

cloth sugar, etc. at subsidised prices through a net-work of shops in public distribution system by ensuring adequate and uninterrupted supply of these commodities.

2. Remunerative price to peasants and higher wage to agricultural workers.

3. Stringent measures against black-marketeers, hoarders, smugglers, speculators and officials protecting them.

4. Repeal of Essential Services Maintenance Act, National Security Act and other repressive measures.

5. Need-based minimum wages on the basis of norms laid down by the 15th Labour Conference.

6. Full neutralisation of the rise in cost of living. Removal of ceiling of Rs. 1.30 per point rise in price index (1960) base arbitrarily fixed by the B.P.E.

7. Amendment of payment of Bonus Act providing bonus for all workers without ceiling and pre-condition.

8. Ban on retrenchment and closures; introduction of unemployment allowance to the unemployed.

9. Withdrawal of all victimisation measures against workers and TU activists.

10. Rectification of fraudulent cost of living indices.

11. Recognition of TU's strength through secret ballot.

12. Full guarantee of collective bargaining and TU rights without any discrimination.

The acceptance of all these just and legitimate demands of the workers and the toiling masses requires radical changes of pro-monopoly, anti-people and anti-democratic policies of

the Government. Instead of pursuing the path of all-out confrontation and brutal repression at the dictates of national and foreign monopolies including IMF and World Bank, the Government should draw appropriate lesson from this massive united protest and reverse its present policies to accept the demands put forward jointly by all the Central Trade Unions and the National Federations through this massive rally. In case the Government refuses to respond, there will be a bigger protest through all India strike action. The Government will be fully responsible for this development.

(VI) Need for taking over of Roorkee Engineering University by Union Government.

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) :
रुड़की की इंजीनियरिंग यूनिवर्सिटी हिन्दुस्तान की उन चन्द यूनिवर्सिटियों में से एक है, जिसने इंजीनियरिंग के मैदान में न सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान में बल्कि दुनिया में नाम पैदा किया है। मगर वक्त के साथ-साथ उसकी वह पुरानी साख खत्म होती जाती है। इसलिए आज इस बात की जरूरत है कि इस यूनिवर्सिटी को हुकूमते हिन्द अपने इंतजाम में ले और इसको भी वही दर्जा दिया जाए जो हिन्दुस्तान में आई० आई० टी० को दिया गया है। सरकार के इस कदम से न सिर्फ यह कि रुड़की यूनिवर्सिटी और पेपर इंस्टीट्यूट सहारनपुर मुल्क की तरक्की में बेहतर बिकरदार भ्रदा कर सकेगा, बल्कि आई० आई० टी० से कंपीटीशन होने की बिना पर रिमर्च के मामलात में भी सुधार आणगा। यूनिवर्सिटी के स्टाफ और स्टूडेंट्स की भी यही ख्वाहिश है कि इसको हिन्द सरकार अपने अधिकार में ले ले।

[شری رشید مسعود (سہانپور):

وزکی انجھیلہ رنگ یونہورستی ہلدوستان
کی ان چلد یونہورستیوں میں سے
ایک ہے جس نے انجھیلہ رنگ کے
مہدان میں نہ صرف ہلدوستان میں
بلکہ دنیا میں نام پیدا کیا ہے۔
مگر وقت کے ساتھ ساتھ اس کی
وہ پرانی ساکھ ختم ہوئی جاتی ہے۔
اس لئے آج اس بات کی ضرورت ہے
کہ اس یونہورستی کو حکومت ہلد
اپنے انتظام میں لے اور اس کو بھی
وہ ہی درجہ دیا جائے جو ہلدوستان
میں آئی۔ آئی۔ تی۔ کو دیا گیا
ہے۔ سرکار کے اس قدم سے نہ صرف یہ
کہ وزکی یونہورستی اور پورہ انسٹی
ٹیوٹ سہانپور ملک کی ترقی میں
بہتر کردار ادا کر سکے گا بلکہ آئی۔
آئی۔ تی۔ سے کمیٹیٹھن ہونے کی
یلا پر ریسرچ کے معاملات میں بھی
سدھار آئے گا۔ یونہورستی کے اسٹاف
اور اسٹوڈنٹس کی بھی یہ ہی
خواہش ہے کہ اس کو عند سرکار اپنے
اختیار میں لے لے۔]

15.45 hrs.

OIL INDUSTRY (DEVELOPMENT) AMENDMENT BILL

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM,
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS
(SHRI P.C. SETHI): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Oil
Industry (Development) Act, 1974,
be taken into consideration."

Section 15 of the Act provides for
the collection of cess as a duty of

excise on the indigenous crude oil
and natural gas, in terms of the Cen-
tral Government notification, from
time to time. We have been collecting
a duty of Rs. 60, which was recently
raised to Rs. 100. The price of indige-
nous crude was revised on 11.7.81 from
Rs. 305 for on-shore and Rs. 439 for
off-shore to Rs. 1,182 for both on-
shore and off-shore crudes. Therefore,
it has become inevitable to revise
the duty for further investment in
the oil industry. The Government is
taking authority for increasing the
cess, after notification, up to Rs. 300.
This is only an enabling measure. We
have got the financial consent for
this. I hope that this Bill would be
passed without much discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to Amend the Oil
Industry (Development) Act, 1974,
be taken into consideration."

SHRI R.P. DASS (Krishnagar): Sir,
I rise to oppose this Bill. It is a short
Bill, most probably the shortest Bill
that has ever been brought here, a Bill
of only few lines, but it is not as
innocent as it looks. Though it meant
for the development of the oil industry,
you will find that it is nothing but an
economic Bill.

This Ministry has now become the
biggest instrument for revenue earning.
In the last three years it has raised
taxes to the tune of Rs. 6,000 crores.
In August 1979 taxes were imposed to
the tune of Rs. 1,150 crores, in June
1980 to the tune of Rs. 2,100 crores and
in June 1981 to the tune of Rs. 1,200
crores. In July 1981 it was again raised
by another Rs. 1,500 crores. It comes
to nearly Rs. 6,000 crores or 6 billion
rupees. It appears that there is still a
budgetary gap of Rs. 600 crores.

Just now the Finance Minister refer-
red to the budgetary gap and the guide-
lines put forward by the IMF after
periodical discussion with it. I have
here with me a copy of the IMF memo-
randum, in which there is a letter of