

[Shri Kamalapati Tripathi]

liquor shop. The crew, however, maintained that the detention was caused by some minor defect in the engine which was to be rectified. The passengers did not allow the train to move and local Railway authorities had to seek help from the Government Railway Police and the Civil Police of Rohtak district in Haryana. It was only on their arrival that the train could be started. The train suffered a detention of four hours. Following this incident the Loco Running Staff with Headquarters at Jind stopped work on the 7th June on the ground that the commuters had misbehaved with them and the S.H.O., G.S.P., Rohtak had also used abusive language and threatened the engine crew. The Railway authorities met the representatives of the Loco Running Staff on the same day and informed them that the matter would be taken up with the State Government and in the meanwhile the trains on the section would be escorted. Despite this, the following day i.e. in the early hours of 8th June some of the Loco Running Staff in Delhi area and a few other places in Delhi Division also resorted to stoppage of work. They even resorted to dropping of fire of shunting locomotives, and immobilising the diesel pilots. They also tampered with control equipment of diesel and steam locomotives. In addition, they threatened the staff who were willing to move the trains. The action of these irresponsible staff has resulted in the cancellation some passenger and goods trains in Delhi Division. While the genuine grievances of the staff are taken care of, cases of sabotage will have to be taken up seriously. I hope good sense will prevail amongst those who have resorted to stoppage of work and I would appeal to the staff to return back to work immediately, in the interest of supply of essential commodities at this critical juncture. I have also requested the Chief Minister of Haryana to order a magisterial enquiry into the incident that took place at Sampla Station on the 6th June, 1980 and I assure the House

that whoever is found guilty will be suitably dealt with.

1408 hrs.

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CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER  
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—contd.

ACUTE POWER SHORTAGE IN  
THE COUNTRY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. K.A. Rajan to continue his speech.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Here the question is not whether there is a crisis or not. But the question is: what is the remedy for the crisis? The hon. Minister was kind enough to spelt out some short-term remedies. But I want to know the long-term remedies.

Regarding power structure, I insist that in the context of the situation as it is, we can only bank on hydro-power. If we do not do that, we will be in difficulties. Even the Export Committee has very categorically stated that India has to bank on hydro-power. Regarding oil-based power, we have got our own difficulties for which we are finding out the solution. I am very sorry to say that the panacea envisaged by you is to take over all the State Electricity Boards. I do not know how this idea came into your head. What is the position of DVC which is under your control? Most of the States especially West Bengal and Kerala have reacted adversely to his proposal. So, I want to emphasise that this is not the panacea.

This is an industry which covers nearly six lakhs of workers and majority of them are under the public sector. It includes technical and engineering persons also. But the position of industrial relations in the Northern Zone is very bad. Agreements are not being honoured. Victimization is taking place. Unless you put these things in order, the situation will not improve. In the light of the present situation. We are facing a crisis which is on a vast magnitude. The Silent Valley Project in Kerala where we have already spent about

Rs. 2.5 crores, is awaiting your clearance. It is a project which will cater to the whole of South India—Mysore, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. What is the position regarding that particular project?

**SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I do not know why I have been misunderstood by the hon. Member. I have more than once said that it is necessary to have more and more power stations. And it is obvious also because the demand of power is increasing more than 15 per cent not only in the city like Delhi but even in rural areas. In view of this, the generation capacity has to be increased. We have been putting emphasis on that.

My hon. friend has said that DVC performance is bad. Have I ever said that DVC's performance is good?

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK (Kendrapara):** The hon. Minister said in the last session that it was improving.

**SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI:** What I meant was that the condition of the DVC was bad and it was becoming better. But it is not upto our expectations

What is the utilisation capacity of D.V.C.? Today, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is slightly more than 39 per cent. What about Bihar? It is slightly less or slightly more than 35 per cent. What I have said is that the generation has to be maximised. We cannot neglect this and we have to do this and in doing so, it is not the question only of D.V.C. D.V.C. has come under us only a couple of months back and I can assure the House that the DVC generation has to be improved. There is no way out. The hon. Member has asked: "What about Bhadarpur?" Well, I think the utilisation capacity of Bhadarpur is the best in the country. It is more than 60 per cent.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour):** Again you are talking of percentage.

**SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI:** It is more than 60 per cent with a maximum of about 400 MW for the last three months.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** The minimum production of DVC is 450 MW. When I gave a privilege motion ...

(Interruptions)

**SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in the last couple of months Bhadarpur is doing quite well. There is no doubt about that and what I have said is that for the sake of power India has to be taken as one unit. I am not taking away the powers from the State Boards. It has been wrongly interpreted. What I have said is that their performance, their efficiency, must be bettered. If their performance and efficiency does not become better, well we have to think of something and I have never pronounced what is that something.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** What is that something?

**SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI:** I have never pronounced that.

(Interruptions)

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** He is coming to the point. Please sit down.

**SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have talked about National Grid. If we do not have the National Grid consisting of 400 KW transmission lines, if we cannot take India as one unit, I do not think we can solve the power problem.

The Chief Minister of West Bengal is frantically sending me telex asking my help. But I cannot help. How can I help if I want to help? A couple of days ago I sent some power to the tune of 60 MW—from Northern region or some other region, I have forgotten—and what happened is that when

[Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri]

the power reached West Bengal, the transmission loss was in between 20 have got to do. We may like it or we MWs of power. Fantastic, unthinkable and unimaginable. So, unless we have this National Grid concept developed, unless we set this, we cannot overcome this transmission loss which is tremendous. Sometimes it is 22 per cent, and sometimes even 27 per cent of transmission losses were there. There are certain essential things we may not like it, I do not know. I seek the cooperation of my friends in the Opposition simply because it is a national problem. It is not a problem only of the Congress Party. It is the problem of India as a whole. It is a problem of national growth and how that is to be achieved. We want to help the State Electricity Boards. While Maharashtra Electricity Boards; the Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh Electricity Boards, are running very efficiently, there are some State Electricity Boards where the capacity utilisation is not more than 35 per cent. That is all that I have said.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You please reply to the points raised by Mr. K. A. Rajan.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: I have replied to all those points.

About the private sector he has raised a point. According to the Industrial Policy Resolution, 1976, nothing stops us from considering a proposal if it comes from the private sector, stating that they want to instal a super thermal power station somewhere. What I have said is that we can consider them if they invest money. They cannot merely criticise us. Criticism becomes meaningless unless they come forward with concrete suggestions. I have told them that we are prepared to consider their suggestions. If they are ready to invest money in super thermal power, they are clearly in the picture, but there must be some

conditions, and the conditions are clearly laid down. I have said that they will not have any authority over distribution. Distribution will be under the supreme authority of the State Board. It is for the State Board to decide to whom to give the power or not to give the power. I have said that under certain contractual obligations, the State Boards can buy the power, the Central sector can buy the power. I have never suggested that all the Boards should come under the Central sector. What I have suggested is that the Central sector should help these people, give them whatever help they want. If they cannot raise the standard, we can, if necessary, take over some of these Boards for two, three or four years, make them efficient, and return them. Let them run it. We are not anxious to run them under the Central sector. That is all that I have said.

My hon. friend is very anxious to know about this particular project. A team was sent, and I am awaiting their report. As soon as I get the report, I will let you know.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: (Panskura): If words can produce energy, then surely we are highly protected under the aegis of the present Minister. Unfortunately, that is not the situation.

Secondly, electricity at least has positive and negative poles. At one point they produce energy, but here, with our Minister, all his words are either negative or positive, contrary to each other. Unfortunately, they do not ultimately produce energy, only produce confusion. That being the situation, in this maze of confusion, I will raise a few points.

There is the question of the Centre-State relationship with regard to the production and management of energy. Here, the hon. Minister says:

"Again, most of the units are managed by the State Electricity Boards, autonomous bodies, which

are responsible to their respective State Governments."

"In a federal polity like ours the Centre can only render expert advice and help the States in the allocations from Plan funds."

This seems to be the position stated in the statement.

Now, I would draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a press report in connection with the Consultative Committee meeting where he has said:

"One step, I am not certain if it will be popular, that the present Government has to take, today or tomorrow, that power, whatever may be the constitutional position, whether it remains in the Concurrent list or the state list should be under the supervision of the Centre."

What sense do these two statements make? Which is true, this one or that one? He says, he is being misunderstood. I would, first of all, say if it is so, he should make it clear that he does not mean to take over, etc. etc. Just now he said that he has been misunderstood and he meant only a national grid.

Again, the same statement which I just now quoted goes on to say:

"The supervision of the Centre is essential for a proper monitoring base to meet the needs of different regions on a rational basis treating India as one unit."

From this, I would conclude that the hon. Minister wants to take a rational view of the power distribution taking India as one unit.

Apart from the propriety of the Statements made about which I raised the question earlier, I would like to know if this is the way of monitoring power distribution taking India as a whole. If this is what he would like

to say, I would like to quote Mr. Chandrashekhar, the Chairman and Managing Director of the Eastern Coalfield Ltd. Mr. Chandrashekhar is directly under the Minister concerned. This is what he says. In a report published in the *Economic Times* dated 15-5-80, it is stated:

"About power supply, he has a grievance that the quantum of supply is the least in Eastern Coalfield though it requires the highest."

This is the rational distribution of power. It is his own officer saying, not me.

Further, the Minister's statement in reply to the Calling Attention is very interesting. This is what he says about the power generation. I quote:

"Before we took over in January, 1980, the capacity utilisation was only around 45 per cent. Today, the capacity utilisation is around 48 per cent."

His concern, anxiety etc. are just words. The main thing is, according to him, that we are having a fine time.

As regards the D.V.C., it is not an ordinary unit. It is the biggest thermal power producing unit. Not only that. In our economy, today, it has a big role to play. It has an obligation of supplying power to the railway traction of Eastern and South-Eastern Railway, to the four out of the six primary steel production units of the country, to the collieries responsible for the production of 100 per cent of metallurgical coal and 60 per cent of total coal in the land and to many other industries of Bihar and West Bengal as well as to the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation and the West Bengal State Electricity Board.

According to the Minister's statement, it says:

"At the same time, we are determined to see that thermal power stations run efficiently."

[Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee]

The D.V.C. is under direct supervision of the Centre. Is "the situation is getting better and better". Please allow me to quote a few comparative figures.

In 1977, the capacity utilisation of D.V.C. was 49.28 per cent and in 1978, it was 59.91 per cent. In 1979 the capacity utilisation of DVC was 43.21 per cent; in 1980 the capacity utilisation is 39.83 per cent.

Now, I would like to quote concrete figures because you may say this is only for three months and those are for the whole years. Let us see month by month. I will take only two years, between 1978 and 1979. In February 1979, in million kilowatt hours the DVC produced 426.49....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mrs. Geeta Mukherjee, you can raise some points. You can get the answers from the Minister: why do you take upon yourself that worry?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: One minute, I will finish this point.

In March 1979 the production is 456 and in March 1980 the production is 341. Now, this being the situation, what are the causes quoted and what are the remedies suggested? Look at that.

Now, another thing comes in: the DVC in the eastern region or the capacity utilisation in the eastern region. I do not dispute the fact that many State Electricity Boards, including ours, need functioning better. Doubtless; but in regard to a thing which is under his own charge, what is happening? He says there are various factors such as lawlessness, inter-union rivalry and lack of suitable conditions and facilities which are responsible for this state of affairs, particularly in the eastern region. Now, in the eastern region, in the DVC, is it mainly lawlessness, inter-union rivalry and lack of suitable working conditions? What happens? Today there is even no

Chairman for the DVC, there is a top-heavy officialdom where there are five Additional Chief Engineers, one Central Chief Engineer and three other Chief Engineers etc. The top is increasing in absolute terms—that is, the number of people—while at the bottom and down below it is decreasing in absolute terms. He does not have a word to say about it.

And what about corruption in DVC? What about the non-availability of coal, of which he himself is in charge? And how about improving workers' participation in DVC.

Now, I would like to put this question first: (a) whether the Minister would make clear his real intentions with regard to the question of production and management power between the State and the Centre; (b) whether the Minister is prepared to appoint a High Power Commission with experts, workers' representatives, representatives of West Bengal and Bihar Governments and MPs to go into the entire question of DVC to be taken up as an experimental centre for improving generation in the whole country.

In regard to many other things which he has mentioned, I do not want to go into them. I will raise only one point. It is high time that we should go in for alternative sources of energy other than the fossilised sources only. The Science Congress has recommended it in a big way. I would request the Minister to go into that question and really have a long-term plan for alternative energy.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, she seems to be very much worried about the DVC and not about the whole country.

Now, I entirely agree that something has to be done about DVC and we are doing that.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE** (Rajapur): What are you doing?

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** What about Bokaro and what about the High Power Commission?

**SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Bokaro is a very old plant. There are a lot of technical difficulties. We are searching for spare parts and we are trying to obtain the spare parts. (Interruptions)

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, you know that normally in modern times the life of a power station is something like 25 years. This Bokaro power station has put in 25 years probably; it is an old station and we are looking into its improvement. Chandrapura, although a new Station, is, unfortunately, not at all a modern Station. There is no road; there is not adequate residential housing. I have visited the Station thrice. (Interruptions). There is no adequate housing for the workers or for the engineers. Those who want to live and work there; cannot work. There is no road. There is no proper link with railways. With greatest difficulty coal has to be procured because there is no railways. In Durgapur also, work is being done under certain handicaps. I can assure the House that, as soon as these technical difficulties are over, the power generation in DVC is bound to improve.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Mr Minister, if I have understood the question, it is this: if the DVC, which is under the control of Central Government is not functioning well, how are you going to have supervision on the Electricity Boards also? That is the specific question to which you have to reply.

**SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI:** That is exactly what I am trying to answer, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir. Except Chandrapura,

all the Stations are very old Stations, and the parts cannot be obtained. We are looking for them. People have been sent to various countries, and as soon as the parts are available, I have no doubt, whatsoever, the power generation in DVC will increase. We are making radical changes in the structure of DVC. That is also we have been thinking of, Mr. Deputy-Speaker. We have removed the Chairman there. We are sending a new Chairman. The changes that we are going to introduce are ready—and after he joins, we will definitely introduce those changes which will help to improve the power station, DVC. (Interruptions) It will not take five years.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are fully aware of the position in DVC. About having a high-powered Committee, we have no hesitation to have a high-powered Committee. But first we want to give a trial to the structure that we have already made. If we succeed in that trial and if it will solve our problems, then I do not think that a high-powered Committee would be necessary.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY** (Calcutta South): When he is not in a position to manage his own house, why is he going to the States and sermonising them? It is better that he concentrates on setting his own house in order.

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** The hon. Minister does remind the House of the story of Alice in the Wonderland. That is what we are reminded of.

**SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK** (Anantnag): I have been watching with great interest the discussion that followed on the power shortage in this House and have been taking keen interest in the replies that our hon. Minister has been giving to the most suitable questions that were raised on this national issue. What I find is that the hon. Minister is making this Parliament

[Shri Ghulam Rasool Kochack]

not a place where we have to find solutions to the problems but is trying to score points like a lawyer to defend the weaknesses that are basic instead of meeting the challenge that has been thrown to the Ministry concerned.

The House knows well this fact that power shortage is not a new problem. It has been there years and every time it has been discussed in this House and every time we have been given an assurance by the Minister that we shall be in control of the situation and things will be better in the near future. In the last session also, by way of a call attention in this House, the Minister concerned did express satisfaction about the progress that would be achieved hereinafter. But...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you are specific in putting a question, you will get a specific reply. Otherwise it will be a long reply.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK: I will come to that question also. But the question is: are we here only to discuss questions? Or, is the Minister here only to reply to questions and defend himself or are we sitting here, both the treasury benches and others, to find solutions to the problems? It is the same question—whether the State is at fault or the centre is at fault. After all, it is a family that has to work out a solution to the problem. States may say that the Centre is at fault and the centre would shift its burden on the States. Why not it together—the centre and States to find a solution? If the relations between the centre and the States are not good and are not cordial, we cease to be family members. So I would suggest in the light of the statement given by the hon. Minister, have a meeting of the Centre and the States to thrash out the problem and thereby not to exonerate one party or the other but come to the grips to find a solution to the problem. If the

States are at fault, we can discuss the problem and a solution can be found. But if we go on like this saying, "I have nothing to do with this problem. It is the States which have to do it", then we are leading the country to darkness.

May I ask the Minister one thing? My State had initiated a hydro-electric project of 100 MW. The project report was completed and submitted to the government of India. But the project has not seen the light of the day for want of substantial funds that have to be found so that my State can go ahead with that project. This is not one way that we are suffering. The States must have been in their own respective capacities suffering from so many difficulties that they are confronted with such as lack of financial resources. As the learned minister just now said, no concerted effort has so far been made with regard to hydro-electric power. It is a misfortune that we take this plea that hydro-electric power has not been encouraged.

That is why we have to suffer from power crisis. Whatever be the difficulties, let us confront with them and find a solution for it. The solution is very easy. The hon. Minister just now said that there were difficulties by way of transport of coal there were certain defects in our planning and certain miscreants were creating certain troubles. These could not have been answer given by him. Since there are troubles, we have to face them and find solutions to the problems. What is the solution to those problems? How far is the government going ahead to solve those problems? I would suggest that the hon. Minister may concentrate his attention to solve this problem and not go on stating that we are having the future plan of action. What we are concerned with this problem. This has to be solved. Our question is: is the power potential being properly utilised? What are

the difficulties there? What is your remedy to remove them? There is no answer as to why available power is not being properly utilised. If there is a question of crisis, why not do away with it on a war footing? If the industrial growth or agricultural growth is affected, everybody suffers. Why not you take certain drastic steps on a war footing so that we are able to save ourselves from the present difficult situation or crisis.

**SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI:** Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have myself visited several places including the hon. Member's place. He got clearance for one project from the Minister. He wanted one thermal power project. On principle I have no objection to that provided he can carry the coal. It is difficult to have hydro-project. We also agree to help him with some more power from some other States. That is why I say I have talked to the Minister not once but twice. The hon. Member knows that.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** So, the interests of the states are safe in your hands.

**SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI:** That I do not know. I do not think that I can add anything to this.

**SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK:** I resent to his personal observations. These are all this personal observations. "He does not know that. I know it."

**SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI:** With regard to hydro-electric power project, we have not made much headway. You know, Sir, it takes a long time—it takes from eight to ten years. The State Electricity Boards are very reluctant to accept hydro-project. We are in consultation with the European countries and other countries to find a way out and whether the period can be shortened and whether it can be done in six years.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we must put lot of emphasis and lot of resources on hydro electric power but as you know mostly these projects are initiated by the State Electricity Boards. It is not the Centre who initiates these projects. If the project does not come from the State what can we do?

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** Sir, the Minister is not completely right. when Pandit Nehru was the Prime Minister he laid foundation stone for a 2,000 mw project in Orissa but since then it is lying idle. Centre has not done anything.

**SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI:** It is a new information to me. I did not know. (*Interruptions*).

Sir, our engineers who are working on hydro are not experts especially in making tunnels. So, we are looking for expertise knowledge and we are putting lot of emphasis this time because we are having lot of difficulties in thermal power. But this year, Mr. Deputy Speaker, it is an unusual year due to unprecedented drought. Thirty per cent generation has gone down of hydro. This has created an unprecedented difficulty in the country. Sir, I think I have replied to all the points.

**श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह (महाराजगंज):** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार के पास अगर इस प्रकार के कुछ आंकड़े हैं कि किस राज्य में बिजली की कमी से कितना नुकसान हुआ है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि बिहार प्रदेश उसमें पहले नम्बर पर आयेगा। बिहार प्रदेश में बिजली की स्थिति यह है कि सारे कलकारखाने और कोयला खदानें बन्द पड़ी हुई हैं, 17, 17 घंटे तक बिजली गम रही है। जिस दामोदर घाटी परियोजना की हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं वह बरौनी का थर्मल पावर स्टेशन है। बिहार में कोयला मिलता है, लेकिन अत्यन्त ही दुखद बात है कि वहाँ बिजली की कमी से हमारा यह राज्य दिनोंदिन गरीबी की ओर बढ़ रहा है। इस ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव के द्वारा हम यह जानना चाहते थे कि हमारे प्रदेश में बिजली की कमी को दूर



[श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह]

करने के लिए आपकी क्या योजना है, उसका विस्तृत विवरण दिया जाये? मंत्री महोदय दामोदर घाटी परियोजना देखने गये थे, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनका लक्ष्य क्या था और वहाँ बैठकर उन्होंने क्या किया और पिछले तीन महीने में बिजली का कितना उत्पादन हुआ? इसका ब्यौरा मंत्री महोदय दें।

मैं एक डार आरॉप लगाता हूँ कि दामोदर घाटी परियोजना से जो बिहार प्रदेश को 35 प्रतिशत बिजली मिलनी चाहिए, वह नहीं मिलती है। जो बिजली वहाँ उत्पादित होती है, उसका ठीक से बंटवारा नहीं होता है। मंत्री सरकार से और मंत्री महोदय से यह आग्रह है कि बिहार के पिछड़ेपन को देखते हुए, मुजफ्फरपुर में जो थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बँटाने की योजना है, उसके बारे में वह बतायें कि उसमें क्या करने जा रहे हैं? मंत्री महोदय ने कई योजनाओं की चर्चा की है लेकिन उस योजना की चर्चा नहीं की है कि उसमें वह क्या करने जा रहे हैं और वह योजना क्या है?

मैं मंत्री महोदय से मांग करता हूँ कि वह स्पष्ट बतायें कि उस योजना को कब तक पूरा करने का उनका लक्ष्य है और वह उसमें क्या सहायता देने जा रहे हैं?

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं ये ही दो प्रश्न मंत्री महोदय के सामने रख रहा हूँ और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि वह इसका जवाब देंगे।

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there is a place called kalelgaon and we are going to have a super-thermal power station there. The project report is being prepared which has to be submitted for the approval of the World Bank. I am very happy to inform the House that there is enough coal to meet the needs of the power house; the coal pithead as quite nearby. About Muzaffarpur, I do not have enough information today with me. I will furnish it later on.

#### RESIGNATION BY MEMBER

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that a letter was received in the Lok Sabha Secreta-

riat on 19th May, 1980 from Shri B. N. Bahuguna, an elected Member from Garhwal, constituency of Uttar Pradesh, resigning his seat in the Lok Sabha. The Speaker has accepted his resignation with effect from the 19th May, 1980.

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) BANK CREDIT FACILITIES TO RURAL POPULATION

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) Sir, under Rule 377, I beg to submit the following:—

AN HON MEMBER Let him speak in Hindi.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has given the notice in English.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: In spite of nationalisation of Banks advances to the rural and agricultural sectors had so far been only 20 to 25 per cent of the total advances and monopolists still had their firm grip over the bank credit. Naturally, the aims of giving advances to large number of rural population are not realised.

During the pre-nationalisation days, credit to the agriculture and rural sectors had never exceeded two per cent. But, during the years since nationalisation it now had reached 20 to 25 per cent. But, this must be increased to 60 per cent in the best interests of the nation's economy, which, due to our faulty system of economic management, was capitalistic in functioning.

In the end Sir, I would urge upon the Government to see that the rural sector which had been given priority is given its due share.

(ii) INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE DURING RECENT ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with your permission I wish to raise the following matter of urgent public importance.