

भी हम ने विचार कर रखा है। हेल्थ पालिसी में बात जाएगी। आज भी गवर्नमेंट गरीबों को निःशुल्क सेवाएँ दे रही हैं।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : When the health of the government is not good how can the health of the country be good ?

KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI : You can see the health.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ये भी चमक रहे हैं।

SHRI D.P. YADAV : Free and compulsory medical help to the poor is a misnomer in this country. Till you have got private practice by government doctors in parts of the country, you cannot give free and compulsory treatment. Is the Department of Health, Government of India, contemplating to direct the State Government that private practice by medical practitioners in hospitals should be completely banned?

KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI : Free and compulsory education is the concern of the Ministry of Education. Health is a State subject. If the hon. member desires, we can suggest to the State Government about it; but it is for them to take a decision whether they should allow private practitioners or not.

श्री दीन बन्धु वर्मा : मैं मानता हूँ कि स्वास्थ्य स्टेट सबजेक्ट है। लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह देखना आपका कर्त्तव्य नहीं है कि जिन चिकित्सा केन्द्रों पर डाक्टर उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, वहाँ पर किस तरह से डाक्टरों की व्यवस्था की जा सकती है और क्या इसके बारे में आपने को पालिसी बनाई है ?

कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी : इसके स्टेट सबजेक्ट होने के बावजूद स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की ओर से उसका मानिट्रिंग होता है और जिन प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर पर डाक्टर नहीं है या जहाँ दो की जगह एक होता है तो हम राज्य सरकार का ध्यान उस ओर आकर्षित करते हैं और

उनको कहा जाता है कि वे इनको जल्द से जल्दी सप्वाईट करें और इन स्थानों की पूर्ति करें।

Casualties due to Viral Fever since January, 1983

*42. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA :
SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA :
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) total number of casualties which took place due to viral fever during the current year since January, 1983 state-wise;

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check the same; and

(c) whether any research regarding the diagnosis of the disease has been conducted for its proper treatment ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

As per available information, 238 deaths due to viral fever have been reported. The State-wise break up is as under :

Andhra Pradesh	87
Bihar	34
Goa, Daman & Diu	1
Karnataka	78
Manipur	10
Tamil Nadu	26
Uttar Pradesh	2
Total :	238

A series of steps involving insecticidal spray coverage, adequate supply of insecticides and vaccines to the States, fogging operations and intensification of entomological works have been taken. In addition, Health Education measures have been stepped up.

National Institute of virology, Pune is conducting research on various aspects of viruses causing fever. Regarding treatment, viral infection being self limited, only palliative treatment is given to the patient.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : The information laid on the Table of the House shows that 238 deaths occurred in the country. I had asked for the State-wise information. But information in respect of only seven States out of the whole country has been given. In view of this may I ask the hon. Minister to let us know if this viral fever is not there in the other States? The information given indicates that the deaths have occurred in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka only. Will the Minister kindly state if this viral fever has some special features that only the people of the South are affected by it? Otherwise how is it that persons from the South are specially affected by this fever?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Mosquitoes are there in South only?

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Why not Mr. Subramaniam Swamy?

KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI : We have so far received information only from some States. We have asked for reports from all the State Governments, but we received the information from only seven States and we have just reported back to the House.

So far as the other question of the hon. Member is concerned, this viral fever seems to be prevalent in areas where there has been a natural calamity. There, has been a cyclone in Andhra Pradesh and other areas. That may be one of the reasons that this type of cases have occurred more in Andhra Pradesh. That was the report which we have received.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : The information given by the hon. Minister in the reply does not indicate that information was not received from the other States in the country. It should have been categorically stated in the answer that this information is in respect of seven States and the information in respect of the other States has not been received. Anyway, may I know if the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that once the viral fever enters a family, or if one member of the family gets it, then practically all the other members of the family living in that house suffer from this viral fever? And, is the hon. Minister also aware of the fact according to medical practitioners, according to doctors, health experts, this viral fever usually takes its own time and medicines have no effect at all?

KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI : The question of the hon. Member was about the casualties which took place due to the viral fever. That is why we have reported only about the casualties which took place. Even cold and cough, are caused due to various viruses and we can also say that it is only because of a virus. Even a little bit of pain in the throat can also be called viral. Here we have reported only the casualties which affected the human life. Therefore, I think the hon. Member will quite appreciate our effort to give the figures wanted by him. Otherwise we would have collected the figures about all viruses and given.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : The hon. Minister has not been able to answer my question. The question, I put was, whether the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that once the viral fever enters a house, does it affect all the other members of the family.

KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI : Not necessarily.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, Shri Mayathevar.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : One of the main and immediate causes and reasons for virus fever is due to mosquitoes' bite. That is what I could understand from doctors.

In Madras city especially, during Congress rule from 1952 to 1967 mosquitoes were under control. The Government at least could control mosquitoes.

MR. SPEAKER : You have come to realise this very late.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : From 1967 to 76 19 the DMK in its rule was able to control virus fever by destroying mosquitoes in the city of Madras and elsewhere throughout Tamil Nadu. But unfortunately when ADMK rule came, they were not able and competent to destroy mosquitoes in the city of Madras. Whenever I go to Madras, even I am not spared by the mosquitoes. There is no spraying and no medicine. The Corporation of Madras and the District Health Officer do not do any regular spraying. For the last five years we do not get any medicine. The hon. Minister is a healthy Minister. But I want that she must protect our health also and the health of the people in different States. Will the Minister give specific direction to Tamil Nadu Government to take special steps to destroy all the mosquitoes as far as possible ?

KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI : I thank the hon. Member for giving me compliments for my health. But I am concerned about the health of the whole nation including the health of the hon. Member. So far as mosquito problem is concerned, we are quite aware of this. We have started having meetings with the State Governments. The scheme is there and under that scheme we are providing 50 per cent grant to the State Governments. For regular spraying and using proper medicine we are having meetings with the State Governments including Tamil Nadu. We are quite concerned and aware of the situation. We are taking steps in co-ordination with the States.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Can you give directions to the Tamil Nadu Government ?

KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI : Yes, Sir. Not only to Tamil Nadu but to all the State Governments we have given directions. After this question we will write specifically to the Tamil Nadu Government and we will give direction.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : This question has been dealt with in a lighter vein. Let us not take it in a lighter vein.

The Minister has mentioned the number of casualties in different States. Has the Ministry confirmed that these casualties are due to viral fever ? Has the viral fever been isolated in India ? Has the Minister got any information whether this viral fever is an imported one ? Japan has already isolated this type of fever.

There is no mention of the number of casualties and the cases of viral fever in the Union territory of Delhi. Has the Minister got any information about the rate of increase in the number of cases of viral fever in Delhi from 1981-82 to 1983-84 yearwise ?

About Uttar Pradesh the number of casualties mentioned in the reply is two. But it was reported that due to heavy flood there was epidemic of viral fever in Shahjanpur area and the number of casualties reported was 100. Has this been investigated by his Ministry ? I think his Ministry is confusing cerebral malaria which causes patchial haemorrhage in the brain with viral fever. Until and unless these two things are differentiated, it is very difficult to establish whether the casualty is due to cerebral malaria or due to viral fever. So, will the Minister reply on the Floor of this House, what are the positive factors for this disease, whether it is a water-borne disease, whether it is an air polluted disease, whether this is infectious or not and whether in the whole country the cerebral malaria and the viral fever have been controlled ? The viral fever percentage in country has increased manifold. It has increased by more than 150 percent. So, can the hon. Minister, particularly tell the House what is the percentage of viral fever increase in Delhi and around and what was the percentage of viral fever last year that is, in 1982 in India ?.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Your question has taken the form of a virus now.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : I am sorry, Sir, you are not giving importance to

this particular question. It is a very dreaded dangerous disease. Another thing is that the hon. Minister has said that proper insecticides have been given for spraying and all these things.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Now you finish it. You have already taken five minutes on this only.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : It is very important questions, Sir. Let there be half-an-hour discussion on this. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the fact or not that the present insecticides which are supplied to different States are resistant to plasmodium ffoliperum which is also a carrier for the viral fever ?

KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI : Sir, so far as the hon. Member has said that viral fever is on increase and the Government is not concerned, I disagree with that statement. We are very much concerned and the viral fever is not on increase. You can not generalise the things ..

(Interruptions)

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : You can not avoid the question.

KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI : I have listened to you very patiently. I said that we are very much concerned and so far as the viral diseases are concerned, he said the increase is 150 percent. I disagree with that.....*(Interruptions)*

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : You tell us the figures or you supply to the House.

KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI : Sir, so far as this problem is concerned, the reasons vary from place to place. Sometimes malaria causes the virus and sometimes so many other things cause the virus. We have asked the State Government and they have reported to us about the disease and the casualties.

So far as Delhi is concerned, we have not received any report. If the hon. Member is interested in it, we will asked the Delhi Administration about this and whatever information we get, we will pass on to the Member.

Sino-India Talks

*43. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA† :

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Delegation from China visited India during the month of October, 1983;

(b) if so, nature of talks held with the Indian Leaders; and

(c) the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Yes Sir. Official level talks were held in New Delhi from October 24 to 30, 1983.

(b) Besides the boundary question, the talks covered other aspects of India-China bilateral relations as well including trade, cultural contracts and exchanges in the field of science and technology. An exchange of views on the current international situation also took place.

(c) On the boundary question, detailed discussions were held and an attempt made to evolve a mutually acceptable set of principles to serve as guidelines for future discussions. While some common ground was covered, differences on certain vital aspects remained and they will be taken up at the next round of talks. On cooperation and exchanges in other areas of bilateral relations, the ground was prepared for these contacts during 1984. The exchange of views on the current world situation was a useful exercise resulting in a better understanding of each other's perception of the international situation today.