

In this connection, I should like to mention that railway wagons are not available to continue delivery as it is argued by the authority concerned. But we have the bitter experience that whenever the private concern of this above named society goes to carry coals with hired trucks they are unnecessarily delayed for two or three days even sometimes four days, at the colliery area. The usual practice is: "more you pay bribe more you get the prompt delivery." This corruption is rampant throughout the coal field area from top to bottom and is well known to all and consequently people suffer. I would therefore request the concerned ministers through your good offices to (a) regulate the delivery of coal to Bankura district as per prescribe quota, (b) institute a through enquiry immediately and fix responsibility and (c) a statement giving factual details may please be made available on the Table of the House

श्री भगत राव : (फ़्लौर) अध्यक्ष महादय मेरा ध्यासे एक सभमिशन है।

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the time.

श्री भगत राव : मैं लगातार कई दिनों से ध्यासे कह रहा हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: That very statement has been made by somebody else. You cannot go on; I am not allowing.

श्री भगत राव : तीन हफ़्ते से 377 के मातहत**

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record. I have got my notes here that the statement has been made already by somebody else. If it is your pleasure to disturb the proceedings of the House, you may do it. I have not allowed it.

(iv) REPORTED RISE IN PRICES OF GOLD AND SILVER IN BOMBAY BULLION MARKET.

श्री उज्ज्वल (बेबरिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी आज्ञा से नियम 277 के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित वकनव्य सदन के सम्मुख प्रस्तुत करता हूँ

"बम्बई सर्राफ़ कारोबार के इतिहास में सोने के भाव ने उच्चतम कीर्तिमान कल स्थापित किया जबकि सभी पिछले रेकार्ड तोड़कर सोना 1000 रुपए प्रति 10 ग्राम हो गया। यह कहा नहीं जा सकता कि यह भाव वृद्धि किस स्तर तक जायेगी। इसकी देखादेखी में चांदी का भी भाव बढ़ गया और उसका भाव प्रति किलोग्राम 1701 रुपए हो गया। इसका अमर सभी जीवनोपयोगी वस्तुओं पर पड़ा है। स्थिति अत्यन्त गम्भीर होती चली जा रही है और जिन्दगी दूभर हो रही है मैं बित्त मंत्री जी से तत्काल हस्तक्षेप करते हुये स्पष्टीकरण की माग करता हूँ।"

12.53 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1979-70—
 Contd

MINISTRY OF ENERGY—Contd

MR. SPEAKER: We will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Energy. Shri Janeshwar Mishra

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Two hon Members are absent I have got a 377 notice on a very urgent matter.

MR. SPEAKER: If you have given notice, I shall consider it. This will be bad practice

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chhaynikil): I rise on a point of order. Yesterday the debate on the demands of

[Shri Vayalar Ravi] this ministry was going on. Prof. Mavalankar was here at that time; just before 7 O'clock we were sitting here; we were called to speak and we spoke only for a minute or two and it was 10 minutes to 7 p.m. There was nobody to speak. Then the Chairman called the Minister to reply to the demands. Unfortunately nothing was recorded in the debate here. I do not know why. The calling of the Minister to speak has not been recorded. Normally we expect what the Chairman says should be recorded in this book; it has not been recorded. That is my protest. I want your ruling whether Mr. Janeshwar Mishra, Minister is replying to the debate, was called by the Chairman to reply or he is intervening.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): Intervening.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I want a ruling. The Minister was called to reply. There was no speaker left to speak. There was not a single member in the Janata benches except Mr. Ramachandran and his deputy. We were about 15 members from the opposition sitting. Naturally there was nobody to speak. The Chairman called the Minister to reply to the debate. Please go through the debate. I want your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot give a ruling without knowing the facts. I will go through the facts and then give a ruling. I do not know anything about it. No such representation has come to me. I will go through the matter and give a ruling. He says he is not replying but he is only intervening.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): Yesterday at about 6.50, as Mr. Ravi pointed out, a few of the members belonging to various opposition parties were here. There was not a single member from the Janata Party. Only the Minister and his deputy were sitting. Even in the Central Hall there was nobody. We did not ask for quorum because

there is a gentlemanly understanding that during lunch hour and after 6 O'clock we do not ask for quorum. There was no speaker from our side because we had exhausted our time. The members from Janata Party who were called to speak were not present. So, the Chairman called the Minister. He did not say whether he should intervene. Normally I know that the Deputy Minister intervenes. But when he called the Minister, we took it that he started replying. So, we all walked out. He was only talking to his senior colleague and the Chairman. That was the unfortunate situation. I want to know whether the Minister was called to reply to the debate. If so, he should continue with the reply and finish it.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): I rise on a point of order on two grounds. Yesterday evening I had the misfortune to raise this matter at about 6.40. I am not making a complaint that it was not reported in the press, because the press may decide what to report and what not to report. My botheration is what goes into the record here. I am not interested in press reports as such. Yesterday, I raised the point that all the Janata members were absent. As a matter of fact, Shri Ramachandran, my good friend Shri Janeshwar Mishra and a member from the Akali Party were the only three members present on the treasury benches. We were about 10 or 12 people belonging to Congress (I), Congress and other parties, Shri A. K. Roy and a few others. One after the other the names of Janata members were called and they were found absent. You have ruled that if members were absent, they should not be called again. That was followed. But my objection is, if they were not called again yesterday, would they be called again today?

MR. SPEAKER: No.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am glad you have said so. When these

members were present, the Chairman was forced—I am using his words—he told me, “I agree with you; I am obliged to give more time, disproportionately more time, to some of the opposition speakers” “because the idea was probably to kill time. Is the sitting of the House extended from 6 to 7 in order to kill time?”

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a point of order.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: At that point of time I requested the Chairman to call the Minister to reply. Mr. Chairman said, yes, the Minister should reply. At that time, the Minister said: “No, my colleague will reply”. I want to ask you one question: now is the debate regulated? I understand that the Minister of State intervenes in the middle of the debate, in between various speeches, and the more speeches will follow and then the Minister replies. But what happened yesterday was that the moment their speeches were over, the Members went away, and those Members who were called were absent. Then, instead of the Minister replying, the Minister of State started replying. It is the most unfortunate situation. I would request you to kindly tell my friends of the Janata Party not just to make speeches and immediately go away.

13.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a point of order.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: My point of order is this. You, Sir, and your distinguished predecessors have time and again ruled that the Members of Parliament must listen to the speeches made by other Members, especially those who have already made speeches. Yesterday, what happened was that the moment their speeches were over, they left the House.

MR. SPEAKER: You are trying to make another speech. This is put in

the bulletin. I cannot force them to do it. You have already made a long speech.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Some of us who never spoke continued to listen while others, those who have spoken, immediately left the House. Is it right?

MR. SPEAKER: You have made another speech already. There is no point of order. It has been repeatedly mentioned and members have been requested that they must be present in the House during the discussion. It is not proper or parliamentary to make a speech and then immediately walk out. Nor is it parliamentary to come just in time to make a speech. Then, we have laid down a rule that a member when he is called to speak, if he is absent, will not be called again. It has formed part of the rule. Therefore, there is no question of any point of order.

The Minister of State tells me that he is intervening and not replying to the debate, which the Minister will do.

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनैश्वर मिश्र) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैं बता रहा था .

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The Chairman's words have gone into the record.

AN HON. MEMBER: Why is it not recorded?

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into the matter.

श्री जनैश्वर मिश्र : कल मैं बता रहा था कि अधिवेशन से पहले कोयला खानों का नियंत्रण करने के लिए मसलमैन रखे जाते थे और विशेष रूप से मजदूरों की निगरानी और नियंत्रण के लिए रखे जाते थे । अब स्थिति बदली हुई है । मजदूर अपने अधिकार पहचानने लगा है

[श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र]

लेकिन पहले के पहलवान, खदान के मालिक और उनके साथ लगे हुए दूसरे मूनाफाखोर लोग अब भी खदानों के इर्दगिर्द घूमते रहते हैं अधिकृत तौर पर और गैर-अधिकृत तौर पर और इनकी यह सक्रियता कोयले के उत्पादन को भी प्रभावित करती है। इनकी सक्रियता डिम्बूच को भी प्रभावित करती है और इनकी सक्रियता के कारण वहाँ पर कानून व्यवस्था भी प्रभावित होती है और मजदूरों की जो वर्तमान दयनीय स्थिति है उसके लिए इन तत्वों की सक्रियता भी एक मुख्य कारण है। इनको दूर करने के लिए, निर्मूल करने के लिए सरकार ने कई कदम उठाये हैं। मैं उन की चर्चा बाद में करूँगा। सबसे पहले मैं कोल इण्डिया की चर्चा करूँगा जिस के बारे में यहाँ बहुत बहस चली थी।

कोल इण्डिया के लिए 474.31 करोड़ रुपए रखे गये हैं, जिनमें से 274.31 करोड़ रुपये तो योजना के लिए हैं और 200 करोड़ रुपये गैर-योजना के लिए हैं। कोल इण्डिया ने पिछले साल 90 मिलियन टन कोयले का उत्पादन किया था और इस साल का लक्ष्य 101 मिलियन टन कोयला उत्पादन करने का है और उत्पादन का लक्ष्य जो उसने बढ़ाया है, तो यह सब है कि जो उसकी पुरानी खदान है, उसमें ज्यादा उत्पादन किया जाए, दूसरी खदान का एक्सपेंसन किया जाए, उसमें सुधार किया जाए तथा नई योजना चालू की जाये और इसके लिए जरूरी था कि 204.31 करोड़ रुपए की योजना मंजूर की जाये। अब 1978-79 में उत्पादन पर भी कुछ प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा और वह इस कारण कि बिहार और बंगाल में अप्रत्याशित बाढ़ आई। इसके अलावा समय समय पर विजली का फेल होती रही।

तथा परिवहन के भी ठीक से साधन नहीं मिल पाये। और इस कारण से और कई वजह से हम अपने पूरे लक्ष्य को हासिल नहीं कर सके। ये हमारे बाहरी तत्व थे। लेकिन कई मदद्यों ने बार बार इस बात को उठाया है कि भारत में कोयले का भंडार पर्याप्त है . . .

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It is not the problem of the railways. Because there is less production, they cannot supply.

MR. SPEAKER: This is the usual controversy. It is not a cross-examination.

13.05 hrs

[Dr. SUSHILA NAYAR in the Chair]

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : एक बात कई सदस्यों द्वारा बार बार कही गई है कि भारत में कोयले का भंडार पर्याप्त है फिर भी विदेशों से कोकिंग कोल मंगाने की योजना इस्पात मंत्रालय की तरफ से चली है। इस्पात मंत्रालय ने कोयला बाहर के मंगाने का जो निर्णय लिया है वह केवल प्रयोग के तौर पर तथा यह देखने के लिए लिया है कि उत्पादन की क्षमता पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है। मैं यहाँ यह स्पष्ट करना चाहूँगा कि भारत के कोक कर कोयले में एश कन्टेन्ट ज्यादा हुआ करता है। फिर भी कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड कोक कर कोयले की नौ वाशरी और कोक कोयले की एक वाशरी चलाती है। इस समय सुदामडीह मोनीडीह रामगढ़ और बरोरा में चार वाशरियों का निर्माण किया जा रहा है। इसके बाद केडला और नन्दन में भी दो वाशरियों की स्थापना होगी। जब यह वाशरियां पूरी हों आर्येगी तब प्राप्ता है कि कोक कर कोयले का उत्पादन वर्तमान 10 मिलियन टन के बढ़कर 16 मिलियन टन हो जाएगा। वाशरियों के उत्पादन में

बिजली की कमी और परिवहन की अनुप-
युक्तता के कारण भी बहुत प्रश्न सहना
पड़ता है। नवम्बर, 78 में कोक कर
कोयले और धुले कोयले के उत्पादन को
बहुत श्रद्धा लगा था और वह इस कारण
से लगा था कि परिवहन की सुविधाये ठीक
नहीं थी और कई सदस्यो ने यहा पर
सुझाव दिए थे कि प्राय कैंपिब रेलवे क्यों
नहीं रखते, कोयला उद्योग की तरफ से।
इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह साफ करना चाहता
हूँ और माननीय सदस्य श्री ए० के० राय
जी को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि कोयला
उद्योग में कोयला खान से परिवहन का
प्रबन्ध हमेशा उपभोक्ताओं की जिम्मेदारी
पर होता है और उत्पादको को जिम्मेदारी
यह नहीं हुमा करती है। जहां कही
तकनीकी और प्राथिक दृष्टि से सुविधाजनक
हुमा करता है वहा कैंपिब रोपवे प्रणाली
का प्रबन्ध उपभोक्ताओं ने किया है।
इसके लिए मैं मिसाल दूंगा बोकारो बिजली
घर, दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने, कोरबा
सुपर पावर कम्पनी और तालचर ताप
बिजली कम्पनी की। इनमे इस तरह की
व्यवस्थाये हैं कि कैंपिब रेलवे का वे अपनी
अपनी तरफ से चलन करें। यह तो हमको
इस बारे में कहना है।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कम्पनी है कि
देश में जो कोयले की कमी है, इस कमी
का मुख्य कारण उत्पादन है या परिवहन,
इस बारे में सदन स्वयं विचार करे।
इस पर हम ज्यादा नहीं कहेंगे, केवल
इतना ही कहेंगे कि कोयला उद्योग रेलवे
विभाग से लगातार समन्वय और सम्पर्क
स्थापित करने की कोशिश कर रहा है कि
हम सबको समय पर कोयला पहुंचा
सकें।

एक बात राजवांस जी से भी कही
और दूसरे सदस्यों ने भी कही कि कोल
इंडिया की तरफ से, कोल उद्योग की

तरफ से, मजदूरों की छंटनी
की जा रही है। उन लोगों
ने बताया कि पिछले साल करीब
पांच हजार मजदूरों की संख्या में पहले
साल के मुकाबले में कमी की गयी। मैं
मनमता हूँ कि इसको कर्मचारियों की छंटनी
नहीं कहते। कोई भी कर्मचारी बर्खास्त
नहीं किया गया, हाँ, भर्ती पर कंट्रोल
नियंत्रण रखा गया है और इस भर्ती पर
कंट्रोल रखने का कारण यह है कि बाबेजा
कमेटी, जिस पर इस सदन में कई सदस्यो
ने हमला किया था, और यह कहा था कि
बाबेजा कमेटी ने श्रमिक नेताओं से सलाह
नहीं ली उस कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में
कहा है कि प्राय भी कोयला उद्योग में 50
हजार से ऊपर प्रतिरिक्त मजदूर काम कर रहे
हैं। पचास हजार मजदूरों पर इस समय चालीस
करोड़ रुपया सामाना के करीब खर्च होता है।
यह मामूली रकम नहीं है। किसी भी मजदूर
की छंटनी हम नहीं करेगे, नौकरी से निकालेंगे
नहीं लेकिन अगर मजदूर रिटायर कर जाता
है तो नई भरती करने समय हम को सक्ती
जरूर बरतनी पड़ेगी।

इमो सिलसिले में राय साहब ने कहा कि
एक तरफ मजदूरों की छंटनी करने की
बात चलती है और दूसरी तरफ अधिकारियों
की तादाद बढ़नी चली जा रही है। मैं आकड़ा
पेश करना चाहता हूँ। 1976 में अधिकारी
6700 थे, 1977 में 7400, 1978 में
8000 और 1979 में 8300 हैं। जहा तक
कामगारों का सम्बन्ध है 1976 में उनकी
संख्या 6 लाख 5 हजार थी, 1977 में 5
लाख 86 हजार, 1978 में 5 लाख 83
हजार और 1979 में 5 लाख 73 हजार है।
इस तरह से मजदूरों की संख्या जब कम
हुई है क्योंकि नई भरती पर कंट्रोल किया गया
है। अब अधिकारी क्यों बढ़ गए हैं इसकी भी
मैं बता देना चाहता हूँ। कुछ तो इंस्टीट्यूट-
गनरी पोस्ट्स हुमा करती हैं जोकि जयरी

[श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र]

होती हैं। इंजिनियर या दूसरे इंजीनियरन वर्कर को देखने वाले लोग झूठे हैं। इसके अलावा पहले जब आइसोट प्रोमोशन के अन्त कोयला खदानों की जो लनकी बिक्रीका सुविधा के लिए बहुत अधिक इन्फार्म नहीं होता था। अब डाक्टर जोकि अधिकारियों की श्रेणी में आते हैं उनकी भी दरती की नहीं है और इस तरह से यह तथ्य भी बड़ी है। इसके अलावा जो नई शोधनायें होती हैं उनके निमाण और डिजाइनिंग के लिए भी इंजीनियर और दूसरे एग्जाम्पटिव भरती किए गए हैं। जहाँ मजदूर प्रतीक नहीं किए गए हैं उल्टे डिजाइन नैपार करके के लिए अधिकारी भरती किए गए हैं। इसके अलावा बहुत से जो सुपरवाइजरी ग्रेड के कामकारी थे उनकी तरबिकयां हुई हैं और वे भी अधिकारी हो गए हैं। इस तरह से उनकी ताबाद बड़ी है। इस ताबाद में बड़ि की अग्रर प्राणनीय सदस्य प्रापति की निगाह से देखने तो मैं समझता हूँ कि अधिकारों के साथ वे न्याय नहीं करेंगे। इस समय कोयला उद्योग में करीब 85 परसेंट तो कामगार हैं और पंद्रह परसेंट कामगारों का इंतजाम करने वाले दूसरे लोग हैं जिनको सब को अधिकारी नहीं किया जा सकता है बल्कि प्रबन्धकार कहा जा सकता है, मैर-कामकार कहा जा सकता है।

छंटनी के बारे में गंधी जी का नाम लिया गया है और साथ ही साथ जबता पध्ती की नीति की चर्चा की गई है। यह कहा गया है कि भारत में अर्थिकों की ताबाद बहुत अधिक है और अधिकियों का इस्तेमाल अर्थिकता जा रहा है कई कार्यों के लिए। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मनीष केवल आदमी की छंटनी के लिए नहीं होती है, आदमी के हाथ की मजद के लिए भी होती है, काम करने में सक्षमता देने के लिए भी होती है। उसके साथ साथ उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए भी होती है। अर्थिक के आकार बढ़ाने वाले को सक्षमों से भी कहा जा सकता

हूँ कि कोयले की मांग देश में किस प्रकार से बढ़ रही है अगर पृथक् तरीके पर ही कोयले के खनन का काम होता रहा तो कोयला उद्योग भारत की मांग को पूरा करने में बिल्कुल फेल हो जाएगा। इस बारे में हम बम्बईरता को भी हमें समझना होगा।

बावेजा कमेटी की रिपोर्ट की जब प्रालोचना होती है तो कोयला उद्योग जिस संकट में फंसा हुआ है, जिस तरह से आर्थिकों की ताबाद वहाँ पर है, जिस तरह की अद-इंतजामी का वह भिकार हुआ है उसकी चर्चा की जाती है। उस प्रकृता में जब कभी भी कोई आर्थिक कदम उठाया जाएगा बदलाव के लिए तो उस कदम को लोग प्रश्रिय मानेंगे, उस कदम को दूसरों की प्रालोचना का भिकार होना पड़ेगा। जहाँ तक मजदूरों की छंटनी का सम्बन्ध है मैं आश्चा-सन और विश्वास बिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जब कभी भी कोई इस प्रकार का कदम कोयला उद्योग या सरकार उठाएगी तो मजदूरों से सलाह किए बिना, उन से सविबरा किए बिना, उनसे राय किए बिना नहीं उठाएगी। इराज फिलहाल छंटनी करने का नहीं है, इतना भी विश्वास मैं बिलाना चाहता हूँ। कोयला उद्योग में एक चर्चा चली है कि सुरक्षा का इंतजाम नहीं है, और कहा गया है कि दुर्घटनाओं और आगजनी की बातें बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर होने लगी हैं। यहाँ पर मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछला साल राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड में सुरक्षा के अवाल से सर्वोत्तम प्रकार से साल रहा है। दुर्घटनाओं में मृत्यु दर 1976 तक जो बढ़ती जा रही थी वह घटने लगी है। 1978 में मृतकों की संख्या 151 रही, जब कि 1976 में 249 और 1977 में 157 थी। कोयला खानों में सुरक्षा के सम्बन्ध में बिल्कुल रिपोर्ट तैयार करने के लिये एक सुरक्षा समिति बँटाई गयी है, और कहा है कि रिपोर्ट की रिपोर्ट और तैयार हो

जायेगी और उस पर कार्यवाही की जायेगी। मजदूरों के लिये इस बीच में करीब 44 हजार से भी अधिक मकान बनाये गये हैं। यह उनको सुविधाएँ दी जा रही हैं। कहा जाता था कि इनको कोई सुविधा नहीं दी गई। 8 लाख मजदूरों के परिवार के लोगों के लिये पानी रखने भर का और पहुंचाने का इंतमाम अब तक किया जा चुका है तथा उनके बच्चों की पढ़ाई के लिये स्कूल की व्यवस्था भी की जा रही है, जो पहले नहीं हुआ करती थी। तो यह सारी बातें सहूलियत के स्थान से की जा रही हैं। लेकिन फिर भी सरकार का दुर्भाग्य है कि माननीय सदस्य और खास कर विरोधी दल के लोग सरकार जो यह कदम उठा रही है उसकी तरफ नहीं देख रहे हैं।

यह सही है कि कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद से बाटे में चल रहा है, और प्राप्ति की जाती है कि इस वर्ष भी 1/0 करोड़ रु० का घाटा होगा। इसका मुख्य कारण कोयले की प्रभावकारी कीमत है। कोयले की जो स्ट्रेट्टरी कीमत तय की गई थी उससे भी साढ़े चार रु० कम है जो 1975 में अन्तर मंत्रालय कमेटी ने तय की थी। साढ़े चार रु० कम प्राप्ति भी उससे कोयले की कीमत तय है। 1975 के बाद से जो इनपुट्स थे मजदूरी महंगाई या दूसरे जो साधन लगते हैं उनकी कीमत में बढ़ती-तरी के बाद भी कोयले की कीमत नहीं बढ़ी है। तो इस समय 1 टन पर 20 रु० का घाटा कोयला उद्योग की ही रहा है। और इसको यदि मालनीय सदस्य समझें तो यह कितने करोड़ में जायेगा इसका भी हिसाब देश और सदन को रखना चाहिये कि कोयला उद्योग कितना घाटे पर चले . .

श्री भरत भूषण (नैनीताल) : उप-कोयला की कमी पर मिल रहा है या व्यापक में ? 1976 में भी स्ट्रेट्टरी प्राप्ति थी उससे कम प्राप्ति प्राप्ति ही गई। उपभोक्ता

के लिये वह डार्ड गुना ही गई। दोनों के बीच में यह अन्तर क्यों है यह भी जरा बता दीजिये।

श्री जलेश्वर मिश्र : यह तो बहुत मामूली बात है। कोयला उपभोक्ता मोहान पर जब खरीबिया तो उसको जिस भाव पर मिलेगा वहां से जब उसके घर तक पहुंचेगा कटि-डा या बन्दई तक तो उसकी टलाई का खर्चा बढ़ जायेगा। उपभोक्ता जो हमारे यहां से मुहान पर जिस भाव पर लेता है केवल वही मैं कहूंगा। उपभोक्ता के घर दूसरे लोग पहुंचाते हैं और उसमें जो भाड़ा जुड़ता है उसकी जिम्मेदारी हमारी नहीं है। कोयला जो मुहान पर बिकता है वही भाव में बताऊंगा। और उसमें हमको 1 टन पर 20 रु० का घाटा इस समय हो रहा है। इसके लिये जो उद्योग कार्यालय के महानिदेशक ये उनके नेतृत्व में एक कमेटी बनी थी और उन्होंने सलाह दी थी कि कोयले की कीमत कैसे कम की जाये या कोयले की कीमत के बारे में क्या सिफारिशें हों। उन सिफारिशों के आश्रय पर सरकार की तरफ से कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड को सलाह दी गई है कि उन्हें लागू करें और 5 साल के दौरान 777 से टन कोयले के दाम में कमी करने की योजना बनायी है। इसके साथ ही उस सिफारिश में था कि डार्ड रु० पर टन कम किया जा सकता है। और इन सभी सिफारिशों को देखते हुए और कोयला उद्योग में कोयले की कीमत घाटे में खेचें हुए इस समय कोयले का दाम क्या हो। मैं सवा न सरकार के विचारों में हूँ।

जो अन्तिम बात मैं यहां कहना चाहता हूँ, वह अधिक सम्बन्धों के बारे में है। 1978 में 623 हड़तालें हुई थी, जब कि 1977 में 340 हड़तालें हुई थीं। इसके परिणामस्वरूप जहां 1977 में 3,15,584 मैनडेज का नुकसान हुआ था, वहां इस साल 7,01,182 मैनडेज का नुकसान हुआ है। इसी तरह का नुकसान

[श्री जनैश्वर मिश्र]

मे भी नुकसान हुआ है। पिछले साल होने वाले 3,59,209 टन के नुकसान की तुलना में इस साल 7,22,537 टन का नुकसान हुआ है। कामबन्दी की वारदातों में बढ़ोतरी का सबसे बड़ा कारण यह रहा है कि कोयला उद्योग में बहुत ज्यादा ट्रेड यूनियन हैं और उनमें आपस में राईवैलरी, प्रतिद्वन्द्विता, चलती रहती है।

कल कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कोयला उद्योग के इंड-गिड गूडागर्दी की चर्चा की और कहा कि वह बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर व्याप्त है। आज शुरू में मैंने उसकी तरफ इशारा कर दिया था। मैं फिर उन्हीं सदस्यों से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वे ही इस बारे में सरकार की मदद करें, और जो ला उद्योग की मदद करें। उनकी मदद से हम वहाँ पर बाकी तत्वों का भी मुकाबला कर सकते हैं।

लेकिन हमने देखा है कि खाम तोर में बिहार और जगल के कोयला उद्योग के क्षेत्र में जो फल की वारदातें होती हैं, उनमें ट्रेड यूनियन के लीडर, नेता, भी रहते हैं। कहीं ट्रेड यूनियन के नेताओं का वेस्टेज इन्स्टे भी होता है और कहीं कहीं वे कंट्रैक्टर भी होते हैं। वे वहाँ पर एक अजीब किस्म का चक्कर बना रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं ट्रेड यूनियनों के लीडरों से अग्रीज करूँगा कि गुडागर्दी की वारदातों के मामले में वे हमारी मदद करें। हमको यह बहुत बड़ा नुकसान झेलना पड़ रहा है।

यह आरोप लगाया गया है कि इस बीच में मजदूरों को तय करने के लिये कोयला उद्योग और अग्रीज सबों के बीच में जो द्विपक्षीय वार्ता हो रही है, सरकार उनमें अडगेबाजी कर रही है। सरकार की नीयत अडगेबाजी की नहीं है। हमने स्वयं अग्रीज भी और कोयला उद्योग से बातचीत की

और चाहा कि वे जल्दी से जल्दी किसी निर्णय पर पहुँचें। इस द्विपक्षीय वार्ता सभित की पांच बैठकें अभी तक हो चुकी हैं। अगले वाले तीन चार दिनों में उसकी बैठक फिर होने वाली है और हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि वह अवश्य किसी निर्णय पर पहुँचेगी।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सरकार मजदूर विरोधी नहीं है। सरकार की दृष्टि में मजदूर की हालत ख़तर है और उस दृष्टि से सरकार यह मान कर चलती है कि मजदूर को नाराज करके हम न तो उद्योग की तरक्की कर सकते हैं और न उत्पादन बढ़ा सकते हैं। एक तरफ तो हम चाहते हैं कि मजदूर की हालत में तरक्की हो और उसका साथ साथ दूसरी तरफ हमारी दृष्टि यह भी है कि ऐसा हो कि एक उद्योग के मजदूरों को इतनी सुविधाएँ मिलें कि बगल के उद्योग उसके कारण घुटने टोक दे, दम तोड़ दें। तीसरी तरफ भी हमारी दृष्टि रहती है कि कोयले, हमारे उत्पादन, के जो उपभोक्ता हैं, उनकी कमर पर भी इतना अधिक बोझ न पड़े। मैं सदन से निवेदन करूँगा कि वह सरकार की इस दृष्टि, इस दिशा और इस इरादे में समन्वय करने के लिए पूरी मदद करें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

MR CHAIRMAN: There are only 9 minutes left for the Congress and 10 minutes for the Anna DMK. No other party, except Janata, has any time left.

Shri C N Visvanathan—he is not here

Shri Annasaheb P Shinde

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE (Ahmednagar). Madan Chairman, I am thankful to you for giving me time. When one looks into the Reports of the Ministry of Energy—there are

two Reports—one feels and one gets an impression that the Ministry is really complacent about the energy problem both at the national level and at the international level. I will come to this point a little later.

At this point, I would like to touch upon the fact that I do not know who is responsible for mismanagement, whether the Railways are responsible for mismanagement or the Ministry of Energy is responsible for mismanagement. Individually, the Ministers are good persons; they are good-intentioned persons; I have no complaint individually against them. But the point is, what happens to the country's economy and to the consumers. That is really the point. Since a number of points have been touched about mismanagement, I would not go into all aspects of the problem. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister only to two points.

First of all I would seek his help in respect of small scale industries. In this country, all State Governments, including the Government of India, are encouraging and promoting small scale industries, and there are many small scale industries who require coal. But along with those of big industry, the requirements of small scale industries are also cut down proportionately. I would seek an assurance from the hon. Minister that the coal requirement of the small scale industries in this country would be met in full. That would not be more than 10 or 15 per cent of the total requirement.

Unfortunately, despite nationalisation, a lot of middle-men have developed at the collieries and corruption has developed in the collieries. Without bribing the officers and others, no coal delivery takes place. It is a very unfortunate state of affairs. And the small scale sector has no capacity to bribe.

Secondly, I would seek an assurance from the hon. Minister about the public sector units. They may be big, but they have no capacity to bribe.

The two extracts from the Report, which I will read out now, will suffice to corroborate my point how the public sector units are also suffering as a result of not-availability of coal. It is well known that the Minister of Steel came forward before the House and made an announcement about cutting down production. At a time when the country badly needs steel, when the country is importing steel, the Minister of Steel comes forward and says that, due to lack of coke, etc., they have to cut down the capacity utilisation. It is most unfortunate. I do not know whose responsibility it is. In a democracy, ultimately, the accountability has to be there, not only in regard to criminal offences, but even in regard to execution, implementation and running of administration. Somebody in the Government has to take the responsibility. The accountability to the Indian public has to be there as far as these aspects are concerned.

I am reading from page 21 of the Report The "Steel Plants

For the estimated hot metal production of 10.96 million tonnes during the current year, the coking coal requirements were estimated at 16.66 million tonnes against which the supply upto the end of December, 1978, was about 10.34 million tonnes."

Now, I will read about soft coke.

"Soft Coke

The overall requirements of soft coke in the country are estimated to be around 3.4 million tonnes per year. The production and despatches during the current year (April—December 1978) were of the order of 1.60 million tonnes. The production and despatches suffered on account of heavy rains and floods during the year."

I am not concerned with the explanation, what happened. But this is the state of affairs. That is why I was

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bringing this to the notice of the hon. Minister. On these two suggestions, as far as public sector units and the small scale industries are concerned, I wish, the Minister takes a special interest and announces it as a policy approach that, as far as these two sectors are concerned, their full coal requirements will be met, so that at least the sincerity of the Ministry will be acceptable to the Indian public.

I now come to the basic issue of energy crisis in the world. The energy crisis is very serious. But unfortunately our response does not reflect any seriousness. A number of countries are naturally worried about it. I am reading from the *Indian Express* of today. It is a limited issue, but a major issue arises out of it.

"Washington, April 16.

Saudi Arabia's oil production will fall far short of worldwide demand by the late 1980s, touching off the potential for 'a fierce political and economic struggle' among consuming nations, a Senate Foreign Relations Sub-Committee said on Saturday.

The study said that, while Saudi Arabia has more oil reserves than any other nation, previous optimistic forecasts of its ability and willingness to produce as much oil as is needed should be discarded.

Unless the United States and other industrialised importers of middle east oil sharply revise their energy policies, there will be 'adverse implications for the lives of people everywhere', the report said."

I think, India cannot be an exception to this. The situation is so serious. Therefore, I would only suggest this. Whether it is the previous Government or this Government, it is the same in the sense that responsibility is taken by them. Now, what is happening in this country? I would,

first of all, request the Minister to come out with a White Paper, not on power policy but on the energy policy of the country. Without a White Paper and a comprehensive approach, without a clear direction or thrust or a clearcut policy implementation this country is going to find itself in difficulties. Already as far as administration is concerned, you are failing. Despite the ample coal reserves, even the thermal stations are not operating as per their capacity. But even the clearcut policy is not there.

The hon. Minister is aware that the Estimates Committee of the Parliament has gone into this problem a number of times and requested the government to publish a White Paper on this, but, unfortunately, it has not been done. Even when the previous Government was there, this issue came up. The Estimates Committee says in its latest report:

"The Committee would like to point out that there is a clear statement made by the hon. Minister of Energy in the Lok Sabha on 4 November, 1978, that the Government are interested in evolving a national power policy. It appears to the Committee that there is some mixup between having a National Power Policy and a National Energy Policy. While admittedly power, being a source of energy, it would be covered by National Energy Policy, the Committee have to point out that Government as such have not brought out any White Paper or official document spelling out in detail even the National Energy Policy."

Now your contention is, we have appointed a Working Group. I do not know how much time the Working Group would take. But it is high time. Your Ministry, I know, have many intelligent officers and good advisers.

You have enough information with you. Why should you require time now to announce to the country as far as the various aspects of the energy policy

are concerned? And then as far as our energy policy is concerned, I think, our main thrust should be on renewable sources of energy. Now, with regard to hydel power, my contention is that all our estimates are not correct. The first study was made in 1953—1960 and all these facts are known to you. Whatever was attempted is based on 60 per cent load factor. I think this is absolutely wrong. In the Himalayas in the rainy season all the rivers flow with full fury. The way the Himalayan rivers flow, there are a number of spots wherefrom during the rainy season the entire energy requirements of the country, as far as power is concerned, can be tapped. But our whole approach is only to base that study on 60 per cent load factor. That has to be given up. Similarly, the potential of power production has to be taken into consideration. Even suppose a river is in a position to produce power for six months or four months only, you have to utilise that potential because you have no option.

Then, coming to coal, we can afford it today but we have to think of our future generations also. All non-renewable sources of energy have to be very carefully utilised. I know the controversy during Mao's time in China. Whatever may be our differences on other things, on one thing Mao was right, when he emphasized that as far as non-renewable sources of energy are concerned like coal and oil, they have to be preserved and utilised in a most economical manner.

So, in this country there are two aspects. The hydel power potential has to be developed. First of all, the estimates are totally wrong, as far as the hydel power requirements are concerned. Hydel power potential in this country is so much, I think, because of the hilly nature and heavy monsoon and a number of other factors. I think an absolutely new appraisal and a new sort of review in this direction is called for. And you say now that Rs. 30

lakhs have been sanctioned for going into this problem. What is this Rs. 30 lakhs? You also say five years' time will be required. This is the complacency we see in the government. In five years the oil position, the fuel supply position in the world is going to be totally changed. As I mentioned earlier, there is going to be a fierce fuel economy war in the world and the poor countries will be the worst sufferers and India will be one of them. You cannot just afford to be complacent on this. I request that as far as the hydel power potential is concerned, you have to give the highest priority for this. Give up your red-tape and prepare a blue print of action as far as harnessing the hydel power is concerned.

I come to another renewable source of energy. You must have read a lot literature. Sugar cane is one of the wonderful plants in the world which absorbs solar energy. The scientists the world over are all agreed that sugar cane has the highest potential among the plants to convert solar energy into usable energy. You can produce molasses and from molasses you can produce alcohol and you can mix alcohol with petrol and thereby petrol consumption can be brought down. This is possible and it has a tremendous scope without diverting too much of land for producing sugar cane. In Brazil they are doing it. No experiments are necessary and no research is needed. Brazil is already running their vehicles on this mix.

Therefore, I would suggest to you that you should really take a comprehensive view of things and all renewable sources of energy whether it is molasses, whether it is sugar cane or some other plant, you have to look to this aspect of the problem. The other thing is that your entire policy is concerned with coal, and power. What about transport? What is your transport policy? We encourage individual transport. Motor cars are being used by individuals. I think we cannot afford to spend our fuel resources for

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individual cars. Maybe, at some places it may be absolutely necessary. For example, for Ministers to use cars, I have no objection. But generally using of petrol for individual motor cars should be discouraged in this country and we must follow the example of China. They do not allow the use of motor cars by individuals except on official duty. In this country, you starve agriculture of power. Here our Ministers should make a beginning. All of us should make a start. Stop all air-conditioners in the country and see that no power cut is allowed to agriculture. Everywhere we see agriculture is not getting its full requirements of power. In Punjab the other day I saw thousands and thousands of farmers standing in a queue for diesel as they do not get electricity. They say there is power shortage. There is equipment shortage. Even when deposits are made, it takes the Electricity Boards years to give connections. This is not confined to Punjab, everywhere it is the same story. You say you are going to give the highest priority to agriculture and I think, Sir, this gap between our pronouncement and action has to be removed. Otherwise, in this country the credibility gap is developing between the politicians and the public and the public are coming to the conclusion that the politicians in this country should not be relied upon, whatever Party they may belong to. I think we have to change this unfortunate state of affairs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. You have taken more than the time due to your Party.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: One point more and I have finished. The energy policy has one more aspect. In this country the largest consumer of fuel is the domestic section for cooking and the estimates are, I am afraid, under-estimates. In this country they say 113-112 million tonnes of firewood are burnt. But if you look to the forest records, they will show only 8 to 9 million tonnes of fire-

wood are taken away. Obviously deforestation is going on on a massive scale. You cannot blame the people because there is no other alternative. The largest energy consumer is the domestic section. We feel already our forests are getting destroyed, whether it is the Himalayas or the Vindhya or the Sahayadris or the Western Ghats. Large-scale denudation of forests is going on with disastrous consequences for the future of the country's economy. We have to find out how this problem can be solved. Therefore, an energy policy is absolutely necessary. Please come out with a comprehensive White paper on the energy policy so that we are in a position to guide the destinies of the country and put it on a sound basis for the development of the country's economy and to ensure adequate availability of energy for the industry and agriculture. Otherwise our economy will collapse and under the population pressure all of us will suffer and even the democratic fabric will break down. That is my fear.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Iqbal Singh Dhillon—absent. Shri Phirangi Prasad.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: These names were called yesterday and Speaker gave a ruling that the names which were called yesterday but who were absent will not be called again.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am only calling those names that have been given to me for to-day. People who have been called and found absent will not be called again. The list is here.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I have no objection of anybody speaks. But things should be regulated in a proper form.

MR. CHAIRMAN: To whose name are you objecting?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Yesterday all the names that were given by the Ruling Party were called.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have a list here for to-day. Two members' names have

been given to me from the Janata and two members' names were there for Congress. Both of them were absent and so, I called Mr. Shinde. Ten minutes are left with them for their party. Mr. Phirangi Prasad. (*Interruptions*). Now only ten minutes are there for the AIDMK. If the gentleman is here, I will call him. If he is not here... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Madam, Chairman, my objection is that you have taken Parliament according to the convenience of the ruling party and not according to rules. Last day, every member had been called by the Chairman. The list was exhausted and so he called the Minister to reply to the debate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr Ravi, will you please take your seat?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I shall take my seat, madam

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have here in front of me a list of members who have not been called. Against the persons absent, 'A' is put down. Where there is no 'A' I take it that they were not absent. So I am calling them.

The list given to me—left with me—is given by the Speaker. So, we are following the procedure, that has been agreed upon and we are not departing from that procedure.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Madam, I beg to differ. Yesterday evening, the Chairman called the Minister to reply because he had exhausted the names in the list. There was no name to be called and that is why he called the Minister to reply to the debate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What can I do if the Whip has given me this list? I cannot help it. Anyway, Mr. Ravi, please don't waste the time of the House. Will you please take your seat?

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL (Matherapur): You may please allow our party member to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you kindly take your seat? Let Shri Phirangi Prasad proceed.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: You have already wasted the time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't you understand that?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I cannot understand this procedure. The Chairman called the Minister to reply. The interpretation given was this that there was an intervention by Shri Janeshwar Mishra. Yesterday the Chairman called all the names and he exhausted that. So he called the Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister of State has intervened; he has spoken.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: He has not intervened. Please go through the records.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not going through the records. I am not responsible for what the Chairman said yesterday. You have to go by the Chairman's ruling. You are wasting the time of the House.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am not wasting the time. You see the Rules of Procedure. You have taken the House for granted

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ravi, I take very strong exception to your misbehaviour.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: See the rules. The rule book is here. You please see.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not accept your objection.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Kindly see the rule.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please take your seat now. Mr. Phirangi Prasad.

श्री फ़िरंगी प्रसाद (बाँसगाँव) : अध्यक्ष-

ता महीदपन, आज ऊर्जा का बड़ी तेजी के साथ दोहन हो रहा है, यदि यही स्थिति चलती रही तो जैसा कि ऊर्जा वैज्ञानिकों का कथन है—सन् 2000 तक इसमें लगभग समाप्ति की स्थिति पैदा हो जायेगी, क्योंकि सरकार की जितनी योजनाएँ हैं, बल्कि पहले से जितनी योजनाएँ चल रही हैं, उन सब में बहुत तेजी से इसकी माग बढ़ रही है। जिस की पूर्ति आज भी नहीं हो पा रही है। चारों तरफ से यह बात आ रही है कि ऊर्जा की बड़ी कमी है। जिसमें कोयला और बिजली प्रमुख है। जहाँ तक ऊर्जा के स्रोतों की बात है, बिस्व के वर्तमान ऊर्जा स्रोतों में खनिज तेल 44 प्रतिशत है, कोयला 39 प्रतिशत है और प्राकृतिक गैस के रूप में 15 प्रतिशत है। इस तरह से देखा जाए, तो करीब करीब बात यह बैठती है कि जितनी आवश्यकता है, उसके लिए अतिरिक्त सौधन सरकार को काफी प्रयास करके पूटाने होंगे। इसके वैकल्पिक स्रोत के लिए सरकार ज्यादा प्रयत्नशील है कि इसको कहां से उपलब्ध कराया जाए। सर्वप्रथम 1933 में, एक वैज्ञानिक रथरफोर्ड हुए हैं, जिन्होंने हाईड्रोजन को ऊर्जा स्रोत के रूप में प्रयोग करने का प्रस्ताव रखा था। इसके साथ साथ जब से अपनी लोकप्रिय सरकारों का प्रचलन हुआ, तो जितने भी ऊर्जा स्रोतों आए, सब लोगों ने अपनी बंधनपूर्ण योजना के आधार पर इसकी पूर्ति करने का प्रयास अपने ढंग से किया और अपने कैबिनेट सम्बल द्वारा इसको कसबा गया लेकिन शुरू से ही इसकी कमी

बनी रही है और आज भी वह कमी है। हमारी ही सरकार है, उस की यह नीति है कि ऊर्जा के स्रोतों को बढ़ाया जाए और हमारे माननीय राज्य मंत्री ने अनेक स्थितियों पर प्रकाश डाला है और उन सब से लड़ते हुए यह सरकार चाहती है कि हम भी इस दिशा में आगे बढ़ें। इस समय जो छठी योजना की बात है, तो हमारे ऊर्जा मंत्री ने कहा है कि हम नई नई परियोजनाएँ शुरू करने जा रहे हैं और उनके द्वारा जितनी पूर्ति हो सकती है, वह हम करेंगे। उन्होंने एक सम्वादवाता सम्मेलन में कहा था कि हमारे यहाँ जो ऐसी स्कीमों की कमी है, आगे से हमारा यह प्रयास होगा कि यह कमी की स्थिति न रह जाए। ऐसा कह तो दिया जाता है लेकिन आगे चल कर जब इसका मूल्यांकन किया जाता है, तब सारी बातों का पता चलता है। मान्यवर, हमारा जो उत्तर प्रदेश है, जहाँ से मैं आता हूँ, वह बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार प्रान्त ऐसे हैं, जहाँ पर काफी पिछड़ापन है। उद्योग धंधों के लिए बहा पर ऊर्जा की बहुत कमी है और यह उनके विकास में काफी बाधा उत्पन्न करता है। कई पन बिजली और तापचर ऐसे हैं जो आज संकट की स्थिति में हैं। वहाँ पर आज संकट की स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। नये खुलवाने की बात ती प्रलभ रही, जो पुराने हैं, उन में भी सुधार चाहिए हो पा रहा है। उन की क्षमता जितने पैदावाट बिजली पैदा करने की है, उस में थ कमी होती जा रही है। आप राष्ट्रीय प्रति व्यक्ति बिजली की खपत का भीलप देखिये। यह करीब 108.8 युनिट है जबकि हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश सिर्फ 72.7 युनिट है, गुजरात का 180 युनिट है, पंजाब का औसत 231.3 है और महाराष्ट्र का 174.1 युनिट है। इस तरह से जब हम तुलनात्मक आंकड़ों से अपने इलेन की तुलना करते हैं, तो हम यह पछी हैं कि हम दूसरे प्रदेशों से बहुत पीछे

है। आज उत्तर प्रदेश अनेक स्थितियों में पिछड़ा हुआ है। यह केवल कुछ ही मामलों में बिहार से आगे है अन्यथा हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे सभी प्रान्तों से यह पिछड़ा हुआ है। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करूँगा कि इस देश के जितने भी पिछड़े हुए प्रांत हैं, या जो वहाँ के संसाधन भाष बढ़ाएँ या दूसरे प्रान्तों में जहाँ उन की समता ज्यादा है—वैसे में समझता हूँ कि हर एक जगह यह विचार नहीं देती—बहु से पिछड़े हुए प्रांतों की सहायता के और एक समतामूलक षटि स्थापित कर के इन प्रदेशों को साथ लें ताकि इन पिछड़े हुए प्रदेशों में बेरोजगारी की समस्या दूर हो।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोयले की खानों में जिनसे मजदूर जाते हैं, वे स्ट्रिक और ५० पी से जाते हैं और उन की बड़ी कुर्बानी है। उन की दवा-दार और शिक्षा के विषय में माननीय राज्य मंत्री ने अपने भाषण में कहा है कि वे नई व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं। इस के लिए वे बर्खास्त के पात्र हैं। इस देश में ऐसा हो रहा है कि आज कल कोयले की कमी बड़ी तेजी से हो रही है और उस के लिए जो कारण बताए गये हैं प्रश्नों के माध्यम से और अन्य माध्यमों से उन ने एक मुख्य कारण यह बताया गया कि बांगियां नहीं मिलती। इस भाँते कोयला नहीं आता। उस संभावना की बात कुछ और है लेकिन इस से देश की जनता असमंजस की स्थिति में पड़ी हुई है और कोई निर्णायक पैमाना नहीं हो पा रहा है कि आखिर इस के लिए कौन जिम्मेवार है। मैं आप के माध्यम से सरकार से यह आग्रह करूँगा कि यह जो असमंजस की स्थिति है, जिसमें देश की जनता पड़ी हुई है, यह खत्म होनी चाहिए। जनता आशा की दृष्टि से बैठ रही है कि हमें कैसे भी मिले। आस कर वे भीजें जो रोजगार के काम में आती हैं।

मैं देख रहा हूँ कि पिछले दस वर्षों से ईंट का रेट सी रुपये प्रति हजार से कुछ अधिक था। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में यह रेट 138 रुपये प्रति हजार है। अजकल इस भाव में भी वहाँ ईंट नहीं मिल रही है। कोयले के अभाव में ईंट भट्टे नहीं चल पा रहे हैं जिसकी वजह से ईंटों का अभाव है। पहले किसान अपना पेट काट कर कहीं अपना कमरा बनवा लेता था लेकिन आज ईंट और सीमेंट के न मिलने के कारण आज वह भी गूठी कर पा रहा है। इसलिए इस दिशा में सरकार को आगे बढ़ कर नयी योजना चलानी पड़ेगी और पुरानी योजनाओं में सुधार करना पड़ेगा।

उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्य में कई योजनाओं को चलाना पड़ेगा; किसी समय माननीय मंत्री जी ने बनारस जा कर कहा था कि हम दो योजनाएँ उत्तरप्रदेश को देने जा रहे हैं। वे योजनाएँ हैं भनेरी माजीब कोटेवर बांध जल विद्युत योजना। मैं इनके बारे में मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूँगा कि इन योजनाओं में गति आने के लिए जो भी कमी वहाँ पड़ती है, उसकी कमी केन्द्र द्वारा दूर की जाए। सभी उत्तर प्रदेश का पिछड़ापन दूर होगा और लोगों को रोजगार के साधन मिलेंगे। उत्तरप्रदेश के बिजली मंत्री श्री रेवतीराम सिंह जी ने कहा है कि किसानों की गैहू की फसल खलिहानों में पड़ी हुई है। उसके लिए, उसकी मर्राई के लिए ही पर्याप्त बिजली देने का आग्रहवाचन दिया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह भी आग्रह करूँगा कि वे प्रदेश सरकारों को ऐसी सलाह दें कि कभी कभी जो लाइन कट जाती है, उसको जोड़ने के लिए जो हप्तों का समय लग जाता है वह उसमें न लगे। इससे किसानों को परेशानी होती है। इस समय कवली छापी हुई है। अगर बरसात हो कभी तो खलिहान में ही अनाज सड़ने लगेगा। मैं मंत्री जी से इस और और उत्तरप्रदेश की योजनाओं की और ध्यान देने का आग्रह करूँगा। केन्द्रीय मंत्री जी उत्तर प्रदेश की

[श्री फिरंगी प्रसाद]

जो नयी नयी योजनाओं को देने जा रहे हैं वे, मैं चाहूंगा, तुरन्त दें।

बिजली विभाग काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों में से जिनकी सेवा काल में मृत्यु हो जाती है उनके आश्रितों और विधवाओं को साल-साल, दो-दो साल तक बिजली विभाग के चक्कर काटने पड़ते हैं लेकिन उनकी ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं देता। जबकि ऐसे मामलों में सरकार की नीति है कि उनके आश्रित को या उनकी विधवा को किसी न किसी पद पर सेवा का भ्रवसर दिया जाएगा। मंत्री जी इस बात को देखें कि ऐसे लोगों को सेवा में लेने की, उनकी रोटी-रोजी की तुलना व्यवस्था हो। यह स्थिति केन्द्र में भी है और राज्यों में भी है कि आश्रितों को और विधवाओं को बहुत चक्कर लगाने पड़ते हैं और उनसे कह दिया जाता है कि स्थान खाली नहीं है। आये दिन उत्तर प्रदेश में इस बात के लिए यूनियन हड़ताल करती है। जब सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में जी० ओ० निकाले हुए हैं तो फिर यह स्थिति क्यों पैदा होने दी जाती है। जी० ओ० जो निकाले गये हैं वे सभी परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रख कर ही निकाले जाते हैं। इसलिए मैं सरकार से आग्रह करूंगा कि जो लोग देश की सेवा में रहते हुए मर जाते हैं उनके आश्रितों को काफी से काफी और जल्दी से जल्दी सहायता दे ताकि आपकी योजनाएं सफल हों।

कुछ पुराने टाइप के पन बिजली घर हैं जहां पर कि मशीनें टूट जाने पर उनका सुधार बहुत देर से हो पाता है। इसका सीधा असर किसानों पर पड़ता है और छोटे-छोटे उद्योग धंधों पर पड़ता है। हम देखते हैं कि उन बिजली घरों में इतने पुराने यंत्र लगे होते हैं कि उनके सुधार में बड़ी दिक्कतें पैदा आती हैं और जिस में विलम्ब होता है और फिर जल्दी ही विगड़ जाती है। इस तरह से स्थिति कभी दुखद है। जब इस ओर ध्यान दिलाया जाता है तो कह दिया जाता है कि

पिछले समय से ऐंझा हो रहा है। जो सरकारी नौकरी में होता है वह सरकारी काम को अपना काम न समझ करके सरकारी काम समझता है और यह जो मनोवृत्ति है यह देश को पीछे की ओर ले जा रही है। इस में सुधार होना चाहिये। लोगों को सरकारी काम अपना काम समझ करके करना चाहिये। ऐसा होगा तो स्थिति बहुत जल्दी सुधर सकती है।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोयले के विषय में जो दुखद स्थिति है उसको मंत्री महोदय सम्भालें और उसको ठीक करें।

MR. CHAIRMAN. The hon Minister

DR SARADISH ROY; Sufficient time is still there; please allow some of us to speak. (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I have made a request to allow me some time.

SHRI K GOPAL Five hours have been allotted for this; there is plenty of time.

MR CHAIRMAN. May I just explain the position? Two hours were left when we started. We have already taken one hour. The time given for various Parties is: Janata Party— one hour forty-nine minutes, Congress had 9 minutes and AIDMK had ten minutes left. The Congress Party has spoken, AIDMK member is not here, they have not spoken. Shri Shinde took more than nine minutes and other hon. Members have also taken time. The hon. Speaker has left very clear instruction that nobody who was absent yesterday should be called.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I was not absent ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN; Your name is not here, because there is no time left for your party.

Now, I have called the Minister....
(Interruptions).

DR. SARDISH ROY: There is no quorum....(Interruptions).

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): There is no quorum in the House....(Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please sit down; I am on my legs.

AN HON. MEMBER: Please give five minutes to each Member, who want to speak ..(Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please take your seats? You heard an hon Member raising a lot of hullabaloo. He objected....

SHRI K. GOPAL: What is hullabaloo?

MR. CHAIRMAN. All right, a lot of noise was made saying that yesterday, the Minister had been called and he wanted me to look up the record of yesterday. I told him that I was not going to look up the record of yesterday. Today, I have a list in front of me; this has been left by the hon. Speaker himself. I am following that list. I am not calling the hon. Member who were called and were absent yesterday. I have exhausted the list given to me by the Speaker. And as things stand, there is just one hour. Generally, we take about an hour for the Minister's reply, disposing of the cut motions, etc. (Interruptions) I am not able to follow you. (Interruptions)

14.00 hrs.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA (Tezpur): You are giving one hour to the Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, please begin your speech. This will go on. (Interruptions)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I have raised a point of order about quorum.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHI (Dharampuri): There is no quorum.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The quorum bell is being rung.

Now there is quorum. I have called the Minister to reply. The hon. Minister. (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): I am indeed very....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is one more hour left. (Interruptions). What is all this fuss for? (Interruptions). Please begin speech, Mr. Minister. Please get up and start speaking Mr. Minister.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot understand when so many persons speak simultaneously.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Please don't be so rigid: you must allow two or three Members to speak, give five minutes each. From our side you can call Shri Somnath Chatterjee; from that side you can call the hon. Member from Assam and one Member from this side.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I understand that some of you want to speak: Mr. Somnath Chatterjee wants to speak but the time is not there for him... (Interruptions) Will you please try to understand? For CPI(M) 11 minutes were allotted. (Interruptions) Please let me finish. Instead of 11 minutes, the Member from his party has already taken 18 minutes and I am not in a position to give any more time to his Party....(Interruptions) No. 1 have called the Minister.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Madam Chairman, I am indeed very grateful to the hon. Members.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: If you do not allow our speaker to speak, I protest and we are walking out of protest against your behaviour.

(Shri Krishna Chandra Halder and some hon. Members then left the House).

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister may begin his speech; I am calling the hon. Minister.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Cannanore): But there is no quorum.

अब सभ्य संसदीय कार्य संभालने में राज्य सभ्य: (जी लॉरन साय) सभापति महोदय, समय तो लगेगा, अगर समय लगेगा तो आगे वाले विषय के लिये समय बहुत कम होगा। अगर कोई ऐसे मानवीय तत्त्व चाहते हैं जो लोग बहुत समय उनको देकर भाग कर सकते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not the custom, having once called the Minister, to go back; the Chair is not going to call anybody else. I am sorry; I do not want to call anybody else.... (Interruptions). No, no. Only the Minister shall speak.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Madam Chairman, I am grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion and gave valuable suggestions for the successful functioning of the Energy Ministry and the Government.

I would like to inform the House that the power position in the country has improved considerably and today we are in a better position than what we were. The power generation has gone up by 12 per cent. According to the statistics available, the shortage of power was 15.5 per cent in 1977-78. In 1978-79 it has come down to 10 per cent. At the same time, the demand for power has gone up by about 6 per cent. That is why you find..

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: On a point of order. There is no quorum in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The bell is being rung—

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, there is quorum. The Minister.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: As I told you earlier, the power position is comfortable in the country. Not only generation has gone up all over but in certain regions, the generation has gone up very well and overall improvement in the power generation we can notice.

Members have expressed concern about the power shortage in the eastern region. Last week, I came before the House and said that we would take necessary steps to see that West Bengal gets enough power from neighbouring States. I am happy to inform the House that the power position in West Bengal has improved considerably. We were able to arrange power from Orissa, and Uttar Pradesh. Also by better generation in the DVC, we are able to give enough power as required in the West Bengal system.

Members have expressed concern about the functioning of the regional electricity boards. It is true that the regional electricity boards have to function effectively if there is to be integrated operation of power in the country. I entirely agree with the hon. Members. Unless the electricity boards follow a disciplined method of operation, it will be difficult to have optimum utilisation of power in the country.

Hon. Members have expressed concern about the lack of capacity in the country. It is true that in the year 1977-78 when the Government came to power, the available capacity in the country in utilities was only about 22,000 MW and with non-utilities, it was only 24,000 MW. Today I am happy to announce in the House that we have added nearly 5000 MW in the course of the last two years. Most of the units are functioning and generating power. And in the course of the coming few weeks....

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: There is no quorum. And if there is no quorum, how can the House continue?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The quorum bell will have to be rung. Let the quorum bell be rung, if you insist.

Now there is quorum. I would request hon. Members to keep sitting in the House, because very often I find there are only 15 Members and the question of quorum has not been raised. Today certain members are determined to raise the quorum question. So, I would request them to remain in their seats. Now the hon. Minister.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: This Madam Chairman is not co-operating. She is always creating obstacles. I take objection to her remarks.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: We propose to add to the capacity in the Seventh Plan also. For the Seventh Plan we have already sanctioned generation schemes for 11,000 MW. In addition, 5,000 MW of projects will be considered in the coming few months. We have already instructed the concerned people to take advance action on all these projects which we have already sanctioned.

The hon. Member, Shri Jasrotia, made a reference to Bairasuli and Salal projects. Regarding Bairasuli, the first unit will start functioning in March 1980 and the other two units will be ready at intervals of six months each.

With regard to the Salal project, even though it was sanctioned about 7 years ago, and should have been completed in the next 5-6 years because of technical problems that have arisen in the course of the implementation of this scheme, there is delay. Otherwise, we should have done it a little earlier.

Hon. Members have asked a question about the hydel potential in the country. It is true that we have got nearly 76,000 MW of hydel potential in the country and the present capacity is only 11,000 MW. So, our efforts are to see that most of the schemes are taken up; and as and when we find resources and the feasibility reports are ready, we will go ahead with the new hydel projects.

A lot of criticism was made in the House with respect to West Bengal. I would like to impress upon the hon. Members that in West Bengal the problem is that a number of schemes to the tune of more than 1,000 MW, which were sanctioned more than 6-7 years ago, have not been completed. They are still in the construction stage. Had they been completed on time, today there would have been no problem of shortage of power in West Bengal.

In spite of all these things we have tried to go to the assistance of West Bengal and solve their problem.

Some hon. Members have raised the question about the equipment that has been supplied. I would like to tell the hon. House that the indigenously manufactured equipment is very well comparable with imported equipment. It is not the equipment that is to be blamed, it is because we have to have better maintenance in the various power projects. When you have got effective management and maintenance, definitely power generation can pick up much better than what it is today and in any new industry particularly engaged in the manufacture of sophisticated equipment like power equipment, it takes some time not only to perfect the technology, but also the units take some time for stabilisation. That is what we find with the present equipment that is being supplied for the various power projects and we can be proud and rightly so, about the manufacturing

[Shri P. Ramachandran]

capabilities of the BHEL which has been supplying power equipment to various power projects.

About the capacity utilisation which the hon. Members have raised, one of the hon. Members has mentioned that in this country capacity utilisation or the load factor is very low compared to other countries. Probably the hon. Member has made a mistake because availability is different from utilisation. Even in our country the availability is more than 70 per cent. And even in most of the other countries availability is roughly about 75 per cent. The utilisation depends upon the demand for power during the off-peak time. Today the chronic difficulty in this country is, there is only peak time shortage in most of the regions and areas. In fact during the night time we have got a lot of surplus power.

Not only that. What the monsoon is good, when the hydel power generation goes up, naturally the thermal generation will come down thereby on an average the capacity utilisation will go down. In fact, even in eastern region, or as a matter of fact in all the regions, the night load demand is very low and even the maintenance time that is taken is a little more than normally what it should be. In addition, we find that if a number of units are in drought prone areas naturally the capacity utilisation also comes down. Because of these various factors only the capacity utilisation is lower than in other countries. Unless we take effective steps to see that the power during the off-peak time is utilised to the best advantage, the capacity utilisation will be low only. Unless the load curve is flattened, it is very difficult to have higher capacity utilisation. So we have to think, and all the State Governments and the hon. Members also must come forward with suggestions on how to use this off-peak power particularly in night times. For instance, one sug-

gestion that was made was that some of the industries can have one shift during night time. For that also some incentives might be given not only for the industrial units, but also to the workers who work during night shift. If these steps are taken, the capacity utilisation will not only go up, but the national wastage can also be minimised by utilising this power during off-peak time.

After this Government came to power, the gestation period with regard to thermal projects has been brought down. It was previously more than 60 months. Today we have brought it down to an average of 51 months, and our efforts are to see that this gestation period of commissioning a project from the day of its commencement should be brought down to 48 and even 42 months. Then, cost escalations will be minimised, and wastage will not be there. These power projects can be commissioned on time, and we can utilise the power available.

Members have made some reference to the functioning of the electricity boards and the losses incurred by them. We have appointed a high power committee under the chairmanship of a Member of the Planning Commission to go into the working of these electricity boards and advise them about improvement of their management. Also, the selection of the personnel for the electricity boards, tariff various problems concerning the electricity boards and the power sector will be gone into by this committee. I hope the committee will submit their report and their suggestions will be circulated to the State Electricity Boards, so that they can implement them as and when they come across these difficulties.

About the future energy policy, hon. Member Shri A. P. Shinde made a few suggestions. I would like to make some remarks on that. Deve-

lopments in the energy economy of the world, following the sharp increase in the price of oil in the international market since 1973, focussed attention on the need for a comprehensive energy policy framework to guide the pattern of energy demand and development of various forms of energy, consistent with the development of over-all economy and the availability of resources. There are certain basic features of our energy scene which render our energy problems more complex. Our present level of energy consumption is very low compared to standards in developed countries and a sizeable portion of our energy demand is met from sources like fuel wood, cowdung and agricultural waste, though their share has reduced from about 67 per cent in the early fifties to about 43 per cent at present. The consumption of commercial forms of energy has registered an impressive growth since the advent of planned development. During the period 1953-54 to 1975-76, over-all commercial energy consumption grew at the rate of 6.78 per cent per annum. Electricity registered the fastest growth rate of 10.33 per cent followed by direct use of oil products which grew at the rate of 7.4 per cent and direct use of coal which grew at 4.2 per cent.

On account of the fiscal and other measures taken by the Government following the steep rise in oil prices in the international market in 1973, the consumption of oil products remained almost stationary during 1974 and 1975, but has again shown a tendency to pick up since 1976. In terms of coal replacement, oil products provide even about 45 per cent of the commercial energy consumed in the country, the balance being shared almost equally by direct use of coal and electricity.

Though the demand for energy consumption of modern commercial forms of energy has registered a phenomenal growth in the past

thirty years, ours is still a low energy economy in comparison with advanced countries. Our *per capita* consumption of commercial energy is about 10 per cent of the world average and only about 3.5 per cent of the average in the developed economies. Given our population base and resource availability, we cannot possibly pursue strategies which would enable us to meet demands for energy in an unrestrained manner. During the current decade, the world has been made to realise that energy is something precious and it cannot be wastefully used. The cost of energy supplies has also increased steeply in recent years, and it is expected to increase further as resources become more and more scarce. Given these trends, it would be prudent for us to pursue a development policy would be least energy intensive but ensure economic growth appropriate to achieve our socio-economic objectives and fulfil the aspirations of our people. Our strategy should be to judiciously mix energy intensive and labour-intensive technologies to derive optimum benefits in the given situation. As a nation, we cannot aspire for a free and unconstrained energy economy. On the other hand, we should seek to introduce measures for efficient management of the energy demand and supplies consistent with our basic goals and objectives. The perspective in the Five Year Plan 1978-83 broadly aims at such an objective.

Given our resource endowments, coal will be the main source of primary energy for the next few decades. The Policy of the Government is that oil and natural gas are not wasted by industries and utilities that can use coal instead. This is extremely relevant considering the trends in energy consumption prior to the oil price hike. The performance of the coal industry in the recent past inspires hope and confidence that they would meet the increasing energy demand in the foreseeable future. The curbs on the consumption of oil

[Shri E. Ramachandran]

and gas would result in increased demand for electricity in view of its versatility and convenience in handling. While development of hydro-power would be given preference, wherever feasible sites are available, thermal power generation based on coal would continue to be the major source of electricity in the foreseeable future.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Madam, Chairman, there is no quorum.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the quorum bell be run. Now there is quorum Mr. Minister, you may continue.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: The Government is alive to the problems of energy availability and supply in the country and the problems posed by increase in the price and insecurity of supplies of oil in the international market. The last comprehensive review of energy issues was carried out a few years ago on the basis of the report submitted by the Fuel—Policy Committee. Having regard to the critical role of energy in the economic development and the greater emphasis being given to adoption of labour intensive technologies and integrated rural development, a Working Group on Energy Policy has been set up to recommend a strategy for development of energy economy and measures for optimum use of available energy resources in the future.

My friend, Mr. K. Ramamurthy has raised certain questions about the tenders with regard to the Regional Electricity Boards, particularly the Northern Region. You know, there is a procedure followed in this. Whenever these tenders are called for under the World Bank Assistance, they are processed by a Technical Committee and sent to the World Bank for their opinion, and when they come back, they will come before the Secretaries' Committee and

if necessary then they will come to the Ministry too. So far, I am sorry, I am not in a position to tell you about the stage at which these tenders are because they have been sent to the World Bank and so far it has not been sanctioned. I can tell you that. I would like to make one or two more points.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: The question is whether the procedure was properly followed.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: It was perfectly followed.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Three tenders have been submitted. My question is whether all the three tenders have been submitted to the World Bank.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN. Unless it comes back, I will not be able to tell you. (*Interruptions*).

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Don't tell us anything else. But tell us about the procedure that has been followed, and whether it has been properly followed.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN. As regards transmission distribution losses, it is true that in our country, it is roughly about 20 per cent and in some other countries it is much less. That is so because in our country the network is very large because of our emphasis in the rural electrification. That is why the losses are a little bit high in our country. We have already electrified nearly 2,26,000 villages and we have already energised about 35.2 lakh pump sets in the villages. When you have to carry the power to the remote corners, naturally, the losses will be there. We are trying to see that the losses are minimised by effective monitoring and also by putting some capacitors at the various places and creating more sub-stations as and when they are required.

With regard to coal, my esteemed colleague has already made his remarks. With regard to availability of coal for the various consuming sectors, I can assure the House that the coal is available in plenty to meet the consumers' demands and even the demands of the smallscale industries and other consumers. The question is, as we make available the coal, there may be some constraints in transport. In fact, we are allowing the coal to be transported even by road when the consumer comes forward with a valid permit and certificate from the small-scale industries and the industrial concerns...

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Have you seen the S.O.S. from the Gujarat Chief Minister?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: I got the letter also.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: What are you doing?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: We are trying to move the coal and we are having coordination meetings with the Railway Ministry and trying to improve the position of wagons. He has assured that in the coming two weeks, there will be a very perceptible improvement in the wagon availability and we hope to see that no consumer suffers for want of coal.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I only say, *Tathastu*.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: I do not know whether I should take more time of the House. If I take a little longer time, immediately the question will be raised that there is no quorum. I do not want to inconvenience the House, allowing people to raise such questions.

With these words, I commend the demands of my Ministry to the acceptance of the House and I request the hon. Members who have given cut motions not to press for them.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: I want to have one clarification. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the regional electricity boards are subordinate to the Central Electricity Authority.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: These electricity boards are constituted with the consent of the State Electricity Boards and the State Governments. It is a question of integrated operation of the power. When we are aiming at a national grid, unless we have a regional grid effectively functioning, we cannot have an effective national grid. To have these things, there must be cooperation from all sides. It is a question of putting the available power to the best possible use. Otherwise, it is a national waste. That is why we want regional electricity boards to function effectively. It is only with this end in view that we are doing all this.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: My question was, whether the regional electricity boards are subordinate to the Central Electricity Authority or not.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: There is no question of subordination. It is a question of regional electricity boards functioning on the advice of the Central Electricity Authority. These boards are constituted with the consent of the State Electricity Boards. Where is the question of subordination? It is a question of a particular purpose for which these boards are constituted. There is no question of subordination or insubordination. It is a question of the optimum utilisation of available power that these boards are constituted. Where is the question of subordination?

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Madam Chairman, through you I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister to correct his answer that he has given to me, in the written answer, stating

[Shri P. Ramachandran]

that all the regional electricity boards are subordinate to the Central Electricity Authority, I would like him to correct the answer.

MR CHAIRMAN: If I have understood the hon. Minister, he says that the Central Electricity Authority will give such direction to the regional electricity boards as may be necessary. To that extent, you may consider them subordinate. But he does not like the word "subordinate".

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: He has given a categorical answer to this House, to my Unstarred Question, stating that all the regional electricity boards are subordinate to the Central Electricity Authority. It shows that they are encroaching upon the functioning of the State Electricity Boards. For the limited purpose of integrated operations, the Regional Electricity Boards are subordinate to the Central Electricity Authority.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): I want to know whether the hon. Minister has seen this report in today's paper. The Power Engineers' Association has disputed the Minister's claim of generating a capacity of 3,022 MW this year. They say that only 1,500 MW capacity has been created. Would he like to make any comment on this observation of the Power Engineers' Association?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: I am not going to comment on what has appeared. But I can say one thing. In any power development, these units are completed at a particular time, and these units take some time for stabilisation. Even when a unit is commissioned, for a couple of days it will run and then it will be stopped and the machines will be taken out to examine the bearings and other things and to see whether everything is working alright. When the projects are completed in physical work, we call it completion of the projects, and if somebody has got some other opinion, I cannot

help it. Here, out of 5,000 MW, so far completed, already more than 65 per cent are generating commercial power, and the rest of the units will generate commercial power in the course of the next six to eight weeks because that is the time taken for stabilisation. There is no question of dispute in this. Suppose some unit has been taken out for examination and suppose somebody says that it has not been. What can you do? For instance, we have not included the units like Vijayawada even though the work has been completed; we have not taken this into consideration. For instance, in Kali Nadhi, the work has been completed, but we have not taken this into consideration because of lack of water. So, we, in the best of our judgment, consider that certain units are completed and then we take them into consideration.

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) :

सभापति महोदय, वल मैंने मंत्री जी के सामने जो कुछ विचार रखे थे, उनके सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने कुछ नहीं कहा। खर मैं तो डिमांड, का समर्थन करता ही हूँ, लेकिन क्या माननीय मंत्री जी से मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि कहलगाँव के सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन का जो ब्लेम था, वहाँ 4 हजार मिलियन टन कोयला रिजर्व है, पानी कार्फा ज्यादा है, वहाँ की फिजिबिलिटी रिपोर्ट भी हो गई है, फिर भी उसकी मांग को अभी तक नजर न्दाज किया गया है, क्या इस पर मंत्री महोदय सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करेंगे ?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: We are not ignoring the claims of any State. It is a question of planning for larger power programme. We are sanctioning a number of schemes as soon as the project reports are ready. In Bihar, we have already sanctioned projects like Tenughat and Muzaffarpur, and there are other hydel projects like Koel Karo. When these projects are taken up and completed, there will be enough

power in Bihar. In addition to these, when the demand grows, when the next batch of super thermal stations are considered, definitely the Kahalgauon Project also will be taken into consideration.

श्री धनुषा प्रसाद शास्त्री (रीवा) :
 मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि मध्य प्रदेश में सिंगरौली में कोयले का सबसे बड़ा डिपॉजिट है और कई वर्ष पहले भारत सरकार के ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के और रूस के विशेषज्ञ भी वहां गये थे और उन्होंने यह निश्चित किया था कि यहां पर सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बनाया जा सकता है और उसमें कास्ट ब्राफ प्रोडक्शन भी बहुत कम होगा क्योंकि पास में ही कोयले की सबसे बड़ी खदान है। इसको और बिजली की कमी को देखते हुए क्या मध्य प्रदेश में सिंगरौली में सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन स्थापित करने की आपकी कोई योजना है ?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Already there is a large thermal station coming up at Singhrauli. Even in Madhya Pradesh another super thermal power station is coming up at Korba. So there is no question of any area being neglected. It is true that there are large reserves in Singhrauli area and we are planning even some more thermal stations nearabout. So there is no question of any area being neglected.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I put the cut motions to the Demands for Grants of the Ministry to the vote of the House, I would like to know if any hon. Member wishes to withdraw his cut motion.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: They are not there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then I will put them all together.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: No, Madam, you please put my cut motions 144, 153 and 162 separately.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Also mine, 105, 106, 107 and 108.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Cut Motion No. 105 of Shri A. K. Roy to the vote of the House. This relates to: "Failure to have captive Railway to ensure supply of coal to Steel and Power Plants".

Cut Motion No. 105 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put cut motion No. 106 to the vote of the House.

Cut Motion No. 106 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Cut Motion No. 107.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Madam, Chairman, kindly read that out.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Cut Motion No. 107 relates to:

"Delay in finalising new Wage Board for the workers".

SHRI A. K. ROY: I would like to press for a Division.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Lobbies have already been cleared. If the doors have not been opened, we shall proceed with the division.

The question is:

"That the Demand under the head Coal and Lignite be reduced to Re. 1."

[Delay in finalising new Wage Board for the workers] (107).

The Lok Sabha divided

Division No. 17

AYES

(14.36 hrs.)

Boy, Shri A. K.

*Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh.

NOES

Amin, Prof. R. K.

Argal, Shri Chhabiram

Bal, Shri Pradyumna

Balak Ram, Shri

Baldev Prakash, Dr.

Bhanwar, Shri Bhagirath

Chakravarty, Prof. Dilip

Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri

Chaturvedi, Shri Shambhu Nath

Chauhan, Shri Bega Ram

Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh

Deahmukh, Shri Ram Prasad

Dhillon, Shri Iqbal Singh

Fernandes, Shri George

Ghosal, Shri Sudhir

Jain, Shri Kacharulal Hemraj

Jaiswal, Shri Anant Ram

Jasrotia, Shri Baldev Singh

Kapoor, Shri L. L.

Khan, Shri Kunwar Mahmud Ali

Kureel, Shri R. L.

Liaquat Husain, Shri Syed

Mahala, Shri K. L.

Maiti, Shrimati Abha

Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal

Mangal Deo, Shri

Mathur, Shri Jagdish Prasad

Mishra, Shri Janeshwar

Mohinder Singh, Shri

Munda, Shri Govinda

Nayak, Shri Laxmi Narain

Oraon, Shri Lalu

Parmar, Shri Natwarial B.

Patel, Shri Dharmasinhbhai

Patil, Shri Chandrakant

Pattnaik, Shri Biju

Phirangi Prasad, Shri

Pipil, Shri Mohan Lal

Pradhan, Shri Gananath

Raghavendra Singh, Shri

Raghavji, Shri

Rai, Shri Gauri Shankar

Rai, Shri Shiv Ram

Rajda, Shri Ratansinh

Ram Deo Singh, Shri

Ram Dhan, Shri

Ram Kishan, Shri

Ramachandran, Shri P

Ramapati Singh, Shri

Ramji Singh, Dr.

Rathor, Dr. Bhagwan Dass

Sai, Shri Larang

Sat. Shri Narhari Prasad Sukhdeo

Samantasinhera, Shri Padmcharan

Sarkar, Shri S. K.

Sarsnia, Shri Shuv Narain

Shastri, Shri Ram Dhari

Shastri, Shri Y. P.

Sheo Narain, Shri

Shukla, Shri Chimanbhai H.

Shukla, Shri Madan Lal

Singha, Shri Sachindralal

Somani, Shri Roop Lal

Sukhendra Singh, Shri

Suraj Bhan, Shri

Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan

Tiwary, Shri D. N.

Ugrasen, Shri

Yadav, Shri Vinayak Prasad

*Wrongly voted for AYES:

MR. CHAIRMAN: Subject to correction the result of the division is:

Ayes 2

Noes 69

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I shall put Motion No. 108 to the vote of the House.

Cut Motion No. 108 to the vote of the negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Cut Motion No 144 to vote.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Kindly read that out.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Energy be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop the entry of foreign multinationals like Siemens in the vital sector of power distribution in the country. (144)]

The motion was negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put cut motion No. 153 of Shri K. Ramamurthy to the vote.

Cut Motion No. 153 was not and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Cut Motion No. 162 of Shri K. Ramamurthy to the vote.

SHRI RAMAMURTHY: Kindly read it out.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. I shall read out Cut Motion No. 162 which relates to:

"Failure to appoint C.B.I. enquiry into the Siemens deal for the supply of equipment to Load Despatch Centres."

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Madam, I would like to press for a Division

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the lobbies be cleared.....Lobbies have been cleared The question is:

"That the Demand under the head Power Development be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to appoint CBI enquiry into the Siemens deal for the supply of equipment to Load Despatch Centres. (162)]

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 18]

AYES

(15.44 hrs.

Chandrappan, Shri C. K.

Chatterjee, Shri Somnath

Damor, Shri Somjibhai

Gopal, Shri K.

Haider, Shri Krishna Chandra

Kodiyan, Shri P. K.

Krishnan, Shrimati Parvathi

Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R.

Mavalankar, Shri P. G.

Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal

Naik, Shri S. H.

Nair, Shri B. K.

Patil, Shri Vijaykumar N.

Rajan, Shri K. A.

Ramamurthy, Shri K

Ravi, Shri Vayalar

Roy, Shri A. K.

Venkataraman, Shri R.

†The following Members also recorded their votes for NOES:

Sara shri Karam Ali Meorza and Raghunath Singh Verma.

NOES

- Amin, Prof. R.K.
 Argal, Shri Chhabiram
 Bal, Shri Pradyumna
 Balak Ram, Shri
 Baldev Prakash, Dr.
 Bhanwar, Shri Bhagirath
 Chakravarty, Prof. Dilip
 Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
 Chaturvedi, Shri Shambhu Nath
 Chauhan, Shri Bega Ram
 Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
 Das, Shri S. S.
 Deahmukh, Shri Ram Prasad
 Dhillon, Shri Iqbal Singh
 Dhurve, Shri Shyamla
 Fernandes, Shri George
 Ghosal, Shri Sudhir
 Jain, Shri Kacharual Hemraj
 Jaiswal, Shri Anant Ram
 Jasrotia, Shri Baldev Singh
 Kapoor, Shri L. L.
 Khan, Shri Kunwar Mahmud Ali
 Krishan Kant, Shri
 Kureel, Shri R. L.
 Liaquat Husain, Shri Syed
 Mahala, Shri K. L.
 Maiti, Shrimati Abha
 Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal
 Mangal Deo, Shri
 Mankar, Shri Laxman Rao
 Mathur, Shri Jagdish Prasad
 Meerza, Shri Syed Kazim Ali
 Mishra, Shri Janeshwar
 Mohinder Singh, Shri
 Nayak, Shri Laxmi Narain
 Oraon, Shri Lalu
 Parmar, Shri Natwarlal B.
 Patel, Shri Dharmasinhbhai
 Patil, Shri Chandrakant
 Patnaik, Shri Biju
 Phirangi Prasad, Shri
 Pipil, Shri Mohan Lal
 Pradhan, Shri Gananath
 Raghavendra Singh, Shri
 Raghavji, Shri
 Rai, Shri Gauri Shankar
 Rai, Shri Shiv Ram
 Rajda, Shri Ratansinh
 Ram Deo Singh, Shri
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Kinkar, Shri
 Ram Kishan, Shri
 Ramachandran, Shri P.
 Ramapati Singh, Shri
 Ramji Singh, Dr.
 Rathor, Dr. Bhagwan Dass
 Sai, Shri Larang
 Sai, Shri Narhari Prasad Sukhdeo
 Semantasinhera, Shri Padmacharan
 Sezan, Shri Daulat Ram
 Sarkar, Shri S. K.
 Sersonia, Shri Shiv Narain
 Shastri, Shri Ram Dhari
 Shastri, Shri Y. P.
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Shukla, Shri Chimanbhai H.
 Shukla, Shri Madan Lal
 Singha, Shri Sachindralal
 Sinha, Shri Purnanarayan
 Somani, Shri Roop Lal
 Sukhendra Singh, Shri
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri Madan
 Ugrasen, Shri
 Verma, Shri Phool Chand
 Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh

MR. CHAIRMAN: Subject to correction the result* of the division is: Ayes 18; Noes 78

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will put all the remaining cut motions which were moved already to the vote of the House.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): I want my cut motion to be put to vote separately.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I called on the Members and asked them if they want any of the cut motions to be singled out and put separately. The hon Member was not present at that time. Therefore I am sorry, I cannot take it up again now at this stage. I will now put all the remaining cut motions which have already been moved to the vote of the House.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN : I have moved my cut motions. . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will put them all together to the vote of the House

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: I have a right to submit that it may be put to vote separately.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have got before me the list containing cut motions Nos. 105, 106, 107, 108, 114, 162 etc. Which do you want to be put?

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: 381.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no 381 in this. I have seen it. The cut motions moved are upto 171. That is all. The cut motions moved are: 28-33, 52-57, 76-85; 86-94.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I will move it now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. You can't move anything now. These are already moved.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: By whom?

MR. CHAIRMAN: By the Members.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Give the names.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rajagopal Naidu—28 to 38. Then 52 to 51 Shri Robin Sen, 76 to 85. The cut motion in the name of Shri Bijoy Modak are Nos. 86 to 94, in the name of Shri A. K. Roy are Nos. 99 to 124 and 171, in the name of Shri K. A. Rajan are Nos. 125 to 139 and in the name of Shri K. Ramamurthy are Nos. 142 to 170. I will put all the remaining cut motions which have already been moved to the vote of the House.

Cut motion Nos. 28 to 38, 52 to 57, 76 to 94, 99 to 104, 109 to 138, 145 to 152, 154 to 161 and 163 to 171 were put and negatived.

AN HON. MEMBER: I want my cut motion to be put separately.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member who moved his cut motion may say which cut motion he moved.

SHRI K. GOPAL: All the cut motions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not going to reopen the question. The question shall not be reopened. I asked the hon. Members to intimate as to the Nos. of cut motions which they wanted to be put separately. At that time the Members were not present. So, I am putting all the cut motions together to the vote of the House. Those in favour may please say 'Ayes'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: 'Aye'.

*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Shri P. Shiv Shankar.

NOES: Shri Govinda Munda.

MR CHAIRMAN Those who are against may please 'No'

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS 'No'

MR CHAIRMAN I think 'Noes' have it and all the cut motions are lost

(Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN Now, the question is

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1980, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos 28 to 30, relating to the Ministry of Energy "

Those in favour may please say 'Aye'

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS 'Aye'

MR CHAIRMAN Those against may please 'No'

SOME HON MEMBERS 'No'

MR CHAIRMAN I think the 'Ayes' have it.

SHRI K A RAJAN My cut motions have not been put separately

MR CHAIRMAN If you want a division, there will be a division on the Demands for Grants of this Ministry

(Interruptions)

If you do not want a division, then I take it that the Demands are passed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI We want a Division

MR CHAIRMAN Let the lobbies be cleared

(Interruptions)

SHRI KRISHAN KANT (Chandigarh) According to the rules of Procedure if any Member wants a division on any of his cut motions, it cannot be refused That is the right of every Member of the House If any Member wants his cut motion to be put to the vote of the House, it should be accepted The chair has no discretion to overrule it

SHRI K GOPAL Not only that, when you put the demands to the vote of the House, if any Member wants a division, how can you stop it?

(Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN Now, the lobbies are being cleared And as things stand, I consulted the hon Members (Interruptions) I asked the hon. Members if any hon Member wanted any cut motion to be put separately As a result of my enquiry, two hon Members wanted seven cut motions to be put separately and I have done that If any one of you wants any other cut motion to be put separately, let the mover say so and I will put it

SHRI K A RAJAN I want my cut motion No 139 to be put (Interruptions)

PROF P G MAVALANKAR Shri Krishna Kant is right (Interruptions)

SHRI K GOPAL More than that when you put the demands also and if we want a division you are not permitting that (Interruptions)

PROF P G MAVALANKAR When you asked the hon Members if any one of them wanted his cut motions to be put separately to the vote of the House it so happened that several hon Members did announce the numbers of their cut motions but unfortunately, it seems that in the din of the noise, the chair could not hear a particular Member who was giving his number Mr Rajan did say that his cut motion No 139 should be put to the vote of the House Perhaps you did not hear that I appreciate that I would be grateful if you do it now (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I wish to make it clear that if any hon. Member wants a division on anything, there is no question of denying it. There is absolutely no intention to deny any Member of his right to demand a division. But in all fairness, you must also concede this point that I did ask if any hon. Member wanted to move his cut motions separately. At that time, only two Members stood up and they gave seven cut motions.. (Interruptions). Let me finish. Mr. Mavalankar, please take your seat. Now, I have one further and I can understand some of the hon. Members are upset and ruffled because they could not speak. (Interruptions).

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: We are only exercising our right. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will explain. Will you please take your seats? The lobbies have been cleared. (Interruptions). May I say this? May I say that as far as the speaking episode is concerned, if there was one Member, I would have accommodated, but several stood up. (Interruptions). Anyway, now the lobbies have been cleared; and lobbies having been cleared.... (Interruptions). I cannot hear when so many people talk.... (Interruptions). If there is any hon. Member who, even at this stage, wants it... (Interruptions). I am going to ask Mr. Rajagopal Naidu, whether he wants it.... (Interruptions).

कई माननीय सदस्य : गार्ड फ्लोर हो चुकी है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The suggestion is that all the Cut Motions having been disposed of.... (Interruptions).

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): The Chair has already declared that the Cut Motions have been disposed of, and the Demands have been passed. You cannot go back on that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am going to have only division on the Demands and nothing else. Those in favour of the Demand may please say 'Aye'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: 'Aye'.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have disposed of the Cut Motions (Interruptions). Please send it to me in writing which of the Cut Motions (Interruptions) I understand that Mr. K. A. Rajan wants his Cut Motion No. 139 to be put to division. Is that so?

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anything else, after No. 139? (Interruptions). All right.

SHRI K. GOPAL: On a point of order, Madam. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order? All right; raise it.

SHRI K. GOPAL: When the House is going on, the only person who can advise you on the Rules of Procedure and other things is the Secretary of the Lok Sabha or his assistants in the office. But I find one of the Cabinet Ministers walking up to you and giving advice to you. I would like to know the propriety of the gentleman who comes and advises you on the business of the House. You must give a ruling. Are you going to listen to him?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): There seems to be some confusion somewhere. (Interruptions). I think you must give the right to speak and vote. We have no objection. I think you should concede this. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you all please take your seats? So far as the point of order raised by Mr. Gopal is concerned, he is right that with regards to the rules, the Secretary can give such advice or guidance as may be

needed. And on the Secretary's advice, I am going to allow Mr. K. A. Rajan's Cut Motion No. 139.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: He said Cut Motion No. 331; only 331.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please listen? The question is:

"That the Demand under the head Coal and Lignite be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to evolve a suitable Policy for the distribution of coal to various industries. (139)].

Those in favour may say 'Aye'

SOME HON. MEMBERS: 'Aye'.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those against may say 'No'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: 'No'

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Noes have it.

SOME HON MEMBERS: 'Ayes' have it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then division. Lobbies have been cleared already They have not been opened. Therefore division. Lobbies have been cleared already (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Lobbies have not been cleared.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Lobbies have been cleared.

SHRI K. GOPAL: No.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I had the lobbies cleared for voting on the Demands. (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER: Lobbies have been cleared only now.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no need to get excited. Please try to understand. When I asked for the lobbies to be cleared for a division on the voting on the Demand itself, after

that the gate has not been opened. (*Interruptions*). If you want the lobbies to be cleared again, they will be cleared. Let the lobbies be cleared. The lobbies have been cleared. I am putting cut motion No. 139 to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the demand under the head coal and lignite be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to evolve a suitable policy for the distribution of coal to various industries (139)].

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 20 AYES 15.32 hrs.

Basu, Shri Dhirendranath
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Damor, Shri Somjibhai
Das, Shri R. P.
Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S.
Desai, Shri Dajiba
Gode, Shri Santoshrao
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandra
Kodiyar, Shri P. K.
Kisku, Shri Jadunath
Krishnan, Shrimati Parvathi
Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R.
Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal
Naik, Shri S. H.
Nair, Shri B. K.
Patil, Shri Vijaykumar N.
Patnaik, Shri Sivaji
Rachaiah, Shri B.
Ramamurthy, Shri K.
Rajan, Shri K. A.
Rao, Shri G. Mallikarjuna
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Roy, Shri A. K.
Saha, Shri A. K.
Shaiza, Shrimati Rano M.
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Turkey, Shri Pius
Venkataraman, Shri R.

NOES

Amin, Prof. R. K.
 Ansari, Shri Faquir Ali.
 Bal, Shri Pradyumna
 Balak Ram, Shri
 Baldev Prakash, Dr.
 Bhanwar, Shri Bhagirath
 Brij Raj Singh, Shri
 Chakravarty, Prof. Dilip
 Chaturvedi Shri Shambhu Nath
 Chhetri, Shri Chhatra Bahadur
 Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
 Das, Shri S. S.
 Deshmukh, Shri Ram Prasad
 Dhillon, Shri Iqbal Singh
 Dhurve, Shri Shyam Lal
 Fernandes, Shri George
 Ghosal, Shri Sudhir
 Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
 Jain, Shri Kachar Lal Hemraj
 Jaiswal, Shri Anant Ram
 Jasrotia Shri Baldev Singh
 Kapoor, Shri L. L.
 Khan, Shri Ghulam Mohammad
 Khan, Shri Kunwar Mahmud Ali
 Krishan Kant, Shri
 Kureel, Shri R. L.
 Liaquat Hussain, Shri Syed
 Mahala, Shri K. I.
 Maiti, Shrimati Abha
 Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal
 Mankar, Shri Laxman Rao
 Mathur, Shri Jagdish Prasad
 Meerza, Shri Syed Kazim Ali
 Mishra, Shri Janeswar
 Mohinder Singh, Shri
 Munda, Shri Govinda
 Nayak, Shri Laxmi Narain
 Oraon, Shri Lalu

Parmar, Shri Natwarlal B.
 Patel, Shri Dharmasinhbhai
 Phirangi Prasad, Shri
 Pipil, Shri Mohan Lal
 Pradhan, Shri Gananath
 Raghavendra Singh, Shri
 Raghavji, Shri
 Rai, Shri Shiv Ram
 Rejda, Shri Ratansinh
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Kinkar, Shri
 Ram Kishan, Shri
 Ramachandran, Shri P
 Ramapati Singh, Shri
 Ramji Singh, Dr.
 Sai, Shri Larang
 Sai, Shri Narhari Prasad Sukhdeo
 Samantasinhera, Shri Padmacharan
 Saran, Shri Daulat Ram
 Sarsonia, Shri Shiv Narain
 Shastri, Shri Ram Dhari
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Shukla, Shri Chimanbhai H.
 Shukla, Shri Madan Lal
 Singha, Shri Sachindralal
 Sinha, Shri Furnanarayan
 Somani, Shri Roop Lal
 Sukhendra Singh, Shri
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri Madan
 Ugrasen, Shri
 Verma, Shri Phool Chand
 Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh

MR. CHAIRMAN: Subject to correction the result* of the division is—
 Ayes 31; Noes 73.

The motion was negatived.

*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Sarvshri K. Gopal and P. Shiv Shankar;

NOES: Sarvshri Narandra Singh, Chhabiram Argal Mangal Deo and Y. P. Shastri.

MR CHAIRMAN: I shall now put demands 28 to 30 to the vote of the House

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE On a point of order

MR CHAIRMAN During division, there can be no point of order

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE Kindly allow me to speak You made an observation that some Members who were not allowed to speak are upset and that is why some things have taken place here This is, if I may say so, the most unmerited observation, because here we are only trying to espouse the cause of the people

MR CHAIRMAN That is not a point of order I shall now put the demands to vote The Lobbies have been cleared.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE What is your decision on the point of order?

(Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN This is no point of order Under what rule are you raising the point of order?

Lobbies have been cleared I am putting Demands Nos 28 to 30 to the vote of the House

(Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN This is no point of order I am putting Demands Nos 28 to 30 to the vote of the House

The question is

‘That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1980, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos 28 to 30, relating to the Ministry of Energy’

Those in favour may say Aye.

SOME HON MEMBERS: Aye.

MR CHAIRMAN: Those against may say No

SOME HON MEMBERS No

MR CHAIRMAN. The Ayes have it, ayes have it

SOME HON MEMBERS Noes have it

MR CHAIRMAN Already lobbies have been cleared Let there be Division

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI (Anand) Lobbies have not been cleared

MR CHAIRMAN Let the lobbies be cleared

The lobbies have been cleared

The question is

That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1980 in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos 28 to 30 relating to the Ministry of Energy”

The Lok Sabha divided

Division No 21]

(15 40 hrs.)

AYES

Amin Prof R K
Ansari Shri Faqur Ali
Argal Shri Chhabiram
Bal, Shri Pradumna
Balak Ram, Shri
Baldev Prakash, Dr
Bhanwar, Shri Bhagirath
Brij Raj Singh, Shri
Chakravarty, Prof Dhhp
Chaturvedi, Shri Shambhu Nath
Chhetri Shri Chhatra Bahadur

Das, Shri S S
 *Desai, Shri Dajiba
 Dhurve, Shri Shyam Lal
 Fernandes, Shri George
 Ghosal, Shri Sudhir
 Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
 Jain, Shri Kacharula Hemraj
 Jaiswal, Shri Anant Ram
 Kapoor, Shri L L
 Khan, Shri Ghulam Mohammad
 Khan, Shri Kunwar Mahmud Ali
 Krishnan Kant, Shri
 *Krishnan, Shrinmati Parvathi
 Kureel Shri R L
 Laquat Husain, Shri Syed
 Mahala, Shri K L
 Mati Shrinmati Abna
 Mangal Deo, Shri
 Mankar, Shri Laxman Rao
 Mathur, Shri Jagdish Prasad
 Meerza, Shri Syed Kamal Ali
 Mishra, Shri Janeshwar
 Mohinder Singh, Shri
 Munda, Shri Govinda
 Narendra Singh Shri
 Nayak, Shri Laxmi Narain
 Oraon, Shri Lalu
 Parmar Shri Natwarlal B
 Patel, Shri Dharmasinhbhai
 Phurangi Prasad Shri
 Pipil, Shri Mohan Lal
 Raghavendra Singh Shri
 Raghavji Shri
 Rajda, Shri Ratansinh
 Ram Deo Singh, Shri
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Kinkar, Shri
 Ram Kishan, Shri
 Ramachandran, Shri P
 Ramapati Singh Shri
 Ramji Singh, Dr
 Sai, Shri Larang

Sai, Shri Narhari Prasad Sukhdeo
 Samantasinha Shri Padmacharan
 Saran, Shri Daulat Ram
 Sarkar, Shri S K
 Sarsoma, Shri Shiv Narain
 Shastri Shri Ram Dhari
 Shastri Shri Y P
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Shukla, Shri Chamanbhai H
 Shukla Shri Madan Lal
 Singha, Shri Sachindralal
 Sinha, Shri Purnanarayana
 Somani Shri Roop Lal
 Sukhendra Singh Shri
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan
 Tiwary Shri D N
 Tiwary Shri Madan
 Verma, Shri Phool Chand
 Verma Shri Raghunath Singh

NOES

Basu, Shri Dharendra Nath
 Chandrappan Shri C K
 Chatterjee Shri Somnath
 **Chauhan Shri Bega Ram
 **Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
 Damor Shri Somjibhai
 Deo, Shri V Kishore Chandra S
 *Deshmukh, Shri Ram Prasad
 Gode Shri Santoshrao
 Gogoi Shri Tarun
 Gopal Shri K
 Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
 Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
 Kodiyan, Shri P K
 Lakshminarayanan, Shri M R
 Murthy, Shri Kusuma Krishna
 Naidu, Shri P Rajagopal
 Naik Shri S H
 Nair Shri B K
 Patil, Shri Vijay Kumar N
 Patnaik, Shri Sivaji

*Wrongly voted for Ayes

**Wrongly voted for NOES

**Pradhan, Shri Gananath
Rachalah, Shri B
**Rai, Shri Shiv Ram
Rajan, Shri K A,
Ramamurthy, Shri K
Rao, Shri G Mallikarjun
Roy, Shri A K
Shankaranand, Shri B

Stephen, Shri C M.
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Venkataraman, Shri R K

MR CHAIRMAN Subject to correction†† the result of the division is:
Ayes 73 Noes 32

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants, 1979-80 in respect of the Ministry of Energy voted by Lok Sabha

Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16-9-1979	Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House		
1	2	3		
	Revenue Rs	Capital Rs	Revenue Rs	Capital Rs
MINISTRY OF ENERGY				
Ministry of Energy	14,39,000		71,97,000	
Power Development	9 24,86,000	63,55,01,000	46 24,30,000	317,75,08,000
Coal and Lignite	3,95,57,000	96,56,11,000	19,77,84,000	482,80,57,000

MR CHAIRMAN The House will now take up discussion and on the Demands under the control of the Ministry of Industry for which 8 hours have been allotted (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
On a point of order (*Interruptions*)

PROF P G MAVALANKAR On a point of order (*Interruptions*)

MR CHAIRMAN There can be no point of order when there is no business before the House. The point of order will be taken up by the next Chairman.

PROF P G MAVALANKAR We cannot wait for the next Chairman. I rise on a point of order and I request you to refer to rule 376(1) and rule 380. Let me read them for your benefit and for the benefit of the House. Rule 376(1) says:

'A point of order shall relate to the interpretation or enforcement of these rules or such Articles of the Constitution as regulate the business of the House and shall raise a question which is within the cognizance of the Speaker.'

Rule 380 says:

**Wrongly voted for NOES

††The following Members also recorded their Votes

AYES Sarvshri Dhanuk Lal Mandal, Iqbal Singh Dhilon, B P Mandal, Ugrasen, Shiv Ram Rai, Bharat Singh Chowhan, Bega Ram Chauhan, Gananath Pradhan and Ram Prasad Deshmukh

NOES Sarvshri Vayalar Ravi, P. V. Narasimha Rao, P Shiv Shankar, Dajiba Desai and Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan

"If the Speaker is of opinion that words have been used in debate which are defamatory or indecent or unparliamentary or undignified, he may, in his discretion, order that such words be expunged from the proceedings of the House."

MR. CHAIRMAN: If any such words have been used at any stage, certainly they will be expunged. There is no question about that. The matter will be examined and if there is anything which has upset anybody or is undignified, it will be removed.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Please listen to me. I have quoted the relevant rules. Let me formulate my point of order

15.44 hrs.

[SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN in the Chair.]

I have already quoted the relevant portions of the two rules on the basis of which I am formulating my point of order. I have already quoted rules 376(1) and 380. I do not want to read them again because, I am sure, you know them very well. Now, the point is that during the debate on the Demands for Grants of the earlier Ministry i.e. the Ministry of Energy, it so happened that certain observations came from the then person who was occupying the Chair and my submission is that those observations which have gone on record, are in violation of rule 376 and rule 380. I do not want to go into details. My submission is that some of the observations which the then Chairperson was pleased to pass on were, if not indecent, at least, they were unparliamentary and undignified and I would like them to be expunged.

Secondly and lastly, if you read Rule 378(1) some of us—I had also the privilege of doing so myself today—raised the question of quorum. Rule 376 says clearly that the business and proceedings of this House shall be in conformity with the principles and articles in the Constitution. Now, the

Constitution of India says very clearly that the quorum of this House shall be 1/10th of the total membership of this House. The total membership is 544 and, therefore, the quorum is 54. If, therefore, some of my esteemed colleagues and myself asked for quorum legitimately after having counted that we were very much less than 54, we were very much within our rights. Not only that, we were only going by the oath to the Constitution which we have taken here when we entered the House that we will be loyal to the Constitution. If, therefore, we have demanded quorum not once but repeatedly, we have done the right thing, and I am very sorry to say that the Chair was pleased to observe that this action on our part was obstruction. I am greatly agitated over this word 'obstruction', and I would suggest that the word 'obstruction' must also be expunged because we were not trying to obstruct but we were only trying to help and conform to the constitutional requirements of this House. Therefore, these words may please be expunged from the proceedings.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Madam Chairman, what happened earlier in the day was that when a number of hon. Members whose names were there to be called by the Speaker, were absent, I had sent in my name as one of the speakers and requested the hon. Speaker to allow me a little time to speak. At that time, some of the members were present and a request was made to the hon. Chairman to allow some time to me and may be to one or two other hon. Members to speak. Thereafter, Madam Chairman did not allow us to speak and allowed the Minister to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How is this relevant to the point of order?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I do not know how it is infectious today?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You mean contagious. It cannot be infectious.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I stand corrected.

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

Again, what happened was that there was a walk out. Some hon. Members also on some occasions called quorum. I am supporting the point of order raised by Mr Mavalankar. But Madam Chairman made a further observation that members who are not allowed to speak seem to have become upset and ruffled as if it is a personal matter of mine or any other hon. Member. We were raising these questions or points of order to protect the rights of the Members of this House. Therefore, such a comment in my respectful submission, was only un-merited, undignified and unparliamentary and reflection on the Members of the House. Therefore, I request that portion should also be expunged under rule 380 read with 376 and also 356.

MR CHAIRMAN: You have quoted that expression. Should that also go on record or not? I want to be clear on that.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Let what I have submitted remain. But what the Chair has said has to be expunged. The Chair used such words which are not proper. Let the Chairman's words be expunged and let the words which I have quoted remain so that the House will know, the posterity will know, what sort of words are used against the Members of this House.

SHRI K GOPAL: A very unprecedented situation has arisen today. When the Demands are taken up, the Chair calls upon the members who want to move their cut motions to send the slips within 15 minutes. After the discussion is over, a member can press a cut motion for a division. If no cut motion is pressed, all the cut motions are put together. Today what happened was that in the din the Demands were put to vote and the Demands were passed, because the ruling party members said "Ayes". After that, Cut Motion No. 139 by Shri Rajan was taken up. The cut motion

was put to vote, after the demands were passed. I raised objection. It is highly irregular. Once you pass the demands, how can the cut motion be put to the vote? So, they put the demands to the vote again. In other words, the demands were voted twice.

MR CHAIRMAN: The earlier vote would be expunged if required.

SHRI K GOPAL: We want to know whether double the amount would be given.

MR CHAIRMAN: They were not fully voted earlier.

SHRI K GOPAL: You see the record.

MR CHAIRMAN: All right. I will look into the record.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Madam, on a point of order.

MR CHAIRMAN: Is it on the same subject?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: No, it is on a different aspect.

MR CHAIRMAN: Then, let me dispose of this point of order. We cannot have five points of order at the same time.

As far as the point of order raised by Prof. Mavalankar is concerned, I think it is rather unfortunate that the word "obstruction" has been used. Anyway, I will look into the proceedings and, if it is there, we will set matters right.

As far as the additional point raised by Shri Somnath Chatterjee is concerned, I will have to look into the proceedings, because I was not here at that time.

SHRI C M STEPHEN (Idukki): "I" means what?

MR CHAIRMAN: The Chair.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Is it there?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Appropriate action would be taken.

SHRI K. GOPAL: What about my point?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You say it is on record; I am told it is not on record I will see it and appropriate action would be taken.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhepura) At what time will you see the record? Let us know by which time you will see the record. You can see the record just now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, I cannot see them just now. They have to be transcribed. There is a technical difficulty. I am not an astrologer to know at what speed people type and so on.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: My point of order is that when one hon. Member calls for quorum and the bell is rung for the prescribed time, and it is repeated, if the quorum is still not there, the procedure to be adopted is to adjourn the House for some time. But this procedure was not adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the point of order in this?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I want it to go on record that three times the quorum bell was rung...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You want to go on record?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I will take it up with the Speaker. The Speaker must give the ruling for the guidance and benefit of all of us. Because, if the quorum is not there, the House has to be adjourned. Unfortunately,

without a quorum the hon. Chairman who was in the Chair at that time allowed the debate to continue. It is most unconstitutional.

MR. CHAIRMAN. Now you are on record, you can resume your seat.

15.54 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS—Contd.

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

MR CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 58 to 61 relating to the Ministry of Industry, for which 8 hours have been allotted.

Hon Members, whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated, may, if they desire to move their cut motions send slips to the Table within 15 minutes, indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1980, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 58 to 61 relating to the Ministry of Industry."

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.