

[Shri PranaB Mukherjee]

What I wanted to point out is this. I would start from the last question—why was it 20 per cent? Could it have been less? Only one point I would like to submit for the consideration of the hon. Member. In fact, I mentioned that in reply to a query of Shri Madhukar about the price hike of 15 per cent which was done last year. It was roughly Rs. 400 per tonne. According to the Bureau of Industrial Cost and Prices, the increase in cost of input upto September is Rs. 393/-. Therefore, you will understand that it has practically squared up. No money is left in the kitty.

With this present rise of the price of coal, in the steel sector alone, the additional cost of coal would be Rs. 100/-per tonne. Therefore, even if you pay Rs. 600 which I am calculating per tonne, now Rs. 100 will be on coal alone. I am not taking September cost into account. It is what has been announced from 14th February right now. Therefore, taking into account those factors it would be possible for us to meet present and future escalation and to have sufficient resources for modernisation and for expansion and for development. You have raised the question—your requirement is Rs. 302 crores why are you taking Rs. 400 crores? Rs. 302 crores is to be supplied from the current year planning. In the next year planning it would be much more and it would not be limited to Rs. 302 crores. If you just cut it so fine, there will be no manoeuvrability left to you. That is the reason why we had to take 20 per cent.

In regard to the timings, I do feel we should have done it earlier.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Mukherjee, Shri Banatwala did not remind you.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALA: It was not my meaning.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: The hon. Member has raised the question about profitability—why is it so low

and what are the reasons of such loss in the Eastern coal sector. Apart from other factors, one factor is deep mining. Naturally, overhead cost would be much more and nobody is claiming that the entire loss is because of the cost escalation. A part of the loss is because of under-utilisation of capacity. A part of the loss is because of poor productivity and a part of the loss is because of the cost escalation. Therefore, you cannot identify a single reason as the main cause of loss and which can account for the entire loss.

There are other factors. Of these factors, cost escalation is an important factor. As I mentioned to you, if we could utilise our capacity fully either in the coal sector or in the steel sector naturally the overhead cost would have been less and it would have been possible to reduce the loss to some extent.

15.00 hrs.

But if you say, simply by utilising the capacities to the fullest extent and by better management you will be able to wipe out the entire loss, you are wrong there. A part of it is because of the escalation of the cost of inputs and there you cannot do away by any improvement of utilisation capacities or any improvement in the management of the plant.

15.01 hrs.

#### BUSSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE TWELFTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND  
DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY  
AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUB-  
BAIAH): Sir, I beg to move:

“That this House do agree with the Twelfth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 25th February, 1981.”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. George Fernandes, are you moving the amendment?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): I have submitted an amendment.

This amendment is necessitated because, unfortunately all our efforts to bring about a discussion on Gujarat, also to have the Manipur question raised here and the settlement of the public sector employees' strike so far have been nullified by the negative attitude of the Government. So, I am moving the amendment:

That in the Motion—

Add at the end.

“That the Report be referred to the Committee to consider the situation in Gujarat, in Manipur and also the strike by the public sector employees.”

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:** Sir, you were also present in the Business Advisory Committee. It was agreed that so far as the discussion on Gujarat is concerned, it has been agreed by the Speaker that a day will be fixed and the discussion on Gujarat will take place. That was the consensus arrived at in the Business Advisory Committee. Other members also were there. The Government will suggest a date on which the Speaker will fix the debate.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** That should have been conveyed in the Report. Since it was not conveyed, I thought of mentioning it.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Therefore, you are not pressing the amendment.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** If there is going to be a discussion on Gujarat, that is fair enough.

Then, there is the question of Manipur. In Manipur, there is a motion of No-Confidence....

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:** I would like to enlighten....

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** The Minister should hear me first and then give a reply. How does he know what I am going to say?

My point is that in Manipur, the Congress (I) Government is in a minority. There was a motion of No-Confidence moved. The members from the Congress (I) Party stood up for the No-Confidence motion. In the House of 59 members, 31 stood up against the Government. So, the Government is in a clear minority. In the first place, the motion has not been taken up for discussion. Now, the Chief Minister has been making very brave statements that he will now see how to get a majority. In other words, money value is once again being fixed for the loyalty to the party.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:** No, no, it is an insinuation.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** The north-eastern part of India is a very sensitive area. In Manipur, we have a kind of insurgency that prevails. The army is very much present there. In such circumstances, I want the Government to make it very clear to the House firstly, that they will not do anything by which 31 members who stood against the Government would not become 29 and, once again, money value for loyalty will not be fixed; and secondly, that a non-Congress (I) Government will be allowed to be set up in Manipur if that is the will of the majority of the legislators.

The third point that I have made and that is equally important pertains to the strike by the public sector employees. We are now in the third month of the strike. About 130,000 public sector employees are on strike. The total loss in production this year is Rs. 135 crores. The wages and salaries loss to the employees is to the tune of Rs. 35 crores. The Government is adopting a high and mighty attitude. They are not prepared to talk to the unions. They call them over here. They deal with them like that they are dealing with just dirt. In the meanwhile, the situation in Bangalore, in Hyderabad and elsewhere where these public sector employees are concerned continues to get aggravated.

[Shri George Fernandes]

I have also noticed that there have been insinuations obviously inspired by people in Government that one of the reasons why it is not being settled is because one of the leaders happens to be my brother. Is it the fault of my brother that he is one of the leaders or is it my fault that I am his brother? I would like the Government to have a full fledged discussion on the Bangalore strike situation in this House. I do not think you can afford to neglect this question in the manner in which you have been trying to do. This will create situations. You know that there is a notice which all the Central Trade Unions have given for tomorrow, the 27th. There is going to be a Dharna right here in Delhi in which Members of Parliament are going to participate and on the 3rd of next month, there are going to be Dharnas in all the State capitals and on 11th of next month, there is going to be a nationwide strike including the steel, coal and other public sector establishments. Why is the Government creating conditions and situations where it becomes necessary for the workers to escalate the problems that are already there, instead of trying to find a way out. I find that the Government is creating conditions to escalate this conflict and I want the Government, therefore, to agree to a full-fledged discussion on this issue and that is why I have submitted this amendment.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:** About the strike in the public sector undertakings, of course, both Mr. Fernandes and others are distinguished trade union leaders and we do not make any insinuation here. They are there by their own right. Nobody is to insinuate them.

In the Business Advisory Committee also, when this question of 184 and 193 of the nature of the subject to be discussed, the convention is that after the Finance Bill is over, this matter will be taken up. That is what the Speaker gave the ruling in the

First Business Advisory Committee and, again, when Hon. Members wanted that at least some matters of public importance should be discussed even during this budget discussion, then, Speaker has agreed to allow one such discussion to take place and that is the one which I have just now submitted with regard to the situation in Gujarat. About the discussion to be allowed in this House, as suggested by Shri Fernandes, I will only say that as far as the consensus at the Business Advisory Committee is concerned, that one matter of very great importance has been allowed.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** 40 minutes we fought for it.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:** As regard Manipur, it is not relevant so far as Parliament is concerned. It is for the State Government of Manipur and the Governor and the Members of the Legislature to act in whatever manner they deem fit in a democratic process.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Mr. George Fernandes, are you pressing for it? The point is that under 184 and 193, we discussed it in the Business Advisory Committee. Mr. Paswan was present.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** When:

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Under 184 and 193.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:** Only one resolution has been agreed upon to be discussed in the House during the Budget discussion and the discussion on the Finance Bill. Accordingly, the Speaker has selected this Gujarat situation to be discussed. Nothing has been decided and we have said and all our friends have agreed during this budget discussion and the Finance Bill, nothing can be discussed under 184 and 193. After that is over, then, it is for the Speaker's discretion to take up this matter.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** The workers must continue to strike till the Finance Bill is discussed in the middle of April!

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I find from the newspapers that negotiations are on.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I further submit that now discussions are taking place under Budget and various things are being discussed under the General Budget. The Hon. Members may discuss many matters.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you pressing for the amendment?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: My point is whether the Government will give at least an assurance that the negotiations will take place with the unions and that the dispute will be settled. Will the Government at least give that assurance?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do you want to press the amendment?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I do not want to press an amendment for the pleasure of it. I want an assurance that you will negotiate and settle the dispute with the public sector employees.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The sentiments of my hon. friend will be conveyed to the concerned Minister.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am not pressing my amendment; I would like to withdraw it.

*The Amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twelfth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 25th February, 1981."

*The motion was adopted.*

15.10 hrs.

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

##### (i) NEED TO GEAR UP INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN MADHYA PRADESH

श्री मन्त्र नारायण जाटिया (उज्जैन) : एकीकृत ग्राम विकास योजना केन्द्रीय सरकार की एक योजना है जिस को केन्द्र में वित्त प्राप्त होता है और केन्द्र उसके विकास की निरंतर देखभाल करता है। मध्य प्रदेश में इस योजना के अन्तर्गत काम नहीं हो पा रहा है। काम के बढ़ने अनाज कार्यक्रम बन्द है जिस के परिणामस्वरूप ग्रामीण बेरोजगारी, पेशेवर व्यवस्था, प्रौढ़ शिक्षा, प्राथमिक शिक्षा ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की सड़के, भूमिहीनों के लिए आवास की व्यवस्था आदि कामों की प्रगति बन्द है और गांवों का योजना-बद्ध विकास प्रबन्ध हो गया है। नए निर्माण काम पर प्रतिबन्ध है। विकास खंड को ग्रामीण विकास के कामों के लिए केवल पचास हजार रुपयों का आवंटन प्राप्त है। उज्जैन, रतनम, मन्दसौर जिलों को जहां विकास खंड के अन्तर्गत ग्राम आवादी एक गांव है गांव के प्रति व्यक्ति के विकास के लिए राकम पैसा उपलब्ध है। काम के बढ़ने अनाज के तहत बनाई गई हजारों किलोमीटर मिट्टी की सड़कों को मिट्टी और पत्थर से मजबूत किया जाना है। पेयजन कूप और ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य भवन, ग्रामीण मंचिबानय, यात्री प्रतीक्षालय आदि कार्यों को पूरा करना है। एकीकृत ग्राम विकास कार्यक्रम के तहत या अन्य किसी केन्द्रीय योजना के अन्तर्गत गांवों का विकास तथा पेयजन प्रबन्ध करना जरूरी है।

अन्य मेरा केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह मध्य प्रदेश में ग्रामोदय के कामों के लिए जिस से गांव के लोगों को रोजगार मिले, आवास की सुविधा उपलब्ध हो, गांव