

Shri Jashvant Mehta: What were the points on which the Madhya Pradesh Government hesitated to ratify the agreement and after the raising of these objections by the Madhya Pradesh Government, what are the steps the Government of India are going to take? Are they going to convene a new conference and take a new decision or do the Government of India want to take over such important national projects because this project has been delayed for a long time?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The Madhya Pradesh Government wanted some further information, some clarifications and further technical data. They have been furnished last week. I think there is no very serious controversy in respect of Narmada which cannot be solved easily.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: My question has not been replied to.

Mr. Speaker: There were two or three questions.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: I wanted a clarification whether the Government of India is going to convene a new conference of the three States for a final solution of the Narmada project.

Dr. K. L. Rao: As I submitted, I expect there will not be any big difficulties in resolving these differences and, if necessary, naturally the Government of India will take the initiative and resolve these differences in a conference by further discussion.

Shri P. R. Patel: The tentative agreement was entered into by the Central, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat Governments, presided over by the then Central Minister. May I know the objections raised by the Madhya Pradesh Government, whether they have been examined by the Centre and what is the view of the Central Government on those points?

Shri Bade: They are technical objections.

Dr. K. L. Rao: The Madhya Pradesh Government wanted some clarifi-

cations and some more technical data.

Shri P. R. Patel: What technical data?

Dr. K. L. Rao: They wanted some technical data before they ratified or approved completely the tentative understanding that has been arrived at. The main point was, they wanted details about the Navgam project—the height, the benefits under the project etc. These have since been obtained from the Government of Gujarat and sent to Madhya Pradesh only last week.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या महाराष्ट्र राज्य में भी नर्मदा दामोदर वैली कारपोरेशन के अन्तर्गत विद्युत पावर प्रोजेक्ट बनाने का सरकार का विचार है ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It happens that in the Narmada catchment area, Maharashtra occupies a very small portion and there is no direct project in their area. But in so far as the water from this area goes on to the main river, they are claiming certain power benefits from the Narmada development. That has to be considered carefully.

New Generating Sets in Delhi

+
*336. { Shri Yashpal Singh;
Shri Narasimha Reddy;
Shri Kapur Singh;
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for the installation of the new generating sets during the Fourth Five Year Plan in the Union territory of Delhi; and

(b) if so, how many and of what generating capacity?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two Units of 120 MW each.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या इसमें पंजाब सरकार से कोई मशवरा लिया गया है या उनकी सहायता से यहां कोई काम होगा ।

Dr. K. L. Rao: With regard to Delhi, of course, we do have discussions with the Punjab Government in so far as it is part of the Northern grid. I do not follow what exactly the hon. Member wants to know in this respect. But I will submit that we will be getting about 40 MW from Bhakra Project and in Delhi we are having for Punjab 50 MW in the thermal station separately.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इसमें कुल कितना खर्च होगा और कब तक यह काम पूरा हो जायेगा ।

Dr. K. L. Rao: In the Fourth Plan we are going to have two units of 120 MW, as I answered already. This is tentative and it has yet to be approved by the concerned authorities and I expect it will be ready before the end of the Fourth Plan.

Shri Kapur Singh: I am not quite clear on this point. Are these generating sets to be thermal or hydel?

Dr. K. L. Rao: In Delhi naturally they will be thermal.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या इस जनरेटर के लगाने से दिल्ली में जो विद्युत की कमी है उस की पूर्ति हो जायगी ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Yes, Sir. Even by the end of the Third Five Year Plan if we are able to complete the projects which have been undertaken, which we hope to do, there will be a large amount of surplus. We are hoping that this surplus will be available for utilisation in U.P. Rajasthan and the Punjab.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether for the new proposals in the Fourth Plan along with this also future demands have been taken into consideration; if so, how far this new construction will be in a position to

meet the future demands in the Fourth Plan in which these projects are going to be constructed?

Dr. K. L. Rao: All demands have been taken into consideration; still, in the year 1966-67 we expect that we will have 100 megawatts surplus.

Shri Maheswar Naik: Can Government give us any idea as to the self-sufficiency in respect of power to the capital city of Delhi, independent from the Punjab, when this installation goes into commission?

Mr. Speaker: As to whether Delhi will become self-sufficient, he has already answered that.

Shri Maheswar Naik: My question is whether it will become independent of the Punjab supply.

Dr. K. L. Rao: In respect of the Punjab there will be a deficiency and that is one of the problems which we are thinking of as to how to make up this deficiency. We are hoping that we will be able to do that partly from the surplus that will be available in Delhi and partly from accelerating the work on the Beas-Sutlej link.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : क्या यह ठीक है कि दिल्ली को एलेक्ट्रिसिटी की जरूरत है और इसलिए यहां इन्स्टालेशन लगेगा, और क्या कोई फोर्थ प्लैन में जो एग्रिकल्चर पर डिपेन्ड करती है, एग्रिकल्चर सेक्टर्स में इन्स्टालेशन लगाने का विचार है । यदि हां, तो कहाँ कहाँ ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: In the city of Delhi there is plenty of power for going round the agricultural loads.

Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: What is the present generating capacity and to what extent is it likely to be increased during the remaining period of the Third Five Year Plan?

Dr. K. L. Rao: At present we have 101 megawatts of thermal power. We

are getting from the Punjab something of the order of 60 to 70 megawatts—many times we get 60 megawatts but sometimes we get 70 megawatts also—thus, the total being 160 megawatts. We are installing a 15 megawatt set in 1965 and are putting up another two sets of 50 megawatts each, that is, a total of 100 megawatts by 1966.

Mid-term Appraisal of Third Plan

+

*339. { Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Heda:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has selected a few sectors of industry for intensive study for follow-up action indicated by the mid-term appraisal of Third Plan; and

(b) if so, which are those sectors?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) While the Planning Commission is looking into the problem of follow-up action indicated by the mid-term appraisal, a few industries have been studied recently in detail from the point of view of accelerating their development.

(b) Industries covered include iron and steel, non-ferrous metals like aluminium and copper, oil, fertilizers, cement, and some of the items of heavy electrical equipment.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: After the mid-term appraisal of the Third Plan, what steps have Government taken to increase agricultural production?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: This question is only with regard to industry.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: The Government's reply is wrong.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Part (a) of the question deals with a few sectors of the industry.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: There are certain agricultural products which are used in industry, like, jute, cotton, sugarcane etc.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: We are only concerned with the items that are referred to here.

Shri D. J. Naik: What steps are being taken for the industrialisation of rural areas during the Third Plan period?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: That is a part of the Rural Industrialisation Programme.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether under the purview of this the appraisal of the public-sector projects has also come and, if so, what is their latest performance?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: All projects, both private and public sectors.

श्री शिव नारायण : फय सैक्टर्ज इंडस्ट्रीज का आपने जिक्र किया है, वे कौन कौन सी हैं, क्या आप बता सकते हैं ?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Pig iron, alloy steel, non-ferrous metals, heavy engineering, oil, fertilizers and cement.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether it is proposed to undertake annual appraisals of the Plan and its implementation from now onwards as has been suggested by many experts?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: This actually arises out of the mid-term appraisal of the Third Plan and the shortfalls therein.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether the raw minerals available within the country by now to manufacture non-ferrous metals like copper, zinc, lead etc., will be put to use in the next Plan and if so,.....

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Yes....