

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is upto you to withdraw it.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Whatever you have told is enough.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have to say that you are withdrawing it.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : I withdraw it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Has Shri Paswan leave of the House to withdraw his amendment ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

Amendment was, by leave withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That this House do agree with the Forty-ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 16th August, 1983.”

The motion was adopted.

15.20 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Problems in the PVC Processing Industry

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, matters under Rule 377. Shri R.P. Gaekwad.

SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD (Baroda) : Sir, I want to draw the attention of the honourable House and the Government towards the sad plight and the difficulties faced by the PVC Processing industry. Earlier the Customs duty on PVC Resin was completely abolished but with the imposition of duty at the present excessive rate, the cost of the material is much higher.

15.21 hrs.

[DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI *in the Chair*]

This had aggravated the situation and the PVC processors need protection. The registration of the contracts for import of PVC resin is also creating hardships to the small scale industrial units spread all over the country. The consumption of polyvinyl chloride resin is growing very fast. It is used in manufacturing of cables, pipes, and fittings, hoses, kather clothes and similar applications. The Material Committee on the use of plastics has also highlighted its importance. I, therefore, urge upon the Government of India to help secure the raw material for the processors at reasonable prices and give sympathetic consideration to the following suggestions :

1. The Customs Duty on PVC resin should be reduced to 50 per cent basic.
2. The registration of contracts with D.G.T.D. for import of PVC resin under Open General Licence should be done away with to avoid unnecessary delay and hardship to processors.
3. The excise duty on PVC resin should be reduced to 15 per cent just as in the case of Polystyrene and other thermosetting raw materials.

I request the Government kindly to accept the suggestions in order to give relief to the industry.

(ii) Invitation to experts belonging to racist regime of South Africa for Twelfth Congress of World Energy Conference to be held in Delhi.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna) : In spite of our Government's anti-apartheid stand, seven experts in energy from South Africa have been invited to the 12th Congress of the World Energy Conference to be held in Delhi next month. This is most surprising because various Ministries of our Governments are among its co-sponsors.

The racist minority regime of South Africa has denied the most basic human

rights to the majority of its population. Its insistence on perpetuating the inhuman system of apartheid is a challenge to the conscience of humanity. It is guilty of committing acts of aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the front line African States and grossly violating the fundamental principles of international law. Its existence is the negation of the oneness of the human race.

India has been opposed to its policy of racial discrimination even before independence. Mahatma Gandhi had organised a crusade against it in South Africa even before launching our own freedom struggle. India has been among the foremost nations who have time and again demanded total ostracism—political, military, economic and cultural—of South Africa from the comity of nations.

Thus the invitation to experts belonging to the racist regime of South Africa described as "The other notorious outlaw" by the Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi is in violation of one of the basic tenets of the nation's foreign policy.

Hence I urge upon the Government to take immediate steps to ensure that the aforesaid invitation to the experts from South Africa is withdrawn forthwith.

(iii) Need to establish a big industry in Jaunpur for solving unemployment problem

डा० ए० यू० आजमी (जौनपुर): सभापति महोदय, बार बार कहते हुए अब यह शर्म आने लगी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश और उसका जिला जौनपुर जबर्दस्त पिछड़ेपन, गुरुवत और बेरोजगारी का शिकार है।

तकरीबन दो साल पहले 377 के तहत पार्लियामेंट में यह मसला उठा चुका हूँ कि जौनपुर के पिछड़ेपन, गरीबी और बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के लिए कोई ठोस कदम उठाये जाएँ और इन एकदमात का एक रास्ता यह है कि जौनपुर में कोई बड़ी इंडस्ट्री लगाई जाए। इंडस्ट्री के लिए कच्चा माल पैदा करना और कच्चे माल की सप्लाई, कुछ लोगों को मुलाजमत मिलेगा, इसके अलावा और बहुत से रास्ते निकलेंगे, जिससे

जौनपुर के पिछड़ेपन, गरीबी और बेरोजगारी के दूर होने में मदद मिलेगी।

पिछले 377 के तहत उठाए गए मसले के जवाब में इंडस्ट्री मिनिस्टर ने यकीन दिलाया था कि यह मसला जेरे-गौर है लेकिन सिवाय चन्द अफवाओं और खोखले बयान के अभी तक जौनपुर को कुछ न मिल सका।

मैं जौनपुर के अवाम के जबर्दस्त खतालवे की बुनियाद पर सरकार से मैं मतालव करता हूँ कि जल्द-अज जल्द जौनपुर को एक बड़ी इंडस्ट्री देकर जिला जौनपुर के पिछड़ेपन, गरीबी और बेरोजगारी को दूर करने में मदद करें।

(iv) Steps taken to popularise Gunny Bags cooling system

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): Man's working capacity and performance is very much impaired by exposure to hot environment of a tropical country like India. More and more buildings are being air-conditioned or air-cooled to give relief to the people living or working in those buildings. But the air conditioning and air-cooling systems consume lot of power and huge initial expenditure is required to meet the cost of the plant and other equipment.

The scientists of the Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee, have developed a very cheap and power saving technique of cooling the buildings by 'gunny bags cooling system'. By this 'gunny bags cooling technique' the temperature of the roof of a building is lowered by as much as 25 degree (centigrade) and room temperature by 10 degree (centigrade) thus providing adequate thermal comfort for factory and office workers.

Various Indian and foreign magazines and papers are publishing articles highlighting the effectiveness of this cheap and power-saving cooling technique in a country like India where power is in short supply and resources are scarce.

This technique has been developed by Shri S.P. Jain and his scientist-colleagues in the Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee in 1978. Since then, many buil-