

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Nakul Nayak, you will continue tomorrow.

MR. NAKUL NAYAK: Yes Sir.

18.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Nakul Nayak, you will please speak tomorrow. Now we will take up Half-an-hour discussion. Later, we will take up the Discussion on the Kashmir issue. I think, the Finance Minister want to make an announcement.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): Sir, on behalf of the Minister of parliamentary Affairs, I want to announce that we are taking up half-an-hour discussion just now and it is going to be followed by the discussion under rule 193 on Kashmir. It is likely that the discussion may take a lot of time. Therefore, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister wants me to inform all the hon. Members that arrangements have been made for dinner in the Canteen in Room No. 70 for Members and the press and Room No. 73 for all the staff members.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we will take up Half-an-hour discussion. Shri Kalpanath Rai to initiate the discussion.

18.01 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Power Shortage

[Translation]

SHRI KALPNATH RAI (Ghosi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Energy, Shri Arif Mohammad Khan towards the power shortage. I am sure that the hon. Minister is

trying his level best to take the country out of this crisis but I would like to submit some facts before him. There is a wide gap between the demand and supply of power. That is why many States are facing power shortage. Except Maharashtra and Himachal Pradesh, all other States in the country are facing the problem of power shortage. The country has made tremendous progress in the field of power generation. At the time of independence, the power production in the country was 60 MW only which has now increased to 60,000 MW. Though the power production is continuously increasing in the country, but the demand is much higher than the supply. Even in Delhi, the capital of the country, we have to face the problem of power shortage because the power demand has increased too much in the capital. The Government have to take some concrete and time bound steps to correct the power supply in the capital.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, without power, the agricultural and industrial developments are not possible.

[English]

Power Department does not give employment. But Power Department creates employment.

[Translation]

The agricultural and industrial developments mainly depend on power. The National Front Government have said that half of the funds will be spent on rural development and rural development will be their priority, so I would like to know from the Minister of Energy whether power generation comes under Rural development head or under urban development head or what are the views of the Planning Commission about it? Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the Government as to what was the objective of the Government in Seventh Five Year Plan.

Has the target been achieved or not? Would the hon. Minister apprise the House about

the power generation targets fixed for the Eighth Plan and whether the National Front Government has finalised the draft for the Eighth Five Year Plan and if not, how would they achieve the targets? Hon. Minister, we have adequate power production but there are shortages during the peak demand seasons. What concrete and time-bound steps is the Government taking to meet the shortages of power supply during peak season? How many such Hydro-Power and Thermal Power projects are pending clearance with the Ministry of Environment. Due to their non-clearance we are not being able to achieve the desired pace of development in the field of power generation. Until these schemes are granted clearance, what sort of effect is it likely to have on the power generation target set for the Eighth Plan. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the previous Government had taken the decision about setting up the National Power Transmission Corporation so that a National Grid could be set up and power could be transmitted from surplus areas to deficit areas. Until such a corporation is set up for transmitting power from one part of the country to the other irrespective of whether it is under State control or Central control or under different corporations, it will not be possible to transmit power despite having power reserves. It will give rise to a difficult situation in the country. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the time by which the National Power Transmission Corporation will start functioning so that power can be transmitted from surplus areas to deficit areas. Today, the power situation in the country is that some parts power supply is available and in others there is acute shortage. How will it be possible to achieve a uniform supply of power in the country?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, gas is available in abundance in Bombay High and in many areas of Assam. But that gas is burnt and wasted. On the one hand, natural resources are being burnt and on the other there is shortage of power. Power is also produced from gas. Keeping this in view, I would like to know whether you Ministry contemplates to set up a Power Generation Plant based on gas in consultation with the

Ministry of Petroleum and other concerned Ministries. By setting up gas based power generation plants sufficient power can be available and future demands can be fulfilled. Power is basic requirement for our development. Neither can the face of our rural India change without power nor can there be industrialisation. Agricultural development is also dependent on power. Therefore, power is that infrastructure on the basis of which we can effect desired development and achieve our aim of attaining "Swaraj". Just by delivering speeches or by criticising one another or the Government we cannot achieve our target. In Bihar about 450 megawatts of power is required everyday when it is receiving only 150 megawatts of power. As such, U.P. is not getting its required quantum of power. We have come to know from the Press reports that recently the power engineers of Uttar Pradesh have served a strike notice.

You are aware that in U.P. and Bihar harvesting takes place during the last week of March and April and power supply is also required when harvesting and the process of separating the husk from the grain is done. Power is required mostly during the last week of March, and in the months of April, May and June. It is reported in today's Indian Express that the electrical engineers of Uttar Pradesh have served a strike notice. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have decided that power generation and power distribution needs to be separated. These engineers have threatened to go on a strike in opposition to this decision. The intention of the Government is very good but if this issue of power generation and distribution is brought in at this moment and if the U.P. Government is not able to close this strike, it will be disastrous for the state. Therefore, I think that you should call a meeting at your level of the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, the Power Secretary of the State, the representatives of the Engineers and Secretary, Power Board for finding a solution to the problem and whatever measures are found appropriate for this purpose should be adopted. During the onset of the monsoon session when power requirements are mini-

[Sh. Kalpnath Rai]

imum for agricultural purposes, this issue should be raised and settled because even if a strike is called at that time, it will not affect the country much. Therefore, I would like to request you again that unless a meeting is called of the power Secretary of Uttar Pradesh, Chairman of the Power Board, the representatives of the engineers and the Chief Minister and this problem is solved within 24 hours, Uttar Pradesh will face a serious power crisis. The situation is even more pathetic in Bihar. The transmission line which should have been completed during the Sixth Five Year Plan period had not been completed so far though Eighth Year Plan is going to be started from 2nd April. The situation in Bihar is worse.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Eighth Plan period is going to start from April 2nd but the National Front Government has neither placed the Eighth Plan draft before the National Development Council nor has it been passed and the priorities has also not been fixed. Instead of dealing with positive matters, such matters are taken up which are fruitless. We are not the ruling party but we are in the opposition and therefore until you prepare the draft of the Eighth Plan how can the objectives be fulfilled? Until these objectives are fulfilled, you will be inviting a major crisis and about which you are not aware at present. It will have far reaching effects. The Chairman of the C.E.A. has stated in his report that even if the target of generating 38,000 megawatts of power is reached, a shortage of 14 per cent of the requirement will remain. Therefore, I would like to submit that without power there can be neither agricultural and industrial development nor the infrastructure can be built. The country cannot develop without supply of power. I would refer to Delhi only. At the time of independence that is, during 1947, 1360 megawatt of power used to be consumed but now it has risen to 2500 megawatt. I would like to know as to whether the Government have formulated any time-bound and concrete scheme to solve the power crisis in the capital of India? Is there any such scheme

under consideration and if such a scheme has been formulated, what time it will take for completion? By presenting these points to the Government and with the hope that Shri Arif Khan by taking up some concrete and time bound programme would fulfill the shortage of the power supply during the harvesting the winnowing period in the Northern parts of India.

We are assured that with the cooperation of the leader of the farmers, Shri Devi Lal some sort of measures would be taken which will provide much relief to them.

With these words, I would like to thank you.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards a burning problem and it is regarding the Tehri Dam project. When one goes through the statement of the Minister of Power in this regard it seems as if the Dam will be constructed but when one goes through notices issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forests it seems that whatever expenditure has been incurred so far will go waste and this dam will not get constructed. An element of uncertainty is there. A poor state such as Uttar Pradesh has invested about Rs. 600 crores in this project and thousands of displaced people have been settled elsewhere. People have also prepared themselves psychologically and all experiments have been conducted. Whatever evaluations had to be made, have been made and the required checking work has been undertaken. But even after that certain people of the Ministry of Environment for whom the concept of ecology has in a way become a psychic luxury are bringing out different formulas in this regard. Recently Government of India has set up another Committee that would look into all these aspects such as whether it is a geological area and how is the project going to affect the area and the adjacent areas and how much silting is going to be there? I would like to enquire from the hon. Minister as to why has it become necessary now to go into all these aspects? These

aspects have been looked into already. Hon. Minister, if your Government does not possess the required funds to finance the Eighth Plan, one can appreciate the situation.

You and your Government should say with determination that this Dam would be constructed and that all the doubts being raised in this regard are entirely baseless and that you would fulfil the commitment made by the Congress Government to the Uttar Pradesh Government. It is a question concerning the economy of the entire Uttar Pradesh. The National Grid and Delhi would benefit from it. Today, Delhi is facing an acute water shortage and its hopes are linked to this project.

Hon. Shri Kalp Nath Rai has presented his views with great humility leaving no scope for me to say anything further. All the branches of the Government are working in their own way. This is not a good thing. There should not be such disharmony among the various branches of the Government, at least with regard to projects of national importance. One Ministry should endorse what the other Ministry is saying. It appears that there is some dispute between the two Ministries and there are two Governments not seeing eye to eye with each other. As a result, there is total confusion about the entire project. You kindly make clear the policy of your Ministry and your Government on this subject. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA (Bolangir): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, definitely power is the key to modern civilisation as well as prosperity and the future of the country.

Shri Kalp Nath Rai just now asked the Minister of Energy as to what is the position by the end of the 7th Plan. I am not interested to enter into a controversy but the very question sounds something out of order. Because till the end of the 7th Plan Shri Rai's party was in power except for a short break of about three years. So I do not know how far asking the Minister of Energy this ques-

tion and fixing the responsibility on him for today's crisis is justified.

[Translation]

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): Earlier Shri Arif Mohammad Khan was also Minister here.

[English]

SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: He was a Minister in the Congress Government for a very short period.

[English]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): You please say something, only after studying the history of the Ministers.

SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: I have read and I also know how he has been shadowed (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Sivakasi): The point is that they do not know each other.

SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: I know this much that because he could not become a sychophant, he could not continue in the Congress.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Do you mean to say that when he was in the Congress he was a sychophant?

SHRI M.J. AKBAR (Kishanganj): At least I know this much about Shri Arif Mohammad Khan that he was never a sychophant.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please come to the point.

SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: Now there is a talk of a target of 38000 MW by the end of the Five Year Plan. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps have been taken during the last seven Plan periods to

[Sh. Balgopal Mishra]

achieve this target.

Just now Shri Harish Rawat told about the Tehri Project. You know that the total generation of power in this country can be divided into three sectors. One is thermal, the other is nuclear and the third is hydel. Most of the generation started in the earlier days was in the hydel sector. But due to deforestation and vagaries of nature now it will not be improper to say that the capacity of the hydel projects or the efficiency of the hydel projects have gone down by 50 % throughout the country. But it may not be so in the case of Tehri Project because it gets perennial flow from the Himalayas.

In this country we have got huge reserves of coal and minerals for nuclear power stations. For example if you take the power position as of July 1989, the shortage of northern region is 5.9 % western region 2.5 % southern region 13.3% and eastern region 15%. Out of it Orissa figures as the highest in the country with 22 % power shortage. But the coal deposits in Orissa account for 25% of the whole country. The eastern region as such accounts for 75 % coal reserves of the country. With this huge reserve of coal also the eastern region is suffering the maximum.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to why the thermal units of this country are not functioning with the optimum capacity.

For example, the Talcher thermal unit is the sick child of thermal power units. This is the case with all other thermal units in West Bengal and other places. What are the reasons due to which the thermal units in this country are not functioning efficiently? The Minister should be kind enough to highlight that.

Lastly, Orissa is the highest so far as the power shortage is concerned. There was a time when Orissa was surplus in power. But due to bad planning and bad management,

this State has become a power deficit State. I would like to take this opportunity to request the Minister to provide one nuclear power plant in Orissa. I would also like to know from the hon. Minister we are generating power as to what about the distribution system and whether there is any system which has been totally fool-proof against pilferage and transmission losses. We are generating power but there is transmission loss. This transmission loss is much more as compared to that of other countries and as such, in this country, today we are using energy that is only one-eighth of the world average. So, I would like to know under what condition we are going. With this I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRISATYNARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have also given a notice.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I do not have your name with me. Only those who have given their names are given a chance to participate in the Half-an-Hour Discussion.

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: My name is there. If you give me two minutes, I will complete my speech... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is an Half-an-Hour Discussion. Only just now, I have received your notice. You will discuss on energy. Please speak later on. Now, we are going to have a discussion on the Budget.

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: Only four people are allowed to speak under the rule.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, your name should have reached earlier. Your notice should have reached earlier. Your notice did not come.

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: This is at your discretion. If you want, you can do it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If the discretionary powers are used again and again, it

would become difficult to conduct the business of the house.

Shri Arif Mohammad Khan.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all I would like to thank the hon. Members, Shri Kalp Nath Rai, Shri Harish Rawat and Shri Balgopal Mishra, for raising this discussion and participating in it. A lot of things were said and excellent suggestions were made with a constructive approach with regard to the power supply position and energy development.

Shri Kalp Nath Rai has said that when the first Five Year Plan was launched, the total installed power capacity in the country was just 1360 Megawatts. From that 1360 MW capacity, today, our total installed power capacity has risen to 65,000 MWs. We have covered a very long distance. Whatever achievements we have made in this field have definitely been impressive, but it is also a truth that despite all this progress and the increase in the installed capacity from 1360 MWs to 65,000 MWs, there is a power shortage. We have been unable to produce electricity to cope with all our needs and requirements. Within our installed capacity, the skill with which our power stations should have run, the plant load factors has occasionally remained low, but I would certainly like to mention here that the Central Government undertakings have definitely been working satisfactorily and their plant load factor has also been good. On the other hand, we have discussed the working of the State Electricity Boards several times Committees were also formed and those committees had made their recommendations as well and the reports have been passed on to the state Governments and we have repeatedly requested them to try to streamline the working of the State Electricity Boards. Shri Kalp Nath Rai has a lot of experience in this field, as he has been a Minister of State in the Department of Energy and I believe that in the questions that he basically asked, the matter raised is not limited to the target we had set for ourselves in the Seventh Five

Year Plan or to the results achieved in this regard because we had achieved the set target in the Seventh Five Year Plan during his tenure itself. There is no doubt that we had obtained our target, but I believe that the question is not just about the target we had set for ourselves. In fact, the question that is linked to it is that the draft for the eighth Five Year Plan has not been prepared so far. I understand that as far as the development of electricity is concerned, it is not a matter of the Seventh or the Eighth Five Year Plans. The Central Electricity Authority had already submitted a long-term power plan for the period from 1985 to 2000 A.D. In the meantime, in 1985 itself, the Central Electricity Authority had explained at length our total requirements during every five years, and the quantum of resources needed therefor as also the total shortage that would be there, even after the generation of that much electricity. Despite the Central Electricity Authority's submission of its figures, study and report we were unable to mobilise the needed resources, according to those reports and we were unable to install the power capacity, which they had prescribed for us which would have enabled us to control the power shortage in the country and which would have also enabled us to supply electricity, according to the requirement. I am not saying this for the sake of criticism, but there was basically paucity of resources and even now perhaps this Government is facing the paucity of resources more acutely. I would like to mention here that the target fixed in the Seventh Five year Plan was just 22245 MWs, compared to the 30,600 MWs recommended by the Working Group of Power. Definitely, there were difficulties in mobilising resources. That is why the target was fixed at such a low level. Now the energy shortage in this ... (*Interruptions*)

If you want me to present the figures, then you should permit me to find them out and I can go on delivering this speech, if you want.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Presenting figures is quite easy for you. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: All told, the power shortage has been like this.

[English]

On all India basis, there is an energy shortage of 7.3 per cent and peaking shortage of 17.9 per cent as at the end of 1989-90. As far as the Eighth Plan is concerned, the position is as follows:

"The Working Group had assessed funds requirement of about Rs 87,637 crores for the capacity addition programme of 38,369 MW during the 8th Plan out of the total plant expenditure of Rs. 1,28,000 crores. Taking into consideration the various slippages and criticality of commissioning of various projects during 8th plan period as explained above and the proposed additional gas based plant capacity aggregating to about 10,000 MW, the revised funds requirement for generation programme may be around Rs. 95,000 crores. The total fund requirement for the 8th Plan including transmission and distribution system, renovation and modernisation etc., may thus be around Rs. 1,35,000 crores against an assessment of Rs. 1,28,000 crores made earlier by the Working group on Power."

Keeping in view the power shortage which we have, it is essential that these funds are made available. Otherwise, there may not only be power crisis during the Eighth Plan but also the programme for the Ninth Plan would be thrown out of gear. In fact, this is the position. We are proposing to add the figure which I have mentioned namely, 38,000 MW, during the Eighth Plan period. This figure has not been proposed by the Central Electricity Authority or the Working Group on Power. This figure was indicated by the Planning Commission in 1987 itself. In fact, the figure proposed by the Central Electricity Authority and the Working Group on Power was much higher. But in 1987, the Planning Commission itself had

indicated to the Department of Power that it will not be possible for the Planning Commission to find resources and allocate money for more than 38,000 MW power project.

SHRI A.K. RAY (Dhanbad): What is the plant load factor? 38,000 MW is the capacity. But the actual generation will depend on the plant load factor. What is the expected plant load factor under which that capacity will feed our demand? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: It is not merely 60 percent. It can be more than 60 per cent.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: What is the national average PLF? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: The point I am making is that the plant load factor of the NTPC projects is comparable with any best power projects anywhere in the world.

SHRI A.K. RAY: Our problem actually depends on that factor

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your point is well taken. We are going to discuss Energy Department during the Demands for Grants. We have to discuss Kashmir also today. Let him finish his reply now.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: The point which the hon. Member has made is very valid because PLF in some of the power stations in the State Electricity Boards is very disturbing. In fact, we are in constant touch with the State Electricity Boards, we remind them and ask them to review the situation. We ask them to take specific steps to improve the PLF factor. This is based on the assessment that while the average all-India PLF is 56 per cent for NTPC project, it is about 70 per cent.

The hon. Member wanted to know the all-India PLF.

The all-India figures are:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Actual</i>
1985-86	55.6 per cent	52.4 per cent
1986-87	53 per cent	53.2 per cent
1987-88	53.5 per cent	56.5 per cent
1988-89	54.8 per cent	55 per cent
1989-90 so far	55 per cent	56.1 per cent

[*Translation*]

You have asked one more question whether similar preference would be given to the power projects or these would be considered for inclusion in those projects where 50 per cent of the resources will be utilized for rural development. I consider it to be quite significant as it has its own significance not only in respect of the rural development but for the progress of the whole country—whether it is in the field of industrial or rural development or any other economic activity. That needs no elaboration. As per the figures made available by the Central Electricity Authority, 31 per cent of the total power generation is utilized for agriculture. However, in case the amount of Budget for rural electrification is also added to it, it would mean that 41 per cent of the total expenditure would be incurred direct on the agricultural development. But other items of expenditure have also not been included in it for example the total production of fertilizer in the fertilizer plants which is used for the development of agriculture but that also does not include the expenditure on power consumption; that is why it has not been included in the total expenditure of 31 per cent. Manufacture of pumpsets, tractors and pesticides are primarily meant for agriculture but these items of expenditure have not been included in the total expenditure of 41 per cent, as these are supposed to be meant for the rural development. I agree that inclusion of all these things in the power consumption would mean the total expenditure exceeding 50 per cent.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a fact that most of the projects require environmental clearance. But I would like to refer to Tehri Dam Project in this context, as Shri Harish Rawat has referred to it during the discussion. The Ministry of Energy and Civil Aviation has been directed to take up the work of this project and as regards the financial allocations for the same it is being made every year and we are getting the required funds as usual. The work of the project is in progress. So I would like to request Shri Harish Rawat not to strain his mind merely reading the reports in the newspapers. The Government have already invested their funds in the project, and is also providing funds for it every year which clearly shows that the Government intends to complete the project. But at the same time we cannot ignore the environmental factor too. We cannot stop development projects at the cost of environment. However, a balance will have to be maintained between the developmental work and the environment. And

[*English*]

I feel that the greatest threat to the environment is development. There has to be some balance between the development work and the environment.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the purpose of appointing the committee when the work on the project has already been

[Sh. Harish Rawat]

started. Investigation might be completed earlier and you are going to appoint a committee to go through that basic thing and would it be abandoned in case the report is received by tomorrow. I am sure that Shri Harish Rawat would agree that this Government is in a sensitive position. Any thing from any corner or any comment from an individual may create a problem for the Government as it has taken a decision that it will work for the redressal of grievances of any one who comes to it for the same. The Government is committed to make an enquiry in case of a complaint. But the Government would take every care to see that it does not have its adverse effect on the work of development.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: I would like to appreciate your talent of sidetracking an issue.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: As regards Tehri Dam project or any other energy project for that matter, the Government is fully conscious of the shortage of power supply in the country whether it is in the industrial sector, agricultural sector or in any other sector. So the Government would try their level best to complete this project without any delay so that the shortage of power supply can be made up at the earliest. However, I have valid reasons to say that due to financial constraints, we will not be able to achieve our power generation target of 38 MW capacity as laid down by the Planning Commission for the 8th Five Year Plan period in the year 1987. It has also created an apprehension that the present position in respect of power shortage may deteriorated further leading to a more serious power crisis in the near future. In order to avoid such a critical situation, as Shri Kalpnath Rai has also stated, the Government should concentrate on setting up the gas based power projects in the country. Some of our power projects are pending for clearance from Ministry of Environment. It has led us to a stage where we are lagging behind our target of 38 MW because we

could not take an advance action in this regard. However, we propose to bridge this gap with the creation of additional power generation capacity based on gas based power plants to avert any untoward situation in this country. A joint committee of the Ministry of Energy and Civil Aviation and the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals has been constituted in this regard, which will submit its report very soon. We hope that we will be able to meet the shortage. I am sure that the hon. Members of the House would extend their full cooperation in this regard.

SHRI KALP NATH RAI (Ghosi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has made no reference to the setting up of the corporation about which I enquired.

[English]

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: I have already stated that we are taking steps. This is a new Corporation which will be building transmission line and national grid. Sir, at the moment, this work is being done by various other corporations.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Sir, I am raising a very important issue. The All India Radio has distorted and committed and impropriety by putting in the news bulletins six times that I and Shri Kumaramangalam have asked for a discussion on Mir Mustafa. I never said anything about Mir Mustafa.

Kindly listen to me. I am going on a hunger strike. The All India Radio and the Television distort our speeches. It touches my skin and it touches my honour. I am telling you that all I have said was about the exodus. I will weep not only for Mir Mustafa but also I will weep for all others who have been killed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can bring this to the notice of the Information and Broadcasting Minister.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: I am telling you what I am doing. I will just walk out now

and on the first gate, I will go on a hunger strike unless All India Radio and Doordarshan put up today, in the evening news bulletins, that I was asking for a discussion by converting Calling Attention into Discussion under Rule 193 regarding exodus of Pandit community. When I come to speak on this situation, I will weep for many people. But why do they put up in the news bulletins which I never mentioned. This is why people listen to BBC and they reject the All India Radio. I condemn All India Radio and I condemn Doordarshan. Four days ago, I was only sitting in chair. They put up my name...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Prof. Soz, you are not following the procedure properly.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: I never said it. You knew what I have said in the Zero Hour. I went to the Information Minister and told him about this...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is little too much. please follow the procedure.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: What is the procedure?*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

Only he can tell, how it happened.

[English]

It is a privilege issue.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, you come to the point. Are you bringing a Privilege Motion?

[Translation]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: I would like to tell you the way Radio and Television are behaving.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not fair Prof. Soz. if you want to follow the proce-

dure, you have a remedy.

PROF SAIFUDDIN SOZ: I have followed it.*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All right. The information Minister will look into it.

18.55 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Law and order Situation in Kashmir

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Shri Kumaramangalam to raise a discussion on the grave law and order situation in Kashmir resulting in kidnapping and killing of officials as well as political workers including an ex-MLA by the terrorists.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): I would, firstly, thank the Chair that at the last the matter has come up for discussion, though it would have been nice if the Calling Attention had been converted into an 193 discussion, and the discussions had taken place. It is most unusual that on almost similar subjects we have both the Calling Attention and the discussion under rule 193.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You will not blame others when others are accommodating you.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: No; I thanked...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): He is casting aspersion...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: No; not at all. Then you have not heard me carefully. I said it would have been nice. When I said 'nice', it was in a normal language.

Sir, what is most important is that since