

also on the Doordarshan saying that the manufacture of pan masala should be banned.

**SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:** I do not have any experience of cutting the male organ. But I can assure the House that we will take action on the Report of the Nutrition Committee. (*Interruptions*)

#### **Gastro-Enteritis Cases**

\*184. **DR. GOLAM YAZDANI:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who suffered from gastro-enteritis in the country during 1989 and 1990, State-wise;

(b) the number of deaths due to this disease during the above period, State-wise; and

(c) the assistance given/proposed to be given to State Governments to fight the disease?

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RASHEED MASOOD): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Gastro-enteritis is mainly a water-borne disease which shows a marked increase during the rainy season due to water contamination. The incidence of the disease is high in areas having insanitary conditions and when water supply is not protected. The long term measures include:—

- Safe drinking water
- Proper excreta disposal and personal hygiene.
- Environmental sanitation
- Health Education

The short-term measures include the following:—

- Health Education to enable early detection and prompt treatment using home based remedies.
- providing facilities for treatment of more serious cases at community health centres/dispensaries hospitals.
- protection of water supply through chlorination.
- improving environmental sanitation.
- prevention of dehydration and loss of essential salts through Oral Rehydration Therapy.
- Involvement of the family in prevention, detection and management of the disease;
- investigation of outbreaks and suggesting containment measures.

According to the information furnished by the State Governments to the National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi, the number of cases and deaths during 1989 and 1990 was as under:—

**STATEMENT**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>1989</i>		<i>1990</i>		<i>Period of Report</i>
		<i>Cases</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
1.	Delhi	43,959	67	28,501	7	July
2.	Gujarat	2,48,188	383	1,24,486	122	July
3.	Madhya Pradesh	9,30,653	590	2,91,003	211	May
4.	Orissa	5,663	671	1,519	124	June
5.	Tamil Nadu	23,662	332	10,364	178	June
6.	Uttar Pradesh	2,900	228	1,607	80	July

In Bihar, there was a focal outbreak in Patna city during the period from 27.6.1990 to 20.7.1990 resulting in 1456 cases and 70 deaths. In West Bengal, there was a focal outbreak in the Districts of Burdwan, Birbham, Murshadabad, Bankura and Hooghly resulting in 21,345 cases and 550 deaths upto 6.8.1990.

The Central Government provides assistance in the following areas:—

- sending Epidemiological teams to investigate focal outbreaks.
- providing assistance to the State/ UT Governments for supply of oral rehydration salts.
- training of Health personnel.
- production of Health Education material.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Management of Diarrhoeal diseases, fund are provided to the State Governments/ UT Administrations for health education activities, contingencies and purchase of Oral Rehydration Salt packets.

[*English*]

DR. GOLAM YAZDANI: The answer which the hon. Minister has given is not what I wanted. I wanted to know how many cases of gastro-enteritis had occurred throughout the country? But he has left out so many provinces; he has given information only with regard to seven places. The information given is incomplete. Due to the gravity of the situation, it has been admitted that it is a water-borne disease. In this disease, a patient passes stool frequently and ultimately succumbs to dehydration. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I think you are giving information. Please come to the question.

DR. GOLAM YAZDANI: Unless and until I give the background I cannot put a question.

MR. SPEAKER: But you cannot take a long time to put your question.

DR. GOLAM YAZDANI: Sir, this disease is caused by three virus germs namely rota virus, cholera vibrio, bacteria.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

DR. GOLAM YAZDANI: Sir, let him know what I am going to ask.

This is a very dangerous disease. Everybody has got the experience how dangerous this gastro-enteritis is. It is caused due to lack of treatment for dehydration. This disease generally occurs in the lower age group of people. The Government can easily get laboratory analysis to find out which variety of these organisms are responsible for different kinds of gastroenteritis. I would like to know whether the Government has undertaken any step in this regard to find out the preventive and

[*Translation*]

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: It is true that the hon. Member has sought information with regard to all States. However we have placed before you the information in respect of States which furnished it and no information has been given in respect of States which have not furnished any report. His second question relates to skin diseases in respect of which preventive measures both long term as well as short term are taken. The short term measures include providing clean drinking water, health education to the people and providing facilities for treatment of the disease and prevention of dehydration. Long term measures include making provisions for drinking water. These steps are taken.

[*English*]

DR. GOLAM YAZDANI: Sir, my first question has not been adequately answered. My second question is this. A Committee was constituted by the Supreme Court to

probe into the cause of cholera in Delhi during 1988. It has submitted its report during this month and has suggested certain remedial measures to combat cholera, etc. I want to know whether the Government has taken any action to implement these remedial measures.

Secondly, Action Committee for Citizens' Rights in a petition alleged that polluted drinking water had killed 1,500 people in Delhi due to cholera epidemic and it blamed the Municipal Corporation and DDA for this. They wanted the colonies—authorised and unauthorised—to be provided with pure drinking water. I want to know whether this has been done.

**SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:** As a matter of fact, the question put by the hon. Member does not arise from the original question. As regard supply of water to other colonies, it is supplied through water tankers and every effort has been made in this regard. As regard the later part of his question, a separate notice is required for it.

[*English*]

**SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKATA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, from the Statement, I have seen that the Andaman & Nicobar Islands have been left out. There are a large number of diarrhoeal cases because 91.7 per cent of the area is covered by forests and also because of incessant rains. People in the Island are always suffering from the diarrhoeal diseases, because of these reasons. Andaman & Nicobar Islands being a Union Territory, if the Union Territory Administration is not sending the report to the Central Government in time, you should take action against them. My pertinent question is this—that there are two kinds of water supply systems. One is that in the city areas where filtered water is being supplied to the people and the other is that in the rural areas where unfiltered water is being supplied to them. People are much more affected by the diarrhoeal diseases, particularly in those rural areas. So, I would like to know from the Minister whether the Government is going to

end this discrimination with the rural people and he will provide filtered water in the rural areas also, like in the cities.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not the responsibility of the Ministry of Health to provide drinking water to the people in the States. However, we do provide tablets of Chlorine so that the people living in villages may make use of them. No report has been received from the Union Territory.

[*English*]

**SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA:** Sir, in the Statement, it has been mentioned, 'funds are provided to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for health, education activities, contingencies and projects of oral rehydration salt packets'. I would like to know whether the Government is aware that the funds which are allotted are not adequate; and if so, whether the Government will take adequate steps to provide more funds for this purpose.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have to work with limited resources. It is a fact that we do not have sufficient funds for health activities and we can distribute whatever funds are available with us.

[*English*]

**DR. THAMBI DURAI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now, the Minister has quoted, in his statement, different figures. He has also accepted that he could not get all the necessary information and therefore he could not furnish all the details. For example, in Tamilnadu, for 1989 and 1990, he has mentioned about the number of cases they have come across and the number of deaths. In Uttar Pradesh, he has mentioned a very low figure, despite UP being a big State, which has only 2900 cases. I do not know

whether that is the correct figure or not. But, I want to know this from the hon. Minister. This is a dreadful disease, which is being caused due to the contamination of water, he has said. Contamination of water is taking place not only because of floods, but it is also due to the affluents of the industries. For example, you take the case of Tamilnadu and especially North Arcot Ambedkar District, as we call it, where a lot of tanneries are existing. Most of the affluents are coming out of these tanneries and it is contaminating the drinking water in most of the places. Even the chemicals are also effecting it like that. But the factory people are some how escaping from the Government—whether it is State Government or Central Government. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what direction the Minister is going to give the State Government authorities to control this kind of contamination of water, because 'prevention is better than cure'. This is the most important thing.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, issuing directions to the States is beyond the jurisdiction of the Health Ministry. However, we can make a direct request that the clean drinking water be ensured to the people living there and supply should be maintained..... (*Interruptions*) .....

[*English*]

DR. THAMBI DURAI: Sir, this regarding tanneries. This very grave in Tamilnadu... (*Interruptions*) ...

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra.

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAYKUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister does not have powers in respect of Madras but he has powers in respect of Delhi. No other rivers in the country receive as much contaminated water as is received by river Yamuna in Delhi. It receives contaminated water from

service drains as a result of which large number of fish in the river die. No steps are being taken to stop this contamination. Despite arrangements of filtration of contaminated water flowing into the river, contaminated water is still flowing into it. What has been done to stop it? As many as sixteen lakh people dwell in *Jhuggi and Jhonpris* in those colonies and cholera has also broken out in those colonies and a number of persons died of it. Hon. Minister has stated that arrangements have been made for providing safe drinking water but no such arrangements have been made. There is no agency to undertake cleaning work. Neither the D.D.A. nor the M.C.D. has any authority to undertake this work. If cholera breaks out in those colonies again the responsibility shall squarely rest on the hon. Minister. I would like to know what steps are being taken by him in this regard?

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, cholera epidemic broke out in Delhi in March, 1988. I went round many colonies with a view to ensuring supply of safe water and chlorine tablets. In this connection, I would like to submit that at most of the places water is being supplied direct from hand pumps and at the rest of places water is being supplied through 80 water tankers provided for this purpose. These tankers go around at every place carrying water and chlorine tablets have also been distributed. Hon. Member has asked about cleaning of water of Yamuna river. This is not the job of our Ministry. However, to provide clean water is our responsibility.

SHRI MOHD. HASSAN COMMANDER: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I met the hon. Minister five or six days ago and he is also aware of it. The hon. Minister has given figures of incidents of gastro enteritis with regard to seven States only. No figure with regard to Jammu and Kashmir has been given in the statement. About ten days ago, in the month of August, Cholera broke out in Kargil district and forty five persons died of it and 1100 persons suffering from it were admitted to the hospital. Shortage of medicines and injections were felt for which I contacted the Governor

of Jammu and Kashmir and the Union Health Minister. Despite that no medicines have so far reached there nor has any doctor gone. The condition has still not improved there. A team of doctors and medicines should to be sent there urgently from here. Despite my efforts, no attention has so far been paid towards it. A report was expected from the State Government but fifteen days have passed since then and no report has been received from the State Government despite the fact that number of casualties there is too high. I am pained at this sorry state of affairs.

**SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:** We have called for a report from the State Government about the requirement of various medicines for different diseases.

*[English]*

**PROF SAIFUDDIN SOZ:** Sir, it is something very important and I would like to supplement my colleague's question. He had raised a very important issue.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I am not minimising the issue, but you are not permitted to ask supplementary. Let Mr. Choudhury ask question.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI LOKNATH CHOUDHURY:** Sir, the Statement given by the Minister shows that the number of deaths due to this disease is the highest in Orissa. I would like to know from the Minister what are the special reasons for it and whether Government of India proposes to take any special measures in this area. Moreover, Sir, there are specific pockets in the State where this disease occurs frequently. Whether the Government of India is aware of it? What help they are reserving to the Government of Orissa to control it?

*[Translation]*

**SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:** We render all sorts of help expected from the Central

Government. We send our team to make on-the-spot study of the place where an epidemic breaks out. We also provide packets of oral rehydration salts and issue guidelines in regard to measures to be taken to control the epidemic. So we give all sorts of help to the states.

**SHRI RAMPRASAD SINGH:** Sir, please pursue this list in which data in respect of only Patna has been given. If you go through it, you will find that out of a total of 1456 persons suffered from it in Patna city, 70 persons died. I would like to say that the fatal disease has spread in the rural areas. But you take note of towns only, not of the villages where mostly the poor people live. No arrangement is made by the Government for the poor living in villages. Even their names have not been included in this list. Sir, through you, I would like to know from the Government whether any steps have been taken for the poor living in the rural areas of Bihar, if so, what is the result thereof?

**SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:** As I have already stated that there is no separate scheme for Bihar and it is a scheme for the whole of the country. I want to make the hon. Member clear that the figures in respect of Bihar have been given in it because it has spread for the first time in Bihar otherwise similar steps have been taken everywhere.

*[English]*

**DR. VENKATESH KABDE:** Sir, in spite of the efforts of the Government the incidence of mortality and morbidity have not fallen. You may have to take very drastic action. In China the whole question of diarrhoeal disease is eliminated by promoting drinking of hot water as a duty by every citizen. Nobody drinks cold water in China. In India we should bring about a change in the attitude of the people about drinking water and encourage them to use hot water as a national duty. If all the people start drinking hot water, then the question of gastro-enteritis and cholera will be solved. Therefore, my question to the Minister is whether he will take up this for solving the problem.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already said that the Government educate the masses also about the preventive measures to be taken and use of safe water.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Next question—Shri Ganga Charan Lodhi.

SHRI AJIT PANJA: Sir, I have an important question... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Shri Ganga Charan Lodhi is absent. Next question—Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Now, Mr. Balasaheb Vikhe Patil.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Please go through the precedent in 1981... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Panja, you were a Minister. That is not the way. Please sit down.

### Sugar Export

\*186. SHRIBALASAHEB VIKHEPATIL:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of sugar likely to be exported in the current year and the quantity envisaged for the next year;

(b) whether in view of high consumption rate of sugar in the country, how Government propose to meet the demand of the consumers;

(c) the estimated production sugar for the year 1989 and 1990;

(d) the carry-over stock by the end of year; and

(e) whether this is sufficient to meet the domestic demands and keep the supply position smooth?

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) During the 1989-90 Sugar Year (1st October, 1989 to 30th September, 1990), export of 52,676 metric tonnes of sugar is envisaged.

(b) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(e) The year-end carry-over stock will be adequate to meet the domestic demand.

### STATEMENT

During the 1989-90 sugar year likely sugar production is 109.00 lakh tonnes which is substantial higher than the production during any of the preceding years. During the 1988-89 season, it was 87.52 lakh tonnes. Total availability of sugar during the 1989-90 sugar year is likely to be 122.70 lakh tonnes, consisting of—

Estimated production 1989-90	..	109.00 lakh tonnes
Carry-over from the previous year	..	11.30 " "
Imported sugar	..	2.40 " "
Total	..	122.70 " "