

potencies, Bi-Chemic Medicines, combinations succfus cinaria Maritema eye drops, Alfalfa Tonic, sugar of Milk,

[Translation]

are mostly imported from Germany, Switzerland, UK and U.S.A. Our Chemists have to pay a 65 per cent duty on these medicines. What's more, they have to pay local taxes also. They are selling it at four times the usual price.

The common man in the country is heavily dependent on homeopathic medicines, but the ever increasing prices are making them inaccessible to him. Therefore, in the larger interests of the people, I urge the government to pay serious attention to this matter and make homeopathic drugs duty free so that these medicines are available to the masses at the most reasonable prices. The Government should make the necessary arrangements in this regard.

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): Sir, I rise to congratulate the Prime Minister for his kind activity. In the northern part of West Bengal.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I call Shri Jangbir Singh to speak.

SHRI JANGBIR SINGH (Bhiwani) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I endorse the demand of the Government of Haryana raised with the Government of India to increase the strength of Haryana Police and to supply sophisticated and modern weapons and other latest equipment's like vehicles, wireless sets etc. This is required to match the increasing activities of militants in Haryana which is evident from the recent happenings in the state. While emphasizing these views, I lay stress that the mode of recruitment to the Police should be on the pattern of CRPF, BSF and other Para-military forces limited to Haryana state. Rather, it should be obliga-

tory to the Haryana Government to publicise the recruitment in the national and local papers of the state to give chance to every able-bodied man to compete, if he so desires to be recruited in the Police. This, I am sure, will avoid communalism, nepotism and casteism in the process of recruitment to the Police.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have been raising my hand since yesterday and today you have allowed me to speak. I thank you very much for this.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House and your good-self towards the crisis being faced by small scale industries in Madhya Pradesh due to shortage of coal. Mr. Speaker, Sir, Coal India has set up a godown at Indore, but for last two years the supply at the Godown has been grossly inadequate. A large number of cloth mills are located throughout the Malwa region, especially in Indore. The quota for this godown was fixed at 4 rocks, that is, 120 wagons of coal, but in the last two years, it has been cut down by half and the godown has failed to meet the requirements of that area. I would like to tell you the situation during the past four months. In the month of May, only 30 per cent of the quota was made available and in the following months, the supply was 28%, 22% and 16% respectively.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if coal is not brought by rail, the people of Indore will have to go to Viaspur to get the requisite permit to bring coal, by road. Even after this, there is no guarantee that coal would be available and the prices in the open market, during such crisis periods are very high. The coal available through quota is priced at Rs. 900 per tonne, but if the same is purchased from the open market, it would cost around Rs. 1700 per tonne. The entire cloth industry is in deep crisis due to coal shortage.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the coal Minister makes statement in the House to the effect that Coal India Limited has stepped up its production and the hon. Railway Minister says that they are providing the required number of wagons, but it seems that there is a lack of co-ordination between them somewhere. The situation is quite similar to that of a family, where the father says that he is spending his entire income in the house, and the mother says that he is also preparing food, but the children starve. This means that there is a lack of co-ordination, somewhere.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to request the Railway Minister and the Coal Minister to sit together to discuss the phase of crisis being faced by the textile industry in Indore due to serious shortage of coal in that city and to take immediate steps in this regard in view of the widespread resentment among the workers.

SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH (Mainpuri):

Mr. speaker, Sir, I would like to raise a matter of public importance and policy in the House.

Uttar Pradesh is the most backward state of India from industrial point of view. In the past, industrial policy of the Government has been greatly imbalanced. I have no hesitation in saying that the policy of giving more attention to most backward States is not being followed. There are certain V.I.P. Lok Sabha constituencies which have been declared as 'No industry areas' despite the machines worth billions of rupees lying idle I do not want to name those areas. Mr. Speaker, Sir, as you know, these areas are Amethi, Raibareilly and Fatehpur. But the problem is that even though Mainpuri, Azamgarh and Balia are backward districts, they have never been declared as industrially backward districts. Sir, I have mentioned names of three districts merely for an example. In fact, there are several such districts where no industry has been set up. But no attention has been paid to them. I know that the Planning Commission has said it recently while announcing its policy on 'No industry districts' that one of the reasons

was imbalance in the development of districts in Uttar Pradesh.

I would like to draw your attention to Mainpuri, which is my Lok Sabha constituency. 26 thousand hectare of land in this district is a barren land which is without any provision of irrigation. As a result of the recent bifurcation of this district, two factories of this district have now been given to Faridabad. Besides this, there is not a single industrial unit in this district which employs even ten workers.

As regards irrigation, besides 26 thousand hectare of barren land, this district goes without proper means of irrigation. There is also no means of earning livelihood. You know the net result of it. In fact, the crime rate in Mainpuri was the highest in India till some years ago. Even now it is on account of inadequate provision of educational facilities, employment and large number of idle hands that we are leading these districts towards crime. Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to this situation and urge upon them to pay attention to the industrial development of backward districts. In this context I would like to recite a few lines:-

'Yah Apni-apni kismat hai kuchh
kailyan khilati hain upar,
Aur dusari murjha jati jhuke jhuke
Jeevan bhar bh-u-par
Maana badkismat hai lekin kya ye
mahak nahi sakthain,
Agar mile awaar angaro si kya dahak
nahin sakti hain.
Dhoop roshani agar chaman mein
upar hi upar bant jaye,
Mali tumhi faisala kar do ham kisko
doshi thahrayan.

SHRI PRAKASH NARAIN TRIPATHI (Banda) : Mr. speaker, Sir, I may be given two minutes time, when ever the people of my constituency ask us about our performance in the House, we will tell that we had shouted in the House but it was in vain. Whenever we asked the hon. Minister to do a particular work in writing and requested