

(iii) Need to set up industrial units in Cannanore (Kerala) based on clay

SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore): The industrial backwardness of Kerala and the total lack of developmental activity in Northern Kerala is a subject which has often been stressed upon.

In this regard I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that Cannanore District in Kerala abounds in natural clay of a very high quality. No note-worthy attempts have been made to harness this natural wealth.

It is understood that ceramic materials find increasing application in a multitude of products ranging from simple and exquisite potteries to engine parts.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to initiate steps at the earliest to set up some industrial units in Cannanore to make the best use of the clay found there.

[Translation]

(iv) Need to lease natural resources on cooperative basis to SC and ST population of Madhya Pradesh for their development

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV (Morena): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a large area of the State of Madhya Pradesh is hilly. Harijans and Adivasis constitute 50 per cent of the population of this hilly area. These Harijans and Adivasis do not have any land for cultivation. If at all they have any land, it is negligible. Neither they have any irrigation facilities, nor are there any industries which can provide opportunities of employment. That is why the problem of unemployment is always there in these areas and educational facilities are also lacking.

In the hill areas, there are many raw materials available like stones, limestone etc. for manufacturing cement. Other raw materials required for construction of houses are also available there. Besides,

these areas are rich in a variety of forest wealth.

I would like to request the Government that the quarries and forest wealth found in our areas should be given on lease to the Harijans and Adivasis living there on cooperative basis so that their standard of living is improved.

[English]

(v) Need to review the drug policy

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Our Drug Policy is such that often I think that the Government have put industry above the people.

While the Government claims to have adopted a perspective of rationalising drug production and its optional widespread utilisation in the context of goals like National Health Programme (NHP) and Health for All by the year 2000, a large number of voluntary organisations particularly those under the auspices of the All India Drug Action Net-work (AIDAN) have undertaken a long drawn crusade against the various Government measures and policies.

Where the Government went wrong on Health Policy in recent years, was when well-intentioned report of the Haathi Committee received short shrift. It is very strange that the National Drug Policy (1978) did not incorporate even a single major recommendation of the Haathi Committee. In December last year, the Government proclaimed the basic guidelines of Drug Policy and many good measures were suggested to correct the malady, but a large number of issues were side tracked.

Important drugs, vaccines, anaesthetics, drugs in the Cephalosporin group, hazardous drugs, a large number of MNC dominated drugs in which the foreign controlled companies have more or less complete monopoly and many other important areas have been left outside the purview of the National Drug Policy.

One of the greatest lacuna in the Drug

[Prot. Saifuddin Soz]

Policy is that the authorities may not be able to supervise more than 4000 formulations sold as 20,000 brand names. Another factor causing worry to the consumer interest organisations is the price rise of essential and life saving drugs.

The fact that the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals under the Industry Ministry formulated the drug policy rather than the Health Ministry, proves the point.

(vi) Need to evolve a common policy to stop exploitation of fishermen

DR. PHULRENU GUHA (Contai): Traditional fishermen are being uprooted from their traditional profession of fishing in lakes, tanks and ponds. The policy has been to auction the fishing lakes, tanks and ponds. The poor fishermen cannot afford to compete with the rich people in annual auction. The Government should discuss the matter with all State Governments and evolve a common policy. Fishermen should be given loans from banks. A fishing corporation and fishermen's cooperatives should be established. The Government should also establish a Fish Products Price Commission to fix prices of different varieties of fish and prevent exploitation of fishermen.

(vii) Need to link Jharsuguda (Orissa) in the programme of extension of Vayudoot Services

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Considering the importance of Jharsuguda in Orissa the Vayudoot authority had included the same in its programme of extension of its services in the year 1986-87. But it is a matter of regret that this has not yet materialised reportedly on the ground of non-availability of air-craft. This does not, however, sound to be convincing especially when Vayudoot has meanwhile started its operation in some other sectors bringing so many places on the air-map of the country.

Further, if with slight adjustments and rescheduling in its operation of present

flights in Eastern India there will not be any such difficulty on the part of Vayudoot to provide much awaited and needed air link to Jharsuguda, the gate way to Western Orissa.

I would, therefore, request the Hon'ble Minister of Civil Aviation to sympathetically consider the matter so as to place Jharsuguda on the air-map without further delay.

(viii) Need to review the policy of mass industrialisation in Orissa in view of a study conducted under the auspices of IDBI

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, the Industrial Development Bank of India commissioned a study on industrialisation of Orissa by a noted economist of Utkal University in May 1986. The study pointed out major flaws in policy making, right from the tiny sector to large sector industries and projected a bleak picture of the industrialisation in Orissa. The IDBI authorities asked the economist to make certain changes in the study and advanced certain suggestions to that effect. But no such compromise was made by him as a result of which the IDBI authorities refused to accept the study report. The IDBI even disowned the sponsorship of the study. The study report observed that industries in Orissa did not click due to faulty policy which was as per the slogan: "One thousand industries in one thousand days and at the cost of Rs. 1000 crores". Result was competition amongst each department for industries for them with a life span of two to three years and sickness thereafter. The report further said that the industries did not click in a sick environment and in the absence of required changes in the policy of the State. All these adverse findings caused the IDBI to have cold feet and subsequent disowning the study.

All these need immediate inquiry to set right the policy of mass industrialisation in areas having almost no infrastructure and also to save the credibility of a national organisation like IDBI. I therefore request the Minister concerned to make statement on the issue in House clarifying government's position.