

Government chose to ignore it, according to reports.

Sources informed that the intelligence Bureau in a 'top secret' report gave details of the BCCI's clandestine activities and advised that steps should be taken to keep a watch on people having links with it.

The IB report said that the bank's founder, * halled from Sitapur district of UP and had later settle down in Pakistan.

MR. SPEAKER: Would you like to discuss this Bank every day when it is decided that it will be put in the BAC?

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: There is a new point.

MR. SPEAKER: All those new points can come up at one and the same time.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: I am asking for a discussion on this point.

MR. SPEAKER: If we are discussing only one point, the other points are left out.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: This is a new point, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: This new point also you can discuss at one and the same time.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: * had links with some people and one of them was a Minister at that time. The reports mentioned about links in this connection.

MR. SPEAKER: How do we allow these names to go on record? How do they defend themselves here?

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Through you I request that, as it is a serious matter it should be taken up for discussion.

SHRI HARADHAN ROY (Asansol): Many essential medicines including life-

saving drugs are not available as the manufacturers are refusing to produce the medicines because of the cost problem and there is a tussle between the Central Government and the manufacturers. So, they are not producing these medicines.

I strongly request the Government of India to see that these medicines are produced in their own units. Some of these life-saving drugs can be produced in the Central Government units i.e. IDPL and the State Government units can also produce some of them. Because these medicines are essential to the people, they are running from pillar to post for these medicines. It is very difficult to procure them. The Government should take note of it and try to supply them to the people.

MR. SPEAKER: Very good.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BRISHIN PATEL (Siwan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, one has to go *via* Motihari and Muzaffarpur to reach the Nepalese Border town of Raxaul from Patna. Another road Bettiah Road, goes *Via* Hajipur, Lalganj and Rekhaghat. Now, if this road is included in the National Highway, it will reduce the distance between Bihar's capital and Raxaul by 70 kilometres. This road is very important from the strategic point of view as well. Therefore, through you, I request the Union Government to include this road in the a national highway without any delay.

[*English*]

SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH (Adoor): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise the following matter of public importance with your permission.

In Kerala lakhs of people are working in cashew fields. In my constituency there are more than 40 cashewnut factories working. Two lakhs of people are working there. Their condition is very deplorable as a result of

[Sh. Kodikkunil Suresh]

which, there is low production. There is shortage of cashewnut raw material. This is creating a lot of problems resulting in low production. Every year the cashewnut workers are getting jobs for only 90 days per year.

To meet the long pending demand of employees working cashewnut factories, the Government of Kerala have asked the Centre to import raw materials for cashewnut. I would like the hon. Minister of Commerce to consider the request of mine for special permission being given to the Kerala Government for importing the raw materials for cashewnuts.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RABI RAY (Kandrapara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not raise any unnecessary issue. I am raising this issue with product sorrow. Yesterday, at 12 'O clock when you had perhaps gone to your chamber and Mr. Chairman was in the Chair, some Members raised the issue of B.C.C.I. I would like to raise this issue because it is a very serious one. In total disregard to the points raised by us the hon. Minister of Finance had told yesterday that whatever he had said was truth and that there was no truth in whatever we were saying. I am very sorry to say that reports have been published today not only one newspaper but in many that the Intelligence Bureau had submitted a top-secret report to the Uttar Pradesh Government two years ago in which it had been said that two Congress Ministers were involved in the B.C.C.I. scandals and the Pakistani founder of B.C.C.I. belonged originally to Sitapur in Uttar Pradesh. He had established contacts with those two Ministers who often used to visit foreign countries as guests of B.C.C.I. He had contacts not only with the Ministers but also with the bureaucrats and businessmen. So, when the top-secret report of the intelligence Bureau had cast suspicion two years ago that the two Congress Ministers were involved in the B.C.C.I. scandal, why did the hon. Minister of Finance repeatedly asserted before the countrymen that nothing

of this sort had happened and that the B.C.C.I. is totally incorruptions.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, two-three days ago, I went to Bangalore in connection with my personal work. The city of Bangalore was rife with rumours of this scandal. Not only that, a discussion to the effect that the B.C.C.I. was linked with the assassination of Shri Rajiv Gandhi was going on in the U.S. Senate. How can the reports that the B.C.C.I. was behind the assassination of the former Prime Minister of India be ignored? Should we wait to raise this issue till a discussion on this is held?

I, therefore, request you to allow a discussion immediately on this issue so that the designs of the B.C.C.I. to make this country poor through transfer of Indian money to foreign countries could be exposed.

[*English*]

SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI (Hindupur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the House regarding drug shortage in the market.

As per the announcement of All India Organisation of Chemists and Druggists, it is brought to the light that there will be acute shortage of life saving drugs if Government could not take adequate measures in time.

One can observe shortage of drugs in the prevailing market since July this year. About two thirds of the drugs market in the country come under the rigid control imposed by the Government since 1962. The industry has been pressing for rational pricing policy in time with rising production costs. The net result of the policy is that instead of the drugs which figure out under price control order, the manufacturers have been showing a marked tendency to produce more of these drugs, the prices of which are not controlled.

The drugs in shortages include anti epilepsy drugs, cargo-vascular drugs, neuro