

Demand to provide adequate power transmission lines to Tamil Nadu

SHRI A. ELAVARASAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the Central Government the power crisis in the State of Tamil Nadu. I would also like to urge upon the Government to intervene and ensure the easing of congestion in the electricity transmission corridor to enable our State avail of contracted power from other States. For example, Tamil Nadu had contracted 500 megawatt (MW) from Gujarat, but only 203 MW could be transmitted. Likewise, 727 MW of night power contracted from Dadri power station run by the NTPC in Uttar Pradesh was also curtailed. Our State also had contracted to the extent of 1,750 MW from other States for March, but the Central load dispatching authorities had released the corridor availability to the extent of only 350 MW. This situation has led our State to a state of acute power shortage. Further, major power stations to be executed by the Central public sector undertakings such as BHEL, Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) and NTPC are being inordinately delayed. Our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, in the month of June last year, had also sought 1000 MW of additional power for the State for one year till the Central utilities, that supplied power to Tamil Nadu, commenced production. But unfortunately, till now, the Central Government has not taken any positive action on the representation made by the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to take immediate action to provide the required quantum of 1000 MW of power transmission lines to our State.

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself, with the Special Mention made by Shri E. Elavarasan.

SHRI PRAMOD KUREEL (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri E. Elavarasan.

Need for uniformity in using National Emblem

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, our national emblem was adopted by the Government on 26th January, 1950. This emblem is an adoption from the Sarnath Lion Capital of Asoka. It has four lions facing four directions symbolizing power, courage, pride and confidence. Below this, there is an abacus with lion, elephant, horse and bull facing towards north, east, south and west respectively guarding the nation from all directions. Between four animals, a wheel with 24 spokes, that is, Ashok Chakra has been inscribed. Ashok Chakra is also placed in the centre of our national flag. Below this abacus, 'Satyameva Jayate' has been inscribed meaning thereby, 'Truth alone triumphs'.

Many States are using national emblem in their State emblems, whereas few other States are not using. Ours is a federal nation and there must be uniformity in using national emblem like using national flag.

Younger generation must be apprised of tradition as well as historic importance of the emblem. This will make them aware of our long as well as proud history and also our culture.

[Shri Ambeth Rajan]

My earnest appeal to the Government is to issue circular to all States to include the national emblem in their State emblems; to bring out detailed booklets explaining/detailing about our national emblem, national flag and Ashok Chakra with 24 spokes; and to include information about national emblem in all the web sites of the Central as well as the State Governments.

SHRI PRAMOD KUREEL (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Ambeth Rajan.

**Demand to evolve an effective mechanism to curb the business of
spurious drugs in the Country**

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, भारत में प्रति वर्ष 85 हजार करोड़ रुपए की दवाइयों का कारोबार होता है जिसमें तकरीबन 20 से 25 प्रतिशत कब्जा नकली और मिलावटी दवाओं का है। मिलावटी और नकली दवा के सबसे अधिक मामले उत्तर प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और हरियाणा में मिले हैं। नकली और मिलावटी दवाओं के सेवन से लोगों की बीमारी सही समय पर ठीक नहीं हो रही है बल्कि ये दवाएं लोगों को छोटी-मोटी बीमारियों में भी काल के गाल में धकेलने का काम कर रही हैं। ग्रामीण इलाकों में नकली और मिलावटी दवाइयों के खपने के कारण लोगों की अनभिज्ञता और निगरानी तंत्र का मजबूत न होना है। मीडिया रिपोर्ट के अनुसार भारत के बाजार में बड़ी मात्रा में नकली दवाएं चीन से आ रही हैं। देश के कई हिस्सों में नकली और मिलावटी दवाइयां बनाने की फैक्ट्रियों को पुलिस ने पकड़ा है। देश में नकली और मिलावटी दवाइयों का खुला कारोबार चल रहा है और बड़ी संख्या में गरीब एवं असहाय लोग इस का शिकार हो रहे हैं। उधर सरकार इसे रोकने में नाकाम साबित हो रही है। एन.डी.ए. की सरकार के समय नकली और मिलावटी दवा बेचने वालों के लिए मौत की सजा के प्रावधान पर विचार करने की बात कही गयी थी। अतः सरकार से मांग है कि वह देश में नकली और मिलावटी दवाइयों के कारोबार को रोकने के लिए कानून बनाए और निगरानी तंत्र मजबूत किए जाने के लिए ठोस कार्रवाई करे।

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश): मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती बिमला कश्यप सूद (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

**Demand to make an effective policy for adoption of non-conventional
resources of energy in the Country**

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA (Gujarat): It has been observed that due to rising industrial activities and population, the precious energy resources are deteriorating very sharply. If this situation continues, I am very much afraid that the coming generation will face severe energy scarcity. The Central Government should issue directives to giant industries to fulfill, at least, 10 per cent of their energy requirements by going in for non-conventional energy resources.