

be two independent witnesses when the inspectors take the samples. That is to safeguard this kind of collusion and also to protect the inspectors. But in very many cases it is very difficult to get the public to come and help the inspectors in this.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** So long as the administration is not clean and without corruption, is there any prospect of getting better results even though the punishment may be increased or any punishment may be given?

**Mr. Speaker:** That may be a matter of opinion. Shri Banerjee.

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** The question of administering this law is not the Central responsibility at all. It is that of the States, and further than the States....

**Mr. Speaker:** I have disallowed that question. Shri Banerjee.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Adulteration is increasing every day. I would like to know whether the Government contemplate to use the provisions of DIR against those who are indulging in adulteration?

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** I do not concede the point that adulteration is increasing every day. The figures that we collected for Delhi for the last three years showed a reduction, not an increase.

**श्री अचल सिंह :** क्या इस बात का कोई प्रचार किया जा रहा है कि मिलावट करना बुरा है, और यह मिलावट नहीं करनी चाँिये।

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** Health education and civic education are matters which are very important and everybody admits them.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Has the Minister been correctly reported as having said in Bhopal a few days ago that she personally knows a number of food inspectors who have amassed so much wealth that they can afford to keep a fleet of cars and send their children abroad for education and, if

so, does that statement imply corruption and inefficiency on the part of food inspectors what is the remedy for such a sad state of affairs?

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** No, Sir. The report is not correct.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** What is the correct report?

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** What I did say was that there were reports that food inspectors got rich which implied that there was corruption. There was need for ensuring better integrity and better efficiency in municipal administration.

संयुक्त विद्युत 'पूल'

+

\*५१२. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :  
श्री भागवत मा आजाद :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री ४ अप्रैल, १९६३ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ७०८ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पंजाब, दिल्ली तथा उत्तर प्रदेश राज्यों के लिये एक संयुक्त विद्युत 'पूल' बनाने के संबंध में इस बीच और क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):** A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

The question of inter-connection of the Punjab-Delhi-Uttar Pradesh power systems was discussed by the Central Water and Power Commission with the representatives of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking and of the U.P. and Punjab State Electricity Boards in May, 1963. It was agreed to construct the following transmission lines for the purpose:—

- 220 KV line from Moradnagar (U.P.) to Delhi 'C' Station;
- a 220 KV line from Faridabad (Punjab) to Delhi 'C' Station; and
- a 66 KV single circuit, link between Ghaziabad and Shahdara.

The link line at (c) would enable exchange of power between Uttar Pradesh and Delhi under emergent conditions till the completion of the line referred to at (a).

The Punjab and U.P. State Electricity Boards have started the preliminary works and these are programmed to complete in 2-3 years.

**Shri Bhakt Darshan:** On the last occasion, when this question was replied to, the Government gave the impression that the whole of Uttar Pradesh and Punjab will be covered by this joint electricity pool. But now I find from this statement that only three minor schemes, quite contiguous to Delhi, are being undertaken. I want to know whether Government intend to stop with these minor schemes or intend to expand them in future.

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** The previous reply has not been properly understood. What is being done is to establish inter-connection between U.P., Delhi and Punjab. The advantages in inter-connection are two-fold. The first advantage is this one. At the end of the Third Plan, we expect a shortage in Punjab of about 74 MW and in U.P. of about 117 MW and any surplus power which is available in Delhi will be...

**Shri Ranga:** We are having a lecture.

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** I am sorry. But I thought I should give the information. Therefore, the surplus power of Delhi will be used to overcome the shortages of Punjab and U.P. The second advantage in having inter-connection is to secure the seasonal power, the hydro power, which is in Bhakra, to be utilised in Delhi. For that period, for three or four months, the coal will be saved in Delhi. These are the two advantages.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** It is not a debate.

**Shri Bhakt Darshan:** I find that even these minor schemes will take

about two to three years for their completion. Do the Government intend to help the State Governments concerned so that they may be completed earlier?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** They are not minor schemes. They are very vital links in this inter-connection system. These are expected to cost a crore and a half rupees. This should have been done earlier. But the main point in spreading over this to two or three years was that we have got to connect Bhakra and Faridabad before we get this advance. That is why this period has been fixed.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Barring these three minor schemes, may I know whether Government have got any proposal from the two concerned State Governments about the linking of the power system and having adequate power supply here as well?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** I would repeat for the information of the hon. Member that these are not minor schemes; they are very vital links in connecting these three systems. There are no other proposals.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** They may not be minor schemes, but the point is that they cannot be major schemes, or be sufficient or adequate.

**Shri Iqbal Singh:** May I know whether it is a fact that there is a lot of shortage of power in the Punjab, and whereas Punjab is being compelled under this joint pool system to give more power to Delhi, and power here is wasted on heaters and coolers and refrigerators, there is a shortage of power for the farmers in the Punjab?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** At the end of the Third Plan, there will be shortage in Punjab, and that shortage will be met by the surplus from Delhi.

**Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:** May I know to what extent the shortage of power in UP will be made good by Delhi from the surplus that is available at Delhi?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** I submit that I have already answered this question, but I may repeat that the shortage in UP will be made good to a large extent by this inter-connection; also we have taken steps to establish two more units of 60 M.W. at Harduaganj to ease the position.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** May I know the terms of reference of the control house in regard to shedding of power in some areas or directing diversion of power to the other areas without causing difficulty to the respective areas and municipalities? Who will guide them in this regard?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** Under the present system of inter-connection, it is by the agreement of the three States that that has got to be fixed up and the power exchange effected. But, later, we are aiming at an integrated system, and then we shall have a separate regional agency for that.

**Shri Buta Singh:** May I know whether it is a fact that the Punjab Government have sent a proposal for the enhancement of the electricity rates in Delhi, and if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** I do not have information on that subject.

#### Industrial Potentialities of Dandakaranya Project

+

\*513. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**  
**Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:**

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the industrial potentialities of Dandakaranya Project; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Dandakaranya Development Authority in this direction?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar):** (a) and (b). Yes, The National Council of

Applied Economic Research has recently completed a techno-economic survey of the Dandakaranya area. The recommendations made by the Council regarding the establishment of industries based on mineral and forest resources, are under examination.

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** May we know the exact form of the integrated system that has been devised to help the displaced agriculturists settled in Dandakaranya to augment their income through industry as well?

**Shri P. S. Naskar:** I could not really appreciate the question put by my hon. friend, and perhaps, it is my fault. But I shall answer it in this way. We took up the development of the Dandakaranya area first for the resettlement of the displaced persons. It is a fact that most of the settlers are agriculturists. But there is another phase of the Dandakaranya project, namely the integrated development of the area, and this survey has been made to fulfil that purpose. Whatever can be done in that area has been suggested by the survey party.

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Keeping in view the possibilities of industrial development in this area, do Government propose to bring some displaced persons there who are not necessarily agriculturists?

**Shri P. S. Naskar:** At the present moment, there is a provision to bring 10 per cent non-agriculturist displaced persons from West Bengal.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** I am anxious to know whether there is any possibility and scope in this project for absorbing Punjabi industrialists and agriculturists.

**Shri P. S. Naskar:** At the moment, there is no such proposition.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** May I know whether before the present techno-economic survey was undertaken by Government, they had at any time examined the possibilities of industrial development in this area so