

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