

5.2. TRIPURA:

Peak period restrictions are reported to be in force in the State.

5.3. NAGALAND:

48% overall cut was imposed in the State.

5.4. MANIPUR:

60% overall cut was imposed in major towns and consumers.

5.5. MIZORAM:

20-30% cut was imposed in the State.

5.6. MEGHALAYA:

There are no notified power cuts in the State as the State is surplus in power.

5.7. ARUNACHAL PRADESH:

There are no notified power cuts in the Union Territory.

Expansion of Barauni Oil Refinery

228. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have cleared a proposal for expansion of the Barauni Oil Refinery to maximise the output of middle distillates; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b) In May, 1979 Government's sanction was issued for setting up of an additional Coking Unit at Barauni Refinery with a capacity of 0.5 MMT of low sulphur heavy stock (LSHS) per annum along with LPG recovery facilities and other auxiliary facilities at a total estimated cost of Rs. 23.89 crores. This project envisages conversion of LSHS into more valuable products like LPG, Gasolene, High

Speed Diesel Oil and Light Diesel Oil besides Raw Petroleum Coke without any increase in the crude intake of the Refinery.

Loss in Fertiliser output due to Shortage of Inputs

*229. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:
SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA
S. DEO:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that our fertiliser plants are losing Rs. one crore per day in production because of an acute shortage of power, naphtha, coal, fuel oil and other inputs;

(b) whether the capacity utilisation of the plants has come down particularly in the eastern region where it is as low as 36 percent; and

(c) if so, what long term measures are being planned for the maximum capacity utilisation and increase in production?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Capacity utilisation of the nitrogenous fertilizer plants in the country during 1979-80 was 66.2% as compared to 71.2% in 1978-79. The capacity utilisation of the eastern zone plants was 37% in 1979-80 as compared to 44% in 1978-79. The capacity utilisation of the phosphatic fertilizers in the country during 1979-80 was 67.3% as compared to 80.5% in 1978-79.

(c) Capacity utilisation during 1979-80 was low mainly on account of equipment and process problems, shortage of inputs and power cuts and restrictions. A number of long term and short term measures are being taken by the Government to increase the capacity utilisation. Captive power plants are being set up to meet the essential requirement of power of the fertilizer plants and to protect their

sensitive equipment from power dips and other electrical disturbances. Plants with old and obsolete plant and machinery are being renovated. Modifications are also being carried out whenever necessary to overcome the design deficiencies and other process problems.

Disposal of Cases in High Courts and Supreme Court

*230. SHRI SOMNATH
CHATTERJEE:

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state steps taken by Government to expedite cases pending disposal in High Courts and the Supreme Court?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): Many complex factors are responsible for the accumulation of cases in courts. In the circumstances, reform in Judicial administration has to be a continuous process. A statement listing some steps taken over a period of time is laid on the Table of the House.

Government are continuing to address themselves to the problems. The recommendations made by the Law Commission in its 79th Report as well as by the Supreme Court regarding expeditious disposal of cases in the High Courts are being examined.

Statement

The following steps have been/are being taken for speedy disposal of cases and thus reducing pendency:—

(i) The Code of Civil Procedure was amended in 1976 with a view to abolishing the Revisional and Letters Patent jurisdiction of the High Courts and to restrict Second Appeals to cases where the High Court certifies that the case involves a substantial question of law.

(ii) A new Code of Criminal Procedure based on the recommendations of the Law Commission was enacted in 1973 and amended in 1978.

(iii) The Judge strength sanctioned for the Supreme Court has been raised from 13 to 17 (excluding the Chief Justice of India) with effect from the 31st December, 1977 by amending the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act, 1956.

(iv) The sanctioned strength of Judges has been increased in the High Courts from which proposals were received for increase in strength.

(v) *Ad hoc* Judges have been appointed when necessity for the same has been felt.

(vi) Cases involving a common question are being grouped together by the Supreme Court and several High Courts so that with one judgment the whole group is disposed of.

(vii) The Supreme Court Rules have been amended to vest more powers in the Registrar and Judges in Chambers so that the time of the court is not wasted in petty miscellaneous matters. Other amendments have also been made in the Rules for ensuring expedition.

(viii) The Supreme Court have also intimated that—

(a) The final list of pending matters is always under review of the Hon'ble Justice of India and special Benches are constituted to dispose of old and pending matters.

(b) The Supreme Court Rules were revised in 1966 and the job of printing of appeal records which was being done previously by the High Court, was taken over by the Registry with a view to speedy disposal of cases. In several matters, the Court dispenses with the printing of appeal record