

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो ठीक बोलता हूँ, लेकिन मेरी कोई सुनता नहीं है ।

(व्यवधान)

I take everything very seriously. Why should you say that I do not take seriously ?.....

(Interruptions)

That was without my permission. It was all unnecessary.....

(Interruptions)

I am not expunging anything, not a single word which has been said with my permission.....

(Interruptions)

Mr. Jagpal, I know much more than you.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : If you are to be the only custodians, then God help us....

(Interruptions)

How could I allow fifty persons, all at one time ? I have not got the guts to do that.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. Subramaniam Swamy.

- (ii) Need for release of land owned by Salt Department in Eastern suburbs of Bombay and Bhandup-Kanjar for development works.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : In the Eastern suburbs of Bombay there are vast stretches of lands that belong to the Salt Department of the Ministry of Industry. The population of Bombay according to the latest census is increasing rapidly in the Eastern suburbs of Bombay.

Many of these unused Salt Lands are urgently required by the Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay for development purpose viz. approach roads, hospitals, crematorium/cemetery, schools, etc. The Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay had sent proposals for take-over of these lands to the Salt Commissioner, Jaipur more than a decade ago and since then there has been no positive response from the Salt Commissioner and many development works have been delayed and civic amenities denied to the citizens as the Central Government has not released them. Time and again it has been assured that the decision will be taken shortly as the policy is being formulated.

I request that the Central Government should immediately release these lands.

I also request the Government to consider the request of the Maharashtra Government for release of similar lands at Bhandup-Kanjar for slum improvement and housing projects to be launched with the aid of the World Bank loan in Bombay shortly.

The remaining unused land should be given to co-operative housing societies and educational institutions for constructing low cost houses for weaker sections of the society and for setting up schools and colleges.

- (iii) Need to improve the working of Mandvi Pellets Limited

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Marmugao) : Sir, Mandvi Pellets Limited, Asia's biggest pellet plant, with an investment of hundreds of crores of rupees, has virtually become a white elephant. The project conceived in 1974, covering vast areas of lush green paddy field, in the midst of strong opposition from the local farmers, is a joint sector project, in which the Government of India agencies like the Steel Authority of India (SAIL) hold 65.19 per cent of the shares, and Chowgule who had contributed 26.19 per cent of the shares, had been entrusted with the project management. The unit faced innumerable problems, like furnace oil price, which shot up, and the general world recession in the steel industry.

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

The plant, which employed 536 skilled and semi-skilled personnel, finally closed down in 1981-82. The repercussions of the closure, and that too in the core sector, have resulted in laying off 350 workers. The employees have now come forward with a package deal and urged the Government of India to salvage the venture. It is learnt that the Government of India is going ahead with an even bigger pelletisation plant at Kudremukh in Karnataka. The contention of the employees is that if the economics and feasibility of the pellet-making process cannot be solved in Goa, how can that be tried in Kudremukh. I, therefore, urge the Government of India to provide a durable and dependable solution to this matter.

12.37 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

(iv) **Shortage of Indane gas in Tamil Nadu and need for direction to I.O.C. to ensure regular supply**

SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore) : Nearly 70,000 consumers of Indane Gas in Coimbatore, Periyar, Salem and Nilgiris districts of Tamil Nadu, are suffering for the last four months due to acute short supply of Indane gas. This contagion of short supply of Indane gas is slowly but steadily spreading to other parts of Tamil Nadu State.

When it is being publicised that gas production has gone up, the availability of gas in Tamil Nadu is getting reduced day by day. The Indian Oil Corporation must be directed to ensure regular supply of Indane Gas to Tamil Nadu and to rush supplies immediately to meet the current crisis.

(v) **Incentive for States which implement family welfare schemes effectively**

SHRI S.T.K. JAKKAYAN (Periyakulam) : Point No. 13 in the Prime Minister's 20-Point Programme is about the family welfare schemes. The family welfare schemes are being effectively implemented by the Government of Tamil Nadu, and the

Prime Minister herself has accepted that Tamil Nadu is occupying number one position in controlling the population explosion.

In 1983-84 the target fixed for vasectomy and tubectomy operations was 3,90,000 and the target achieved was 4,90,000.

Instead of getting the incentive for containing the population explosion, the State of Tamil Nadu has been penalised. The State of Tamil Nadu has lost two Parliamentary seats in the Lok Sabha because of reduction in its population. Similarly, Tamil Nadu gets lesser amount of Central grants because the quantum of grants and loans is fixed on the basis of population.

In order to ensure enthusiastic implementation of family welfare schemes, the two Parliamentary seats for Tamil Nadu should be restored by suitable amendment of the Representation of the People Act and the total population of the country should be the criterion for sanctioning grants and loans to States. The States which have not only contained population explosion but also reduced the population should in proportion be given more financial assistance.

(vi) **Need to increase production of life saving drugs in the country and further research on them**

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह अत्यन्त चिन्ता का विषय है कि देश में जीवन रक्षक दवाइयों का पर्याप्त उत्पादन नहीं हो पा रहा है और न ही बहुराष्ट्रीय/अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दवा कम्पनियां दवा उत्पादन बढ़ाने तथा अनुसंधान कार्य में दिलचस्पी ले रही हैं। निजी क्षेत्र एवं बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियां तो अनुसंधान कार्य पर बिक्री-कर के दो प्रतिशत से ऊपर व्यय भी नहीं करती। इस कारण मलेरिया, श्वास रोग, संक्रामक रोग और कृमि रोगों के उपचार में काम आने वाली पांच जरूरी दवाओं, क्लोरोक्वीन, प्रीमाक्वीन, टेट्रासाइक्लीन, आक्सी-टेट्रासाइक्लीन और पिपेराजीन के बारे में वैज्ञानिक एवं औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद तथा प्रबन्ध विकास संस्थान के लिए नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट आफ साइंस टेक्नालॉजी एण्ड