

time to time. Including the Chief Justice, the strength of the Supreme Court is 18: and often, 5 to 6 Benches are constituted. Therefore, the Posts of Attorney General, Solicitor General; Additional Solicitor General and the Second Additional Solicitor General are necessary for them to appear before the different Benches.

I am aware of the concern of the House regarding backlog of cases, as also the slow process with which we had been proceeding on the question of legal aid. On the question of legal aid I will perhaps come before the House shortly. The matter is at the final stages, where a committee is being constituted not only to frame uniform schemes for all parts of the country, but also to implement them. A very small committee is being constituted--which will be headed by Mr. Justice Bhagwati. They are just finalizing the terms. Justice Bhagwati is supposed to be one of the father figures of this movement from the time he was in Gujarat. It was the Chief Justice of India who proposed him for heading this Committee. I am finalizing the personnel of this Committee, as also its terms of reference; after which perhaps I will come before the House to give the details. Therefore, I am really concerned about it and I really admire the members for their expression of concern with regard to legal aid and the backlog of cases. I take note of them. There are other infirmities in the judicial system. I am very much aware of them and we would certainly consider proper steps at the proper time, not the proper steps at the improper time as suggested by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. With these words, I move the Bill for consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Advocates Act, 1961, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. There are no amendments to clauses 2 and 3. The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI P. Shiv Shankar: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

17.46 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

FIFTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): I beg to present the Fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17.46 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

HIGH LEVEL WORKING GROUP ON CEMENT INDUSTRY

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I suppose in living memory never before such a cement famine had engulfed the country as it has today, and I change this Minister that it is an outcome of a conspiracy between the big business and

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

the government and it is nothing but a total surrender to private sector and who are the top-most people, ACC, Tata, Birla giants and so many others. Today 88.34 per cent of the existing built-in capacity is in the hands of private sector and it is an outcome of lopsided planning of 33 years' rule of either Congress, 28 1/2 years or 30 1/2 years and 21 1/2 years of Janata rule. The Janata Party followed the principles of Congress and the Congress Party followed the principles of Janata. Today, we have got 88.34 per cent of it in the hands of private sector. In 1982, after implementation of a certain scheme, the private sector will continue to own 75 per cent of the built-in capacity of the Cement Production. I do not understand what prompted the Ruling class to do this that although eastern and northern region consume the largest quantity of cement yet the Western and the Southern region produce more cement. The eastern region consume 33,64,000 tonnes and the deficit is 3,64,000 tonnes; the northern region consume 5,36,300 tonnes with a deficit of 2,65,600 tonnes. You, Mr. Congressmen, have been implementing a wonderful planning in this country. What is the picture in the western region. They consume 4,33,800 tonnes leaving a surplus of 1,46,000 tonnes, the southern region consume 4,67,000 tonnes with a surplus of 2,40,300 tonnes. Can any body explain why a consumer is made to pay such a heavy freight for getting cement, it is as high as Rs. 150 per tonne for a consumer in Punjab. It is wonderful planning. We are now trying to finalise the 6th Plan. A wonderful set of people, all geniuses, have finalised and executed those plans and the longest transit, longest lead for movement, on an average, comes to 500 km. The consumer pays for this transport, he pays interest on the money and he pays for the chori on the way. Dr. Chanana is an economist and he should tell us what was this lead one decade ago, and how this deterioration has taken place and what is the result? The result is increased cost, occupation of your

much needed transport system, for your major transport system consumes liquid fuel for which you are mostly dependent on imports. You are creating a crisis. Bottlenecks are created and the blackmarketeers are the biggest contributors to this great democratic management. They thrive and prosper and for them bottlenecks must be created and artificial scarcities must be created. A bag of cement costs at the factory gate Rs. 5; the controlled price is Rs. 25 but the blackmarket price is anything between 50 and 100 and the weight is 10—15 per cent less. Adulteration? Anything would go inside. That is the position today. Production in 1979 was 19.5 million tonnes. There is no real scarcity. The demand is 22 million tonnes. The gap is 2.5 million tonnes. Yet the ruling class have been deliberately keeping 20 per cent idle capacity in some plants. Why? Capitalists know: if I have to meet sundry expenses all around, I shall have to keep a sackful of currency. That can be done by creating artificial scarcity. If we can earn that much by not utilising 100 per cent capacity, why should we do it? Because capitalist system aims at one thing and that is profit. Here by utilising 80 per cent of the installed capacity, they earn more profit than they would have earned if they had utilised 100 per cent capacity. I am charging this government, the crisis, the famine of today is the creation of the big business and the ruling party.

There are two sick plants: Jaipur Udyog and Dalmia Dadri. The installed capacity is 12 lakh tonnes per annum. I should like the hon. Minister to tell this House of the effective steps, if any, his department has taken. I know there are a lot of people who like to take an evening out, to have perquisites. We should like to know precisely who is flourishing on this, how this is being distributed, how the benefits are going between Udyog Bhavan and the factory. What steps did you take to see that factories did not remain idle and produced their maximum quantity? Dalmia

Dadri became sick in 1973, eight years ago. The owners siphoned more than Rs. 2 crores, I am told, to their biscuit industry which was low-priority more-profitable area. Is it a fact, Mr. Industry Minister, that C. B. I. enquiry is going on against them because they committed a fraud? Yet there is no production. In North India, and Himachal, Rajasthan, particularly in Himachal, there are large deposits of raw materials, limestone. But in the last ten years only two plants have come up—Rajban and Udaipur. Why is it so? Who are stopping others? This must be probed into. Hardly anything has been established in the last five years, hardly anything. In Eastern Zone from where you come only one cement plant has come up, although there is enough scope. Assam and Arunachal have been insisting repeatedly for new plants. Nothing has been done. We must have an explanation from the Minister as to why their requests and insistence have been set aside.

There are large deposits of limestone in Purulia and Dolomitic Limestone in Jaintia Hills. Studies have shown that by beneficiation limestone could be converted into a good raw material. This could be easily arranged by giving subsidy. It will be a wise move—adjusting freight pool subsidy for transport of cement from those regions. You give that money—what you are wasting on 500 kilometre lead—and allow those limestones to be used. It is not the money, Dr. Chanana, the question is you do not have enough transport system and you are fully dependent on imports. This year, oil bill may touch Rs. 7000 crores. Most of the export earnings will go in their pockets and together with that high subsidy that you are paying for exports.

For these two projects 'bench scale' tests have been made. These have been found successful. Dr. Chanana may kindly tell the House, have you obtained patent for this also or not? Please tell us after doing the 'bench scale' tests which proved to be successful, after taking patents, why are you

not exploiting it commercially, industrially? Why? Have Jains forbidden you? Have J.R.D. Tata and Birla forbidden you—that if you enhance the quantity they would not be able to sell cement at Rs. 75 a bag, 15 per cent weight less. Is it that? What is it? Kindly tell the House about it.

Besides this an ocean of blackmarketing, Mr. Chairman, is there. As for Blackmarketing, the extent of it cannot be described in my language any longer. Ask any Member in this House, to say that there is no blackmarketing in cement. There is short weight. I know within the Tata Group itself there was correspondence, where A.C.C. people were told by Tatas and other groups—we have weighed bags and we found them short-weighed. The myth of the House of Tatas has exploded many times about it. The cement is not only short-weighed, I will come to something which will startle you. The Minister should tell this House frankly and freely and he should not hide anything—have you not approved 'Possolanic additives' like brickbats, fly ash, silica upto 15 per cent? Is it not a fact that brickbats have been allowed to be mixed in the cement? Therefore, you get cement of red colour today, sometimes of pinkish colour. They are even mixing kiln dust, clay of limestone. That is why, precisely the other day a multistoreyed building collapsed in Karnataka which took a toll of hundreds of lives. The cement has become a standing scandal of this country today. Then there is faulty packings, leakage in bags which is deliberately done.

18.00 hrs.

I would like the Minister to tell the House about this: You have given a directive about the ratio of old and new gunny bags. But you have never said as to how many times an old gunny bag could be used. You have no answer to this question: What is the enforcement machinery you have got to ensure that your directives are carried out by the cement plants? You have none at all. So, it is all in the hands of the cement producers.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

Kindly tell us, what percentage of cement production the producer has the freedom to sell in the open market to chosen customers, i.e. normally in the black market? You have allowed it. Kindly tell us the percentage. I will show you how the eastern region—West Bengal—has been discriminated. I have got figures:

Name of State	Population as per 1971 census (in crores)	Average daily of no. factory workers (in thousands)	Allocation of cement in first quarter of 1980 in metric tonnes
West Bengal	4.43	870	2.86 lakhs
Gujarat	2.67	527	3.30
Maharashtra	5.04	1069	4,35,600
Andhra Pradesh	4.35	394	3.93
Tamil Nadu	4.12	499	3.68

Previously imported cement was being made available for supply in the State of West Bengal, which has got a public distribution system. It is not known why this has been discontinued. Allocation of imported cement is of considerable help in the present situation when adequate number of wagons for movement from the cement factories are not available. I conclude by appealing to the Chair that the Minister be asked to give replies to each and every point that I have raised.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): Sir, I appreciate the hon. member's basic question that he raised for today's discussion that the reply given by me to his Question 332 was not satisfactory. I presume that the hon. member wanted that both the question and the reply should have been drafted by him. Unfortunately, that is not possible, because when a question

is put to a Minister, he has to depend on the factual data for the reply. So, all the replies given to his Question 332 were factual and they were based on statistics. I would not like to repeat all that. All the information asked by him was supplied to him in reply to Question No. 332.

Now, the points raised by the hon. Member are also interesting although they have nothing to do with the basic question. It is a very interesting issue that he has raised. For example, the first issue is the allocation and planning of cement industries. I am glad that in 33 years he did include the three years of the Government to which he was a Member.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I was not a member.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: You were sympathizing with them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It was like your Party supporting the Charan Singh Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, he will be called a supports.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The hon. Member has raised the question of location of cement industry in the country during the period although the location was already regulated.

There is also contradiction in his speech when he mentioned the location of cement industry in the eastern, western, southern and northern sectors. I would only request the hon. Member to check his speech which he has given and correct the contradictions raised by him in that.

I now come to his division where he says that 88.33 per cent of the cement industry is in the private sector. Unfortunately, that is not true. If he wants, I can give him the data also. The operational capacity in the public sector is 2.90 million tonnes out of the installed capacity of 24.02 million tonnes, and out of the capacity sanctioned....



SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is produced today?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: There are two terms. One is the installed capacity and the other is the sanctioned capacity. The hon. Member knows it better because he has the economic intelligence of a very superior nature.

Out of the new capacity sanctioned i.e. 28.8 million tonnes, 9.17 million tonnes is in the public sector. This would come to more than 30 per cent of the new capacity.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: When will it come?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The planning is not done for yesterday; planning is always done for tomorrow to come. Now, the take off stage is very fast after we got rid of the bottlenecks created by his friends.

The hon. Member has talked of transportation and other bottlenecks. The major bottleneck as far as the cement industry is concerned, unless you include the God of rains, Indra-devta, also as one of the conspirators of having created the bottleneck, is the situation in the coal mines which the hon. Member knows better, and the resultant factors which are created by that. The infrastructure which was heavily damaged is being repaired by us.

As far as cement production is concerned, this is one industry where the capacity utilisation rate is the highest. The hon. Member's remarks are very interesting. I do not want to make the private sector as the hero. But I am only shocked to hear the Member who belong to a Party which is supposed—*theoretically at least*—to be committed to the public sector, having not talked the good points of the public sector at all, where he has criticized the mal-performance.

In West Bengal State to which he longs, what is happening there? In

fact, he must search his heart and find out as to what is happening there. Now, we in collaboration with the State, are putting the whole economy in order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: And you are going to help him in searching his heart!

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The major bottlenecks today in the cement includes supply of coal and which industry or all the industries in the private sector or the public sector—have been the bottlenecks of energy which includes supply of coal and which includes supply of power also. In this very industry actually the under utilised capacity which was only 13 to 20 per cent has, in fact, gone up today. The capacity utilisation today is 67 per cent. Now, the capacity utilisation is low. If you talk of the average of other industry, this might appear to be an attractive one, but as far as the cement industry is concerned, the capacity utilisation touched 90 per cent also. Here, if you accuse the private sector, I will be welcoming the instances that you bring that they are increasing the under-utilised capacity of their units.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about scarcity and blackmarketing of cement?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I am coming one by one to the points raised by you. I have talked of the bottlenecks. Now, let us see how we please the God of Rains so that he removes the bottlenecks. You and I will sit together and I would learn a lot on this.

The figures that the hon. Member has given—22 tonnes, 95 tonnes and a gap of 2.5 million tonnes—are old figures. Let us talk about the main projections and the existing position today. The gap is much bigger than what you have talked of and we are working on a war footing to bridge that gap. (*Interruptions*). I like the hon. Member in the matter of trick of statistics. The statistical tricks are very interesting and I am not resorting to them at all.

[Shri Charanjit Chanana]

Now, the hon. Member has talked of the two units of the cement factory. Whatever he is saying is anything but correct and we are, in fact, very seriously taking opinion in these cases. For what we have inherited we are not responsible, we are not also holding you responsible. It is a matter of time and we are still trying to cure them.

Now, the hon. Member talks of black-marketing. I am sure and I can assure you that in respect of most of the States coming under our Party we have already advised the Chief Ministers of those State Governments to see to that. Since the hon. Member must be knowing, the distribution of cement at retail level is with the States. You know the allotment pattern of cement.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is the basis? How do you discriminate between one State and another.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I have only to correct your data. For example, if you are talking of West Bengal, you will check up with your Minister concerned who came to me....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Telex.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I would also show you the letter received by me. I will tell you the date also. The Minister came to me and I saw to it that the cement is allotted to there will. You will have to check up with them and verify what I am telling you on the floor of this House that the West Bengal Government, when was approached, had a problem of movement, which is what my Ministry is also saying and we say to it that it is not only the letter of allotment to one cement factory, we also saw to the movement part of it. So, I would request you to kindly check up on that. Even then if you have any problem, even after the allotment of cement, even after our having made efforts for the movement, we still welcome any State coming to us with the problem of cement. I will give an example—for

example, the allotment of 10,000 tonnes of cement to Jammu & Kashmir when they had a problem. We have categories of cement requirement of States which do not exclude any State in the country at all. Whenever there is an emergency requirement, we see to it that we supply cement to them. For example, we give cement for prevention of floods.

He talked about shortage of weight and faulty packages. Wherever that is there, we make periodic checks. The Cement Research Institute has been asked to do that, and we have already started with a few mills. In other cases also we will do it in due course.

As far as mixing and red colour are concerned, that is more in the beauty of his speech. In the actual cement, it is not like that at all. The mixtures that Government is permitting are technically feasible and viable.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is that, kindly tell us.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: Do you want to know the formula?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is the percentage of bricks, silica etc.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: It is not like that. There are sets of permutations and combinations which are allowed, based on the tests and reports of the Cement Research Institute. So, unless you put a question as to how much brick comes from which brick factory, I will not be able to say at all.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All that cannot be explained now. Let us keep an eye on the time also.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I would only say that the mixtures that particular units are allowed are subject to technical testing and technical approval.

The hon. Member has talked about the percentage of cement allowed to the cement producers. They can only

use two per cent of their production, and that also for self-consumption. They cannot sell anything without the permission of the Cement Controller.

About the other perentage, I am not in touch with what he calls the black market. The hon. Member would know it better, but I can tell him that the trend in the black market of all the essential commodities, which was up, is now coming down. It will come to zero, then we will talk about that.

I have replied to all the points he has raised.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना): सभापति महोदय, सीमेंट की कितनी भारी कमी है उसका सबूत यही है कि दिल्ली ही में सीमेंट के सवाल को ले कर प्रदर्शन हो रहे हैं। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं क, ख, करके कुछ सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय: आप प्रश्न ही पूछें।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: मैंने यही कहा है कि सीमेंट की कितनी भारी कमी है उसका उदाहरण दिल्ली में आपको देखने को मिल रहा है कि यहां प्रदर्शन हो रहे हैं। मैंने केवल इसका जिक्र ही किया है और अब मैं सवाल कर रहा हूँ।

(क) मेरा सवाल यह है कि क्या यह बात सही है कि पटना में गंगा नदी पर जो सड़क पुल बन रहा है वह सीमेंट की कमी की वजह से अभी तक पूरा नहीं हो पा रहा है? अगर यह बात सच है तो सरकार वहां सीमेंट की व्यवस्था करने के लिए कौन सी कार्रवाई कर रही है;

(ख) हमारे देश के लिये वार्षिक सीमेंट की आवश्यकता कितनी है और हम कितना उत्पादन कर रहे हैं और जो कमी है, उसका पूरा करने के लिये सरकार ने कौनसी योजना बनाई है,

(ग) क्या यह बात सच है कि शाहाबाद इंडस्ट्रीज ट्रस्ट के स्वामित्व में रोहतास जिले में एक चूना-पत्थर की खान थी जो 1971 से बन्द है जिसकी वजह से एक हजार कर्मचारी बेगार हैं? अगर यह बात सच है तो क्या सरकार इसके बारे में जांच-पड़ताल कर के उचित कार्यवाही करेगी; और

(घ) सभापति महोदय, आप और हम सभी जानते हैं कि सीमेंट की चोरबाजारी बड़े पैमाने पर हो रही है, राज्य सरकार इसमें क्या करती है, यह भी सभी जानते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कोई कारगर तरीका सरकार ने ढूँढ निकाला है जिससे सीमेंट की चोरबाजारी को रोक जा सके?

यह मेरे सवाल हैं, मैं चाहूँगा कि मंत्री महोदय, मैंने जिस सफाई के साथ सवाल पूछे हैं, उसी सफाई के साथ जवाब दें।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली): राजस्थान में जयपुर उद्योग प्रतिवर्ष 22 लाख टन सीमेंट उत्पन्न करता है और हमारी मांग हर वक्त 10 लाख टन की होती है। लेकिन राजस्थान को सीमेंट केवल 3, 4 लाख टन ही मिलती है। यह कहां तक सही है कि अगर पंजाब में गेहूँ पैदा होता है तो पंजाब के लोग तो भूखे मरें और दूसरी स्टेट्स को दिया जाये? हमारे यहां इतनी सीमेंट पैदा होती है और हमारे यहां की सीमेंट की जितनी मांग है, उसकी आधी भी पूरी नहीं होती, तो यह कहा तक उचित है?

श्री चरणजीत चानना: शास्त्री जी, आपने जो पटना ब्रिज के बारे में प्रश्न पूछा है, मैं आपकी इन्फार्मेशन के लिये बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह पुल जब तक हमारी सरकार थी, तब तक बनता रहा, उसके बाद पुल क्यों नहीं बना, यह आपको पता है। यह पुल बनना बन्द हो गया था। उसके बाद हमने 6 हजार टन सीमेंट इसके लिये एलाट किया है।

सभापति महोदय: बनना बन्द ही हो गया है या डैमेज भी हो गया?

श्री चरणजीत चानना: दूसरा प्रश्न आपने पूछा है कि सीमेंट की डिमांड कितनी है। 1980-81 में यह 27.99 मिलियन टन है। जैसी कडीशनस अभी हैं, उसमें इसकी प्रोडक्शन 22 मिलियन टन है। लेकिन जिस प्रकार से पावर में कट बगैरा होते हैं, उससे हो सकता है कि एक-आध मिलियन टन प्रोडक्शन घट सकती है या थोड़ी सी पोजीशन इम्प्रूव हो सकती है। लेकिन जो

[श्री चरणवीर चतुर्गुप्त]

एक्सपैक्टेड प्रोडक्शन है वह 22 मिलियन टन है।

इसके बजाय हम जो इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं वह 2 मिलियन टन है।

तीसरा सवाल जो रोहतास मिस के बारे में पूछा है आप क्वेश्चन कर दीजिये, वह बता देंगा, मेरे पास अभी इन्फार्मेशन नहीं है।

चोरबाजारी के लिये मैं जवाब दे चुका हूँ कि किस प्रकार से आप पुलिस को इन्फार्म कर सकते हैं, इसके बारे में तो एक कानून है।

मैं पहले भी कह चुका हूँ कि अब हमारी सरकार बन गई है, हम देखते हैं कि किस प्रकार से चोरबाजारी कम हो सकती है। जो चोरबाजारी की कर्ब ऊपर चली गई थी, उसे हम नीचे लाते हैं, इसके लिये थोड़ा छहरिये।

माननीय सदस्य ने राजस्थान के बारे में कहा है। सब स्टेट्स को जो कोटा दिया जाता है, उसके लिये तीन फार्मुले हैं। स्टेट्स से पूछ लिया जाता है कि उन्हें कौन सा फार्मुला सूट करता है और उसी हिसाब से उन्हें कोटा दिया जाता है। माननीय सदस्य इस बारे में राजस्थान सरकार से दोबारा फैसला करा लें। मेरा ख्याल है कि डेटा से पता चल जायेगा कि उनकी स्टेट का सीमेंट का गैप क्या है। अगर वह एवरेज से अलग हो, तो वह हमें जरूर बताये।

श्री बलचन्द डागा: हमने 12 लाख टन सीमेंट मांगा था, लेकिन 4 लाख टन दिया गया।

श्री चरणवीर चतुर्गुप्त: मैं इसका डेटा देता हूँ। क्वार्टरली एलोकेशन एंड बारिजिनली फिक्स्ड इन जुलाई, 1978: 141,000 टन, क्वार्टरली एलोकेशन एंड रजिड फ्राम अप्रैल, 1979: 155,000 टन, क्वार्टरली एलोकेशन एंड रजिड फ्राम जनवरी, 1980—एंड द एग्जिस्ट टुडे: 124,000 टन।

श्री बलचन्द डागा: हमने मांगा है 12 लाख टन। हम खुद सीमेंट प्रोड्यूस करते हैं। आप हमसे ले लेते हैं, लेकिन हमें देते नहीं हैं।

श्री चरणवीर चतुर्गुप्त: जो क्राइटेरियन माननीय सदस्य दे रहे हैं, अगर दूसरी स्टेट्स भी उसको अपना लें, तो एक स्टेट कहेगी कि कायला तो हम बनाते हैं, और कहीं न भेजो। हमने तो सारे देश की बात सोचनी है। इसमें आपकी मांग की बात मही है। मांग एक फार्मुले पर बेस्ड होती है और वही मांग होती है। अगर मांग का क्राइटेरियन यह होगा कि फेक्टरी आपकी स्टेट, या एक्स, वाई जेड स्टेट में है, और वहीं पर सब माल कनज्यूम किया जायेगा, तो उस हिसाब से दिल्ली को तो एक बोरी भी नहीं मिलेगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to re-assemble at 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.28 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, June 17, 1980/Jyaistha 27, 1902 (Saka).