosquito which is called *aedes Egypti*. It is a mosquito which transmits the infection and causes the dengue fever. It causes severe body pain. It is only a selflimiting disease; and it will not cause death to anybody. I can assure the hon. Member. It never causes death. (Interruptions).

(HAH Dis.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not politicise these mosquitoes.

DR. A. KALANIDHI: That is why the fever is also called saddle back fever. Temperature goes up to 106, and comes to normal, goes up and comes down.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is a technical subject. He is a doctor.

DR. A. KALANIDHI: It becomes normal after eight days. There is no mortality at all. I think the hon. Member should not misguide or mislead people that Dengue fever causes mortality. People die—about whom we read in the Press—they may die due to secondary infection; probably because of the running condition or the general condition becoming weak or due to respiratory infection and so on and so forth; and they die. They do not die because of Dengue fever; I want to tell this to the hon. Member.

The other point which I want to mention is about the treatment. I do endorse the hon. Minister's view that there is no specific treatment for this. He has also mentioned about controlling this disease. There is only one vaccine available. That is developed effectively, and but it is not commercially available. I only request the hon. Minister to make some efforts to make this vaccine available so that it can be used against Dengue fever, and we can prevent it.

Another point which the hon. Member mentioned is about the homoeopaths and Siddhas, claiming that they will cure the disease. They have been claiming that they could cure cancer. But nobody has done it; no case has been reported by any homoeopath or a Siddha, who has cured cancer. They claim; but these are all false claims and tall claims. I can tell Mr. Nadar: there is no therapy; no cure is available for it. Whether you treat or do not treat, whether you go to the doctor or you do not go to the doctor, you will become all right after eight days. The treatment is only Analgesics. First of all you have to see what the disease is. Then only you can confine to Dengue

fever. All the viral infection can produce fever. Nobody can answer you till the virus is known.

Another thing which we have to mention is about the anti-malarial measures to be taken. A few years ago malaria control programme was there in this country. Subsequently it was converted into National Malaria Eradication Programme in 1958 or so. I do not know whether this N.M.E.P. is functioning well or not. Again, there also there was no mortality. After the formation of the National Malaria Eradication Programme malaria was got controlled completely. There was not even a single case of reported malaria. But unfortunately for the past few years it is coming up again, probably because mosquito breeding is there; or stagnation of water has increased or sanitation is poor. I only request the hon. Minister that the National Malaria Eradication organisation should be geared up. They should go to the rural areas and see that the cesspools of water are removed. Wherever there is necessity for it Pyrethrum or what is known as DDT should be sprayed and anti-mosquito measures should be used on a large scale.

The news media like All India Radio and TV should be geared up publicising anti-malaria measures. They are giving indiscriminate advertisements about medicines. Only one thing that I want to tell the Minister is that the AIR advertises that whenever you have fever, chillness, etc. you must take chloroquin. This is a medicine which should be used very cautiously. This is the drug which can cause damage to the eyes and the ears. Whenever any fever comes, the best thing to advise is to consult the doctor and then take chloroquin. I would request the Minister that proper wording should be used in the advertisements in AIR about the prevalence of malaria, symptoms of malaria and the people should be advised to consult the doctor and then take chloroquin or any other anti-malarial measures.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): The magnitude of the diseases like viral fever and dengue fever, has become very acute.



It is spreading not only in the city of Delhi but throughout the country. Thousands of people have been affected by viral fever and dengue fever. So, the Government is required to take necessary measures to fight this menace and disease.

The experts in this field have pointed out the following causes for these diseases:

1. Mosquito-bite-day time biting by the mosquito known as aedes aegypti.
2. Stored and stagnant water contributes to the breeding of mosquito larvae in a large number.
3. Unsafe drinking water.
4. Poor health of the poor people. Poor health is not capable of resisting the attack of such virus.
5. Lack of education regarding health. According to the information given by the competent authorities in this field, the symptoms of the disease are severe headache, disorientation, lack of sleep, skin rashes, gastro-intestinal disorder, general weakness, weakness in the legs akin to a milder attack of polio, back pain specially in the lower part of the spinal cord, lack of appetite, etc.

One Microbiologist said that many dengue fever patients in the city had been injudiciously administered steroids by careless doctors. In the city of Delhi, there are doctors, who do not take proper care of the patients. With the result, so many patients die.

According to the Congress (I) 20-Point Programme regarding health, they have said that preventive, promotive and curative measures would be taken towards the health problem of the population. In view of all these, I would like to know from the hon. Minister when the viral fever has been detected in India, what type of preventive and curative measures have been taken so far in these places, what amount of money has been spent for such measures during 1982-83, what curative measures have been taken so far in so far as such menacing diseases are concer-

ned and what is the amount of money spent for such measure during 1982-83.

My last question is whether it is a fact that the inferior quality of insecticide is also responsible for the high incidence of mosquito breeding, and if so what measures have been taken by the Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the Minister will reply. Mr. Verma and Mr. Bapusaheb Parulekar are absent. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Might have been attacked by the dengue fever.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I think he is in bed.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, the hon. Member who spoke after Mr. Nadar did try to enlighten Mr. Nadar.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Enlightened you.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Enlightened you also. (Interruptions)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: If you would have read my statement on various occasions in the debates, perhaps you would have been better educated because I gave the etiology, the entomology, and the epidemiological aspect of all these cases. If you have read the debates, perhaps you would not have asked this question. I do not know whether you have read this also. I am sorry to say this because we are here to discuss the serious health aspect of the country. We are talking of the country's health, we are talking of the health of the people in Delhi, we are talking about the health of the Members of Parliament, but we should not make some statement which is—I do not say he is misleading the House, I would not say that, but it is an incorrect statement.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: What I have stated is correct. You should withdraw your remark, it is not an incorrect statement. Mr. Rajan who is a Member of Shastriji's party fel

[Shri A. Neelalohithadasan Nadar]

ill, Now he is in Moscow for treatment. It is a fact.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Nadar, listen to him.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Mr. Nadar, don't be impatient. Please listen to me. I will tell you what it is. I know Mr. K.A. Rajan's case. Mr. Kalyanasundaram came to me and he wanted my assistance. I had made arrangements. He never said that K.A. Rajan was suffering from Dengue or viral fever. He never said that.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: He was suffering.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Just listen to me. Don't make some incorrect statement to unnecessarily mislead the House. You must ask Mr. Kalyanasundaram who approached me....

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Mr. Rajan is a Member of the House. Shastriji is the Deputy Leader of his Party in this House. Let Shastriji say.  
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Mr. Shastri will say what he wants to say. You need not educate him. He knows much more than you. So, let us not make some incorrect statements which will unnecessarily mislead the House because I did make arrangements for Mr. K. A. Rajan's treatment in the All India Medical Institute. But then Mr. Kalyanasundaram again came and thanked me and said, "We are taking him to Moscow and thank you. Mr. Minister, for all the kindness of yours". You must know the facts. Then you come.

About the other Member who has said about the entire thing on malaria and other things, about the budget and all that, I think I can give some figures.

The National Malaria Control Programme was started in 1953 and it was again converted into 1958 programme. But in 1965 only the incidence of malaria

reduced to almost zero, but after some time it again started going up and in 1976 it went up—I am talking about the total incidence of malaria in the country, the figures are there.

In 1977 it was 47,40,000 and odd. Last year in 1981 from 47 lakhs the incidence came down to 13 lakhs and odd. To-day, as reported upto 30th September, 1982 it is mere 9,97,000 or about 10 lakhs. You can see that the incidence of malaria has come down from 47 lakhs and odd in 1977 to mere 9 lakhs and odd. I think the Members will appreciate that the incidence of malaria has come down.

Some other Member said, "Chloroquine will give rise to toxic symptom affecting the nerves." If the correct dose is administered, I do not think this complication will arise. That is the opinion of the medical expert. It all depends upon the correct dosage.

Shri Nadar is very much worried about the Cerebral malaria. I say there is no incidence for the last three years in Delhi leave alone the death. At least there are no reported deaths. He has referred to some other deaths which have been there to his personal knowledge. I do not know whether he is a doctor or not. He says that he knows these people died of Dengue fever or malaria or something like that. As I said, the information given to me is and the medical expert opinion is Dengue has never caused death. Virus has been identified by the ICMR. The virus that has been existing in Delhi has been identified as Dengi I. It does not cause death. That is the expert opinion. That I am to inform the House.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: What about the death mentioned by me? Will the hon. Minister be pleased to get it investigated?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I am telling you Dengue does not cause death. It does not require my further investigation.

The hon. Member has asked about the Budget. I can say for the Malaria Eradication Programme.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: I want to know what amount has been spent so far during 1982-83 to remove all the causes?



MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is furnishing that information to you.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I would not be able to give figures for 1982-83 now as 1982-83 is still going on. You must know that the figures are available by the end of the year as to what amount was provided and what has been spent.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: You could have asked for some report.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: You put the question and I would get it.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Have you assessed the programme so far?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has to get facts from the States also.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: He neither knows medicine nor budget. Why should he ask questions?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: He wants to know you intimately.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Professor, I am not able to teach. What can I do?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You give figures for 1981-82.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The budget provision for 1980-81 was Rs. 4450 lakhs and the estimated expenditure was Rs. 3330 lakhs and odd. For 1981-82 the provision was Rs. 5107 lakhs and the estimated expenditure was Rs. 5484 and odd lakhs. Then, for 1982-83, the budget allocation is Rs. 5,500 lakhs. This is for the National Malaria Eradication Programme. What is spent, I will be able to tell by the end of this financial year.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Sir, my questions have not been answered. I asked

about the cases of viral diseases detected in India. The second question is, what is the figure for 1982-83 because of the fact that the dimension of the disease has become great and thousands of people have been affected. In Delhi city alone, thousands of boys and girls and the employees of various offices have not been able to attend their schools colleges and offices respectively because of the attack of such diseases. I want to know from the Minister as to what amount has been spent and would be spent to control this disease.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How can he furnish this information when it is being in the process of spending?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, I have given the figures with regard to the incidence of malaria in the country and have shown with the facts and figures that it has come down heavily. I have given the budget figures, the budget estimates and the estimates of expenditure. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The amount would be usefully spent, that is what he says.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, what is the use of hon. Member repeating that thousands of persons suffered when I have given the facts and figures to show that the incidence of malaria has come down?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, the cases of malaria....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. You can sit and watch.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I am not asking questions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I am going to adjourn the House.

18.17 hours.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, November, 2, 1982/Kartika 11, 1904 (Saka).*