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DISTT. BARABANKI

180. M/s. Shri J. B. Roy, At-Kotiva Dham, Teh. Ram Snehighat, Distt. Barabanki Pvt.

DISTT. MAINPURI

181. Shri Pramod Shrivastava, At-Noner Mainpuri, Teh. Mainpuri, Distt. Mainpuri Pvt.

182. M/s. Harrisons Malayalam Ltd., At-Bhugaon, Distt. Mainpuri Pvt.

DISTT. FARUKHABAD

183. M/s. Spencer & Co., Ltd., At-Rajaipur, Distt. Farukhabad Pvt.

DISTT. BADAUN

184. Sh. Abdul Dabeer, At & Teh. Bisauli, Distt. Badaun . . . Pvt.

[English]

Introduction of Panchayati Raj Bill

515. SHRI SOBHANA DRESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce the Panchayati Raj Bill in the Parliament during the current Session; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposed Bill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b) Steps will be taken to introduce Panchayati Raj Bill in Parliament after the Government examines various aspects of the legislation and has consultation with all concerned.

Effect of T.V. Advertisements on Price structure of consumer items

516. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the effect of the Television advertisements on the price structure of the consumer and daily-need items;

(b) whether there is any proposal to safeguard the interests of the consumers in the matter of reducing the prices to the extent the money is spent on advertisements by manufacturers;

(c) if not, the reasons for the consumers being taken for a ride by the manufacturers; and

(d) the amount spent by the manufacturers/companies/producers on the Television advertisements during 1990-91 and how does the same compare with the preceding three years, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) to (d) advertisement of a product over Doordarshan is a legitimate means to promote sales of goods/services. The price of consumer goods are decided on the basis of production costs, market forces, demand and supp'y, etc. and the commercial advertisements are not an instrument to control/regulate the prices of consumer goods.

Commercial advertisements are produced by the advertising agencies on behalf of their clients and the Government does not have to bear any cost on their production. Since the advertisements are produced for the manufacturers by advertising agencies, the

information on the amount spent by the manufacturers on such advertisements is not available with the Government. However, the telecast of commercial advertisements over Door-darshan is regulated by the Code for Commercial Advertising to protect the interests of the consumers.

Non-availability of medicines in Super Bazar

517. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to financial constraints the Super Bazar is unable to keep all kinds of medicines at its Stores including life saving drugs;

(b) if so, whether a study of the financial position of the Super Bazar has been carried out; if so, when and the results thereof; and

(c) the details of the steps taken to improve the financial position of the Super Bazar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c) Every effort is made by Super Bazar to make commonly demanded medicines of reputed manufacturers available in the store. It is not possible for reasons of inventory control and commercial viability to keep each and every medicine produced by very large number of manufacturers in the country. However, Super Bazar makes every effort to keep life saving drugs and commonly demanded medicines of reputed manufacturers. At times one or the other medicines may not be available in Super Bazar on account of its non availability from the supplier or the medicine being in short supply or for reasons beyond the control of Super Bazar. Super Bazar not being a direct importer has to depend for its requirement of imported medicines/life saving drugs on the local sources. Imported medicines when not available with the local sources cause

stock-out. However, if a demanded medicine is not available, Super Bazar offers a substitute medicine of the same therapeutic value.

Whereas the tight funds position may at times disturb timely payments to the suppliers by Super Bazar including those of drugs department, it will not be correct to say that stock-out of medicines, if any, is attributable to financial constraints. Super Bazar is taking steps to augment its share capital and to improve its financial position by internal generation of funds.

A sum of about Rs. 70 lakhs is due from the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) authorities on account of medicines supplied to different CGHS dispensaries by Super Bazar. Necessary steps for recovery of the outstanding dues from the CGHS are being taken. With the payment of the above outstanding dues, the liquidity position of the store would improve.

Appeals to Commissioner, Food and Supplies, Delhi

518. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of appeals under Edible Oil Licensing Order, 1977 received by the Commissioner, Food and Supplies, Delhi during the last 12 months and the action on each appeal; and

(b) the reasons for delay in taking action on the appeals and the number of appeals still pending action/reply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b) Three appeals were received by the Commissioner, Food and Supplies, Delhi under the Edible Oils Licensing Order, 1977 during the last 12 months. One has already been decided by the Appellate Authority. The second Appeal is scheduled for hearing on 13-8-91. The third Appeal is pending at the