

drive is already in force in the P&T Department.

(b) The various economy measures introduced are detailed in the statement placed on the table of the Lok Sabha.

#### *Statement*

Details of economy measures introduced in the P&T Department during 1973-74.

1. (a) Construction work on non-functional buildings which are yet to be taken up or have not yet proceeded beyond the plinth level should be stopped and deferred for the current financial year.

(b) Annual repairs and white-washing of P&T Buildings should not be taken up except in certain specified circumstances.

(c) Save in exceptional circumstances, no expenditure should be incurred during the current financial year on minor works and on additions/alterations to buildings, both residential and non-residential.

2. Strict economy should be exercised in expenditure under Travelling Allowance, Contingencies and Entertainment. Only unavoidable tours should be undertaken. The inspections/visits programme should be reviewed with a view to cutting down the expenditure to the barest minimum.

3. Rotational transfers should be deferred except when administratively required.

4. A 15 per cent cut in consumption of petrol should be achieved by curtailing tours and Journeys by road.

5. Posts remaining unfilled for more than 6 months should not be filled up without sanction of Ministry of Finance.

6. There should be an absolute ban on new items of decorations. Purchase of new items of furniture is banned except for essential items required for use of new staff and in replacement of existing unserviceable articles.

7. Visits to foreign countries should be severely curtailed and there should be drastic reduction in the number, frequency

and size of delegations going abroad as also the duration of the visits.

8. Invitations for holding International events and conferences in India should be kept at the minimum and location of such meetings, when considered inescapable, should be so fixed as to ensure maximum economy.

9. Sanction of new loans to Government servants for house-building purposes has been totally stopped.

10. expenditure on public entertainments should be drastically reduced.

11. No new proposal or scheme on the non-plan side is to be taken up even if funds be available.

12. Circles should have a detailed examination conducted of different schemes and activities provided for in the non-plan Budget to see how far they can be rescheduled, postponed or dropped for affecting savings.

#### **Maharashtra-Karnataka Boundary Dispute**

2089. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT:  
SHRI BAKSI NAYAK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various Prime Ministers had held out hopes of early settlement of boundary dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka from time to time; and

(b) what were the reasons at each occasion for postponing the efforts at finding a solution to this dispute.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Efforts in the direction of securing an amicable solution which would command maximum acceptability have been in progress and are continuing. In this connection attention is invited to the statements made in this House on the 2nd March, 1970 and 18th December, 1970, the replies given to Unstarred Question No. 593 answered on the 14th November, 1973 and

Starred question No. 110 answered on the 27th February, 1974 and the supplementaries thereto.

**Police Action on account of stir over Maharashtra, Karnatak Boundary Dispute**

2090. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any complaints of high handedness on the part of the police during police action in Maharashtra and Karnataka, separately, since January, 1973 on account of the stir over the boundary dispute between the two States; and

(b) if so, what is the nature of the complaints and which are the places where this high handedness was alleged to have been committed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The required information is being obtained from the concerned authorities and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on its receipt.

**Shortage of Cement**

2091. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT:

SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the expected shortage of cement for the year 1974-75; and

(b) how is it proposed to be met?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The gap between the demand and supply of cement at the end

of 1974-75 is estimated at between 3 and 4 million tonnes.

(b) The shortfall in cement production has been due to power cuts enforced in different States, inadequate supplies of coal for the industry and inadequate availability of wagons for movement of cement. With a view to removing these constraints and maximising production of cement, rail transport movement of cement is regularly scrutinised by a high level committee of Secretaries every month to extend such assistance to factories as may be necessary and possible. A Standing Linkage Committee has also been established under the Department of Mines and Metals and the various cement factories have been linked to the different coal fields after assessing their coal requirements. The supply of coal to the various cement factories is reviewed by the Linkage Committee every month. A Monitoring Cell has also been established at Calcutta consisting of the representatives of the Railway Board and the Coal Mining Authority to review every 10 days the supplies of coal to various cement factories. Besides these measures taken for maximising production out of the existing capacity, additional capacity by way of letters of intent/licences to the extent of about 16.56 million tonnes has also been approved.

**Effect of Production in Agriculture and Industry on Price Rise**

2083. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are now convinced that production is the sovereign remedy against price-rise;

(b) what are the factors that hamper production in agriculture and industry;

(c) what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to remove these factors;