

crease in savings and reduction in money circulation as a measure to combat inflation. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, to what extent post offices in the mofussil areas have succeeded in mobilising savings from the rural rich farmers and whether Government proposes to give some better incentives for the rural sectors to deposit their savings in postal banks.

DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA: It all depends on the interest taken by the leadership and the people there. That is why, I went out of my way and pointed out in this House that the extra money that is deposited in these post offices . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Dr Sharma, this was a specific question.

DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA: I am giving a specific answer. How it has been generated . . .

MR. SPEAKER: I am trying to catch your eye since the last three minutes and I am not catching your eye. The question was about the mofussils and it somehow slipped into the backward area. Then, you mentioned about the hill areas and all that. I thought you must include the border areas which are the worst-war hit areas and from where I come.

DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA: Sir, We have included the whole of Himachal Pradesh as a backward area. As has been pointed out by the Deputy Minister, we are reviewing the whole thing *de novo* and see whether we can do something more in that direction. We are expecting the report by end of March. So far as this question is concerned about the steps taken, as you may be knowing, there is a scheme under which to those who keep a sum of Rs. 200 or more in the savings banks of post offices for more than six months continuously, a number of lottery prizes are given without their having to purchase the lottery tickets.

MR. SPEAKER: May I suggest one thing to you? As was done in the Punjab Government that every MLA should have five schools, you give every MP about twenty post offices. The whole problem will be solved.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let it be made clear that MP does not mean Madhya Pradesh but Member of Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER: I think you are very much correct. They are born MPs.

Removal of Curbs on Sale of Cars by Owners

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*406. **SHRI D. D. DESAI:**
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of **INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are thinking of removing curb on sale of cars by owners; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b) There is distribution control on only one make of cars, viz., Premier President (now called Premier Padmini). Government is not thinking in terms of any relaxation of restrictions on resale of this make of cars.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Sir, the production of cars has been greatly curtailed on account of the high prices of cars, viz., Premier President (now accepted the policy of mass transportation. I would like to know, have they initiated steps to utilise the capacity which is released by the principal manufacturers of automobiles for manufacture of mass transportation vehicles and have they also devised ways and means by which we could save petrol or use alternative fuel or alternative means of power for the mass transportation vehicles?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: As a matter of policy, it is the intention of Government to encourage production of more vehicles of a mass transportation nature....Regarding new innovations for saving petrol, many institutions are engaged in this type of research and all facilities are being extended so that new devices are found out to save petrol.

SHRI D D DESAI: I had asked if any significant results had been achieved or any significant action was initiated and results had flowed such action.

SHRI A C GEORGE: Individually there are many suggestions coming about new gadgets which may save petrol consumption. But so far no substantial improvement in an organised way has been made. We are organised way has been made. We are field we make some achievements.

भाटाटीला से मध्य प्रदेश को सप्लाई की जाने वाली विद्युत की प्रति यूनिट दर

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* 407. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाव :
श्री माधू राम अग्रहारवार :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सेन्ट्रल जॉइन्ट कॉमिंस में, भाटाटीला से मध्य प्रदेश के हिस्से की विद्युत सप्लाई के लिए, चाहे वह प्राइमरी अथवा सेकेंडरी हो, 6.5 पैसे प्रति यूनिट की प्रस्तावित दर पर दोनों उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सहमत हो गए थे; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उत्तर प्रदेश मध्य प्रदेश से 8.5 पैसे प्रति यूनिट की दर से क्यों चार्ज कर रहा है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री हुकम चन्द) :
(क) और (ख) - विवरण सभापत्य पर रखा जाता है ।

विवरण.

(क) और (ख). मध्य क्षेत्रीय परिषद् की जुलाई, 1963 में हुई छठी बैठक में यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि उत्तर प्रदेश भाटाटीला से प्रति वर्ष उपलब्ध ऊर्जा के आधार पर विद्युत का 1/3 भाग, लागत में 5 प्रतिशत अधिक दर पर मध्य प्रदेश को उपलब्ध करेगा । यह भी निर्णय लिया गया था कि लागत की गणना एक समिति द्वारा की जाएगी, जिसके अध्यक्ष केन्द्रीय मिनार्स और विद्युत मंत्रालय के सचिव होंगे, और यह लागत सम्बन्धित राज्यों को स्वीकार करनी होगी तथा उसका 10 वर्षों में एक बार पुनर्विचार किया जाएगा । समिति ने सप्लाई की लागत 1 डिग्राएज लगाया और यह सिफारिश की कि विद्युत 6.5 पैसे यूनिट की प्रोगन दर (दृढ़ तथा द्वितीयक—दोनों प्रकार की उपलब्ध ऊर्जा के उत्पादन की प्रोगन लागत में 5 प्रतिशत अधिक) पर विद्युत सप्लाई की जाए । किसी प्रकार की सभाध्य कटिनाइयों से बचने के लिए इस समिति ने अपनी सिफारिशों में यह भी स्पष्ट कर दिया कि उसने अनुमान के अनुसार प्राथमिक (दृढ़) ऊर्जा की लागत में 5 प्रतिशत वृद्धि करके दर 8.5 पैसे यूनिट बँटनी है । उत्तर प्रदेश 8.5 पैसे यूनिट की दर पर इस आधार पर बसुली करता रहा है कि मध्य प्रदेश केवल दृढ़ ऊर्जा की सप्लाई प्राप्त करता रहा है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाव जो विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है उसमें पूरे तथ्य नहीं दिये गये हैं और जो मूल प्रश्न पूछा था उसका पूरा जवाब नहीं दिया है । भाटाटीला बांध जो बना है यह मध्य प्रदेश की भूमि पर ही बना है, उसकी ही अधिक भूमि इसमें डूबी है । इसको दोनों सरकारों ने मिल कर