

(vii) Need to enforce drug standards by State Drug Control authorities

SHRI A.K. BALAN (Ottapalam) : The State Drug Control authorities are not in a position to enforce standards satisfactorily. So far only five states have set up adequate drug testing facilities in the country. In fact, the two Central Drug Testing Laboratories, *viz.*, the Central Drugs Laboratory at Calcutta and Central Indian Pharmacopocia Laboratory at Ghaziabad are assisting 21 States and Union Territories in testing the standards of drugs.

The existing capacity for testing facilities varies from 6,500 samples a year to 10,000 samples a year in both these laboratories. There was a Centrally sponsored scheme to assist the States to the extent of 100 per cent in establishing testing facilities. It was transferred to the States after three years. But there is no progress in this scheme.

Under the existing law, if a sample is found to be sub-standard, the name of the drug and its batch number along with the name of its manufacturer can be given out to Press only after the accused manufacturer is convicted by a court of law.

I request that when a particular sample has been seized and found sub-standard after test in a Central drug laboratory, the facts should be given out to the Press, television and Radio to forewarn the public against the use of such drug.

According to an official report, of the samples tested out, 18 per cent of the drugs are found as sub-standard. Some of the drugs imported into the country during the preceding three years have also been found to be sub-standard.

Government are unable to confirm whether the drugs involved in the 3,457 samples found sub-standard in 1981-82 were physically destroyed to avoid such samples finding their way into the market.

I would urge the Minister to look into the matter.

(viii) Need to expedite setting up a Super Thermal Power Station near Brajraj Nagar in district Sambalpur Orissa

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur) : Sir, through you, time and again I have raised the same question under Rule 377.

There has been an inordinate delay in setting up a thermal power station in 16 Valley around Brajraj Nagar, Orissa. For a 840 MW thermal power station, annual requirement of coal is about three million tonnes. According to GSI investigations, coal deposit in 16 Valley is estimated at around 2,588 million tonnes. According to the opinion expressed by Regional Director, CMPDI Ranchi, sufficient coal is available in 16 Valley for setting up a large thermal power station around Brajraj Nagar. Availability of other facilities such as water, power and land, etc. for setting up such a power station in 16 Valley is also a favourable factor.

Orissa State Electricity Board estimates shortfall in annual energy need for the State at 331 to 790 MW during the period from 1984-85 to 1989-90. A thermal power station of 840 MW installed capacity would meet an annual energy requirement of about 4,300 G.W.H. 16 Valley is sited suitably for the location of such a super thermal power station.

In view of the above, I urge the Minister of Energy to expedite the setting up of a Super Thermal Power Station around Brajraj Nagar in Sambalpur district, Orissa.

(ix) Repurcussions of multi-storeyed buildings on water supply etc. in Madras

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central) : During 1981, on protests from

[Dr. A. Kalanidhi]

various quarters and on the matters being raised in Parliament, the Government of Tamil Nadu had temporarily kept in abeyance the approval for construction of new multi-storeyed building in Madras city. All of a sudden, it was announced through Press that the Government of Tamil Nadu will permit construction of new multi-storeyed residential buildings in Madras city.

It is well-known fact that Madras city is experiencing acute water scarcity besides inadequate drainage facilities, worn-out roads and transport problems. I want to recall the timely help rendered by Government of India through Railways, in bringing water from Vijayawada to Villivakkom to cater to the needs of Madras city this year. Even the extended areas of Madras city do not get the minimum water supply, let alone the drainage, roads and street lights. Increasing the jurisdiction of the Corporation of Madras on one side and allowing the construction of multi-storeyed residential buildings on the other side, without any worthwhile scheme undertaken to improve the existing amenities to the population, will definitely lead to breakdown of the existing system itself and the people of Madras city will undergo untold hardships in the near future.

12.24 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the chair*]

I, therefore, request the Minister of Works and Housing and the Department of Environment of the Government of India to prevail upon the Government of Tamil Nadu to withdraw its recent orders and curb the construction of new multi-storeyed residential buildings till all basic amenities required for a civilised city are made available.

12.25 hrs.

**BANKING LAWS (AMENDMENT)
BILL—Contd.**

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up further consideration of the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill.

SHRI K.S. NARAYANA (Hyderabad): First of all, I would mention about the regional rural banks. Though they have been started with a lot of fanfare, proper attention is not being given to their functioning. They seem to be interested only in starting these branches and taking credit for opening so many branches, because they are not showing any interest in properly running these banks. The State Governments are also not showing any interest in running these banks efficiently. The result is that poor people in the rural areas are deprived of the banking facilities. The programmes that are being envisaged by the Government of India are not reaching them. There is every need to see that these rural banks function properly and for the purpose for which they have been established.

In those areas where the rural banks are functioning, the Reserve Bank does not permit the commercial banks to open branches. The result is that neither the rural banks are functioning properly, nor are the commercial banks allowed to go there. So, the people in the rural areas are not able to get credit or the other facilities of banking. So, this policy should be reversed and at least in selected areas the commercial banks should be allowed to establish their branches.

In the first instalment of nationalisation of banks, 14 banks were taken over. Later on, six more banks were nationalised, making a total of 20. I think the time has come when the third instalment of nationalisation should be taken up, because some of these private banks do not undertake or implement some of