

Month	No. of wagons
March 1958	747
April 1958	782
May 1958	750
June 1958	741
July 1958	1,030

(b) The total amount of demurrage charged from the Cement Factory at Charkhi Dadri from January to July 1958 were as follows:—

Month	Demurrage charged Rs.
January 1958	278/-
February 1958	1,425/-
March 1958	3,599/-
April 1958	2,952/-
May 1958	3,177/-
June 1958	2,518/-
July 1958	3,218/-

(c) The total amount of siding charges for empty haulage paid by the Cement factory at Charkhi Dadri since January, 1958 monthwise were as follows:—

Month	Siding charges Rs.
January 1958	704/-
February 1958	881/-
March 1958	1,021/-
April 1958	781/-
May 1958	851/-
June 1958	824/-
July 1958	766/-

दिल्ली में यातायात की भीड़

८६६. श्री विपुल मिश्र: क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री ८ मई, १९५८ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ३६०२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली के सारी बावली और फाटक हवस सों के बीच यातायात की भीड़ को कम करने के लिये अब तक कहां तक सफलता मिली है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्र सभ में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : उपरोक्त मूचना

से संबंधित विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या १६०]

Sub-Post Offices

867. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that new Sub-Post Offices have been sanctioned for Kangra and Hoshiarpur districts of Punjab during the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the names of the places where sanctioned?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 161].

12.05 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

OUTBREAK OF GASTRO-ENTERITIS IN DELHI

Mr. Speaker: I have an Adjournment Motion from Shri Tangamani and Shri Banerjee; another from Shri Vajpayee and a third from Shri Braj Raj Singh. The first of these deals with the "sudden outbreak of gastro-enteritis epidemic in Delhi resulting in death of nine persons and over 150 cases being admitted in various hospital".

In the Adjournment Motion tabled by Shri Vajpayee on the same subject, there is only a difference in figure—instead of nine, he has mentioned 11.

An Hon. Member: 12.

Mr. Speaker: Possibly, it may also be 12.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): I want to make a submission.

Mr. Speaker: What is the submission? We will find in the newspapers all that has happened.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. So far as the Adjournment Motions are concerned, there seems to be a tendency existing for more than one hon. Member getting up together. Well, there are very serious cases. But what is the good of emphasising it? I am going to ask the hon. Minister to let us know what steps are being taken to control the epidemic. We had floods; then scarcity; and again floods. Now, unfortunately, there is the epidemic.

Shri Tangamani: It is urgent.

Mr. Speaker: I understand that this is an urgent thing. These things have occurred particularly in the headquarters, in the capital. I am asking the hon. Minister to let us know the position. It cannot be said that the Minister is responsible for this. Anyhow, let me see what steps are being taken.

Shri Tangamani: The point that I would like to make for the information of the hon. Minister is.....

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Several hon. Members are simultaneously standing and speaking. I am not going to allow that.

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): This is normally the season when we do expect some cases of gastro-enteritis.

Shri Tangamani: I would like to clarify one point and help the hon. Minister to know all the points if I am given the opportunity.

Mr. Speaker: Let me hear the hon. Minister. The hon. Minister is expected to be in touch with the things. This is not the first time that the hon. Members have known this. They have seen it in the newspapers. If I find that there is any serious thing which requires the attention of the House by way of an Adjournment Motion, I

shall see to it. Otherwise, I will ask the hon. Minister to take better steps.

Shri Tangamani: Apart from the people of that area.....

Mr. Speaker: I should ask the hon. Member not to persist like that. I am calling the hon. Minister.

Shri Karmarkar: I would like to share with the hon. House all the facts that we possess on this side of the House. As I was saying, these monsoon months are the period during which we in Delhi normally see this disease coming up. Last year there were about 89 cases with three deaths—from May to August. This year, I regret to tell the House that there have been two major outbreaks of the disease of an explosive nature, involving two groups of large population, one at Trinagar and the other at Sarai Khalil. At Trinagar, the cases started roundabout 10th August. This locality has newly grown up during the last four or five years with no adequate system of sewerage or sufficient supply of water from the public water supply system. First cases of gastro-enteritis were reported on the 6th and 9th instant and since then there have been altogether 42 seizures with 7 deaths. All these patients were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

The Corporation have carried out about 9,000 cholera inoculations till yesterday. All the wells, about 40, have been disinfected and rigorous anti-fly measures are being taken in the way of clearing dump heaps and filth, etc

Sarai Khalil—this is a slum area in Sadar Bazar locality with a population of about 5,000. There is no sewerage system and with the exception of a few private water taps and a tap in the masjid, there are no public hydrants. Now the facts of the case with regard to the incidence of gastro-enteritis in that locality are as follows:

[Shri Karmarkar]

A number of cases, with acute symptoms of vomiting and diarrhoea, have occurred in the Serai Khalil area, near Sadar Bazar, since the forenoon of Saturday, the 23rd August, 1958. The first case was reported to have occurred at about 11 a.m. that day, but, unfortunately, no information was conveyed to the Health Department of the Corporation till about 8 p.m. When the health authorities arrived on the spot soon after, they found that 5 persons had already died, and other cases were in various stages of illness. Immediate steps were taken to send all these cases to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, and to make a detailed survey of the area for discovering other causes, if any, giving treatment on the spot, inoculating the population and disinfecting the houses and their surroundings. A temporary dispensary has also been set up.

Till 3.30 p.m. on the 24th August, about 70 cases in all have been admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. Since then, until today morning, another 5 or 6 cases have also been admitted. Barring 4 or 5 cases from other adjoining localities, all these have occurred in Serai Khalil itself. Four of the admitted cases have unfortunately died. Since yesterday afternoon there have been two more deaths, one on the way to hospital and another in the hospital itself. The total number of deaths is thus 11.

A clinical study of the hospital cases suggests that they are probably cases of acute gastro-enteritis. A laboratory analysis of samples of stools etc. is under way, but the results will not be known till Monday evening, that is, today evening. Meanwhile, it is the view of the public health authorities that these are unlikely to be cases of cholera and that there is no cause for panic.

As regards the probable cause of this outbreak, it was noticed that water from a sealed well in the locality....

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad):
It was not sealed.

Shri Karmarkar: ... was being largely used by the population and is probably the underlying cause. The well has been in existence for many years, but its water is being analysed. Meanwhile, supply from the well has been cut off and additional piped water hydrants are being installed for the use of the people. Till these are ready, water is being supplied by tankers.

It is thought that a private dry latrine, about 10 yards from the well, has probably, by underground seepage, contaminated the well water.

That is the information that we have received up till this morning. The Corporation authorities and the Delhi public health authorities are taking all measures to see to it that this ailment is held in check.

Shri Tangamani: What I wanted to say was this. In addition to what has appeared in the press, we have received reports from that area. The figure of deaths is not 9 or 11. It is more than 20. Press reports say that about 150 people have been admitted in the hospital. There is another press report that more than 500 people are being admitted in the hospital. A large number of people in that area are suffering from cholera after the water famine. In addition to what has appeared in the press, we understand that this particular well was constructed during the Moghul period and it is quite likely that it was not cleaned at all. It is also likely that there are other, similar wells which are supplying water to those localities, and many of the people of those localities are afraid of it. Further it is likely to spread to some of the slum areas. I just wanted to point out these things.

Shri S. M. ... (Kanpur): The hon. Minister was pointing out during the debate on the scarcity of water, in reply to Dr. Sushila Nayar that

these wells in the city, especially in old Delhi, have never been cleaned. My fear is that this particular well, which was constructed during the Moghul period, might not have been cleaned after the Moghuls left. I want a categorical statement from the hon. Minister as to the steps taken after the breakdown of water supply in this city. That is my submission.

Another thing I want to point out is this. In 1957 about 250 people died in Kanpur because of gastro-enteritis. It has more or less the cholera symptoms. Many boys of 3 to 10 years were dying there. I want to know whether the analyst's report, when it is received, will be placed on the Table of the House and whether a discussion will be initiated on that, because it has occurred in all the States in 1957 and 1958.

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to disabuse the assumption of the hon. Member that this disease is more than local. At the present moment, unless something untoward happens hereafter, this disease is definitely and specifically confined to Sarai Khalil and Trinagar. I forget the number of attacks and deaths because of gastro-enteritis during last year, but during this year there were 79 cases and 11 deaths, including that in the Sarai Khalil locality. I am not in a position to say when the well was last cleaned. But the well was sealed and there was only a hand pump. The water of that well has been sent for examination. The information that we have received about the incident is as follows:

During the present water shortage, the inhabitants of the locality resorted to the well in Masjid which has been in use for a very long time. A family living close to the Masjid is stated to have visited Bulandshehar in connection with the death of a relative who died of gastro-enteritis. The two daughters of the deceased came back to Delhi and they developed the disease on the 22nd instant. From 22nd to 24th, 79 cases have occurred with 9 deaths. So, that is the present

position, and all possible precautions, as I said, like anti-cholera inoculation and so on are being undertaken. In one locality alone we have inoculated 9,000 people. In this connection, I may state that the following steps are being taken, because this is the season in which we expect cholera. The steps are:

(1) Dose of chlorination of filtered water was increased to yield about twice the quantity of the normal residual of free chlorine, that is, from 0.8 p.p.m. to 1.5 p.p.m.

(2) Alternative sources of water, such as wells, which are being extensively used as sources of drinking water, are being regularly disinfected with bleaching powder.

(3) The public has been advised to boil all drinking water—by radio-announcement, beat of drums and through microphones.

(4) Anti-cholera inoculation campaign has been intensified in comparatively more vulnerable localities, viz., those with sub-standard sanitary facilities.

(5) Anti-fly measures have been intensified. Insecticide (DDT/Gammaxine) spraying is in full swing in slum areas. One round of spraying has already been completed.

(6) Campaign against the sale of unwholesome and exposed foodstuffs is being vigorously carried out.

(7) All field staff has been alerted to be more vigilant to improve the standard of general sanitation in the city

(8) Dispensaries, hospitals and M.C.H. Centres have been asked to ensure adequate stocks of essential drugs to treat gastro-enteritis patients.

(9) Strict vigilance is being exercised to prevent ice and mineral water factories from using water from unsafe sources.

[Shri Karmarkar]

These are the measures that are being taken for the prevention of either cholera or gastro-enteritis.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I wanted to know why this particular well was not cleaned after the water famine.

Shri Karmarkar: As I said, my information is that the well was absolutely closed except for the hand pump. If it had to be cleaned, it had to be opened. I am not sure whether it was cleaned. (Interruptions). I do not want to say something which is not correct. I shall find out in this particular case whether the well was cleaned, whether it was found necessary to clean it, and if it was found necessary, why it was not cleaned. I shall supply the information to the House in due course. In any case, there was no complaint till the 22nd.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani (New Delhi): Is the Minister aware that, apart from the areas where these cases have occurred in larger numbers, there are cases even in New Delhi of high temperature with diarrhoea. I do not know the name of the disease, because I am not a doctor. Whatever it is, I would like to know from the Minister whether he is aware that literally thousands of people living in the bastis, have no adequate arrangements for drinking water are drinking well water. I would like to know what arrangements he is making in the matter of providing clean drinking water to them.

Shri Karmarkar: Time and again, we have been telling this House that the population of Delhi has risen several times the previous number during the last seven or eight years. We are taking all possible measures. But, unfortunately, the slums are rising up everywhere. That is the main difficulty in dealing with Delhi. But, so far as I can see, the Corporation authorities have been taking all possible measures under the circumstances to check the disease. Apart from this unfortunate incidence of gastro-enteritis, the chart of Delhi can be compared with pride with the chart of any other city.

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Even those hon. Members who have not tabled the adjournment motion want to speak now.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi (Hamirpur): This is an important question relating to school children.

मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा कि आज दिल्ली के स्कूलों में जो हमारे बहुत से बच्चे पानी पी रहे हैं वे बिना उबाला हुआ पानी पी रहे हैं क्योंकि उन स्कूलों में पानी के गरम करने और उबालने की कोई खास सहूलियत नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन के लिये क्या सरकार ने कोई खास प्रबन्ध किया है ?

श्री कमरकर : जो यहां पर वेल मेंटेंड स्कूल हैं वहां तो यह प्रबन्ध किया जाता है। मैं चाहूंगा कि हमारे ऐजुकेशन मिनिस्टर साहब तमाम स्कूलों के पास यह हिदायत भिजवा देंगे कि बच्चों को स्कूलों में उबला हुआ पानी पीने को दिया जाये। जहां तक हमारा ताल्लुक है हम ने तो बार बार यहां पार्लियामेंट में और बाहर सब जगह लोगों को इस बात की हिदायत की है कि वे पानी को उबाल कर पियें। मुसीबत तो यह है कि बहुत से हमारे पढ़े लिखे लोग तक यह कहते हैं कि यह उबालने का कौन झंझट करे, इतने वर्ष बिना उबाला पानी पीते रहे और जिन्दा रहे। हम ने सब लोगों को यह कहा हुआ है कि पानी उबाल कर पीना चाहिये।

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: The hon. Minister told us as to what steps the Corporation is taking to deal with the slums that are in old Delhi. I would like to know what steps are being taken by the N.D.M.C. which runs directly under his supervision. There are about 30,000 people living in the bastis in New Delhi who also require these facilities.

Shri Karmarkar: Unless the hon. Member is quite sure about her facts, I am not prepared to take it from her because we have not received any serious complaints about gastro-enteritis or any serious disease so far as New Delhi is concerned.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: I do not speak unless I am sure of my facts.

Shri Karmarkar: Then, I will have the N.D.M.C. enquire into the number of ailments. If the situation requires attention, I will place all the facts before the House.

Shri Jadhav (Malegaon): I want to know about blood dysentery.

Mr. Speaker: It is really unfortunate that there are these epidemics one after another. We have serious difficulties—too much water, too little water and following one or the other the epidemics also. The hon. Minister has given us what all steps are being taken. I can only say—the other day it was suggested on the floor of the House by Dr. Sushila Nayar and other hon. Members that wells may be restored and cleaned—that there are difficulties felt. I have got a well in my own house and I do not know to whom I should send word. When I sent word to the municipality, they put so much oil into it that it has become impossible to drink water from that well.

I would like the hon. Minister to see that additional steps are also taken and there ought to be no well in this city which is not cleaned within a day or two at the most. There is no harm if some more money is spent because in the absence of water from outside otherwise than from the pumps, wells have to be utilised.

I hope and trust that the epidemic will not be allowed to spread and further measures will be taken. No useful purpose would be served by adjourning the House for any debate or discussion. I hope the hon. Minister will keep this House informed

from time to time as to what further steps are being taken. If there are small complaints that a particular well has not been cleaned, certainly the hon. Minister will see to it.

Shri Karmarkar: I would be grateful to hon. Members if they have any information to pass it on to us.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister is asking us to go round the city.

Mr. Speaker: There is no harm. Hon. Members must go round the city. Hon. Members forget that after all this Government is their government, whether it is one side or the other. They must also co-operate. Let them go round and see

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He is not taking the matter seriously.

Mr. Speaker: I am not called upon to give consent to these adjournment motions.

12.24 hrs.

CONVICTION OF TWO MEMBERS

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have received the following communication dated the 20th August, 1958 from the Judicial Magistrate, First Class, 4th Court, Ahmedabad:—

"I have the honour to inform you that Sarvashri Indulal Kanaiyalal Yajnik and Karsandas Parmar, Members, Lok Sabha, were tried at the Court of the Judicial Magistrate, First Class, 4th Court, Ahmedabad, before me, on a charge of offences under sections 143 and 188, Indian Penal Code.

Reasons for the conviction are as under:

On the 17th August, 1958, at about 8 am., Sarvashri Indulal Kanaiyalal Yajnik and Karsandas