[Shri Tridib Chaudhuri]

opposition, the way things are moving and the way the Government thinks the situation is deteriorating, there is no doubt that the Government is apprehensive that the people would rise against them and that is why in order to fore-arm themselves beforehand they are bringing this measure. Anyway, if such a movement of the people comes, no such measure will be able to save the Government, just as during the emergency period, the total repression that was launched against the opposition parties at that time, when lakhs of people were arrested and put behind bars under preventive detention by using MISA, did not save the ruling party. They went to the people in 1977 and the results are well known. So, let not this kind of Draconian measures be put on the statute-book in anticipation that some people's movement is in the offing. That is clearly the anticipation of the Government. It is not as if, as Mr. Vasant Sathe was trying to prove, it is going to be used only against the inciters of communal violence or some such thing. It is clear that the intention of the Government and the objective is political. Whatever assurances the Home Minister might give, there is no doubt that this is meant to suppress political opposition and that is why I oppose this Bill with all the vehemence at my command.

17.30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

CLOSURE OF KOTA ATOMIC POWER STATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we will take up half-an-hour discussion. After that, we will continue the discussion on this Bill.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I have spoken to the Minister for Parliamentry Affairs that we suggest that tomorrow the lunch hour might be cancelled. If we decide to contiune today, I have not the least doubt that the Home Minister's speech. Shri Atal Bihari's speech and the entire proceedings, the amendments, etc. will go upto 11 and 12 o'clock. It is better to cancel lunch hour tomorrow. Calling Attention is not there tomorrow. So. after Question Hour, we can start discussion on the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him come; he is not there. Now, Shri Virdhi Chand Jain.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह आध घंटे की चर्चा 26 नवम्बर, 1980 के अपने स्टार्ड क्वेश्चन के सम्बन्ध में उठा रहा हूं।

राजस्थान अणु बिजली घर कोटा की जो स्थिति है, उसके कारण राजस्थान की विद्युत आपूर्ति पर बहुत ही बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा है। कोटा का अणु बिजलीघर 16 दिसम्बर 1973 को कामर्शियल आपरेशन में आया था। उसके बाद 1974 में 103 डेज का शट-डाउन हुआ, और 1975 में 158 डेज का शट-डाउन हुआ। 1976 के फिगर्ज अभी मुझे प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं। 1977 के 227 डेज और 1978 में 301 डेज के लिए यह बिजलीघर बन्द रहा। 1977–78 में स्ट्राइक भी एक इसका कारण था। 1979 में 64 डेज के लिए शट-डाउन हुआ और जनवरी से नवम्बर, 1980 तक 89 डेज के लिये शट-डाउन हुआ।

जहा तक प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता का सम्बन्ध है, इस बिजलीघर ने 1973–74 में 24 प्रतिशत, 1974–75 में 38 प्रतिशत, 1976–77 में 54 प्रतिशत 1977–78 में 9 प्रतिशत और 1978–79 में 23 प्रतिशत कार्य किया। 1979–80 के फिगर्ज मुझे प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं, लेकिन इस अवधि में उसकी कार्य 23 प्रतिशत से कम था।

अगर यह यूनिट अच्छी तरह से कार्य करे, तो वह 40 लाख यूनिट प्रति-दिन देता है, परन्तु तीन महीने में कोई न कोई ऐसा अवसर आ जाता है, जबकि यह यूनिट पंद्रह बीस दिन खराब रहता है, जिसके कारण वहां एक अनिश्चित स्थिति बनी हुई है। मैंने हिसाब लगाया है कि अगर यह बिजलीवर 40 लाख यूनिट-प्रति दिन का जैनीरेशन करता रहे, तो वह 12,000 मिलियन किलोवाट पर-आवर की शक्ति दे सकता है, परन्तु उसने केवल 3,000 मिलियन किलोवाट पर-आवर की शक्ति दी है। इसका मतलब है कि एक चौथाई यानी 25 प्रतिशत शक्ति इस ने हमें प्रदान की। अब इसके बारे में जो जानकारी हमें प्राप्त हुई, मैंने इसके लिए प्रश्न पूछा 9 जुलाई को भी मैंने अनस्टार्ड प्रश्न पूछा था और अभी जो क्वेश्चन उठाया है उस में भी मैंने पूछा था, जिसके उत्तर में इसके जो फाल्ट्स बताए हैं वह इस प्रकार हैं :

(1) Micro leaks in some of the tubes of the moderator heat exchangers (2) Annual Maintenance shut-downs due to turbine blade failures. (3) Sensitive protective system. (4) Minor leaks in the valves. (5) Fluctuations in the Rajasthan Gird system.

इन पांच मुख्य कारणों से इसके अन्दर टैकनिकल डिफेक्ट्स पैदा होते रहते हैं, यांत्रिक त्रुटियां होती रहती हैं और इस के कारण एक अनिश्चितता रहती है, अक्सर यह बन्द होता रहता है। राजस्थान के अन्दर इस फर्स्ट ऐटामिक पावर प्लान्ट पर हम विशेष रूप से निर्भर हैं, सैकिण्ड अभी आपरेशन में नहीं आया है। हमें यह विश्वास दिलाया गया है कि इसी माह यानी दिसम्बर में वह आपरेशन में आ जायगा और कामर्शियल आपरेशन में मार्च में आ जाएगा। हमारा यह कहना है कि हम इस पर डिपेंड करते हैं और दूसरे जो हमारे एलेक्ट्रिसिटी के सोर्सेज हैं उस में हम जल विद्युत पर निर्भर करते हैं। जल विद्युत की स्थिति हमारी बहुत ही सोचनीय है। अभी चम्बल पर गांधी सागर, राणा प्रताप सागर से हमें 25 लाख यूनिट प्रतिदिन बिजली प्राप्त होती है जो कि 60 लाख यूनिट मिलनी चाहिए। अभी पानी का भराव कम होता जा रहा है जिस से आगे चल कर यह और भी कम हो जायगी। हमें यह सूचना मिली है, हमारे राजस्थान के इंजीनियरों ने बताया है कि इसी महीने के बाद हमारी स्थिति यह हो जायगी कि 6 लाख यूनिट प्रति-दिन बिजली प्राप्त हो सकेगी। सतपुड़ा से, जो मध्य प्रदेश में है, जो बिजली मिलती है उस में से मध्य प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट हमारा शेयर बिलकुल कुछ भी नहीं दे रही है। हमको 16 लाख यूनिट प्रतिदिन उस से मिलना चाहिए, उसकी जगह एक भी यूनिट नहीं मिल रहा है। भाखरा से 37 लाख यूनिट प्रति दिन बिजली मिल रही है। जबकि हमारी रिक्वायरमेंट 160 लाख यूनिट पर डे की है, अभी उसमें केवल 102 लाख यूनिट की रिक्वायरमेंट फुलफिल हो रही है और यह

[श्री वृद्धि चन्द्रन जैन]

प्लान्ट जब बन्द हो जाता है तो हमारी स्थिति यह हो जाती है कि हम 62 लाख यूनिट पर आ जाते हैं । पिछले सांल भी यह स्थिति पैदा हुई और उससे पहले के साल में भी यह स्थिति पैदा हुई । हमारे एग्रीकल्चर प्रोडक्शन पर इसका बड़ा भारी प्रभाव पड़ता है । करोड़ों रुपये हमारे एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट्स के बरबाद हो गए, उनकी फसल बारबद हो गई । उद्योग-धन्धे समाप्त हो गए और उसके कारण करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान हुआ । इस साल भी यह स्थिति कंट्रोल नहीं की गई और एटामिक प्लान्ट नहीं चलाया गया तो वही हालत होगी क्योंकि जितना हमें विद्युत चाहिए उसका दो तिहाई विद्युत हम इस प्लान्ट से लेते हैं और मुख्य रूप से इस पर निर्भर करते हैं । हम चाहते हैं कि अगर आज कृषि उत्पादन की स्थिति को सुधारना है, उद्योग के उत्पादन को इम्प्रूव करना है तो बिजली की सप्लाई ठीक प्रकार से होनी चाहिए। इस समय राज्य की स्थिति भी बड़ी भयंकर है । भयंकर सूखे की स्थिति चल रही है। दो साल से भयंकर सूखा हमारे यहां है और हमारे जैसे क्षेत्र में तो चार साल से भयंकर अकाल है । हमारा जो क्षेत्र है बाड़मेर का, वह तो सब से आखिर में आता है । बिजली की हालत खराब होती है तो हमें तो पीने को पानी भी नहीं मिलता । न शहरों में पीने का पानी मिलता है न ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मिलता है । सलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि मिनिस्टर साहब स्वयं आन दी स्पाट चल कर देखें और जो भी साइंटिस्ट्स काम कर रहे हैं या जो एक्सपर्टस काम कर रहे हैं उनके जरिये जो डिफेक्ट्स हैं उनको खुद विशेष दिलचस्पी ले कर ठीक कराएं । हमारे क्षेत्र की जो स्थिति खराब हो रही है उस से हमको बचाएं, और इसके बारे में स्थाई समाधान कोई न कोई किसी तरह का निकालें, हमें सेटिस्फाई करें, आश्वासन दें कि अब यह प्लान्ट अच्छी तरह से चलता रहेगा । अभी आज यह अच्छा चल रहा है । 40 लाख यूनिट प्रति दिन दे रहा है । मैंने स्थिति की पूरी जानकारी की है । बराबर एक महीना से यह ठीक चल रहा है । यह एक अच्छी बात भी मैं कह रहा हूं क्योंकि अगर इस स्थिति को आप के सामने न रखूं तो वह भी ठीक नहीं है । 11 अक्तूबर को यह खराब हुआ था और 15 दिन लगे थे उसको ठीक करने में । मैं यह चाहूंगा कि कि यह अनिश्चितता की जो स्थिति है यह आगे न रहे क्योंकि इसके कारण हमारे राजस्थान के अंदर कृषि और हमारे पीने के पानी जैसी चीजों पर इसका बड़ा भारी असर पड़ता है । और फिर बाद में जब बिजली नहीं मिलती है तो किसानों के लिए डीजल की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ती है । डीजल भी बहुत मंहगा है तथा आसानी से मिलता भी नहीं है । इसलिए यह समस्या बड़ी भयंकर बन जाती है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमें जो जानकारी मिली है, जैसी कि इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में न्यूज छपी है कि एटामिक एनर्जी प्लान्ट में काम करने वाले जो इंजीनियर्स हैं वे इस्तीफा दे कर विदेशों को जा रहे हैं क्योंकि यहां उनकी आर्थिक उपलब्धि कम है । इस प्रकार हमारे जो एक्सपर्टस वहां पर हैं वे अगर वहां से चले गए तो भी उसका बुरा असर पड़ेगा । वहां पर कनाडा से टेक्निकल नो-हाऊ मिलता था, अगर कनाडा से सहयोग नहीं मिलता है तो दूसरे देशों के वैज्ञानिकों की सहायता लेकर इस प्लान्ट को ठीक करने की कोशिश की जानी

चाहिए क्योंकि राजस्थान की वित्तिय स्थिति, आर्थिक स्थिति, राजस्थान के उद्योग और कृषि सभी कुछ इसके ऊपर निर्भर है ।

अत: मैं माननीय मल्ला जी से आश्वासन चाहता हूं और यह डिमाण्ड करता हूं कि एक्सपर्टस की एक हाई पावर कमेटी बनाई जाए जिसमें एमपीज़ को भी रखा जाए जो कि वहां पर जा कर देखें कि उसमें क्या क्या खामियां है । वहां पर लेबर अनरेस्ट हो या जो भी स्थिति हो उसमें सुधार लाकर राजस्थान की बिजली की व्यवस्था को ठीक किया जाए । आप कहेंगे कि राजस्थान ग्रिड ठीक से फंग्शन नहीं कर रहा है तो उसके लिए हम राजस्थान गवर्नमेंट पर भी दवाव डालेंगे । लेकिन इसमें केवल यही एक कारण नहीं है, इसमें दूसरे कारण भी है, उन सारे कारणों और आब्सटैकल्स को आप दूर करने की कोशिश करें और हमारी इस समस्या को हल करने का प्रयास करें ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has been pursuing this question for a long time and we quite understand his problem as far as power generation in Rajasthan goes. But, Sir, I would like to assure the hon. Member through you that this atomic energy plant has had some teething difficulties ever since it was commissioned. What happened is that at the stage of construction we took Canadian help and Canadian aid. At that stage even in Canada they were not up to the mark as compared to the programme of nuclear energy today. When the unit was commissioned, there were problems with the turbine blades. Initially, in 1973, 1974 and 1975, the turbine blades were giving certain problems, but I would like to assure the House and the Member that those blades have now been totally replaced by new rotor blades. After that, another problem came and that was the problem of moderator heat exchangers. Now, this is a portion of the plant where the liquid is fed through certain tubes. We had thought that the life of those particular tubes would be more than 8 to 9 years, but within 7 years they developed certain leaks. This too has been looked into and rectified. In RAPP-II which is the second unit of this atomic plant we have seen to it that these problems do not arise. This particular plant, RAPP-II, has been tried and has been functioning very well. It was shut off, but on the 19th of December it will start its operations again. I hope that by that time the generation of atomic energy at Kota RAPP I and II will not be as troublesome and wearisome for the hon. Member.

He spoke about the various problems that agriculturists and people from industry are facing in Rajasthan. Unfortunately, this is a problem for the whole of India. The hon. Member is also aware of the answers and he has read them out.

The grid problem has been one of the major constraints. Initially when this plant was commissioned, its power was fed into the limited Chambal Satpura system. Later, because of fluctuations of frequency in the grid, it was parallelled with the Bhakra power system in the northern grid. After that things did improve, but as the hon. Member pointed out, we had certain technical problems and later labour unrest which lasted indirectly for over a year.

As far as his fears about future generation of this plant go, I am

[Shri C. P. N. Singh]

happy to inform him that the achievement of RAPP II in its experimental stage has been above 75 per cent of its capacity. After we put it on to the grid, the power supply by this unit, because of its uniformity, will be cheaper for Rajasthan, till this unit is declared commercial.

Hydel generation in Rajasthan has not been up to the mark, and as the hon. Member pointed out very rightly, this is because of inadequate rainfall. These particular hydel plants have not been able to function to the capacity they should, but here I would like to inform the House that the atomic plant at Kota has been supplying the amounts that it could. with the limited water supply in the hydel plants, we have seen to it that the minimum requirments of water are utilised and the plants work to optimium capacity.

The hon. Member as mentioned about breakdowns, but he has not taken into consideration the working days of the particular plant. In 1977 the operational period was 183 days and the time lost due to grid problems, failure of equipment and human error, was 45 i.e., 25 per cent. In 1978 the operational period was 102 days and time lost 38 days, i. e., 37 per cent. In 1979 the operational period was 365 days and the time lost was 64 days. In 1980 the hon. Member has pointed out that it was 89 days lost, but the operational period in that year till November was 328 days.

I do not say that the plant has been working as best as it should, but we are taking all necessary steps.

I am grateful to the hon. Member for consistently bringing up this subject. Whatever be the problems this plant may have had, I can assure the hon. Member that they have been worked out, but the system of the grid of Rajasthan will have to be rectified and modernised because fluctuations in frequencies take place. That is beyond the control of this atomic plant.

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर (मोतीहारी): मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, उसको मैंने बड़े गौर से सुना है। मेरी अपनी जानकारी है कि ये पूंजीवादी देश आजाद मुल्कों को जो मशीनरी देते हैं या टेक्नीकल-नो-हाऊ देते हैं—वह तभी देते हैं जब वह उनके यहां आउट-डेटेड हो जाती है। ये मशीनें आपने केनाडा से ली हैं—इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूं—

(क) क्या समाजवादी मुल्कों के साथ इस मामले में सहयोग कर के देश में आणविक बिजली पैदा करने के सम्बन्ध में आपने कोई विचार किया है या नहीं?

(ख) क्या सरकार ने कोई आणविक बिजली सम्बन्धी राष्ट्रीय नीति तय की है या नहीं?

(ग) यदि कोई नीति तय की है तो उसके सम्बन्ध में कौन सी कार्यवाही हो रही है?

(घ) क्या सरकार आणविक बिजली घरों के कार्यों और उनकी प्रणालियों की समय-समय पर कोई समीक्षा करती है या नहीं?

(ङ) देश के तमाम बिजली उत्पादनों में आणविक बिजली उत्पादन का क्या हिस्सा होगा—क्या इस सम्बन्ध में आपने कोई योजना बनाई है?

(च) अन्तिम प्रश्न—क्या सरकार ने आणविक बिजली घरों के उत्पादन में आत्मनिर्भरता की दृष्टि से कोई नीति तय की है या नहीं?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना): उपाध्यक्ष जी, राजस्थान के परमाणु बिजली

घर, कोटा, में 1974 से गड़बड़ चल रही है । यह मैं माननीय सदस्य श्री जैन साहब के अनुसार कह रहा हूं। आप ने भी चार सालों के जो आंकड़े दिये हैं 1977 से 1980 नवम्बर तक, उनके अनुसार 681 दिनों का नुकसान हुआ है । यह बिजली घर में गड़बड़ी की वजह से हुआ है--पर आपने अपने मूल जवाब में इससे इंकार किया है । इसका मतलब है कि कोई तकनीकी गड़बड़ी नहीं थीं, कोई मेकेनिकल गड़बड़ी नहीं थी तब फिर यह नुकसान कैसे हुआ, आप का बिजली घर 681 दिन कैसे बन्द रहा ? अगर इसके पहले के आंकड़ों को भी जोड़ दिया जाय तो हो सकता है कि एक हजार से ज्यादा दिनों तक बन्द रहा हो । आखिर, इसका कोई न कोई कारण तो होगा ही ? 1974 से लेकर अब तक उन कारणों को दूर क्यों नहीं किया गया, आप के सामने क्या कठिनाई थी कि उनको दूर नहीं कर पा रहे हैं ?

दूसरा प्रश्न--इतने दिनों तक जो इस कारखाने की ऐसी स्थिति रही, इसमें आर्थिक क्षति कितनी उठानी पड़ीयह तो देश को मालूम होना ही चाहिए, क्योंकि करोड़ों रुपया लगा कर कारखाने को लगाते हैं और आपकी नीतियों और गलतियों की वजह से नुकसान होता है और जनता इनके नुकसानों को बरदास्त करती है ?

तीसरा प्रश्न--जितने दिन कारखाना बन्द रहा, उन दिनों मजदूरों तथा कर्मचारियों की क्या स्थिति रही ? उनको मिलने वाली सुविधाएं तथा तनख्वाह वगैरह आप उनको देते रहे या बकाया है ? यदि बकाया है तो उस को आप कब तक देंगे, यदि बकाया नहीं है तो बड़ी अच्छी बात है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्यों बकाया है ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : नहीं, ऐसी बात नहीं है । मैं केवल यह जानना चाहता हूं कि मजदूरों की स्थिति क्या है ? बहुत जगहों पर पूंजीपति लोग ले-आफ़ कर देते हैं, आप ने क्या किया ? ले-आफ़ किया या बैठा कर तनख्वाह देते रहे ? यदि बकाया है तो कितनी राशि बकाया है और उसका कब तक भुगतान कर देने का विचार रखते हैं ?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shri Jain has elaborately mentioned about the horrible power problem in Rajasthan and especially about the Kota Atomic Power Station, Unit I. The Minister, in this original reply, has said that in the year 1979 the unit was closed for 64 days due to technical problems, failure of equipment, human errors, etc. Similarly, in the year 1980 it was closed for 89 days between January and November. The Minister, in his original reply, has stated that "Unit I of the Station is working satisfactorily at present and that continuous efforts are being made to further improve the parformance," etc. In his original question Mr. Jain had asked whether mechanical and other defects have been totally removed or not, but he has not replied to that properly. Of course Mr. Jain had mentioned the rated production in different years. So far as I have heard, in 1979 it produced only 23 per cent of its installed capacity. I want to know what was the percentage of production in relation to installed capacity, in the year 1980, from January to November.

[Shri Krishna Chandra Halder]

My friend Shri Ramavatar Shastri had asked—and I also want to ask—what is the amount of loss suffered by the plant during the period when it was closed down. I want to know from the Hon. Minister what was the loss of industrial and agricultural production during the closed period in 1979 and 1980.

Lastly, I want a categorical answer whether he will take proper steps to see that there is a fair deal with scientists and engineers so that they may not leave the plant and go to other countries.

These are the points I wanted to make.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the Minister will reply to all the three.

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: Sir, a number of questions were asked from (a) to (g) etc. etc. I will try to make my answer complete and exhaustive, and if Hon. Members want something further which I leave out, I would like to be reminded

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the answer be not as elaborate as the question.

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: No Sir, I only hope it satisfies the Members. I repeat again that the problems experienced by this particular plant have been two-fold. The hon. Member pointed out that we were given obsolete equipment; I beg to differ with that opinion. As I had earlier stated, we had taken this know-how from a Canadian Company and Canadian aid at a stage when they too were progressing towards atomic energy for power.

Hon. Members then asked whether we had various meetings or have approached socialist countries for technical know-how, etc. etc

There I would like to inform the hon Member that, in 1977, when Canada had refused to give as heavy water for this Plant, we did get it from Russia. Periodically we try and go to any country which would be helpful and cooperative with us in this sphere which is very very important for the industrialisation and for the agricultural needs of the country.

18 hrs.

Another hon. Member asked categorrically as to what was the generation in 1980 till November. The generation has been upto 55 per cent. The breakdowns, as I said, may seem very large. But one has also to look to the other aspect, namely, the working days of that particular Plant in that year. If, suppose, the Plant has worked for ten days in one year and the breakdowns are five, whereas the breakdowns are twenty when the plant has worked for one year continuously, naturally the latter is better. But, unfortunately, the answer to the first question had been given minus the operational period and we have clarified the position in our reply to the second question that hon. Member Mr. Jain had asked.

Another very relevant point was put before us by Mr. Ramavatar Shastri, who is a great champion of the labour. I would like to inform the hon. Member that, as he is well aware, the labour would never have given up their strike, would never have come back to work, if they had not been looked after. They had been looked after and after that, the strike was withdrawn. And that was not during our time. Since we have been in power, there has not been any labour unrest.

Regarding the losses sustained I would like to inform the hon. Members that since commercial operation till March 1980 the value of electricity sold was approximately Rs. 68 crores the total expenditure excluding interest and depreciation was Rs. 39 crores; the depreciation and interest were Rs. 39 crores.

have initially assured the hon. Members that the requirements of

Rajasthan are being met by this particular Plant and when RAP-II also goes into the grid, we are sure, the needs of Rajasthan will be catered to. The only problem that may be faced after that, I fear, is the grid; unless the fluctuations can be looked after as they are in Maharashtra by the grid, we will have a lot of trippings, and this is the reason that the Atomic Plant has to stop generation; it is not that the Plant is not functioning properly.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: What was the total industrial loss and loss in agricultural production in the closed period?

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: For that, I will require notice, because it is very difficult to calculate how much is the agricultural loss and how much is the industrial loss. I will try.

18.04 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION *RE*: DISAPPROVAL OF NATIONAL SECURITY ORDINANCE AND NATIONAL SECURITY BILL—*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we resume the discussion on the Statutory Resolution and the Bill.

Now, there is a proposal. I had a discussion with the Government, with the Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs. I told him that there were only four Members from the Opposition side to speak, and he said that I could give chances to all of them. He is very liberal. And he is prepared to withdraw the names of all ruling Party Members, numbering about 15. After this is over, the Minister will reply and then the mover will reply. Then we will see how far we will go and when we reach that stage, we will decide... (*Interruptions*) Shri Banatwalla.

You must be fair to me. The Opposition wanted that everybody should be given a chance and that has been accepted. I am giving you a chance.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That was not the proposal. I myself went to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and suggested that even if nobody from the ruling Party speaks, even then, because there are a large number of amendments and again the Home Minister has to speak and Mr. Vajpayee has to reply, the entire debate will go on till 10 or 11 0' clock. Therefore, our proposal is: fix up the time. After that, the Home Minister may reply and Mr. Vajpayee may better reply tomorrow and he is prepare to forgo the lunch and there will be no call attention tomorrow.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I was interrupted by the hon Member. Notwithstanding that, in the morning itself I made it clear to the Deputy Speaker that we are prepared to extend the time for the general discussion provided the Opposition co-operates in getting the Bill completed.... (*Interruptions*) Business Advisory Committee allotted 7 hours for all the three stages but now in the general discussion itself, we have taken 7½ hours. So, I would appeal to the hon. Members of the Opposition that they co-operate with the government to get through this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we have not fixed the time. All these four hon Members will speak. The hon. Minister will reply and Mr. Vajpayee will reply. We will see how far we will go.

Mr. Banatwalla... (*Interruptions*) Now you are getting more time, Mr. Banatwalla. He also belong to the Opposition and when a Member of the Opposition is speaking, please sit down.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Sir, I rise to oppose the National Security Bill....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How much time will you take?