

[Shrimati Krishna Sahi]

treatment of diarrhoea, the painkiller analgin, cough syrups and tonics which are harmful for our health. Appropriate laws must be made to deal strenuously with the producers and retailers of spurious drugs, who play with the lives of the people. When the Central Government admits that 20 per cent of the 60 thousand medicines sold in the country, are either spurious or sub-standard, how these units are being allowed to flourish and harm the people? It is not the case that the quality of drugs manufactured by Indian companies only is questionable. Once when 218 samples of drugs of 23 multinational pharmaceutical companies were tested in laboratories, it was found that 135 of them were below the prescribed standard. Even after going through the process of enquiry, no action was taken against them. The main reason leading to corruption in the pharmaceutical industry is multiplicity of brand names for a drug for the treatment of one and the same disease. There should be restrictions on multiplicity of brand names. This is resulting in unrestricted growth of corruption and nefarious activities in the industry. The Government should take stringent measures in the matter at the earliest.

(ii) Demand for Increasing the Financial Allocation to Uttar Pradesh during Seventh Five Year Plan.

SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ (Moradabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, funds have been allocated to different states under the Seventh Five Year Plan. Uttar Pradesh has been provided only 5.1 per cent share in the Central aid, while Maharashtra has received 5.8%, West Bengal 8.5%, Bihar 8.8%, Orissa 14.9%, Madhya Pradesh 15.2% and Andhra 23.8%. This is well known that Uttar Pradesh, especially Eastern U.P., is very backward. Besides, Uttar Pradesh also has the largest population. Therefore, its needs are also proportionately higher. I would, therefore, request the Government to review the assistance during the Seventh Five Year Plan and increase the allocation of funds for Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

(iii) Demand for alleviating miseries of workers of Gwalior Rayon Factory at Mavoor in Kerala lying closed for the past over nine months

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): It is most unfortunate that the Gwalior Rayons factory at Mavoor in Kerala is lying closed for the past over nine months. The workers of the factory were forced to go on strike because of denial of bonus for four years, denial of employment to 800 reserve workmen, reluctance of the management in renewing the long-term agreement which expired four years back, etc.

I need hardly emphasise that nearly five thousand workers and their families are facing untold hardships and are in a miserable plight. I appeal to the government to intervene in the matter to secure justice and alleviate the miseries of the workers.

(iv) Demand for a Permanent Concrete Bridge on river Teesta to ensure smooth traffic to and from Sikkim

SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI (Sikkim): On the national highway connecting Sikkim with the rest of the country, there is a suspension bridge over the River Teesta, West Bengal. This bridge is so vital that the whole passenger and goods traffic both civil and military has to pass through it. The free flow of traffic both ways is thus very much restricted. Sometimes one has to wait for quite long time to cross the bridge. In the place of this bridge there was a wide concrete bridge, which unfortunately, was washed away by the floods in the River Teesta in 1968. The present suspension bridge was quickly constructed as Sikkim and some parts of West Bengal were cut off from the rest of the country. It was thought that a similar wide concrete bridge would be constructed but almost two decades have passed no sign has been seen in this direction. It is high time that the Centre would initiate steps to construct a permanent wide concrete bridge at this point taking into consideration the strategic importance of such a bridge.

[Translation]

(v) Demand for additional financial assistance to Rajasthan to ensure supply of water from Narmada River for irrigation in Barmer and Jalore District by 1991.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, under Ruler 377 I would like to raise the following matter of public importance. The Narmada Water Dispute Tribunal, in its award, has allocated 0.50 million acre feet of Narmada water for irrigation in the desert areas of Barmer and Jalore Districts of Rajasthan.

The Government of Rajasthan have proposed to irrigate 99033 hectares of arable land in these districts with Narmada water but the project report is yet to be submitted. Therefore, the Central Government should put pressure on the State Government to expedite preparation and submission of the project report.

According to the present construction schedule, the main canal in Gujarat upto Rajasthan border is likely to be completed by the year 1995-96. The Rajasthan Government are pressing for its completion by June, 1991.

Being the representative of the aforesaid area, I earnestly urge that the desert and border areas of Barmer and Jalore districts, which are starved of water, should be supplied Narmada water by 1991, so that the land there, which has been craving for water for thousands of years, could be irrigated.

Looking at the above mentioned massive plan for the aforesaid backward, border and desert areas, the Central Government should also extend special assistance to the State Government and the State Government should make adequate provision during Seventh Five Year Plan so that work could be done on a warfooting and the districts of Barmer and Jalore could be made available Narmada waters for irrigation and the entire desert area could turn into greenland.

- (vi) Need to safeguard the interest of those tribal families who have been residing on forest land before the Forest (Conservations) Act 1980 came into force.

SHRI ARVIND NETAM (Kanker) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, under rule 377 I

wish to draw Government's attention to the following matter of public importance.

The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 is a significant and praiseworthy measures taken by the Government of India. The pace, at which the forests were being denuded in the country, was seriously affecting the ecology and the environment. If the Government of India hadn't imposed restrictions on the felling to trees, the country would have been left with no forests by now.

Under the above-mentioned Act it is essential to obtain Central Government's permission for using the forest area for other proposes. Prior to the enactment of this Act, the people had settled down in the tribal, forest and reserve forest areas and had been engaged in agriculture for ten years or more. There are thousand of such cases in the entire tribal belt. There is no reference in Forest Conservation Act to the people who had settled on the aforesaid forest land and in the reserve areas prior to 1980. Thousands of tribal families in the country are being harassed and forced to leave in forest land by the Forest Department. Since the Act is silent about such cases, it has become a seroius problem for the Forest Department.

I would request the Government that the people, who had settled down in the forest areas before the enforcement of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, should be either allowed to remain there or resettled elsewhere so that they are saved from the harassment by the Forest Department and the Deparment's problem is also solved.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL)
1986-87—*CONTD.*

[*English*]

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS—
Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Shri Sultan Salahuddin Owaisi.