

श्री भागवत शा अजाब: इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि माननीय सदस्य जमींदारों का राज्य वापिस चाहते हैं।

Shri Vasudevan Nair : One of the most important guarantees for real benefit to the tenants is the preparation of the records of rights. May I know whether, in spite of repeated requests by the Centre and in spite of the offer of financial help also, most of the States have till now refused to prepare the records of rights and, because of that, the tenants are ejected on a large scale?

Shri Asoka Mehta : The records of rights have improved from what they were before.

Shri Vasudevan Nair : Where?

Shri Asoka Mehta : But the fact remains that, firstly, there are various parts of the country where the records are not available and, secondly, the changes are not always carried out in time and, therefore, the records are not wholly satisfactory. Since the beginning of the Third Plan, as the hon. Member knows, the Central Government and the Planning Commission have been offering various assistance to improve the records of rights but the work has not progressed satisfactorily.

Mr. Speaker : Next Question.

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह: वगैर जमीन वाले ले गये बाकी असली किसान पूछने से रहे गये।

Incidence of Filaria

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*392. **Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya :**
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty :

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the alarming rise in the incidence of filaria as disclosed

in the records of the Filariasis Clinic at the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to check the same ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthi) : (a) Attendance at the Filariasis Clinic of the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, shows no appreciable rise in the number of new cases during the last 11 years (1954-55 to 1965-66). Surveys has however shown that number of people exposed to the risk of filaria infection in India has greatly increased.

(b) (i) A Scheme prepared for the control of Filaria in Calcutta City and its suburban Municipalities is under consideration of the Government of West Bengal.

(ii) The Government of West Bengal have been maintaining a Filaria Control Unit at Contai (Midnapur).

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya : The reply of the hon. Minister discloses that incidence of filaria has been on the increase. My query is, when the Government has succeeded in exterminating anopheles mosquitoes which carry malaria germs, how is it that filaria mosquitoes, "Aedes" as they are called, have increased. Unless the mosquitoes have increased, the incidence could not have increased. What steps have been taken to exterminate filaria mosquitoes as has been done in the case of malaria ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar) : May I submit that while the anopheles mosquito responds to D.D.T. spraying, the culex mosquito which is responsible for filaria does not. Therefore, the only way to control culex mosquitoes is to prevent the breeding places which means proper drainage. That Sir, is a very costly affair. We are trying to do as much as we can

and in the meantime we are trying to check the breeding places with the usual anti-larval measures.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharaya : May I know what steps have been taken to ensure the perfect cure of the persons affected so that they may not spread further the filarial disease ?

Dr. Sushila Nayar : I am sorry to say that there is no perfect treatment for filariasis once the patient has developed elephantiasis. A lot of research is however being carried out but no perfect cure is yet in sight. It is this fact that makes this disease even more dreadful than, say, malaria which we knew how to treat with anti-malarial drugs. Therefore, the preventive measures are most important in filaria. To that end, treatment of the carriers, i.e., infected persons before they develop elephantiasis, etc., is important and filaria clinics are being set up at different places by the State Governments.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : In her reply the hon. Minister stated that West Bengal was considering a scheme. I did not catch whether it was a preventive scheme or just a clinical scheme. I would like to know what exactly is the outline of what they are considering and when this will be considered and finalised.

Dr. Sushila Nayar : The West Bengal Government had set up a very high-powered Committee in which they had included Metropolitan Authority, Corporation experts and many others. The report of that Committee has recommended that they must do something for the elimination of larval breeding by improvement of environmental sanitation services, recurrent anti-larval measures, setting up of filaria clinics, intensive health education by public co-operation, concurrent and periodical assessment, arrangement for

training and certain interim and long-term engineering measures. The long-term engineering measures are estimated to cost Rs. 3,140.40 lakhs, i.e., more than Rs. 314 crores. The other measures are expected to cost Rs. 36.24 lakhs. The West Bengal Government has asked the Union Government to share the cost on 50 per cent basis under the reorganisation scheme of filaria control. The reorganisation has not been completed as yet and in the current year the Central Government has a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs for the whole country so that at the present moment we are not in a position to share this cost on 50 per cent basis.

Shri Raghunath Singh : May I know whether it is a fact that on the western coast of India, i.e., from Calicut to Goa and in the Konkan area, filaria is very much prevalent and people are practically running away from those places on account of this disease and if so, what steps are being taken to control the disease ?

Dr. Sushila Nayar : We have set up certain special units in some of the highly infested areas and Calicut is one of them. I am not certain at the moment about Goa.

May I add that we are as anxious as any hon. Member to have the needful done for this problem. But the problem is a difficult one and the remedy is a very costly one. That is our problem.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar : From the reply given by the hon. Minister of Health, I am rather surprised to find that adequate steps to eradicate filaria have not been taken due to the heavy cost involved. In view of the large incidence of this disease in all part of India, particularly, in the west coast of India as explained by my friend, Mr. Raghunath Singh, may I know what steps Government will take to get sufficient funds from the Planning Commission for the eradication of this important disease ?

Dr. Sushila Nayar : May I submit in all humility that the Planning Commission has agreed to give us funds for water supply and drainage schemes in the Fourth Plan which are far more than what they have ever given before? The funds are of the order of Rs. 370 crores, whereas the requirements are to the tune of over Rs. 1600 crores. May I add that one of the things that the States are very keen on, is that some subsidy be given for drainage schemes just as we are giving for rural water supply schemes, and that proposal is under the consideration of the Planning Commission?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय को पता है कि पुरानी दिल्ली में अभी तक भी ऐसी बस्तियां हैं जहां आठ-आठ घंटे पानी बन्द रहता है और एक-एकलैटिन में डेढ़-डेढ़ मीटर आदमियों को जाना पड़ता है और न वहां फ्लश सिस्टम है और न टैप सिस्टम है और न पानी की सप्लाई है? आज नहीं तो कल वहां फाइलेरिया का अटैक हो कर रहगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसके लिए मंत्री महोदय क्या कर रही है? (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी पेशी लगाई है, क्या करें।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : बार-बार ड्रेनेज सिस्टम का जिक्र आ रहा है। पुरानी दिल्ली भारत का कैपिटल है और दुनिया भर के लोग इसको देखने के लिए आते हैं। इस वास्ते

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फाइलेरिया से बचाने के लिए कुछ किया जा रहा है या नहीं?

डा० सुशीला नायर : वाटर सप्लाई और टट्टियों का फाइलेरिया कंट्रोल के साथ कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है।

Harijans in Rural Areas

*393 **Shri Madhu Limaye :**

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia :

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received recently any reports of atrocities committed on Harijan in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the details of these incidents; and

(c) the steps contemplated to curb these reactionary tendencies?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar) (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान महाराष्ट्र के मराठवाड़ा इलाके में एक हरिजन ने कोई जुर्म किया और उसका बदला लेने के लिये उस देहात की तमाम हरिजन या नवबुद्ध महिलायों के साथ जो दुर्व्यवहार किया गया है उसकी ओर गया है, क्या उसको इतिला मंत्री महोदय को मिली है? अगर मिली है, तो उसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने क्या कार्रवाही की है। यह औरंगाबाद जिले का बाका है।

Shrimati Chandrasekhar : As far as I am concerned, I have no information to this effect. Since I have come to know this from the hon. Member I shall make inquiries and do the needful.

Shri Shivaji Rao Deshmukh : The culprits have been convicted and sentenced by the law courts.

An hon. Member : The hon. Minister does not know it.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप मंत्री तो नहीं हैं।

श्री शिवाजी राव शं० बेगमुल : मंत्री की ओर से नहीं दे रहा हूं। अध्यक्ष महोदय को मैं यह जानकारी दे रहा हूं।

श्री मधु लिमये : पूरी जानकारी दें मैं सुनने के लिए तैयार हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक इंडिविजुअल केस चाहे हरिजन का हो या दूसरे का हो इस तरह से नहीं उठाया जाना चाहिये, यह मुनासिब नहीं है। कही दुश्मनी की वजह से एक जगह एक बाका हुआ हो उसका रिएक्शन दूसरे