

12.12 hrs.

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

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

(i) INCREASE IN THE INCIDENCE OF MALARIA IN SEVERAL STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES.

SHRI CHINTAMANJ JENA (Balasore): Under Rule 377, I am making a statement. There has been an alarming increase in the incidence of malaria in several states and union territories in 1980.

In Dadra and Nagar Haveli, the percentage of increase in 1980 compared to the 1979 figure is as high as 316.77. In Andaman and Nicobar, the rise is over 195 per cent.

As for some of the other 9 states and union territories the corresponding figure are Meghalaya—over 74 per cent, Pondicherry—nearly 69 per cent, West Bengal—over 59 per cent and Mizoram—about 38 per cent, Orissa—about 65 per cent.

In 1977, Malaria killed 55 people. In 1978, the number went upto 74. In 1979 it shot upto 147.

The number of Malaria cases has started coming down from 1977. In 1978, it was 41.44 lakhs. In 1979 it dropped to 27.08 lakhs (the figure is provisional). Till the end of June this year 469, 318 Malaria cases have been reported and 14 deaths.

Authoritative sources say the rise in the incidence in these 10 states and union territories is mainly due to some technical problems.

One of the major problems, the programme is facing now inadequate supply of the right type of insecticide to NMEP side units due to shortage of funds and non-availability of insecticides from indigenous sources.

Apart from the various states thousands of people in the capital of Delhi are suffering from the Malaria fever specially in this rainy season.

In this context I would request the centre to come forward with adequate

preventive and remedial measures to fight with this mass attack of Malaria in the country and the hon. Minister of Health and Family Welfare may please make a statement on this issue.

(ii) REPORTED DISCOVERY OF A NEW DOCUMENT ABOUT INDO-CHINA BORDER DISPUTE.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): Under Rule 377, I am making a statement.

It was with some consternation that we read press reports of an interview by an Indian Defence journalist, with Wang Bin Nan, Chairman of Foreign Relations Committee, Chinese People's Congress, in the course of which the latter is said to have claimed that an Indian M.P. had written to the Indian Minister of External Affairs about the alleged discovery of new historical document in support of China's position re the McMahon Line and also that the Indian Minister of E.A. was examining the position. The said press report further indicated that asked about the name of the Indian M.P. concerned, the Chinese dignitary said he had forgotten the name.

It seems from what has been said on this subject in Parliament that some correspondence from M.Ps have reached the Minister but there is no information about who wrote what. While in view of the delicate and complicated nature of the efforts now being conducted for normalising India-China relations efforts which all would like to continue unimpeded towards success—it is clear that if what the Chinese dignitary has said is correct, there has been a leakage from the Indian side which is not only technically improper but also highly reprehensible. If it is a fact that any Indian M.P. has communicated to China the contents of his communication to a Minister of the Government of India, or he or she should be identified as one M.P. Shri Subramaniam Swamy has publicly demanded and Parliament and the country should decide what should be done, with one who by his action has lowered the

dignity of Parliament and acted as an agent of another country. If however, the reported statement by the Chinese dignitary is shown to have no foundation, Parliament and the country will be relieved to know that none of us, members of Parliament, has been at fault. For the sake of posterity, Parliament, however, must take note of this incident for otherwise the reported Chinese claim would remain unchallenged and leave an impression entirely derogatory to our country.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Sir, it is a very important matter. The Minister should say something about it.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): Sir, with your permission, I wish to make the following observation on the special submission made by the Hon. Member, Shri Singh Deo:

I have stated in Parliament that delicate and complicated matters such as the border between India and China do not admit of examination, much less solution, through the medium of Press interviews. The same is true of correspondence between Ministers and individuals. Therefore, whenever this matter was raised in letters written to me by individuals, including Members of Parliament, I refrained from detailed discussion and only sent them courteous communications, acknowledging their letters and saying that they would be looked into. As I have also stated Government who have kept abreast of all research and other such material on the subject, are fully convinced that the alignment shown in our maps conforms to the true international border and that Government are not aware of any so-called new document, which, in any manner, disproves our stand.

(iii) **PROBLEMS FACING THE NATIONAL LIBRARY CALCUTTA.**

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly): Sir, National Library, Calcutta, has a

place of pride in the cultural life of our country. It has a long glorious record of catering to the needs of scholars, research workers of several disciplines and many others belonging to different parts of the country. Of late, this great institution of national importance is plagued with a number of serious problems, which require immediate and urgent attention of the Central Government.

Although the three year term of the Director of the National Library expired on June 30, 1980, the Central Government has not yet announced the name of a successor. The Director whose three year term expired on June 30, 1980 had been requested "to continue till further orders".

Furthermore, there is no librarian at present. One who joined in the National Library earlier this year as Librarian resigned after serving the Library for a few weeks. The appointment was also made after several years during which period the National Library had no Librarian. The Centre has not announced anything with regard to this question of Librarian. A third difficulty facing the National Library is in respect of the implementation of the Delivery of Books Act which provides for compulsory deposit of copies of all publications of India with National Library. The provisions of this Act are alleged to be grossly violated and it is reported that only 10 per cent of the books published in India are received by the Library. Moreover, adequate fund is not being made available for procurement of books and journals which is causing great inconvenience and hardship to the scholars and research workers of various parts of our country visiting the National Library.

The Central Government is urged to look into the grave problems facing the National Library, Calcutta and come forward with suitable steps to solve the problems at an early date.