

(ii) ALLOTMENT OF A PLOT OF LAND IN DELHI TO CERTAIN PRESS ORGANISATIONS.

**SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO** (Mormugao): Under Rule 377, I wish to draw the attention of the Ministers for Works and Housing and also of the Information and Broadcasting to the grave injustice being done to the six press organisations in allotment of plot of land for creation of a multi-storey complex.

The Press Association which is the only organisation of the Accredited Correspondents in the Capital had been allotted land as far back as 1965. It had deposited a sum of Rs. 40,000 towards the cost of land allotted to it. However, it surrendered the plot at the request of the Union Government in 1976 November and was promised in return the plot on 9, Rafi Marg.

However, the Union Government decided to jointly allot the same plot to six press organisations, the Press Association, the Press Club, the Press Institute, the United News of India, Samachar Bharati and Hindustan Samachar, in August, 1979.

The recent agreement signed by the Works and Housing Ministry with the UNI has, however, eliminated all the other Press Organisations. It is in total violation of the promise made by the Union Government and is in letter and spirit, against the original allotment letter by the Government given to all organisations in August, 1979.

If this agreement is not revoked immediately, it would be against all other organisations and their rights would be crushed. These organisations are greatly agitated over the manner and way in which the entire agreement was signed which cheats them of their legal and promised rights.

The Information Minister should take up the matter immediately to see that such a grave injustice is not

done to the institutions which have been serving the cause of Indian democracy.

Sir, the Information Minister is here and he must tell us about this in view of the urgency of the matter.

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE):** I am glad that I am here, but I am not in charge of the Ministry concerned with allotment of this plot of land or the agreement. The Ministry is actually the Ministry of Works and Housing. Therefore, all that I can do is, I can request the Works and Housing Minister to look into it urgently on behalf of the associations that you have mentioned. That is what I can promise.

**SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:** That is what you are doing?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** That is what I have done.

(iii) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO HIMACHAL PRADESH GOVERNMENT IN VIEW OF DAMAGE CAUSED TO CROPS BY RECENT HAILSTORM.

**श्री कृष्ण वल्लभ सुल्तागपुरी (शिमला):** सभापति महोदय, मैं नियम, 377 के अन्तर्गत सरकार का ध्यान एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

पिछले कुछ दिनों में हिमाचल प्रदेश में भारी ओला बृष्टि हुई है। अभी 4 अप्रैल को ही ओला बृष्टि में सोलन जिले की तहसील नालागढ़ में पूर्णतया फसल आदि नष्ट हो गई है। इन दिनों वहाँ पर तेज हवाएं चल रही हैं। हिमाचल प्रदेश में जो नुक्सान हुआ है, उसे राज्य सरकार अपने सीमित साधनों से पूरा करने में असमर्थ है। अतः मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से विशेषकर केन्द्रीय कृषि मंत्री जी

से अनरोध है कि वह मेरे चुनाव क्षेत्र सोलन जिले तथा हिमाचल के अन्य क्षेत्रों में बसने वाले गरीब किसानों को तुरन्त मदद प्रदान करें ताकि वे जीवित रह सकें। इस भारी नुकसान के कारण वहाँ के लोगों के सामने, जीवन मरण का सवाल उठ खड़ा हुआ है।

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): Under Rule 377, I am making a statement. Even after 33 years of independence, 78 per cent of the medicines, sold in India, are in the hands of the multinational drug firms; 16 per cent in Indian private sector and 6 per cent in public sector. No serious effort was made for research and development of drugs in our country re. suitability and requirements of our own people. India possesses sufficient technical and technological know-how to make the country self-reliant in the production of drugs.

According to the report of WHO, 80 per cent medicines, sold in India, are not essential. Essential and life-saving drugs are always in short supply while tonics and vitamins are flooding the market. There is no relation between the total sales of medicines and the prevalent diseases. The drugs, which are banned in the country or origin, are freely sold in India by the multinational drug firms. Substandard and spurious drugs are being sold in large quantities.

No effective steps have been taken to check high prices of drugs which are beyond the reach of common man. Recommendations of Hathi Committee Report also did not make any basic change in the Government's policy.

Drug industry failed to generate employment potential. On the contrary, work force complement is be-

ing reduced systematically through computerisation and mechanisation. A large number of workers are kept temporary year after year and a large number of workers are employed by the contractors.

To curb trade union activities, trade union functionaries are being victimised in large numbers. Lock-outs and closures are being frequently restored to. The manufacturers frequently disrupt the production of vital medicines on some plea or other.

Repeated efforts for tripartite conference on drug industry have been ignored by the Government.

To focus the attention of the Government and the general people an All India convention of Drug Industry has been organised at Delhi on 9-4-1981 by the Federation of Medical Representatives Association of India and the All India Chemical & Pharmaceutical Employees Federation.

Government should take effective steps in the matter.

#### (v) WORKING OF THE MENTAL HOSPITAL AT RANCHI.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (मैदपुर): माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपसे माध्यम में स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी का ध्यान बिहार में राँची स्थित मनःचिकित्सा संस्थान की ओर ले जाना चाहूँगा। इस संस्थान की स्थापना 1918 में ब्रिटिश काल में अंग्रेजों द्वारा की गई थी। उस समय इस स्थान का देश में काफी नाम था। भारत के हर कोने में मानसिक रोगी यहाँ आते थे और लगभग 90 प्रतिशत स्वस्थ हो कर अपने घरों को वापस चले जाते थे।

मानसिक चिकित्सा के लिये देश प्रसिद्ध संस्थान की लोकप्रियता और महत्ता को देखते हुए 1962 में इस मानसिक चिकित्सा का उच्च अध्ययन केन्द्र केन्द्रीय