

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER PRESS COUNCIL
Act, 1978.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDHEN M. JOSHI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the Press Council Act, 1978:—

(1) The Press Council (Amendment) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 629 in Gazette of India dated the 4th July, 1981.

(2) The Press Council (Amendment) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No G.S.R. 723 in Gazette of India dated the 1st August, 1981. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2722/81].

12.28 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 188 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Income-tax (Amendment) Bill, 1981, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th August, 1981, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 188 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Compulsory Deposit

Scheme (Income-tax Payers) Amendment Bill, 1981, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th August, 1981, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(iii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 188 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Customs Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1981, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th August, 1981, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

12.30 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCEREPORTED POWER SHORTAGE IN VARIOUS
PARTS OF THE COUNTRY

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल (कोटा): श्रीमन्, मैं देश के विभिन्न भागों में बिजली की कमी, जिस कारण वृषि एवं औद्योगिक उत्पादन घटता जा रहा है, के समाचार की श्रौर ऊर्जा मंत्री का ध्यान आकषिप्त करना चाहता हूँ।

12.30 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): Sir, I fully share the anxiety of the Hon'ble Members regarding shortage of power in some of the States of the country. As a result of the various steps taken by the Government, there

has been a marked improvement in the power generation throughout the country since October, 1980. The average increase in energy production during the period October, 1980 to March, 1981, has been of the order of 13 per cent, and the overall increase in the year 1980-81 5.7 per cent. This trend has continued in the current year and in the first four months April-July, 1981, the increase has been as high as 17 per cent (21 per cent from thermal, and 12 per cent from hydro generation) as compared to the corresponding period last year. Out of the increase of 21 per cent in thermal generation, 16 per cent was achieved by maximising generation from the existing thermal units, the balance 5 per cent only coming from the new capacity additions.

The utilisation factor of the thermal power stations during the year 1980-81 was 44.7 per cent. This has increased to 46.7 per cent during the period April-June, 1981, as against only 43.6 per cent in the corresponding period last year. It is our effort to maintain maximum generation and not to allow any short-fall in generation. It is hoped that with all the efforts we are putting in we will be able to achieve better plant utilisation of around 48 per cent for the year as a whole.

In order to meet the growing demand, it has been programmed to add 19,666 M. W. of additional capacity during the Sixth Plan period 1980-85. All the schemes which are scheduled for commissioning during this Plan period have already been sanctioned and are in various stages of execution. Rigorous monitoring at various levels is being done to ensure commissioning of the scheduled capacities to the maximum extent possible. Necessary assistance is also being rendered to the States in respect of essential key materials like cement, steel, aluminium etc. As a measure of advance action schemes aggregating to

14,000 M.W. capacity to give benefits in the Seventh Plan have also been cleared.

High priority has been given to the agricultural sector. I have advised all the State Governments to give a minimum of 6 to 8 hours supply to the pumping sets, and I am happy to inform the House that the State Governments are giving highest priority to this sector.

The shortage which was about 16.1 per cent in the year 1979-80, came down to 12.6 per cent during 1980-81. In the current year (1981-82), the shortage is likely to go further down to about 10 per cent despite increase in the demand as a result of new connections during the year.

There is at present no power shortage in the Southern States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. In the Western Region, the power production in the first four months of this year increased by 12.4 per cent. However, there is some shortage in the States of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. In the Eastern Sector, there has been marked improvement in the power generation. In the first four months of this year, D.V.C. has increased its generation by 43 per cent, Bihar by 20 per cent, Orissa by 43 per cent, and West Bengal by 2 per cent. The demand of the core sectors like steel and coal are met practically in full by D.V.C. In the Northern Region, there has been an increase of 15.4 per cent in the energy production during the first four months of this year. However, as there has been no rainfall during the month of August, 1981, the tubewell demand has increased considerably in the Northern Region. The States in this Region have, therefore, imposed restrictions on power supply.

I assure the Hon'ble Members that we are fully alive to the need for improving power availability in the country, which is necessary for industrial and agricultural production.

[Shri Vikram Mahajan] and would leave no stone unturned to achieve this objective.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri C. K. Jaffer Sharief to make a statement regarding the derailment of 121 Dn. Tamil Nadu Express at Ralapet station (SC Railway) on 31st August, 1981 after the Calling Attention is over.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): Where is the Railway Minister? He should come.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: After the Calling Attention is over, Shri Jaffer Sharief will make the statement.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Can you ask the Railway Minister to be present in the House?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are not going to discuss it. What I said was that after the Calling Attention is over, he will make a statement.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You announced the name of Shri C. K. Jaffer Sharief, I have nothing against him. But I would like the Cabinet Minister to come to the House....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes. Shri Goyal.

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI (Hissar): What do you mean by 'yes', Sir?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Government has noted what Shri Vajpayee has said.

श्री हज्जु कुमार गोयल : श्रीमान, उपाध्यक्ष जी, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने देश की बिजली की स्थिति के बारे में जो अपना बक्तव्य दिया है वह उन्होंने अपनी तसल्ली के लिए जरूर दे दिया हो, लेकिन देश के विकास के लिए चाहे वह औद्योगिक विकास हो और चाहे वह कृषि क्षेत्र हो, दोनों के लिए काफी चिन्ता का विषय है।

स्वयं मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया है कि हमारे देश के अन्दर जो बिजली के उत्पादन की क्षमता है, वह 40 प्रतिशत के आसपास चल रही थी और अब उस की उन्होंने अपने अथक प्रयासों के द्वारा 46 प्रतिशत के पास पहुंचाया है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो अंकड़ों का जाल है, यह न किसानों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर सकता है और न कारखानों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर सकता है। आप स्वयं कह रहे हैं कि आप के इतने प्रयासों के बाद, इतना सब कुछ करने के बाद भी, जो हमारे देश के अन्दर बिजली के उत्पादन की क्षमता है, उस को आप अभी तक 50 प्रतिशत तक भी नहीं ला पाए हैं और यह हम सब के लिए चिन्ता का विषय है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि बिजली की कमी के कारण खेतों में खड़ी हुई फसल सूख गई है और जो आप ने अपने इस स्टेटमेंट के अन्दर कहा है कि हम ने राज्य सरकारों को कहा है कि प्राथमिकता के आधार पर खेतों की पानी दिया जाए, मैं इसे चुनौती देना चाहता हूँ। आज राजस्थान के अन्दर एक भी गांव के अन्दर बिजली बिल्कुल नहीं दी जा रही है और हमारे यहां हनुमानगढ़, जो सब से अधिक फर्टिलाइज्ड पाट है, वहां से हमारे पास तार आया है कि हनुमानगढ़ में खेतों के अन्दर फसलें सूख रही हैं और वहां पर किसानों को पंप सेटों से पानी नहीं दिया जा रहा है और यह स्थिति सारे देश के अन्दर बनी हुई है। आज स्थिति क्या है? इस बिजली की कमी के कारण सीमेंट का उत्पादन पूरा नहीं, स्टील का उत्पादन पूरा नहीं, फर्टिलाइजर्स का उत्पादन पूरा नहीं, एंजिनियल कामोडीटीज का उत्पादन पूरा नहीं और नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि जो चीजें हम अपने देश में पावर मिलने पर पैदा कर सकते हैं,

जिन्हें पैदा करने की हमारे यहां क्षमता है, उनको भी हमें बाहर से आयात करना पड़ रहा है और इस पावर शॉर्टेज के कारण अभी तक हिन्दुस्तान को लगभग 3 हजार करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हो चुका है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि आंकड़ों के जाल से वे अपने आप को संतुष्ट न करें बल्कि यह देखें कि वास्तविक स्थिति क्या है। आप ने वक्तव्य में यह कहा है कि 1980-85 की छठी योजना अवधि के दौरान आप 19,666 मेगावाट की अतिरिक्त कॅपेसिटी के कार्यक्रम बना रहे हैं। मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक की जो परफॉर्मेंस है, चाहे वह थर्मल की हो, चाहे हाइड्रो की हो और चाहे एटोमिक की हो, वह क्या है? हाइड्रो इलेक्ट्रिक प्रोजेक्ट्स को पानी नहीं मिल रहा है, उन में पानी नहीं है, और वे अपनी क्षमता पर काम नहीं कर पा रही हैं। थर्मल पावर प्रोजेक्ट्स रो-रो कर चल रहे हैं और एटोमिक पावर प्लांट्स की जो हालत है, वह मैं राजस्थान के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ। एक महीने में 15 दिन लगातार एक यूनिट चला हो ऐसा अभी तक का रिकॉर्ड नहीं है। जब प्राण रेजो स्थिति है तो कैसे आप ताल्लो कर सकते हैं। छठी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के अन्दर हम इतनी अतिरिक्त कॅपेसिटी देश के अन्दर निर्माण करते जा रहे हैं, क्या यह ताल्लो देना काफ़ी है। क्या इतना चाँज के आधार पर हम अपने देश के अन्दर ऋषि का प्रचार करना चाहते हैं, उद्योगों का प्रसार करना चाहते हैं? दूसरी बात यह है कि छठी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में जो आपने प्रावधान किये हैं, वे कैसे पूरे होंगे क्योंकि आप के जो लक्ष्य थे, वे आज भी पूरे नहीं हुए हैं। आप की जो बिजली उत्पादन की क्षमता थी, उस को आप हारनेस नहीं कर पाए हैं। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा मंत्री महोदय से, कि यह बात बहुत ही चिन्ता का

विषय है, जिस पर गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए।

अब मैं राजस्थान के बारे में कुछ प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ। क्या यह सही है कि राजस्थान के अन्दर कोटा के अन्दर जो थर्मल पावर प्रोजेक्ट प्लांट 1981 तक पूरा हो कर कमिशन हो जाना चाहिए था, वह अभी तक अपूर्ण है और हम को लगता नहीं है कि सन् 1983 या 1984 तक भी यह थर्मल पावर प्रोजेक्ट, जो कोटा में है और जो राजस्थान के अन्दर उसके विकास के लिए सहायक हो सकता है, पूरा हो पाएगा? क्या मंत्री महोदय इस सम्बन्ध में इस सदर्भ के अन्दर विश्वास दिनायेंगे कि यदि कोई फंड की कमी है तो केन्द्रीय सरकार इस चाँज को देखेगी कि वह पैसा थर्मल पावर प्रोजेक्ट के निर्माण के लिए जाए?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दूसरा मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहूंगा कि "राजस्थान एटोमिक पावर प्रोजेक्ट" की प्रथम और द्वितीय इकाई से उन की क्षमता का 50 प्रतिशत उत्पादन भी नहीं हो रहा है और लगातार महीने में 15 दिन भी ग्रार० ए० पी० पी० का एक यूनिट नहीं चलता है;—इस ब्रेक-डाउन का क्या कारण है। इतना ही नहीं स्थिति यहाँ तक गंभीर है कि दिसम्बर, के अन्दर इस ग्रार० ए० पी० पी० से हैवी वाटर का लीकेज हुआ। अगर भारी पानी का लीकेज एटोमिक रिपेक्टर के अन्दर होता है तो उसके परिणाम कितने भयानक हो सकते हैं। इनके साथ रेडियो-एक्टिव रेज निकलती हैं वे प्राण घातक हो सकती हैं, और जिंजा नदी के ऊपर यह बना हुआ है, अगर हैवी वाटर का लीकेज होता है तो कितने लोगों की जानें बह ले सकता है। यह दिसम्बर में हुआ और अभी अगस्त के अन्दर फिर हुआ। मैं जानना चाहता

[श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोल]

कि इस बारे में क्या सरकार ने जांच कराई है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यहाँ तक आरोप है कि अमरोका नहीं चाहता कि राजस्थान एटॉमिक पावर प्रोजेक्ट काम करे। जिन प्रकार से तारापुर के सम्बन्ध में हमें यूरेनियम देने के लिए बहाने कर रहा है, मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि तारापुर के मामले में भारत सरकार को हिम्मत करके यह एग््रीमेंट तोड़ देना चाहिए, ताकि जो वेस्ट-यूरेनियम है, उसको रिफाइण्ड करके काम में ले सकें, जिसकी हमें जरूरत है।

इस तरह से मैं पूछना चाहूँगा कि क्या हीरो वाटर का लोकेज हो रहा है, इसकी जांच कराई गई है या नहीं? प्रोडक्शन क्यों कंट्रोल्ड नहीं है? क्या यह सही है कि अमरोका को एजेंसी दिल्ली से जयपुर गई और जयपुर से आर० ए० पी० पी० पर गई और उनका प्रभाव है कि कंट्रोल्ड आर० ए० पी० पी० फंक्शन में बाध सके—इसका मंत्री महोदय जवाब दें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि राजस्थान के लिए जो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण और स्याई योजना हो सकती है वह है "चंबल-परियोजना"। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय मंत्री (शिवाई) को भी पत्र लिखा था और समाचार पत्रों में भी इस प्रकार की बातें आई हैं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप आश्चर्य करेंगे कि यह जो चंबल प्रोजेक्ट है, यह राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश का संयुक्त प्रोजेक्ट है। इसके अन्दर खर्चा दोनों का बराबर हुआ है और इसके लाभ के भागीदार राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश बराबर के हैं, लेकिन जो राजस्थान में गांधी सागर है, उसका जो कैचमेंट एरिया है, उस कैचमेंट एरिया के अन्दर मध्य प्रदेश ने इन्लीगली 200 से 300 तक छोटे-बड़े बांध बना लिए हैं।

इस प्रकार से गांधी सागर बांध का जो पानी का स्तर 3.822 मिलियन एकड़ फीट होना चाहिए, उसके स्थान पर 1.25 मिलियन एकड़ फीट है। पानी रोकने की वजह से कुल क्षमता का 1/3 भाग पानी है।

इन सब बातों का अंतर पावर पर पड़ेगा। राणा प्रताप सागर और जवाहर सागर, ये गांधी सागर पर ही जन्दा हैं। इससे बिजली के उत्पादन पर भी असर पड़ने वाला है। राजस्थान पहले ही औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में और कृषि क्षेत्र में काफी पिछड़ा हुआ है, जहाँ रेत फेड एरिया ज्यादा है, वहाँ पर सिंचाई पर भी असर पड़ेगा। क्या मंत्री महोदय विश्वास दिलाएंगे कि क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को बाध्य किया जाएगा कि जब तक गांधी सागर बांध पूरी क्षमता पर न भरा जाए, वह अपने बांधाए हुए बांधों के अन्दर पानी नहीं रोकेंगे और पूरा पानी गांधी सागर को देंगे?

सतपुड़ा से जो एग््रीमेंट हुआ था उसके अनुसार राजस्थान को पूरी बिजली मिलनी चाहिए। क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार मध्य प्रदेश पर दबाव डालेगी कि सतपुड़ा से राजस्थान को जितनी बिजली मिलनी चाहिए वह उसको दी जाए?

पंजाब के अन्दर जो तीन बांध बनाने का प्रस्ताव है उसमें राजस्थान का एक बिजली लेने का है। क्या आप पंजाब सरकार को बाध्य करेंगे कि राजस्थान का जो अधिकार है वह अधिकार उसको मिलना चाहिए? तीन बांध से राजस्थान को बिजली दिये जाने के सम्बन्ध में एनर्जी जनरल से रिपोर्ट मांगी गई थी जो उन्होंने प्राइम मिनिस्टर को दे दी थी। मुझे पता लगा है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने इसे एनर्जी मिनिस्ट्री के पास भेज दिया है।

क्या एनर्जी मिनिस्ट्री से उस पर कोई निर्णय लिया है और क्या राजस्थान सरकार को उसके हिस्से की यहां से बिजली मिलेगी और कितनी मिलेगी ?

आनन्दपुर साहिब एवं मुकेरियां हाइडल प्रोजेक्ट से भी राजस्थान को उसका बिजली का हिस्सा मिलना चाहिए। भाखड़ा एग्जिमेंट के अनुसार बिजली देने के बारे में क्या आप पंजाब सरकार को बाध्य करेंगे कि वह यहां से भी राजस्थान को उसका हिस्सा दे ?

नापता झाकड़ी प्रोजेक्ट जो हिमाचल के अन्दर बन रही है उससे भी राजस्थान को बिजली देने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार उसको बाध्य करेगी ?

पालना में लिगनाइट के आधार पर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन और पालना के पास ही मेढता के अन्दर बिजाल जो कोयले के भंडार मिले हैं, उनको आधार बना कर इस ब्रेल्ट के अन्दर थर्मल पावर प्लांटों की स्थापना की जा सकती है जिसका संकेत प्रधान मंत्री ने राजस्थान के दौरे के समय दिया भी है। राजस्थान में जो पावर की शॉर्टेज है जिस के कारण वहां कारखाने पूरे नहीं चल पा रहे हैं क्योंकि उनको बिजली नहीं मिल रही है और खेती के लिए बिजली नहीं मिल रही है, उसके सम्बन्ध में केवल यह कहने से कि हम इम्प्रूवमेंट लाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, काम नहीं चलेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस मामले में कौन से ठोस कदम उठा रही है ?

श्री विक्रम महाजन : मैंने अपने मध्य उत्तर में तफसील के साथ बहुत सी बातें सदन में रख दी हैं। स्टील का जहां तक ताल्लुक है उसकी पूरी रिक्वायरमेंट्स हम डी वी सी के बिजली घरों से पूरी कर रहे हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने ठीक से उत्तर सुना होता तो इतने सवाल धहन करते। मैंने बुनियादी

बात सदन के सामने रखी है। एक तरफ तो हम हर साल बढ़ती जा रही बिजली की डिमांड को मॉट कर रहे हैं और दूसरी ओर जो गैप है डिमांड और सप्लाई में और जो इनकी सरकार के दौरान से चला आ रहा है, उसको कम करने की हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं। तो इसलिए हमने बड़ी तफसील के साथ बताया कि 21 फ्रीसदी हमने बढ़ोत्तरी की है थर्मल स्टेशन में जिसमें 5 फ्रीसदी तो थी जो नये थर्मल स्टेशन लगे और 16 फ्रीसदी जो बढ़ोत्तरी की गई वह पुराने ही स्टेशनों से की गई। तो एक साल में हम समझते हैं काफी तरक्की हुई है और उम्मीद करते हैं कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्दर डिमांड और सप्लाई को बराबर करने में कामयाबी हासिल करेंगे।

साथ ही मैंने कहा जो 16 फ्रीसदी कमी थी 1979 में उनको हम कम करके 10 फ्रीसदी तक ले आये हैं। हमने कमी नहीं कहा कि एक आइडियल सिचुएशन पर पहुंच गये हैं जहां सब कुछ अच्छा है। लेकिन हम जो स्टैप्स ले रहे हैं उनके अच्छे रिजल्ट्स मिल रहे हैं।

जहां तक हाइड्रॉ स्टेशन का ताल्लुक है अगर बारिश अच्छी हो तो reservoir भर जाते हैं, नहीं अच्छी हो तो कम भरते हैं। अगर आज हिन्दुस्तान के जो मैजारिटी हाइड्रॉ स्टेशन हैं वह पिछले साल के मुकाबले में अच्छे हैं, कश्मीर में पानी ज्यादा है और कुछ में कम है। और जहां तक गांधीसागर का ताल्लुक है वहां भी पिछले साल के मुकाबले में अच्छी पोजीशन है।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : 40, 50 फीट कम पानी है।

श्री विक्रम महाजन : आपको 2, 3 महीने पहले की खबर है। आपने

[श्री विक्रम महाजन]

कहा बहुत मामूली सा फर्क है, तो मेरे पास अभी स्टेटमेंट नहीं है, मैं बता दूंगा कितना फर्क है। कल मैं देख रहा था मैजारिटी में Reservoir भर गये थे, पिछले साल के मुकाबले ज्यादा है, और गांधी सागर का आपको अभी पूछ कर बता दूंगा, बहुत कम फर्क रह गया है।

जहां तक ताल्लुक है कोटा की यूनिट का, मुझे उम्मीद है कि अगले साल में इससे पावर निकलनी शुरू हो जायगी। यह मैं धर्मल के बारे में कह रहा हूँ। जहां तक पलायन का ताल्लुक है यह प्लानिंग कमिशन के पास पड़ा हुआ है, और राजस्थान सरकार ने अभी जो पैसा इस पर लगाना है उसके बारे में कोई खास प्रोपोजल प्लानिंग कमिशन के सामने नहीं रखी।

इसी प्रकार थोयन, आनन्दपुर साहव और मुकेरिया सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के अण्डर कंसीडरेशन है और हर एक के साथ न्याय किया जायगा। जहां तक नाथपाझाखरी का सवाल है इसमें राजस्थान को मदद करने के लिए सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट इन्वेस्टमेंट करेगी और राजस्थान को 10 फ्रीनदी पावर इससे मिलेगी, बिना किसी इन्वेस्टमेंट के।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : टोटल प्रोडक्शन में से देंगे या जो रिजर्व होगा सेंट्रल सैक्टर में उनमें से देंगे ?

श्री विक्रम महाजन : 10 परसेंट जो टोटल होगा उनमें से कोषिण करेंगे देने की।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : यह राजस्थान के साथ जस्टिस नहीं होगा।

श्री विक्रम महाजन : बिना इन्वेस्टमेंट के पावर दे रहे हैं सेंट्रल सैक्टर में। जिसमें 50, 60 करोड़ रु० लगेगा इस

प्रोजेक्ट में से राजस्थान को बिना इन्वेस्टमेंट के दे रहे हैं, इससे ज्यादा और क्या न्याय हो सकता है।

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: In Rajasthan,.... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Yadav, please sit down. You are not in the list. He will only reply to Mr. Goel. He will not reply to you.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is only replying to Mr. Goel. No. No. You are a learned person. You can go through the rules.

श्री विक्रम महाजन : जहां तक राजस्थान के एग््रीकल्चर सैक्टर को पावर देने का ताल्लुक है हमारी रिपोर्ट है कि अगस्त महीने की 20 तारीख से 24 घण्टे पावर दे रहे हैं।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : यह गलत है।

श्री विक्रम महाजन : अगर गलत है तो राजस्थान सरकार के खिलाफ प्रिक्लेज मॉशन कर दीजिए। मेरे पास तो उन्होंने ही यह रिपोर्ट भेजी है जो मैं आपको बता रहा हूँ। जहां पर राजस्थान का ताल्लुक है उसकी रिक्वायरमेंट मीट की जा रही है। और हो सकती है कि जब कभी न्यूक्लीयर पावर स्टेशन में, क्योंकि इंडिजिनस यूनिट है, लेकिन कभी न कभी गड़बड़ हुआ करती है, लेकिन न्यूक्लीयर पावर स्टेशन की परफारमेंस पिछले दो साल से कहीं बेहतर है। और उसकी भी जो परफारमेंस है, वह मैंने मेन स्टेटमेंट में कह दिया है कि जो न्यूक्लीयर पावर है वह भी इन्क्रिज की गई है। आन दी होल....

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : राजस्थान.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not a calling attention on Rajasthan. You can meet the Minister and discuss it.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : राजस्थान की कितनी डिमांड है और कितनी मीट कर रहे हैं ?

श्री विक्रम महाजन : राजस्थान की इस वक्त availability है 5242 मिली यूनिट और रिक्वायरमेंट है 4990 मिली यूनिट ।

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum): The statement given by the Minister has nothing to do with the actual realities. In the second page, last para, he says, "There is at present no power shortage in the southern States of Kerala, Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka". I hope the hon. Deputy-Speaker will be more aware of the fact that there is actually power shortage in Tamilnadu. The industries of Tamilnadu, including the litho-printing press at Sivakasi and other industries are not in a position to function properly because of the power shortage. Similarly, there is acute power shortage in Haryana, Punjab, West Bengal and Rajasthan. Nothing is mentioned in this statement about those States. The other day some friends from Haryana also shouted from the Visitors' Gallery because of the power crisis in that State.

What is the main reasons for the power crisis? This Government is not at all having any policy in regard to this Question. As soon as this Government took over, the Cabinet Minister for Energy, Shri Ghani Khan Chaudhuri issued a statement that power sector is going to be taken over by the Central Government completely. After sometime, he issued a statement that the public sector undertakings in the power sector are not working properly. I do not know whom he

was threatening, but he said, "I am going to hand over the power sector to the private sector". All these have created some apprehensions and I want certain clarifications.

The quality of coal supplied to the thermal power units is not good. There is moisture and ash content in the coal. Is the Government having any concrete proposal to improve the quality of coal supplied to the thermal units?

While we are having this power crisis, a number of hydroelectric schemes sponsored by the various State Governments are pending with the Central Electrical Authority awaiting clearance. For example, Kerala, which is even now in a position to supply electricity to Tamilnadu and Karnataka has presented eight schemes:

13.00 hrs

The schemes are:

1. Lower Periyar Hydro Electric Scheme.
2. Kuriakutty-Karappara Multi-purpose Scheme.
3. Kuttiadi Augmentation Hydro Electric Scheme.
4. Kerala Pandiyar-Punnappuzha Hydro Electric Scheme.
5. Mananthody Multi-purpose Scheme.
6. Kallada Power Generation Scheme.
7. Silent Valley Hydro Electric Scheme.
8. Puyankutty Hydro Electric Scheme.

All these have been pending before the Central Electricity Authority for clearance for a long time. Recently the Electricity Minister of Kerala has

issued a statement that the Government of India is showing a step-motherly attitude towards Kerala in regard to giving clearance to these projects. I want a clear answer from the Minister on this.

I also want to know as to how many hydro-electric schemes are pending at present with the CEA for clearance. When would the Government of India be pleased to give clearance to these schemes sponsored by the Kerala Government?

Previously there were reports regarding cooperation between our Government and USSR in power generation. Has something been finalised in this regard; if so, what are the details?

There was some proposal for generating power from the ocean. Has some progress been made in that direction?

There was some proposal for constituting a regional power board as far as North-east is concerned. I think the hon. Minister of Energy has gone there to attend some conference and to do something in that regard. What are the details of that?

There are some strong apprehensions in the minds of the State Governments that the Government of India is going to take over water and power resources. Recently there was a statement by the Minister of Electricity, Government of Kerala, that in the federal structure it would curtail the rights of the States if the Government of India took over water and power resources. What is the present stand of the Government in this regard?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: I want to correct the hon. Member. I have specifically stated in my main answer that there are no power cuts in Tamil Nadu.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: The hon. Deputy-Speaker will tell you.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: This is between the hon. Member and the Government. The Deputy-Speaker does not come in at this particular stage.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am only the Presiding Officer.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: I am sticking to the view that there is no power cut in Tamil Nadu. So far as shortages are concerned I have specifically stated in the main answer and in answer to the question put by the hon. Member just before him, that we have made tremendous improvements during the last one-and-a-half years.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: That is only on paper.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: There are some people who stick to this view. And they keep on repeating the same thing again and again. That does not take the matter any further. The hon. Member has asked the question and I am answering that. If it is wrong, you have certain other remedies. So have patience, try to listen or keep quiet.

So far as the policy of the Government is concerned, it has specifically been made clear in the main answer. I have specifically stated that we have two-fold strategies. The first strategy is that we will meet the demand which keeps on increasing every year. The second is to reduce the gap which my friends have left in the last three or four years.

This year we have succeeded in bridging the gap to some extent. The gap in 1979-80 was 18 per cent. In 1980-81 we have succeeded in bringing it down to 12 per cent. This year it will be brought down to 10 per cent. We hope that during the Sixth Plan the demand and supply will match. That is our plan. Keeping this policy in view, in the Sixth Plan our target is about 20,000 MW, which will enable us to match demand and sup-

[Shri Vikram Mahajan]

ply. The third policy of the Government of India is to meet the demands of the agricultural sector. In this respect I am proud of the fact that the agricultural production this year is the highest so far ever achieved.

So far as schemes of Kerala are concerned, I have got a list here. Some schemes are pending, because they give rise to inter-State problems and unless all the States agree the Central Government cannot clear them.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: What are those schemes?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Kuttiyadi Augmentation scheme involves inter-State problems. The Mananthody multi-purpose scheme we have forwarded to the Central Electricity Authority. Whatever lacunae are there they will try to get information from the State Government. Then the projects are finalized. The Kerala Government has not sent any reply so far. So far as Lower Periyar is concerned, certain clarifications are required, which they have not sent. For Kuttiyadi it is the same problem. Kallada scheme we have practically cleared. So far as the Silent Valley is concerned, its various aspects are being considered, because it involves the ecological and other problems; it is pending. So far as one or two other schemes are concerned, one scheme came to us in April 1981; the name of the scheme is not here. I think that is the latest scheme. We have assured the State Government that will clear the scheme as soon as we receive the clarifications.

So far as cooperation between USSR and the Government of India are concerned, we are likely to finalize the agreement for 1,000 MW of thermal generation.

So far as power from the ocean is concerned, no country in the world has generated power from the ocean on a commercial scale. Certain experiments are going on in some countries.

So far as the Central Water Power Commission is concerned, it concerns the Irrigation Ministry and the hon. Member may put the question to that particular Ministry.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma. You can safely leave Rajasthan.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa): I cannot leave it, because it is my State. I am very much concerned about it.

I have carefully looked into the statement made by the Minister in the House. It is gratifying to note that after the Janata Government went out of power, the power situation in the country has improved. I am in agreement with the Minister that the power situation has become very good. No doubt, the power generation capacity has increased. But it is still much below the average of many countries. The Minister should not be satisfied with this increase. We should try to reach the optimum size. I would like to know what efforts are being made in this field and by what time the country would reach the optimum which is desirable and feasible in this sector.

Further, Sir, power generation, capacity utilisation is not the only snag in this country. There are great losses in distribution, as high as 21 per cent. What is being done in concrete terms. He says that during the coming two months the generation gap would be only 10 per cent. This generation gap can certainly be met if transmission losses are reduced. May I know from the Minister as to what steps have been taken in that direction?

Thirdly, Sir, I would also like to know from the Minister, though he says in the statement that efforts are being made to expedite the comple-

[Shri Nawal Kihore Sharma]

tion disposal of power projects, yet so far as I learnt there is a tug of war going on between the Ministry and the Central Electricity Authority, there is a dual control of both which is creating problems. What is being done with regard to this? I feel the Central Electricity Authority should be given much power, the ministerial or secretarial control should go out of it. It is here that the power projects are delayed. So, what is the thinking of the Government in that regard? These are the three basic questions.

Coming to the question of power generation in the Sixth Plan, the hon. Minister said that the generation of power in the Sixth Plan would be equal to the demand. May I know from the Minister whether any assessment has been made with regard to the demand for the Sixth Five Year Plan year-wise and what could be the addition to capacity and production year-wise? He may kindly give a statement in that regard.

Last but not the least, coming to Rajasthan, the Minister has categorically stated that there is no power shortage. Looking to the statement, it is stated that there is no power shortage in the Northern region also. My friend from Ghazipur just came to me and said that Varanasi Mandal, particularly Ghazipur, is suffering from power shortage, power famine, and if at all power is available it is hardly for two hours. I know of my own State. Whatever the Minister may say, there is a power shortage in my State. I urge upon the Minister not to rely on the statistics which are being supplied by the Department because they are illusory. The statement and the statistics which are supplied by the Department paint a rosy picture. So, kindly find it out and check up whatever I am saying and then take action against the erred person who has supplied this information to you because now the Minister has no source of information.

But I would only urge upon him to find out the facts as stated by me and as given to me by my learned friend from Ghazipur. I would also request the Minister to let us know wheather it is not a fact that the Rajasthan Atomic power project has been out of order for a long time. Would he give us a statement now, and if not possible later on, on how many days in the year this Rajasthan Atomic Power plant has been out of order during the last one year. I would say that more than 75 per cent of the days it has been out of order. I would also refer to a monthly periodical magazine, named *Maya*.

I would not like to go into the details of that magazine. In it certain allegations have been put. Those are very serious allegations against the officials of the Ministry of Energy as well as against the foreign country. I do not want to go to the veracity of those allegations. I would like the Minister to enquire into those allegations because they are of a very serious nature. That should be looked into. This is what I want to submit.

Coming to the Palna Lignite Project the Minister has casually said that the Rajasthan State Government is not prepared to come with the finance and, therefore, the project is pending with the Planning Commission. Am I correct? If that be the position, may I request the Minister to confirm this statement because it is a serious allegation against the State Government? So far as I understand Rajasthan is very eager to have Palna Lignite Project. Therefore, we urge upon the Minister to clarify the position.

With this I would expect the Minister to be more energetic as he is Energy Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is already Minister for Energy.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Some valuable suggestions have been made

by the hon. Member. Certain points have been made regarding shortages. In regard to shortages I have already answered in question to the hon. Member who opened the Calling Attention matter that the assessment is made by C.A.E. The assessment is that in 1981-82 the energy availability of Rajasthan would be 5242 million units and the demand would be 4990 million units which leaks a surplus of 252 million units. It can happen that in particular months for example, there are certain months when seeds are sown or when water has to be given. Out of twelve months in a year for two or three months shortage can be there because of the high demand. For eight or nine months in a year as the present position stands, our assessment is that Rajasthan does not have a problem but in any case as the hon. Members have made out a case for Rajasthan, we will have a second look and find out how the Central Government can help Rajasthan more. So far as the steps to improve the generation in the country are concerned, I had said earlier also that though I have no way claimed that we have achieved an ideal stage, the point I have made again and again is that we are improving.

The power situation in the country is improving. From 16 per cent of 1979 shortage, we have come to 10 per cent this year. We hope to cut it down so that by the end of Sixth Plan not only we are meeting additional requirement of the country which rises at the rate of 10 per cent every year, at the same time the gap which has been left behind, we should be able to fill it up and demand and supply should match. That is what I have been saying and I am repeating it again. So far as the requirements of 1984-85 are concerned, I would like to say that the assessment of C.A.E. is that by 1984-85 the demand and supply would match. According to us the requirement of the country by 1984-85 would be 182050 million units.

The surplus should be + 3283 million units of energy in the country

and the availability would be higher. As per requirement figures—182050 million units would be the requirement and 185333 million units would be the availability. It means the surplus would be 3283 million units by 1984-85 in the country. So, the country as a whole would become surplus in power. We are going in for a national grid which means that from surplus States and from the Central projects we will be able to transmit energy to the deficit States.

As the present progress is, as we are cutting down deficit by 2-3 per cent, obviously, if we maintain this rate, we should be able to bring it down to zero level.

So far as the steps are concerned, we are taking all the steps for improving the generation of power. For example, we have set up a team of manufacturers, CEA engineers and others which visit every plant in the country. Since October, they have visited about 30-40 plants in the country. Wherever they have identified the deficiencies of the plant and suggested the modifications, the manufacturers look into the problems of the units and then we see that these reports are implemented. This is one of the basic reasons why the power in the thermal sector has gone up.

The other step that we are taking is, as I have already mentioned, we are adding 20,000 MW of power in the next five years which will match the requirements of power. We are taking steps to improve the existing capacity by assisting the State Electricity Boards, giving them plants, betterment programmes, identifying the deficiencies in the design and equipment, arranging timely supply of spares, both indigenous and foreign and arranging supply of adequate quantity of coal of the right quality. Our own engineers, our own coal experts, go to these power houses, sit there and monitor the plants with Plant Managers. In regard to the quality of coal, the number of com-

plaints have been going down. In fact today, hardly 2 or 3 power stations are complaining about the quality of coal. We have asked our coal experts to sit in the power houses and identify the mines which can be disconnected from power stations so that in future they do not get the quality of coal which they do not need.

Similarly, we are taking over the training programmes to train new technicians and engineers. We are also giving refresher courses to the existing technicians and engineers. We have set up a society which is doing this job and we are making an effort to increase the capacity.

We are trying to help the State Electricity Boards to get cement and steel so that the projects are not delayed. We are also monitoring these projects every day, every month. We take up the reports and call conferences and tell them, where they are lagging behind. Everything goes according to the schedule.

These are the steps which we are taking to bring up the units within time and, at the same time, to improve the generation of the existing units.

So far as U.P. is concerned, I have already given the figures and, we hope, in the next 6-7 years, we will be able to double the existing capacity of U.P. itself. Our assessment is that if U.P. brings the plant load factor of the thermal power units at the all-India level, the problems of U.P. would be comparatively much less. In fact they will be able to improve the existing capacity. It can happen that in a particular month or on a particular day, the number of thermal units go in for forced outages. It may be a temporary problem. But on the whole U.P. should be able to improve their capacity. Our teams are going to U.P. In fact, the Minister himself went to find out the problems of Obra and disconnect the linkage of mines which do not give proper coal. Every sector is being looked into. Our assess-

ment is that if U.P. raises the plant load factor from 36 to all-India level of 44.7 the problems would be over and the margin would be reduced. In any case, recently, for the last 2-3 months, U.P. power generation is increasing and, we hope, that enough would be done within 5 years so that U.P. does not have problems. In fact, we shall see that some new capacity is added from the Central sector so that this gap is made up.

So far as Rajasthan is concerned, about the problems of atomic power stations, our assessment is that they are improving. But if the hon. Member wants to put specific questions, it is better that they are asked from the Ministry concerned which deals with atomic power stations. Our Ministry does not deal with that.

Regarding the Palana project, we have cleared it. The Department of Power has cleared the project. It is pending with the Planning Commission. So, whether the State Government has money or it does not have the too money, it is better that the Hon. Member puts the question to the Planning Commission. We have cleared the project.

I think that I have covered all the questions that the hon. Member has asked.

As regards CAE, there is no conflict of projects so far as it is concerned. CEA has specific functions like monitoring and clearing of projects. Whereas Ministry's work is totally different. We supervise all our corporations which are constructing projects or EC programmes we look after that and we look after training programmes. There is no conflict between CAE and Ministry. In fact, we want to strengthen CEA more so that its effectiveness is more. It looks into the designs sent by the States. It, in fact, designs their projects also, if they want. It has a totally different function. There is no duality.

I hope that with the efforts of the workers and with the help and leader-

ship of our Prime Minister, the power sector will progress faster and we will be able to meet our demand within the next Sixth Plan.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Only one word. I do not want anything to be done by the Minister so far as RAPP is concerned. I know it is a different Ministry, I would like the article published in the monthly magazine from Kanpur may be looked into and it may be passed on to the concerned Ministry. This is for your information.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: So far as Gandhisagar is concerned, I just like to say that I have got the report on 27th August. The reservoir level of this year is 1280.24 ft. against last year's level of 1270 ft. therefore, Gandhi Sagar has more than last year's. This is what I say.

13.27 hrs.

ARREST OF MEMBER

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have an announcement to make.

I have to inform the House that the following wireless message dated 31 August, 1981, addressed to the Speaker, Lok Sabha has been received from the DISPOL, Hazarizagh, Bihar, today:—

"I have the honour to inform you that Shri R. L. P. Verma, M.P. was arrested in connection with Jail Bharo Abhiyan of B.J.P. today on 31-8-1981 afternoon."

13.28 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes past Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at thirty-three minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

STATEMENT RE. DERAILMENT OF 121 UP TAMIL NADU EXPRESS ON 31 AUGUST, 1981

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Statement by Minister. Mr. Jaffer Sharief.

(Interruptions)

श्री जनौराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है . . . ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please listen to me. This will not go on record. Anything said without my permission shall not go on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Kedar Panday is out of Delhi, out of station, and in his absence, I am asking Mr. Jaffer Sharief . . .

श्री मनौराम बागड़ी : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No point of order. Your point of order is not in order. There is vacuum in the House. You must take my permission to raise the point of order . . .

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI: With your permission, Sir . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not permitting you to raise any point of order. I make it very clear that your point of order is not in order. I am not permitting. It is a very important statement he is going to make (Interruptions). What is this you are doing?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have already told you that Shri Kedar Panday is out of Delhi. Therefore, Mr. Jaffer Sharief is making the statement . . .

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is a vacuum in the House. You cannot raise a point of order . . . You should take my permission. I will not allow any point of order . . .

(Interruptions)