

(क) क्या कर्नाटक के मुख्य मंत्री ने केन्द्रीय सरकार पर आरोप लगाया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को मुख्य मंत्री के विरुद्ध कोई जांच कराने का संवैधानिक अधिकार नहीं है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा हम बीच स्पष्टीकरण दे दिया गया है; श्री

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है ?

गृह मंत्री (चौधरी चरण सिंह) : (क) कर्नाटक के मुख्य मंत्री ने उन आरोपों पर अपनी टिप्पणियां प्रस्तुत करते समय, जो निर्धारित क्रियाविधि के अनुसार उन्हें भेजे गए थे, केन्द्रीय सरकार को विधि की सक्षमता पर आपत्ति उठाई थी। बाद में, कर्नाटक राज्य द्वारा संविधान के अनुच्छेद 131 के अधीन एक मुकदमा दायर कर दिया गया है, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ यह मामला भी उठाया गया है।

(ख) और (ग). इस मामले के संबंध में कर्नाटक के मुख्य मंत्री से प्राप्त पत्रों के उत्तर भेजे दिए गए थे। उनके द्वारा उठाए गए विधिक सक्षमता के प्रश्न पर किसी प्रकार का स्पष्टीकरण देने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता, क्योंकि मामला न्यायाधीन है।

Production of Coal in India

*46. SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR:
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the present production of coal in India and the anticipated production during the next five years;

(b) the present position regarding the off-take of coal and the anticipated position during the next five years;

(c) whether the correlation of the new power houses to be set up and the augmentation of coal production is materialising according to Plan; and

(d) losses sustained by the national economy through plans lagging behind schedule?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Coal Production in India during 1976-77 was 101.27 million tonnes and the proposed target of production for 1977-78 is 105 million tonnes. The Fifth Plan, as finalised in August, 1976, aims at increasing the coal production to meet the estimated demand of 124 million tonnes in 1978-79 and 185 million tonnes in 1983-84.

(b) The off-take of coal including colliery consumption during 1976-77 was 98.51 million tonnes. Since the actual off-take in 1976-77 was less than the anticipated demand, a detailed review of the projected demand in 1977-78 and 1978-79 in the background of actual consumption in 1976-77 and consumption during the first quarter of 1977-78 will be taken up. A more precise assessment of the anticipated off-take during the next five years may emerge after this review.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

छोटी कार परियोजना

परियोजना, "मारुति" का राष्ट्रीयकरण

*48. श्री जी० एस० तोहरा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार श्री संजय गांधी की छोटी कार परियोजना 'मारुति' का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री ब्रजलाल वर्मा) :
(क) मारुति छोटी कार परियोजना का राष्ट्रीयकरण किए जाने के बारे में कोई भी प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Shortage of Cement

*50. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of cement in the open market;

(b) whether cement dealers are earning a premium on each bag;

(c) whether hike in prices of cement is due to lifting of emergency; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to relieve shortage of cement?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) to (d). With the production of cement during 1976 at 18.76 million tonnes and at 4.95 million tonnes during the first quarter of 1977 (i. e. January to March), the highest achieved so far, it will not be correct to hold that there is any general shortage of cement in the country. However, reports of non-availability of cement in the open market were received from various parts of the country in April, 1977, primarily due to heavy export in the month of March, 1977; power cuts imposed by the State Governments in major cement producing States like Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka etc. ranging 30 to 50 per cent; and an increase in the Government demand from 34 per cent in 1976 to 50 per cent in the first quarter of 1977. The reports of non-availability of cement in certain parts of the country are, therefore, not as a result of the lifting of emergency.

Reports of sale of cement at prices higher than those fixed by the Govern-

ment by certain unsocial elements have been received. It has been impressed upon the cement manufacturers that they have a moral responsibility to ensure that the dealers and stockists at the retail level do not resort to sale of cement at prices higher than those fixed by the State Government concerned. The manufacturers have also been requested to exercise a close scrutiny on the sale of cement by the dealers and stockists in this regard. The State Governments have been requested demi-officially to keep a close watch on the cement price within the State and take suitable action on the unsocial elements by random check etc. under the Essential Commodities Act and to ensure that cement is not sold at the retail level by the dealers and stockists at prices higher than those fixed by the State Government. The attention of the State Governments has also been drawn to the various provisions of the Licensing and Control Orders issued under the Essential Commodities Act by which they have power to fix the sale price, take possession, or sell stock, power of entry, search, seizure etc. The Cement Manufacturers' Association have also assured full co-operation on their part on the Government's directives for observing the above code of conduct. Wherever specific instances are brought to the notice of the Government, these are also investigated and suitable action as required under law is taken.

Efforts have been made to maintain optimum production by persuading the State Government to give more power to the cement factories in Tamil Nadu which have been subjected to maximum amount of power cut. The State Government of Kerala has been persuaded to give the maximum power to the State of Tamil Nadu. The Government indentors have been requested to stagger their off-take or not to draw any quantities of cement for building up stocks in the current quarter and to build up stocks only in the next quarter (i. e. July to September) when the production is expected to