

tion will add fire to inflation, turning it into a conflagration. Is it not a fact that, as a consequence, the prices of all essential commodities will rise at a tremendous pace. If so, what measures do the Government propose to take to tackle such a potentially grave situation

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH :** Sir, I have explained in considerable detail to what extent we have been successful in checking inflation. I do not agree with the hon. Member that we have not been able to control prices to a considerable extent. We have done it. Even retail prices have come down, they have declined. And it was proved just now. There was so much noise about onions, but but when I offered to send a truckload of onions to any destination in Delhi indicated by the hon. Members, the refused to accept onions at Rs. 1.50, and yet they are still harping on the same thing. (*Interruptions*).

As regards IMF loan and its implications, my esteemed friend, the Finance Minister, has already explained things in detail in both the Houses and I do not think I can go into those questions. But there is nothing specific which needs to be replied and which the hon. Member wanted.

**1347 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till fifty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at fifty four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER** in the Chair].

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Shrimati Sheila Kaul may move Motion for Election to Committee.

**SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI :** I am on a point of order.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Let her move this Motion.

## ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

COUNCIL OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, BANGALORE

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) :**

I beg to move :

“That in pursuance of sub-clause (e) of clause 9(1) of the scheme for the Administration and Management of the properties and funds of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, read with regulations 3.1 and 3.1.1 of the Regulations of the institute, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for the next term commencing from the 1st January, 1982.”

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** The question is :

“That in pursuance of sub-clause (e) of clause 9(1) of the scheme for the Administration and Management of the properties and funds of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, read with regulations 3.1 and 3.1.1 of the Regulations of the Institute, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker

may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for the next term commencing from the 1st January, 1982."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI (Hissar): On a point of Order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : On point of order.

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI : Listen to me please.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : भारत का एक हवाई जहाज हार्डजैक हो गया है। सुबह मैंने व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाया था। स्पीकर साहब ने कहा था कि पता लगने पर सरकार को कहा जाएगा। रेडियो और टेलीप्रिन्टर पर इसके बारे में खबर आ गई है। साउथ अफ्रीका में हमारा हवाई जहाज रुका हुआ है। यह सरकार कैसे चलेगी? सदन को इतिला ही नहीं दे रही है। क्या तमाशा हो रहा है? ये क्या करेंगे पता लगना चाहिए। देश के लोग सरकार के बारे में क्या सोचेंगे?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now Matters Under Rule 377. Shri Chintamani Jena.

14.57 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) RESURGENCE OF MALARIA DUE TO INCREASED USE OF PESTICIDES FOR GREEN REVOLUTION

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balesore): Sir, malaria appears to be an unhealthy side-effect of the "Green Revolution", as a resurgence of the disease is accompanying the introduction of heavy pesticides use to support intensive farming in the third world.

The amount of pesticides entering the local eco-systems has expanded at an alarming rate in recent years and this has made the

anopheles mosquitos, carriers of malaria parasites, "plasmodium" resistant, says a report in Nature.

The "limited cases" of resistance mosquitos have developed from the mild use of DDT and other pesticides in public health drives to wipe out malaria, are not the real factors responsible for its recrudescence, according to the researchers, Georganne Chapin and Robert Wassestrom. The farmers in the third world have, over the year, increased the dose of pesticides when they found crop-pests like the boll weevil affecting cotton to be more and more resistant.

Fields in Gautemala, Nicaragua and El Salvador, which were sprayed only eight to nine times a season a decade ago need to be fumigated as many as 50 times a present, the researchers say.

And this can be devastating because a single application of DDT or similar pesticide has been found to be sufficient to reduce mortality (that is, increased resistance) among mosquitos by 80 per cent.

To indicate how serious the problem has become, the researchers co-related DDT use in El Salvador with renewed malaria transmission and estimated that at current rates each kilogram of insecticide added to the environment will generate 105 new cases of malaria.

Once insects develop a resistance to one compound they frequently exhibit an immunity to wide range of unrelated poisons as well.

The research team feels that malaria would not have come back, had Integrated Pest Management (IPM) strategies been used instead of the now common practice of "blitzing" valuable pest prone crops with insecticides along.

In considering these aspects of using pesticides for success of green revolution in our country, the experts may find out ways and means to eradicate malaria from our