

[Shri. Pranab Mukherjee]

rupee note the requirement was 700 million pieces, supply 676 million pieces and rate of satisfaction 96.57 per cent. There is some shortage, so far as hundred-rupee notes are concerned. These figures relate to supplies made in the first ten months of the year.

100-rupee note: The demand was for 650 million pieces, supply was 174 million pieces, rate of satisfaction was 26.76 per cent.

You want to have the information about small coins. I am giving that also. I did not want to bother you with so many figures and that is why I did not give you. But if you want, I can give them to you. I can give the figures for three years. but I am talking of only about 1981-82. The figures for the first ten months of 1981-82 are as follows:—

One-rupee coin: The demand was for 400 million pieces, production for 10 months has been 112.983 million pieces.

10-paise coin: The demand was—I am talking of 1981-82 only—for 300 pieces, production has been 120.38 million pieces.

5-paise coin: The demand was for 300 pieces, production was 161.724 million pieces

Therefore, as I mentioned, there is a shortage. It is not that there is no shortage in every category, but it is not to that magnitude that it is causing really much serious problem. There may be locational problems, as one hon. Member mentioned, about north-eastern States.

In regard to the paper requirement for Dewas and Nasik Currency Note presses, as I mentioned, even the productivity in Nasik is 98 and odd per cent and in regard to Dewas security printing press it is about 96 per cent. I have already given that figure. Therefore, we are meeting the requirements fully. The total production, as I mentioned is expected to be 2,900 tonnes in the security paper mill at Hoshangabad and we imported last

year about 300 tonnes, and 100 tonnes are in the pipeline. And if it is necessary, we are importing more.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL:  
What about the PAC Report?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I have not taken it up yet.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL:  
I mean, the Public Accounts Committee Report.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I cannot just react because you are talking of 1973-74. I do not know, it may be that you as Minister might have taken the follow-up action. We must check it up.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: (Calcutta South): What about the quality of paper?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we shall take up Matters under Rule 377.

13.08 hrs.

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) EXPANSION OF INDIAN TELEPHONE INDUSTRY, PALGHAT FOR MANUFACTURING MODERN ELECTRONIC EXCHANGES

SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): Palghat district of Kerala is an industrially backward district. There is no worthwhile industry in this region except the ITI and this has created a serious imbalance in the industrial development of the State. Some time ago, the hon'ble Minister of Communication had stated that there was a proposal to manufacture modern electronic exchanges and that these would be manufactured in the ITI, Palghat. This statement of the hon'ble Minister kindled a new hope in the minds of the people of Palghat. Subsequently, the Sarin Committee was appointed to recommend *inter alia* the suitable place for the manufacture of electronic exchanges. This Committee has now recommended that the unit to manufacture these exchanges be set up in Bangalore. The recommendation of this Committee has poured cold

water on the hopes of the people of Palghat.

Now it is said that a small electronic exchange unit, the preliminary work of which has already been completed, will be set up at Palghat. The original estimate was Rs. 16 crores. But now the minimum tender received for this project is to the tune of Rs. 50 crores. This means that even if this tender is accepted, there is going to be great delay in sanctioning this amount as it is three times as much as the original estimate. Thus, there is great uncertainty about this project as well.

Therefore, I would earnestly request the Government to stick to its original proposal to expand the ITI Palghat, for manufacturing the modern electronic exchanges.

(ii) NEED FOR LEGISLATION TO REGULATE THE SERVICE CONDITIONS OF DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara): Under Rule 377, I make this statement. The domestic servants are a disgruntled lot who have to work almost round-the-clock without any future in life. In fact, they have no social life in comparison to others in the society. Due to their poverty, they are being exploited by those who employ them. By compelling circumstances, they have to leave their home in search of jobs, leaving behind their nearest and dearest ones. Even in case of death in the family they very rarely get leave.

The prevailing circumstances in the family is the reason for their indebtedness. Although Government have already freed a lot of bonded labour, there are still some under the clutches of big money lenders. These money lenders are taking full advantage of these down-trodden people.

A recent survey done by the Labour Bureau has revealed the long hours of duty these unfortunate people have to perform. The survey has shown that daily working hours of servants were 9 or more in 72 percent cases. Of these, working hours were 13 to 15 in

40 percent cases. Majority of the servants were critical of their excessive hours of work. This aspect needs to be looked into and early attempts should be made to regulate the working hours of domestic servants. Strangely, the Government has not reacted to this report.

These domestic servants are not enjoying any welfare amenities like old age pension, retirement benefits etc. The wages of domestic servants are poor compared to other sectors of economic activities. In fact, in 11 percent of the cases no salary whatsoever is being paid to servants—instead given free accommodation.

To improve the living conditions of such people there is immediate need for statutory protection on the following lines:

(i) regulation of working hours:

(ii) Protection against summary/arbitrary dismissal from service—notice of dismissal, protection of leave and pay for full period of notice:

(iii) written contract of employment with terms and conditions;

(iv) registration of domestic servants with the specified agencies; and

(v) settlement of disputes.

Under the circumstances, I appeal to the Government to look into these affairs and bring forward necessary legislation to protect the interest of these exploited domestic workers.

(iii) NEED FOR ACCORDING EARLY CLEARANCE TO STATE INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION OF MAHARASHTRA FOR ALUMINA PROJECT.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB FARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Under Rule 377, I make a statement.

Alluminium, the important industry is experiencing continuous shortage. For production of alluminium, alumina is the main raw material which is manufactured from the bauxite found in ores. Maharashtra State has sufficient supply of bauxite worth exploitation in Kohlapur, Ratnagiri and Raigad dis-