

अभी तक बार - बार के आश्वासन के बावजूद उक्त टंकी को चालू नहीं किया गया है। अगर नई टंकी को चालू कर दिया जाता तो आज वहाँ के निवासियों को पानी के अकाल का समाना नहीं करना पड़ता।

अतः रक्षा मन्त्री से मेरा अनुरोध है कि वे फौरन कारगर कदम उठावें ताकि पेय जल की कमी का अन्त किया जा सके और लोगों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में पानी मिलने लगे।

(viii) *Need to constitute a high level committee to look into complaints and grievances of telephone subscribers of Kanpur*

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं कानपुर निवासी टेलीफोन उपभोक्ताओं के लम्बे समय से चली आ रही कठिनाइयों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। टेलीफोन का अक्सर खराब रहना तो पूरे देश में ही स्वाभाविक समस्या है किन्तु इस शहर में नियमित रूप से एक माह में दस दिन कम से कम टेलीफोन खराब रहते ही हैं, किन्तु टेलीफोन के बिल पूरी उदारता के साथ बनाए जाते हैं। जब उपभोक्ता इन बिलों के सम्बन्ध में टेलीफोन खराब होने के सम्बन्ध में उच्च अधिकारियों से सम्पर्क करना चाहते हैं तो लंबे - लंबे समय से उनका सम्पर्क ही इन व्यस्त अधिकारियों से नहीं हो पाता। 30 लाख की लागत से एक नए एक्सचेंज का निर्माण 80 में इस शहर में प्रारम्भ किया गया और वह निर्माण 82 में अधूरा ही छोड़ दिया गया। नयागंज कानपुर में एक नया एक्सचेंज बनाने का प्रस्ताव था किन्तु वह भी लागू नहीं किया गया। रेल लाइन के समीप होने का बहाना बनाकर प्रस्ताव को रद्दी की टोकरी में डाल दिया गया है, कानपुर में टेलीफोन की आय

1980-81 एवं 81-82 वर्ष की अपेक्षा 1982-83 एवं 83-84 में लगभग आधी रह गई है। उल्लेखनीय है कि गत फरवरी में जब संचार मन्त्री कानपुर पधारे थे तब इन टेलीफोन उपभोक्ताओं ने अपनी शिकायतें एवं आरोप उन के समक्ष रखे थे। किन्तु अभी तक उनकी शिकायतों को दूर नहीं किया गया है।

अतः मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि कानपुर निवासी टेलीफोन उपभोक्ताओं की शिकायतों एवं आरोपों, जिन्हें वे सरकार के समक्ष प्रस्तुत कर चुके हैं, के लिए एक उच्च-स्तरीय समिति गठन की जाए और प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था को तत्काल चुस्त एवं क्रियाशील बनाया जाए ताकि इस नगर के निवासियों को राहत मिल सके।

14.19 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL),  
1984-85—Contd.

MINISTRY OF ENERGY—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Energy. Now Shri C.D. Patel.

SHRI C.D. PATEL (Surat) : Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Energy. So far as this Ministry's performance is concerned, in respect of crude oil, very deserving compliments have been paid by many of the hon. Members. These compliments are well-deserved.

So far as the production aspect is concerned, it is likely to be 26 million metric tonnes during next year. So, we feel that we are on our way to self-sufficiency, and we are awaiting the time when there will not be any import of this particular products because

(Shri C. D. Patel)

this is the product wherein we have been stranded because of the balance of payments position in our foreign trade. So, we are waiting very eagerly for the day when we reach self-sufficiency in this product.

Last Sunday only, there was an article regarding the mixing of alcohol in the petroleum. So far as that aspect is concerned, that is a very interesting article. In Brazil, experiments have been conducted and they are very successful; they are using alcohol, mixing of alcohol in the petroleum product for the gasoline. So, that aspect is also required to be seen by this Ministry; and if something is required to be done in this respect also, it may kindly be looked into.

So far as coal side is concerned, the production which remained static for about 100m. metric tonnes for a number of years, now there is a good increase, so far as production of coal is concerned. This year, the target is likely to be achieved. But the claim which is made by this particular department regarding the supply of coal, according to the requirement, according to the demand in the country, the picture which is sought to be shown, is very illusory. So far as production is concerned, production may be, according to the target, but so far as the distribution system is concerned, it has miserably failed. So far as supply of the coal according to the requirement is concerned, we have not been able to achieve the desired effect or the desired result. About 50 per cent of the coal requirement of the industry is not being met, whatever may be the figures, according to the statistical data, that is being supplied by the government. But in actual practice, if we look into it, we will find that in most of the industries, they say that the supply of coal is to the tune of 50 per cent only and much of the difficulty has arisen because of the distribution system.

As regards non-conventional energy sources, my respectful submission is this. Many experiments have been conducted. Now, we have been able to reach to a point wherein we will have to put a stop somewhere. For example, as far as bio-gas item is concerned, we have made a good headway and in that

respect much is required to be done. For example, much research is also required to be conducted. For example, the production of the bio-gas is to be increased; not only that, but the production of bio-gas at the lower temperature, in that respect, a major experiment is required to be conducted to achieve this result. So, bio-gas is the main ingredient which we are as a listing.

As regards power shortage, during the intervention also, the hon. Minister, Shri Arif Mohammad Khan, has given certain figures. Now, the figures are coming from 1947 and are compared with the figures of 1984, so far as 1947 is concerned, the production was 4.1 billion units; now in 1984, it is 154 billion units. But the question arises for our consideration is that at any point of time are we going to reach a stage wherein we will be producing or we would be generating the power according to our requirement even by the end of 6th Plan, 7th Plan. My apprehensions are that we are not going to reach a stage in the future wherein we are likely to be generating power according to our requirement. That is the stumbling block.

So far as the thermal energy is concerned, we have miserably failed, so far as our target figures are concerned. In this respect, the shortfall is 6.4. So far as the production aspect is concerned, there is a considerable loss in production. Then the transmission loss is also very great; and so far as this particular department is concerned, in the field of the management of the spares, much can be done. So far as the State grids are concerned, the management of spares is being made without proper method and without giving a proper thought to it. Many a time it is found that in a particular division two particular items are short; the same items may be surplus somewhere. So, there is no management of the spares; and because of this mismanagement of the spares lot of difficulties have arisen; and these difficulties are required to be met by proper arrangement by the respective department.

Now, I would like to touch the problem of royalty. Somehow or the other our hon. Minister is—I would not say adamant—not

accepting the demand. But this problem is persistently pursued and he will feel that he is pestered by this problem. Both the States of Assam and Gujarat have been demanding the royalty, and it is felt that injustice is being caused to our States. For example when the rate of payment of crude oil royalty, was raised from 41 to 62 in the year 1981, then the price of the oil was raised from Rs. 305 to Rs. 1182 in the same year in July 1981. Then both the States had asked for increase in the royalty, but they were told that it would not be increased because the stipulated period for increase of royalty was four years. Now the time has come because the stipulated period for re-fixing the royalty, namely three years, is over. In my last speech also I had taken up this matter and my humble request to the Central Government is that the property rates are vested in the States and this has to be kept in mind.

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI SHIV SHANKAR):** Though I would not like to raise the technical point legally it is not so. You should know to whom the sub-soil rights belong.

**SHRI C.D. PATEL:** The extraction rights are with the Centre, though the same authority is vested with the sub-soil rights. The same authority is vested with both the rights. As both the rights rest with one authority that authority is expected to act judiciously. When they raise the oil price, they should raise the royalty rate also. At least when the three-year period is over in July 1984 the hon. Minister may kindly revise the royalty rate, and also give it some retrospective effect so that the rest of the period of three years may be covered, from 1981-82 onwards. I would urge upon the hon. Minister—I do not want to say adamant—why can we not fix up the price as the international price instead of the well-head price? We have been asking for the international price. As soon as there is any fluctuation in the price the royalty also should be increased. For instance, in the last one year, two years or three years the international price has been revised, but not the royalty. This may be looked into.

Then the second point is also very important. I would like to urge about the gasbased thermal power station at Kawas. This thermal power station has become very important. The Gujarat State Electricity Board has submitted a proposal to the central authorities for installation of  $3 \times 130$  MWs each of gasbased combined cycle power station at Kawas near Surat. I think the Satish Chandra Committee has recommended that gas is required for the manufacture of fertilizer, only, but this particular guideline has been given a go-by and in Maharashtra such a case has come and if you look at the figures, it will be found that in fact with 12 to 13 million cubic metres of gas can be produced and the requirement of other plants is three million cubic metres of gas, and for Thal Fertilizer plant it is 4.5 million cubic metres, from the Tatas plant, and the other plants of the State Electricity Board. Still, there would be 4.5 millions of cubic metres which would be required to be supplied for these plants. So these are the important projects.

Gujarat State is facing an acute shortage of energy and if this projects is ready, I think, much can be done regarding the overall development of industry as well as agriculture.

Regarding pricing of RFO supply to Dhuvran power station in Gujarat, the Dhuvran power station Stage I comprising four sets of 63 MW each, was initially designed to use coal, but subsequently modified to use RFO and coal at the instance of ONGC. A working group to work out the coal equivalent price has been set up. It may kindly be expedited to take up that matter and the final decision may be taken fixing up the price of RFO equivalent to the coal price.

Regarding setting up a joint thermal power station at Bandhav, in order to meet the power demand during the end of the Sixth Plan and the beginning of the Seventh Plan Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat have mooted a joint proposal for setting up power stations at Bandhav and Mand in Madhya Pradesh. Much work has been done.

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I think, the only difficulty that is being posed is about the allotment of coal. This may kindly be looked into and necessary arrangements may kindly be made so that both these projects can be taken up as early as possible.

Regarding grant of mining lease for coal in Gujarat State to GIDC, the proposal is pending with the Ministry. This may please be taken up and a final decision may kindly be taken as early as possible.

Another project which is at the Central stage is the Gujarat Petro-chemical complex. The pipeline is being laid now. Other arrangements have almost been finalised. The Gujarat Government has submitted a proposal to the Central Government for setting up a petro-chemical complex near Kawas in Surat District. The Hazira Fertiliser Plant is being commissioned very shortly and the petro-chemical complex is to be installed in the surrounding vicinity. The only request to the hon. Minister is that since this project is very important for the development of Gujarat it may be taken up at the earliest. There was a proposal from the state Government that the state Government is ready to have a joint venture with the centre. If that is required to be done, it may kindly be done as early possible.

About the allocation of power from Waidhan and Punch power stations, this matter is pending with the Ministry. The allocation may also be done in such a way that justice is caused to the Gujarat State.

Before concluding, I once again say that I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry and its certain achievements which are required to be complimented.

Lastly, I thank you very much for giving me the time to speak.

प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं एक औचित्य का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। लोक सभा की 4 अप्रैल की कार्य-सूची में ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के अनुदानों पर

चर्चा क्रमांकित थी। 5 अप्रैल को चर्चा हुई भी और... (व्यवधान) माननीय सदस्य मेरी बात को सुनें। वह बीच में क्यों इन्टरप्ट करते हैं? 5 अप्रैल को जो चर्चा हुई, उसमें माननीय श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां ने भी भाग लिया। 6 अप्रैल के पिनाशल एक्सप्रेस में एन टी पी सी के चैयरमैन की प्रैस कांफ्रेंस का समाचार प्रथम पृष्ठ पर मुख्य समाचार के रूप में दिया गया, किन्तु लोक सभा में जो चर्चा हुई, उसे प्रमुखता से नहीं दिया गया। इकानॉमिक टाइम्स में माननीय श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां के चर्चा में भाग लेने को कोई महत्ता नहीं दी गई, कहीं चर्चा भी नहीं थी।

मैं समझता हूँ कि ऊर्जा मंत्रालय और सार्वजनिक उपक्रम के दिल्ली के आफिस के बीच में कोआर्डिनेशन ठीक नहीं है, जिसके कारण इस तरह की बात हुई। मेरे विचार से जब लोकसभा में ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा हो रही हो, तो उस समय एन टी पी सी के चैयरमैन का पत्रकार सम्मेलन बुला कर कोई बात करना केवल यह दर्शाता है कि वह संसद में चल रही चर्चा को प्रभावित करना चाहते हैं। इसलिए यह उचित नहीं है और यह नहीं होना चाहिए।

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertganj) : Sir, you are aware that NTPC is an autonomous body and they have their own business. So, I think the Chairman of NTPC has every right to convene the Press Conference and issue the statement. I think there is no contradiction whatsoever.

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda) : That is not above the parliament.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Not above the Parliament but they have their own business. We cannot change their business.

प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता : मैं समझता था कि मैंने जो प्रश्न उठाया है, ऊर्जा मंत्री महोदय उसका जवाब देने के लिए पूर्णतया सक्षम हैं और उनको ऐसे माननीय सदस्य से सहायता लेने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, जिनको पूरी जानकारी नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think the hon. Minister has taken a note of it and will say about this in his reply.

प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता : इस मंत्रालय की मांगों का न मैं विरोध करूंगा और न उनके पक्ष में कुछ कहूंगा - इसलिए कि मेरे विरोध करने का कोई विशेष अर्थ नहीं है। सत्तारूढ़ दल की मैजोरिटी इतनी है कि मेरे विरोध करने के बावजूद वह इनको पास करा लेगा। इसलिए मैं अपने आपको मन्त्री महोदय द्वारा रखे गए बजट की केवल समालोचना तक सीमित रखूंगा।

मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता है कि इस साल यह मंत्रालय सदन में चर्चा के लिए आया है। संसद में ऐसी परम्परा बन गई है कि गृह, विदेश, वित्त और कृषि जैसे महत्वपूर्ण मंत्रालयों पर तो चर्चा होती है, लेकिन ऊर्जा जैसे महत्वपूर्ण मंत्रालय पर काफी देर तक चर्चा नहीं हो पाती है, जिसमें हर साल हजारों करोड़ों रुपए खर्च होते हैं। मैं अध्यक्ष महोदय का धन्यवाद करूंगा कि.....

श्री पी. शिव शंकर : गत वर्ष भी इस पर चर्चा हुई थी।

प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता : मेरा ख्याल है कि 1981 के बाद इस पर चर्चा नहीं हुई। मैं अपनी भूल मान लेता हूँ। लेकिन इस पर चर्चा अवश्य होनी चाहिए।

श्री पी. शिव शंकर : मैंने सिर्फ याद दिलाया है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let him thank the Speaker, he should not withdraw it.

उन्होंने इस साल भी इस चर्चा को रखा है, उसके लिए उनके प्रति धन्यवाद तो कायम रहना चाहिए।

प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता : यह ठीक है कि 1947 की तुलना में हमारी स्थापित क्षमता आज 1982-83 में बहुत बढ़ गई है, वह 35,363 मेगावाट हो गई है। उस समय यह नगण्य थी, अब वह बढ़ गई है।

बिजली का उत्पादन भी 131.66 बिलियन यूनिट हो गया 82-83 में और 83-84 में लिखा है 144.325 बिलियन यूनिट। लेकिन जो उत्पादन हुआ है कुल मिला करके अप्रैल से दिसम्बर तक की फिगर आपने दी है, वह है 102.26 बिलियन यूनिट। अगर उसी अनुपात में इस को पूरे साल का बना लें तो 136.324 बिलियन यूनिट से अधिक नहीं होता है।

श्री पी. शिव शंकर : मैं आपको स्पष्ट आंकड़े दे दूँ। 139.2 बिलियन यूनिट...

प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता : लेकिन आपने जिस प्रोपोजन में अप्रैल से दिसम्बर तक उत्पादित किया है उसके अनुसार इतना ही आता है।

श्री पी. शिव शंकर : मैं मार्च के एन्ड तक का आप को बता रहा हूँ।

प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता : धन्यवाद। मगर आपने इन्स्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी का लक्ष्य रखा था बढ़ोत्तरी का सिक्सथ फाइव ईयर प्लान में 19666 मेगावाट जिसके अन्दर संशोधन करके बनाया 14 हजार से लेकर 14500 मेगावाट।

(प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता)

उसमें भी अभी तक स्थापित हुआ है 10 हजार 216 मेगावाट।

श्री राम प्यारे पणिका : गलत बता रहे हैं।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : गलत क्यों ?

श्री राम प्यारे पणिका : 14 हजार मेगावाट तो अभी हो गया है।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : यह इस साल के अन्त तक जोड़कर 14300 मेगावाट हो रहा है।

श्री राम प्यारे पणिका : आप जोड़िये न।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : मैं अपनी ओर से नहीं कह रहा, अपने परफोरमेन्स बजट को देखिये, आप ने यह उम्मीद की है कि 84-85 में 2100 मेगावाट और स्थापित कर लेंगे। हम पूरे को देखें तो ऐसा लगता है कि आपने 19600 मेगावाट में करीब 10 हजार मेगावाट स्थापित करने में ही सफलता पाई है और यह केवल उस के आधे के लगभग होता है और आप कोई कठिनाई नहीं आई तो इस रेट से 84-85 का एक साल बचा है उसमें इसे कैसे पूरा करेंगे ? चार साल में तो इतनी क्षमता प्राप्त कर सके तो एक साल में पूरे का पूरा कैसे कर लेंगे। मुझे इसमें सन्देह है।

फिर जबकि निजी थर्मल पावर स्टेशन की स्थापित क्षमता और उत्पादन के बीच का अनुपात 97 प्रतिशत होता है, सरकारी उपक्रमों में 42 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर 47 प्रतिशत हुआ है। इसीलिए ऊर्जा के पूरे लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में और देश को विकास के पथ पर आगे बढ़ाने में आप कितने सफल होंगे इसमें मुझे सन्देह है। इसीलिए जितने लोगों ने सरकार को शाबाशी दी

है, पीठ ठोंकी है उसमें मैं अपने को शामिल नहीं कर रहा हूँ इस उपलब्धि के लिए क्योंकि मुझे यह कोई अधिक उपलब्धि नहीं मालूम पड़ती।

मैं समझता हूँ कुछ लोगों की नीयत ठीक नहीं रहती है और वे उचित कल्पना से काम नहीं करते हैं कोसी प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में आप देखें। तत्कालीन मुख्य अभियंता ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में लिखा था कि बाढ़ नियंत्रण के साथ पन-बिजली की योजना को लागू करने से कोसी योजना में इतनी अधिक बिजली पैदा होगी कि उसकी खपत करना मुश्किल होगा इसलिए परियोजना के इस भाग को स्थगित कर दिया जाए। इस तरह से वह योजना स्थगित कर दी गई लेकिन आज बिहार में बिजली की यह हालत है कि शहरों में भले ही बिजली मिलती रहे लेकिन देहातों में 2-2, 3-3 दिन तक बिजली नहीं मिलती है और कुछ क्षेत्रों में तो महीनों तक नहीं मिल पाती है। दो-तीन दिन के बाद जब बिजली आती भी है तो एक-दो घण्टे तक और उसमें व्यवधान आते रहते हैं। इससे आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि कृषकों तथा उद्योग-धन्धों को कितनी परेशानी उठानी पड़ती होगी। उद्योग-धन्धे चलाने वाले अपने मजदूरों को इस आशा में बिठाए रखते हैं कि बिजली आये तो काम चालू हो। बिजली आने पर वे अपने संयंत्र चालू करते हैं तो कई घण्टों तक बिजली की आपूर्ति में इन्टरप्शंस आते रहते हैं। इसी प्रकार से बिजली आने पर जब कृषक अपने पम्प ड्रिगेशन के लिए चालू करता है तो इन्टरप्शंस की वजह से उसके पम्प बन्द हो जाते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में वह अपने खेत में किस प्रकार पानी दे सकेगा ? इसी बात से मजबूर होकर किसान को डीजल पम्प लगाना पड़ता है जिससे उसका खर्च बढ़ता है और उसका लाभ घट जाता है। यही स्थिति उद्योग-धन्धों में भी रहती है। वहाँ इस आशा में मजदूरों को बिठाए रखते हैं कि बिजली आए तो काम शुरू हो। इस प्रकार

से समय ज्यादा लगता है, लागत भी अधिक लगती है जिससे उत्पादन व्यय बढ़ जाता है तथा निश्चित रूप से उसका असर मूल्यों पर पड़ता है। इस तरह से यह दुष्चक्र चलता रहता है। इसकी ओर सरकार को विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

विजली के सम्बन्ध में बिहार की, विशेष रूप से उत्तर बिहार की अवस्था बहुत खराब है। इसका अन्दाजा आप इसी बात से लगा सकते हैं कि वहां पर प्रति व्यक्ति बिजली की खपत 14 किलोवाट है। यदि आप वरीनी कांप्लेक्स को उसमें से निकाल दें तो प्रति व्यक्ति बिजली की खपत केवल 6 किलोवाट ही रह जायेगी। ऐसी स्थिति में आप वहां पर विकास की क्या कल्पना कर सकते हैं? आप सोच सकते हैं कि वह कितना पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका होगा। फरक्का और कहलगांव की कल्पना एक साथ की गई थी लेकिन पता नहीं क्यों फरक्का में तो सब कुछ हो गया परन्तु कहलगांव अधर में है। इसी तरह से कांटी थर्मल पावर प्रोजेक्ट बजाए सन् 1982 के शायद 84 में उत्पादन शुरू करेगा।... (व्यवधान) कोयलकारो हाइडन प्रोजेक्ट अधर में लटका है उसके साथ साथ मैं एक बात पर और ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

वह यह है कि थर्मल पावर स्टेशन पास-पास बन गए हैं। शक्तिनगर के बारे में मैं कोई बात कहता हूँ तो पनिकाजी उसका विरोध करते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि शक्तिनगर के आसपास सभी थर्मल पावर स्टेशन की आप गणना कीजिए। आप हिसाब लगायें तो करीब-करीब 3.5 लाख टन कोयला प्रतिदिन जलेगा, तो उससे उस इलाके की आप कल्पना कर सकते हैं प्रदूषण की। थर्मल पावर स्टेशन इन जगहों पर आपने नजदीक नजदीक लगा दिए हैं, लेकिन कुछ

स्थानों पर जहाँ उसकी जरूरत थी जैसे दक्षिण बिहार में, ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। उत्तरी कर्ण पुरा कोयला क्षेत्र है, जहाँ कोयला भी उपलब्ध है, पानी उतना उपलब्ध नहीं है वह भी उपलब्ध किया जा सकता है कोयला कारों के जलग्रहण क्षेत्र से, लेकिन वहां की सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन की परियोजना अभी तक अधर में झूल रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस पर ध्यान दें।

बिजली के अभाव का कारण मेरी समझ में यह है कि तापीय बिजली घरों का कोयला खदानों से न जुड़ा होना। उसका कारण यह है कि एडहोक बेसिस पर कोयला आवंटित किया जाता है। कभी इस खदान से तो कभी उस खदान से। यह सभी जानते हैं कि सभी खदानों के कोयले की गुणवत्ता एक जैसी नहीं होती है। किसी में राख की मात्रा अधिक होती है और किसी में कम होती है। तापीय बिजली घरों की जो क्षमता होती है, वह किसी एक खास एश-कान्टैन्ट के लिए होती है। इसमें इस प्रकार से कभी ज्यादा और कभी कम एश-कान्टैन्ट होने से ज्यादा खर्चा आता है। दूसरी बात जो कोयला एडहोक बेसिस पर आवंटित होता है, तो कभी कोयले की कमी की वजह से बिजली के उत्पादन में बाधा उत्पन्न होती है। मेरे विचार से आपको कोयला खदानों को तापीय बिजली घरों से जोड़ देना चाहिए।

पन-बिजली में ठीक है कि शुरू-शुरू में अधिक पूंजी निवेश की आवश्यकता होती है। लेकिन एक ओर आपने ध्यान नहीं दिया, वह यह है कि छोटे-छोटे पैमाने पर भी पन बिजली घर बनाए जा सकते हैं। बड़े पैमाने पर भी पन-बिजली पैदा करने के लिए बहुत बड़े पूंजीनिवेश की जरूरत है। उसके लिए बहुत बड़े डैम बनाने के लिए जरूरत है, लेकिन अगर छोटे-छोटे पैमाने

(प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता)

पर आप बनायें, पहाड़ी इलाकों में, तो उस पर्व-  
तीय इलाके की भी तरक्की होगी और उतनी  
पूँजी की भी जरूरत नहीं होगी। कहने का मतलब  
यह है कि उतनी पूँजी की एक साथ जरूरत नहीं  
पड़ेगी। मैं मानता हूँ कि सब मिलाकर पूँजी-  
निवेश बड़े पैमाने पर पन-बिजली के उत्पादन के  
करीब ही बैठेगा, लेकिन एक साथ पूँजी की  
जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। इसलिए इस ओर भी आप  
को ध्यान देना चाहिए। इसके लिए मैं आप से  
निवेदन करूँगा कि नेपाल के साथ द्विपक्षीय  
समझौता हो, जिसमें इस तरह की व्यवस्था के  
बारे में बातचीत की जाए। यदि ऐसा किया  
जाएगा तो बहुत ही अच्छा काम हो जाएगा।  
जैसे किसी नदी के उद्गम स्थान पर छोटे-छोटे  
बाँध बना दें या कोसी-ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी के उद्गम  
पर बना दें, तो उससे सिल्ट की मात्रा भी कम  
हो जाएगी और इन नदियों की विकरालता कम  
हो जाएगी तथा भूक्षरण सीमित होगा। मैं आप  
का ध्यान इस बात की ओर भी आकर्षित करना  
चाहता हूँ कि यदि आप द्विपक्षीय समझौते में  
सफल हो जाते हैं तो ब्रह्मपुत्र, कोसी और बाग-  
मती जैसी नदियों से नेपाल बार्डर के फुटहिल्स  
में, बड़े डैम बनाकर पन-बिजली पैदा कर सकते  
हैं। जिससे भारत और नेपाल दोनों को लाभ  
होगा।

अणु बिजली के बारे में मैं क्या कहूँ। जब  
से हमने इस की ओर ध्यान दिया है—यह  
हमारे लिए एक सिरदर्द बना हुआ है। चाहे  
तारापुर हो या कल्पाकम हो या कोटा का कार-  
खाना हो, कभी आपके सामने ईंधन की समस्या  
रहती है, कभी हैवी-वाटर की समस्या रहती है,  
कभी मिकैनीकल फेल्योर के कारण ये कारखाने  
बन्द रहते हैं। जैसे कल्पकन का कारखाना  
पिछले सप्ताह बन्द हुआ, पिछले महीने भी बन्द  
हुआ था। तारापुर के एक-एक के बारे में तो

यह सुझाव है कि लाभप्रद न होने के कारण इस  
को बन्द कर दिया जाय।

एक दो राज्यों में बिजली बोर्डों को छोड़  
कर करीब-करीब हर राज्य में बिजली बोर्ड  
घाटे में चल रहे हैं। मैं बिहार के बारे में विशेष  
रूप से जानता हूँ—वहाँ एक तिहाई के लगभग  
कर्मचारी आवश्यकता से अधिक हैं। जितना  
उत्पादन होता है उस के लिये जितने कर्मचारी  
होने चाहिये, उन से अधिक कर्मचारी हैं। आप  
दूसरे राज्यों के बिजली बोर्ड के कर्मचारियों की  
संख्या की इन से तुलना कर लीजिये.....

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : हम उन को  
निकालेंगे तो आप स्ट्राइक शुरू कर देंगे।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : हम उन को  
निकालने के लिए नहीं कहते हैं। आप वहाँ पर  
काम का विस्तार कीजिये जिस में उन को  
बहाल किया जा सकता है। बिहार में बिजली  
की बहुत कमी है, दो दिन के बाद केवल दो  
घण्टे के लिये बिजली मिलती है, यदि सरकार  
इस काम का विस्तार करेगी तो इस में उन  
लोगों को खपाया जा सकेगा और साथ ही  
राज्य का विकास हो सकेगा। उनकी बहाली तो  
आपने की है, आप ने क्यों इतने अधिक कर्मचारी  
बहाल कर लिये? यह आप के प्रबन्धन की  
कमी है, मैनेजमेंट की कमी है। मैं यह नहीं  
कहता हूँ कि आप उनकी छटनी कर दीजिये,  
काम का विस्तार कर के उन को उस काम में  
लगा दीजिये।

आप ने बिजली विधेयक में जो संशोधन  
किया है, उनके अनुसार बिजली बोर्डों की  
बिजली की दरें तय करने का अधिकार दिया  
गया है जिस से वे कुछ लाभ जमा कर सकें।  
लेकिन इसका नतीजा क्या होगा? बिजली बोर्ड



मनमाने ढंग से विजली की दरें तय करेंगे—इस तरह से आपने उन की अकुशलता को प्रोत्साहन दिया है। ये बोर्ड घाटे में चल रहे हैं, विजली दर बढ़ा कर अब ये बोर्ड अपने घाटे को पूरा कर रहे हैं। जो घाटा हो रहा है वह मॅनेजमेंट की कमजोरी और आप की अक्षमता के कारण है, कीमत बढ़ाने से घाटा तो कम होगा, लेकिन मॅनेजमेंट की कमजोरी और आप की अक्षमता दूर नहीं होगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस पर फिर से गम्भीरता से विचार करें।

सारे देश में जो रेलवे लाइनें हैं—मैं चाहता हूँ आप उन सब का विद्युतिकरण करें—इस से आप को भारी लाभ हो सकता है। मैं यह बात इस लिए कहता हूँ कि स्टीम एन्जिन से जो हाउलेज होता है उस में 1000 टन किलोमीटर पर खर्च आता है 12 रुपया, यदि उसको डीजल से खींचा जाय तो खर्च आता है 6 रुपया, लेकिन विद्युतिकरण कर दिया जाय तो उस की लागत 3 रुपये आती है। इस तरह से आप देखेंगे—यदि आप सब का विद्युतिकरण कर दें तो हमारा लाभ बड़ जाएगा, क्योंकि बेमतलब का खर्च घट जाएगा।

एक चीज की तरफ और आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। विजली के इन्टरप्शन से बहुत ज्यादा तकलीफ होती है। कोयले की खानों में जब पाली चल रही होती हैं और विजली का इन्टरप्शन हो जाता है, तो इस से खतरे की सम्भावना बढ़ जाती है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि कोयले की खानों में इस तरह का इन्टरप्शन नहीं होना चाहिए।

इस के अलावा हमें लगता है कि विजली घरों में और ट्रांसमिशन लाइनों की व्यवस्था में कोई सेफ्टी का प्रावधान ठीक नहीं है। इसलिए

मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि एक ऐसा कांप्रहेंसिब बिल लाया जाए, जिस में विजली घरों में और ट्रांसमिशन लाइनों और हंस्टालेशन में तथा उन को चालू रखने में, सेफ्टी का प्रावधान हो जिस से कर्मचारियों की सुरक्षा हो।

इस के अलावा एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों में जो कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं है उस के कारण आप हिसाब लगा कर देखें, तो पाएंगे कि जो थर्मल पावर स्टेशन हैं और जो कोयले पर आधारित हैं, वहां पर पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स की खपत कम नहीं हुई बल्कि वह बढ़ी है। इसका मतलब क्या है। कोयले पर आधारित थर्मल पावर स्टेशनों पर पेट्रोलियम की खपत कम होनी चाहिए। इसका मतलब यह है कि कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं है।

परम्परागत स्रोतों के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि यह ठीक है कि गोबर गैस के कारण देहातों में लोगों का जीवन स्तर उठा है और इसके साथ ही साथ बेमतलब की पेड़ों की कटाई भी कम हुई है क्योंकि वे उन को ईन्धन के लिये चाहिये थे लेकिन इसमें अनुसन्धान की आवश्यकता है। मेरे पूर्ववक्ता श्री पटेल ने कहा है कि कम ताप पर गैस पैदा करना बहुत आवश्यक है क्योंकि जाड़ों के महीने में बायो-गैस प्लांट लगभग काम नहीं करते हैं। इस लिए इस बारे में अगर आप अनुसन्धान करेंगे, तो मुझे उम्मीद है कि इस में आप सफलता प्राप्त करेंगे।

गैर-परम्परागत ऊर्जा स्रोतों के बारे में आप को यह ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि भौगोलिक और प्रयोजनात्मक दोनों उद्देश्यों को ध्यान में रख कर सारे देश को आपको विभाजन करना चाहिए, जिससे कि समुद्र के किनारे की वायु ऊर्जा का भी उपयोग हो सके और गर्म स्थानों पर, रेगिस्तान में जहाँ सौर ऊर्जा पर्याप्त मात्रा

(प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता)

में उपलब्ध है, उस का प्रयोग भी किया जा सके। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि सौर ऊर्जा और गैर-परम्परागत स्रोतों से जो ऊर्जा प्राप्त होती है, वह अपने आप में काफी नहीं है। वह तो पूरक बन सकती है। इस लिए आप को ऐसे अनुसंधान करने चाहिए जिससे वह पूरक बने।

अन्त में मैं एक प्रश्न और उठाना चाहता हूँ और वह कोआर्डिनेशन के बारे में है। दो उपक्रमों में काम करने वाले अभियन्ताओं के काम में कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं है और दो विभागों में काम करने वाले अभियन्ताओं में कोआर्डिनेशन न होने का कारण यह है कि आप के पास आल इन्डिया इन्जीनिरिंग सर्विस का केडर नहीं है। इस से यह नुकसान भी होता है कि कहीं कहीं पर लोगों में रीजनल फीलिंग हो जाती है और कहीं-कहीं पर पेट्रोकिमल फीलिंग हो जाती है। इस लिये इस कमी को दूर करने के लिये मैं आप से अनुरोध करूँगा कि इस दिशा में आप सोचें और एक आल इन्डिया इन्जीनियरिंग सर्विस स्थापित की जाए, जिससे आप सभी क्षेत्रों में कारगर सिद्ध हो सकें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ और अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAJK  
(Cuttack) : Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Energy. The Energy Ministry has a vital role to play in the nation's development. It is evident that the economic progress is crucially dependent on, and intimately related to a reliable and steady supply of power. The energy scene in India has its own significance. As the hon. Minister has said the other day, the energy generation capacity has been increased upto 39, 450 Megawatts. Likewise, coal production also has increased. Our achievement in the field

of petroleum has also been spectacular; we are proceeding towards greater self-reliance by raising our production to 21 million tonnes. In fact, a substantial portion of the credit given to the budget proposals for 1984-85, which gave a large number of tax concessions, can be ascribed to the revenue surpluses generated in the oil sector. I must congratulate the hon. Minister for the efforts undertaken for expanding oil exploration activities. I would like to emphasize the urgency of expediting the oil exploration work in the eastern sector which, to all indications, holds a large reserve of natural gas and perhaps oil also. Here I would also emphasize the urgent necessity for putting up an oil terminal at Paradeep for strategic considerations. There is no oil terminal between Visakhapatnam and Haldia in the long stretch of the eastern coast. Earlier this proposal was turned down on the consideration that the local requirement of oil was not sufficient to support this project. But strategic considerations would require the project to be put up quickly in the national interest. I am grateful to the hon. Minister because he has already initiated action in this regard through the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation. I welcome the decision to set up a new organization for processing, marketing and distribution of natural gas which is coming to play more and more important role in our economic activities.

Emphasis on power development is well deserved. The demand for power, especially for industries, has far outstripped the generation in all parts of the country. Large capacities in industries remained unutilised on account of power shortage; even vital Central sector industries like steel and fertiliser are not precluded from power cut. This is a national loss and so, I suggest that a three-pronged strategy should be adopted to solve this problem. Firstly, power generation should be increased in the conventional sector such as hydel, thermal and nuclear. Talking about hydel power, I would like to mention that plenty of water, going to the sea is being wasted; the hydel power is not polluted and it is also cheaper. Therefore, hydel power should get the necessary emphasis.

Also execution of the projects is lagging behind the time schedule. Whatever be the project, whether hydel or thermal, we find that financial constraints are there. External assistance for power projects should be freely obtained. Because of world recession in the field of industry, we see that many countries are keen to supply equipment at cheaper rates. This situation should be taken advantage of. Thirdly, there should be a Power Financing Corporation so that projects which are being conceived to come up can also be helped from that Financing Corporation.

Now I come to thermal projects. The thermal sector in particular should be strengthened. When I say this, I must say that deserving projects should not be neglected. Here I must mention about the super thermal plant at Talcher. This is a project which a decade ago was identified along with other five projects and this Talcher project is situated right over the coal field and it is very near the railway station and has plenty of water and it was adjudged as a best project on techno-economic considerations. Now from the Budget documents I find that Bindhyachal, Rihand, Muradnagar and Kahalgaon projects which were nowhere in the picture at that time when Talcher thermal project was identified a decade ago, have become committed projects while Talcher along with another four projects have been listed as new projects. I do not know why this step-motherly attitude has been shown to this Talcher project because for the last 10 years it was listed as a committed project but now this has been listed as a new project. Once the Minister has said that it is coming up. But it is not included in the Sixth Plan. I want an assurance from the Minister that the Talcher super thermal project will come up and that at least the first unit will be commissioned in 1990. Let him say whether it is going to be commissioned and if it is going to be commissioned, whether orders for equipment etc will be placed now so that it can be supplied before 1990 because this project was adjudged as the best project on techno-economic considerations. I think this much assurance the Minister should give as the State is now starved of power because of the industrial

growth and industries which are now existing and industries which will come up as committed projects will require by 1990 about 1780 megawatts of power but the projects which are now existing and which are now under execution will only supply 700 megawatts by that time. So, how are we going to face this problem? That is only why one of our Members. I think it was Mr Patel said that this demand and supply for power should have a meeting point and that supply should meet the demand.

Secondly I must say that in order to solve the problem of power shortage, there may be a policy of encouraging captive power plants by all industries through adequate incentives. Large public sector undertakings must plan for complete dependence on their own captive sources whatever may be the investments required. New thermal projects by consortium of users should also be freely permitted since a power plant costs a lot of money. Unless we are liberal about power development, the chronic shortage would continue. Thirdly, a good deal of effort should be put in for saving of energy in industries. Many industries should modify their plant and equipment and new industries which are coming up should choose a technology which would require less quantum of energy. All these concepts are to be enforced by the Central Government, if necessary, by enacting a new legislation.

A Standing Committee of Experts on Energy Saving Devices should be constituted to examine each category of industries and to lay down the parameters for installing energy saving devices. My impression is that as much as 20 to 25 per cent energy consumed by our industries can be saved if this idea is seriously pursued.

I would also thank the Minister for what he has said the other day about the Plant Renovation scheme and Incentive Award Scheme. The Energy Advisory Board has rightly recommended that a sum of Rs. 300 crores should be invested in improving the efficiency of power plants run by the State Electricity Boards.

(Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik)

Coal is a very important sector. The coal production target of 142 million tonnes will not be reached. For 1984-85 the target was first set at 165 million tonnes and then it was reduced to 154 million tonnes and then to 152 million tonnes. Even this reduced target of 152 million tonnes may not be attained. It is said that the Coal India will deliberately reduce the target in order to bring down the pit head stocks. This argument may make the sense. But, the fact remains that the output will be reduced at the time when there is no glut in coal market. It is also said and argued that the production target has to be lowered because of demand recession but does not quite square with claimed increase in despatches to major industries such as power, cement, fertiliser and steel. Whatever it is, the capacity of coalmines in different parts of the country should match the output required from them to support the Thermal Power Plants railway movement and industrial needs. With the great deal of efforts we are making for new Super Thermal Plants in different parts of the country, we must plan ahead and provide sufficient funds to the coal mines for developing matching capacity. Orissa is an example. At Talcher Coal fields of Messrs Central Coal Fields Limited, the National Aluminium Company are putting up a large Captive Power Plant. A Super Thermal Plant is being put up by N.T.P.C.

So, I would request that necessary steps be taken and funding be made in order that the production is augmented to this extent.

Similarly, the State Government of Orissa are planning to put up a larger Thermal Plant in the Ib valley Coal fields under Messrs Western Coal Fields Limited. Corresponding planning on investment is also required here. In view of the large expansion of these two coal fields in Orissa, the State Government have been pressing for constitution of a new Company with headquarters in the State to comprise all the coal fields in Orissa.

I shall be grateful if the Minister agrees with this demand and takes steps immediately for its fulfilment.

I would like to mention about non-conventional energy sources. This is a new area and will grow in importance. I hope the Government will devote its attention in finding ways and means of increasing the use of renewable sources of energy in order to reduce its load on non-renewable sources. During the last two years, we have of course made some efforts and some measure of success in individual biogas programme. The area requiring emphasis is community bio-gas programme. For that, the Central Government should put up a large number of demonstration units in different States so that this programme becomes popular. Wind mills today are not very much cost-effective. Cheaper designs should be found out. Mini and micro hydel projects are more or less in experimental stage. Research and development in this field should find out cheaper designs. Here too, the Central Government should set up a number of demonstration units in tribal and hilly areas to make the scheme acceptable. We must make a beginning in developing bio-gas plants entirely based on bio-mass other than cow-dung. Bio-gas plants based on water-hyacinth should be developed so that the rural areas can be free from the menace of this weed. Large bio-gas plants based on urban refuse also need emphasis. Solar heaters and solar cookers have found acceptance among the people. This is an area where a lot of progress can be made. In USA private and public investment amounting to 500 million dollars goes to the research and development in solar system.

If we see the energy demand of the household sector, we see that 80 per cent of the energy consumption in this sector in rural areas is estimated to be from non-commercial sources primarily consisting of fire-wood, only an estimated 5 million households use kerosene for cooking. Firewood and animal vegetable waste constitute the cooking fuel of 90% of the total households in the country. I find from the budget documents that energy plantation has not been included in the programme. Considering the shortage of fuel wood and the pressure on forests, this programme should receive emphasis.

With these words I support the demands for grants of the Ministry of Energy.

\*SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY (Gobichettipalayam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to make a few suggestions on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Energy for 1984-85. At the very outset I would say that it augurs well for the industrial development of the country that all the three primary energies, oil, coal and electricity are under the control of one Ministry of Government of India. Oil and coal are under the direct responsibility of the Central Government. The electricity has to be bifurcated into two thermal and hydel energy under the control of the State Government and the atomic energy under the control of the Central Government. Since there is shortage of electricity all over the country, the Centre has to bear the responsibility for the shortfall in the generation of electricity.

It is being said that by the end of 2000, i.e. by the end of this century we will be achieving self-sufficiency in oil. Presently we are importing annually crude oil worth more than Rs. 3500 crores. Recently, huge deposits of oil have been found in Godavari Basin. I had read in the newspapers that the Government is thinking of engaging the services of foreign oil companies in the exploration of oil in the off-shore of our country. I suggest that intensive efforts should be made in the exploration of oil on the off-shore and also in Cauvery basin, Palk straits and the off-shore of Andaman and Nicobar islands. The price of oil in our country is the highest as compared to other parts of the world. We have got substantial accretion in the Oil Development Fund. This money should be utilised for extensive oil exploration.

We have increased our coal production substantially. But we do not have quality coal. Just because the ash content in our coal is 45%, we are utilising below 50% of the installed capacity in our thermal plants. When there is acute paucity of power throughout the country, we should direct our efforts to utilise fully the installed capacity.

We should also have modern and sophisticated coal washeries so that we can supply better quality coal. All the washeries in our country are having outdated and outmoded machinery. We should not worry about spending foreign exchange in importing quality coal which is necessary for our Super Thermal stations. We will be able to generate more power which in turn will enable the industries to produce more, with the consequence of expanding our export markets also.

The Government of Tamil Nadu have asked for the import of quality coal for Tuticorin Super Thermal Power station. The Centre should either directly import the coal or authorise the Government of Tamil Nadu to import quality coal from Australia for Super Thermal Power Station in Tuticorin.

The Government of Tamil Nadu have also asked for the import of gas turbines for Thermal Power Stations so that there will be continuous generation of power particularly in stations located in heavily industrialised areas. This should also be looked into by the Central Government.

Sir, I would also suggest that the Ministry should not hesitate to import plant and machinery required for thermal stations, because there is inordinate delay in the fulfilment of orders by BHEL. In 1984 the BHEL expects to have orders for Rs. 2800 crores and it would be possible for BHEL to execute orders worth only Rs. 1890 crores. Another example is that BHEL takes about 28 months to produce one turbo generator, but it can be obtained from abroad within 16 months. Whatever steps are required for utilising more than 40% of the present installed capacity should be done by the Ministry. Only higher utilisation is the remedy for reducing the power paucity. Recently I read a news item that the Government is thinking about giving licences to private sector for setting up power plants. Instead of this, the Centre should encourage the States to set up joint sector projects. The

(Shri C. Chinnaswamy)

Government of Tamil Nadu have made this suggestion to the Central Government. This should be looked into by the hon. Minister of Energy.

There was also a proposal to set up Power Finance Corporation. I would like to know the steps being taken to set up the Power Finance Corporation so that funds can be made available for power plants. Some five months back there was an International Conference on Energy Management in industry in which some useful suggestions were made. I would like to know what action the Government proposes to take on them.

Before I conclude, I would refer to the need for bestowing some attention on the generation of unconventional energy like electricity from tidal waves, which the Government of Tamil Nadu have been trying for quite some time now, solar energy and bio-gas energy. Our Chief Minister Dr. MGR has allocated funds for work on tidal wave energy. Similarly, the Agricultural University in Coimbatore has been researching on solar energy. I demand that more funds should be allocated for tidal wave energy and for solar energy. Similarly, bio gas energy should be developed all over the country. The Center should intervene and ensure that Hogenakal Hydel Project is taken up for implementation.

With these words I conclude my speech.

श्री केयूर भूषण (रायपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस आशा से आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि जिस उदारता से आपने अन्य माननीय सदस्यों को समय दिया है, उस उदारता को मेरे लिए भी सुरक्षित रखेंगे और मुझे भी अपने विचार प्रकट करने का पर्याप्त अवसर देंगे।

ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय ने एक ऐतिहासिक महत्व का कदम उठाया है और हर क्षेत्र में प्रगति की है, हर क्षेत्र में उस के कदम आगे बढ़े हैं, और इस

लिए वह धन्यवाद का पात्र है। हर एक सदस्य ने, चाहे वह पक्ष में हो या विपक्ष में, इस मन्त्रालय द्वारा की गई प्रगति की सराहना की है।

आज के युग को ऊर्जा का युग मानना चाहिए। उसने इतिहास को बदला है—और केवल हमारे ही देश के इतिहास को नहीं—और संस्कृति में भी योगदान दिया है। इस ऊर्जा के युग में मुहावरे बदल गए हैं। मैं आप को एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। कहा जाता था 'दीपक तले अन्धेरा', मगर बिजली के युग ने दीपक तले उजाला कर दिया है।

सभापति महोदय : अब उसके ऊपर अन्धेरा हो गया है।

श्री केयूर भूषण : ऊर्जा एक परिवर्तन का युग लाया है। ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय की जिम्मेदारी भी सब से अधिक है। ऊर्जा के युग में जब हम आगे विकास कर रहे हैं तो हम अब इस से पीछे नहीं हट सकते हैं। हर क्षेत्र का विकास हमें इन्हीं के आधार पर करना है। बिजली के बिना हमारा जीवन आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता। हमें हर क्षेत्र में विकास को आगे बढ़ाना है। इसी आधार से आज की समस्याओं को हल कर सकते हैं।

उस समय भी हमने अपना जीवन बिताया था जब एक छोटे से टिमटिमाते दीप के आधार से हम गाँव की पहचान करते थे। आधी रात को एक गाँव से दूसरे गाँव में जाते थे तो वहाँ भौंकने की आवाज आती थी, उस से हमें ऐसा लगता था कि हम गाँव के नजदीक पहुंच रहे हैं। लेकिन आज जमाना बदल गया है। हम जिधर जाते हैं गाँवों के अन्दर उजाला दिखाई देता है। इस आधार पर कहते हैं कि यह गाँव है, यह विकसित गाँव है, यह आगे बढ़ रहा है।

जिस गांव में हम देखते हैं कि बिजली है, पानी की व्यवस्था है, उस गांव का जीवन बदल गया है। जिस गांव में हम नहीं पहुंचा पाये हैं पानी, जिस गांव में नहीं पहुंचा पाए हैं बिजली, जिस गांव में ऊर्जा का उपयोग नहीं कर पाए हैं वह गांव आज भी अन्धेरे में है। उस अन्धेरे को भी हमें दूर करना है। वह सुदूर जंगलों में है, आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में है, गांवों के उन क्षेत्रों में है जहां हरिजन और आदिवासी अपना जीवन बिता रहे हैं। वह उन गांवों में उन घरों में रह रहे हैं जहां आज भी अन्धेरा है। केवल हम अगर बिजली महलों में या बड़े बड़े उद्योगों में देखते हैं या वहां पर इस का विकास होता है तो हम यह नहीं कह पाएंगे कि हम ने उस अन्धियारे तक बिजली पहुंचा दी है।

लक्ष्य आप का बहुत ऊंचा है और उस लक्ष्य तक पहुंचने की मंजिल जो है, अब मैं यह नहीं कह सकता कि दूर है। आप के प्रयत्नों से मैं यह दावा कर सकता हूं कि वह मंजिल भी बहुत नजदीक है जब हर अन्धियारे में, हर झोपड़े में आप बिजली पहुंचाएंगे, ऊर्जा पहुंचाएंगे, उसे रौनक देंगे और उसे विकास का मौका देंगे।

यह सब कहते हुए भी मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह से आपने उद्योगों को ऊर्जा पहुंचाने का एक लक्ष्य बनाया उसी अनुपात में किसानों के पास भी बिजली पहुंचाने का लक्ष्य बनाइये। मैं आप का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा कि किसान उद्योगपति से बहुत कमजोर है। उसे आप जिस कीमत में ऊर्जा पहुंचाएंगे, बिजली पहुंचाएंगे उस में आप को उसी आधार को लेना पड़ेगा कि आप सुविधा देने के लिए यह कर रहे हैं, उस से लाभ लेने के लिए नहीं। वह लाभ दूसरे

रूप में आप को दे रहा है। जो उत्पादन बढ़ा कर वह देशको देता है वह सब से ज्यादा लाभकारी है। आप उस अनाजको बढ़ाने के लिए, उस बगीचे को, उस फुलवारी को बढ़ाने के लिए जो बिजली दे रहे हैं वह कन्सेशन के रेट पर दीजिए ताकि उस को भी लाभ हो सके।

अभी जैसे पूर्व चर्चा के दौरान मंत्री महोदय ने महसूस किया कि किसान किसी तरीके से भी आगे बढ़ नहीं पा रहा है। जितना भी उस का उत्पादन है वह लागत खर्च में ही समाहित हो जाता है और गरीबी का जीवन ही उसे जीना पड़ता है। किसान राष्ट्र के लिए उत्पादन कर रहा है। इस लिए उस के उत्पादन खर्च में कमी लाने के लिए उसे इतनी सुविधा दीजिए ताकि वह समझ सके कि मैं देश के लिए भी पैदा कर रहा हूं और अपने पेट के लिये भी पैदा कर रहा हूं। इस प्रकार की समझ जब उस को आयेगी, पेट और देश जब जुड़ेगा तो देश निश्चित तौर पर आगे बढ़ेगा। किसान देश के लिये सोचता है। साथ-साथ पेट के लिए भी सोचता है। पेट के लिये उस को रोना पड़ता है। पेट और देश इन दोनों को आप जोड़ सकते हैं उस के लागत खर्च को कम कर के। किसान को उचित मूल्य लागत खर्च को कम होने से ही मिलेगा, मूल्य बढ़ाने से नहीं होगा। मैं यह बिलकुल नहीं चाहता कि अनाज की कीमत कम करने वाला बढ़ाने वालों में से अलग हो। लागत आधार से उस को अनाज की कीमत मिले। मगर किस सीमा तक बढ़ेगा? उस की भी सीमा होगी। अगर लागत के खर्च को बढ़ाते गये, उर्वरक की कीमत को बढ़ाते गये तो जरूर उस का दाम बढ़ेगा। लेकिन दाम बढ़ने से क्या उस नष्ट किसान को, उस कमजोर किसान को कुछ लाभ होगा? अगर अधिक दाम बढ़ गये हैं और कीमत की अगर सीमा न रही, तो सारा

## (श्री केयूर भूषण)

कमजोर वर्ग भुखमरी की हालत में आएगा हालांकि उत्पादन आप का बढ़ सकता है। तो किसान के लिये लाभदायी है कि आप उस की लागत को कम करें, खर्च को कम करें और उसे कंसेशन दें। साथ ही रियायत के साथ ऊंचे दाम पर आप उस के अनाज को खरीदें। आप जो उन्हें बिजली दे रहे हैं वह कन्सेशन रेट पर दें। गोबर गैस प्लांट लगाने पर भी आप कन्सेशन दीजिये यह मेरा आप से निवेदन है। जिस प्रकार आप उद्योग बढ़ाने के लिये हर प्रकार की सुविधायें देते हैं—उद्योगपतियों को आप कम कीमत पर भूमि देते हैं तथा इसी प्रकार की अनेक सुविधायें देते हैं—उसी प्रकार से किसानों को भी सुविधायें मिलनी चाहिए। आज आप बांध बनाने के लिए, थर्मल प्लांट लगाने के लिए किसानों की भूमि का अधिग्रहण करते हैं, वहाँ से बेदखल होने के बाद इस बात की आवश्यकता होती है कि उनको वैसे ही जमीन मिले और उनके बच्चों को प्लांट में सेवा करने का अवसर मिले। तभी वह किसान समझेंगे कि देश के लिए उन्होंने कुछ कुर्बानी की है। सौर ऊर्जा की ओर भी सरकार को पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिए। इसी प्रकार जैसा मैंने बताया गोबर गैस प्लांट जो भी किसान लगाना चाहें उन को पूरी सुविधा दी जानी चाहिए। इस के साथ-साथ देश में जितनी अधिक गोवंश की बढ़ोत्तरी होगी उतना ही अधिक देश का हित हो सकेगा। गोवंश का ऊर्जा से कितना सम्बन्ध लगता है उस का विश्लेषण कर के मैं इस सदन का समय नहीं लेना चाहता। आप प्रत्येक गांव में ट्रैक्टर के साधन मोहैया नहीं कर पाते, ट्रक्स मोहैया नहीं कर पाते, ऐसी दशा में गाँवों से लेकर शहरों तक बेलभाड़ी की आवश्यकता बनी रहेगी। लेकिन आज हम देखते हैं बैलों का वंश हरियाणा में नष्ट हो रहा है और पंजाब में नष्ट

हो रहा है। सूर्य, वायु और जल वो जो देवता के रूप में हमारे देश में स्वीकार किया गया उस के पीछे कोई अन्ध विश्वास नहीं, उस के पीछे जो उपयोगिता छिपी है उस को देखना चाहिए।

मध्य प्रदेश में गोदहाट परियोजना है, वह एक आदिवासी क्षेत्र है। यह योजना 1960 से प्रारम्भ हुई थी। उस की गति में तेजी आनी चाहिए। इसी प्रकार से कोरवा आदि जो राष्ट्रीय महत्व की परियोजनायें हैं उन की ओर भी समुचित ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। वह एक पिछड़ा हुआ हरिजन आदिवासी इलाका है। उस इलाके के विकास के लिए पूर्ण सहयोग दिया जाना चाहिए। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि जो किसान आपकी योजनाओं के लिए अपनी भूमि दे देता है उसके पुनस्तथान के लिए आप विशेष प्रयास करेंगे। इसी आशा के साथ मैं मन्त्री जी को और उन के विभाग को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

15.38 hrs.

(DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI *in the Chair*)

श्री अब्दुल रहीम काबुली (श्री नगर) : मोहतरमा चयरमैन, मैं आपके माध्यम से इस एवान के सामने बिजली के महकमें तवानाई के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। अब्बल्वात यह है कि तवानाई का यह महकमा बहुत ही महान है, इसके बगैर कोई मुल्क खुशहाली के बारे में सोच नहीं सकता है। ट्रांसपोर्ट सर्विस रेलवेज और चाहे इण्डस्ट्री हो, चाहे खेत खलिहान हो, जहाँ पर हमारा किसान मेहनत करके उत्पादन बढ़ा रहा है, ये सारी की सारी चीजें बिजली के



बगैर नामुमकिन हैं। इस लिए यह विभाग बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है और इसकी बड़ी जरूरत भी है और इसकी तरक्की करने के लिए हमें ज्यादा हिम्मत करनी चाहिये।

अब मैं एक तरफ से ये सारी बातें सोचता हूँ, तो दूसरी तरफ से देख रहा हूँ हमने पेट्रो-लियम के सैक्टर में तरक्की की है, एटामिक इनर्जी को पैदा करने में हम आगे बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, इस के लिए मैं आप को बधाई दूँगा, लेकिन हम इतने ज्यादा नहीं आगे बढ़ पाए हैं, जिस से हम देश की जरूरियात को पूरा कर सकें। मुझे कदशा इस बात का है कि शुमाली हिन्दुस्तान की जो अपनी समस्यायें हैं, यदि हमने उन को हल नहीं किया तो बहुत नुकसान होगा। आप पूछेंगे कि कैसे ? मैं आप को अर्ज करना चाहूँगा कि जम्मू-काश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, असम, ये सारा का सारा शुमाली हिन्दुस्तान ऐसा है, जहाँ पर कि जंगलात काटे जा रहे हैं। साधनों की कमी की वजह से हम अपने जंगलात को जला रहे हैं, सड़ा रहे हैं और इन को बर्बाद कर रहे हैं। इन जंगलात की तबाही के नतीजे में न सिर्फ जम्मू-काश्मीर का काफी नुकसान हुआ है, हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, असम और मेघालय को भी नुकसान हुआ है। इस प्रकार हम हिन्दुस्तान की बहुत कीमती पूँजी अपने हाथ से खो रहे हैं। इतना ही होता तो हम बस कर लेते, लेकिन मैं आप से अर्ज करूँगा कि जंगलात के काटने से शुमाली हिन्दुस्तान के इलाकों में सौयल-इरोजन (Soil erosion) हो रहा है। जंगलात के बराबर काटने से जमीन का कटाव बढ़ रहा है। दूसरे यह कि हम रसिन हासिल करना चाहते हैं। जो बाद में कई किस्म के पेंट और दवायें बनाने के काम में आता है। जब हम इसको निकालते हैं तो दरख्त सड़ जाते हैं। इन को दूर करने के लिए हमारे

पास और कोई इलाज नहीं है कि हम बिजली पैदा करें। बदकिस्मती से जिन इलाकों में जंगल काटे जा रहे हैं, उन्हीं इलाकों में कुदरत की मेहरबानी से बहुत ज्यादा बसायल है। पानी के बहते हुए दरिया हैं। जो इन पहाड़ों को काट कर मैदानी इलाकों की तरफ जा रहे हैं। इनको कन्ट्रोल किया जा सकता है। इन दरियाओं से बिजली हासिल की जा सकती है। मैं अर्ज करूँगा कि हमारे यहाँ ब्रह्मपुत्र, गंगा, सिन्ध, जेहलम और रावी—ये कुछ नदियाँ हैं जो बहुत ऊँचे पहाड़ों से हो कर गुजरती हैं। इन में से तीन-चार नदियाँ जम्मू कश्मीर से हो कर गुजरती हैं। इस सारे पानी की शक्ति बर्बाद हो रही है। इस मामले में जम्मू काश्मीर की रियासत भी सैल्फ सफिशियेंट नहीं हो पाई है कि वह पूर्ण रूप से बिजली का उत्पादन कर सके। इस लिये मैं आप से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यदि सरकार चाहे तो जम्मू और काश्मीर बहुत बिजली पैदा कर सकता है। न सिर्फ हम जंगल को काटने से बचा सकते हैं, बल्कि सस्ती बिजली दे सकते हैं। जिस से जंगलात को बचाया जा सकता है; नए नए कारखाने लगाए जा सकते हैं, जरायत के सैक्टर में बहुत ज्यादा तरक्की हो सकती है।

जम्मू-काश्मीर के बारे में मैं यह अर्ज करूँगा—सलाल हाइडल प्रोजेक्ट जो इस समय बन रहा है—345 मैगावाट का है। दल-हस्ती प्रोजेक्ट 390 मैगावाट का है और उड़ी 480 मैगावाट का बन रहा है। इस सिलसिले में मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ—हमारे यहाँ सेंटर स्टेट के बीच में कुछ व्यूरोक्रेट्स हैं जो इन कामों में बहुत सी कठिनाइयाँ पैदा करते हैं जो इन प्रोजेक्ट्स के जल्द से जल्द बनने में रुकावट बन रहे हैं। जिन की वजह से पैसा वक्त पर नहीं मिल रहा है और जब प्रोजेक्ट को वक्त पर पैसा नहीं मिलेगा तो काम लम्बा हो जाएगा,

(श्री अब्दुल रसीद काबुली)

ज्यादा देर में पूरा होगा और उस का नतीजा यह होगा कि जो प्रोजेक्ट 100 करोड़ रुपए में बन सकता था, दो साल बाद 200 करोड़ रुपये में बनेगा, इस तरह से वहां पर नुकसान हो रहा है।

मैं यह भी अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ—जम्मू-काश्मीर रियासत जिन प्रोजेक्ट्स को बना रही है—वे हैं—अपर-सिंध (स्टेज दूसरा), सेवा हाइडल प्रोजेक्ट, करनाग माइक्रो हाइडल प्रोजेक्ट परनाई हाइडल प्रोजेक्ट—यह 30 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से बन रहा है, बिछलारी हाइडल प्रोजेक्ट—यह 25 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से बन रहा है, निछामा थर्मल प्रोजेक्ट—यह 32 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से बन रहा है। ये काम हम अपने तौर पर कर रहे हैं, लेकिन सरकार को चाहिए कि जितना इन्वेस्टमेंट इस सैक्टर में होगा—उस का फायदा सारे मुल्क को होगा। हम ने इस को एनालाइज किया है और जो डेटा हम ने कलेक्ट किया है, मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ हम 10 हजार मेगावाट बिजली पूरे देश को दे सकते हैं, अगर उस एनर्जी को पूरी तरह से एक्सप्लॉएट किया जाय।

हमारे यहां जम्मू-काश्मीर में एक दरिया चिनाब बहता है जो जम्मू से हो कर पाकिस्तान चला जाता है। उसमें इतना पोटेन्शियल है कि 25 हजार मेगावाट बिजली उस से पैदा हो सकती है। उस का पानी पाकिस्तान को जा रहा है, हमारे मुल्क की तरक्की में उस का कोई हाथ नहीं है। यह दुधारी—चीज है, एक तरफ जंगलात बचेंगे, जम्मू-काश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश, यू० पी० की तरक्की होगी और दूसरी तरफ मुल्क की तरक्की होगी, मुल्क की दौलत में इजाफा होगा, एग्रीकल्चर सैक्टर, इन्डस्ट्रियल

सैक्टर और दूसरे तमाम सैक्टरों में खुशहाली पैदा होगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप हमारी स्टेट में इन कामों को हाथ में लेने में दिलचस्पी लें और जितनी जल्दी और जितना ज्यादा इन्वेस्टमेंट इस सिलसिले में हो, वह उतना ही कम होगा।

पेट्रोलियम के बारे में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि जिस तरह से हमारे यहां पानी का फायदा उठाया जा सकता है उसी तरह से पेट्रोलियम और दूसरे मिनरल्स का फायदा उठाया जा सकता है। पिछले दिनों जम्मू के सुरिसर इलाके में इस के एक्सपर्ट्स की मदद से आपने खुदाई की थी, वहां पर गैस काफी मिकदार में बरामद हुई लेकिन कुछ टैकनालाजिकल मुश्किलात की वजह से उस कुएँ को बन्द करना पड़ा। मैं यद्द गुजारिश करना चाहूंगा—हमारे जम्मू के सुरिसर इलाके में गैस का काफी बड़ा जखीरा है—उस को एक्सप्लॉएट करने के लिए आपने क्या किया, यह आप इस ऐवान को बतलायें। टैकनालाजिकल मुश्किलात को कैसे हल कर रहे हैं और आगे किस तरह से उस को एक्सप्लॉएट करने का प्रोग्राम है।

एक बात मैं बहुत साफगोई से कहना चाहूंगा—बम्बई हाई में इतनी मेहनत और इतनी मुश्किलात को दूर करने के बाद पेट्रोलियम का जो जखीरा मुल्क को दिया है—उस के लिए मैं सरकार को मुबारकबाद पेश करता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस इनर्जी के बौहरान में, जो सारे आलम पर छा रहा है, जहां पर बड़े बड़े पहलवान, बड़े मुल्क पिछड़ रहे हैं, वहां हिन्दुस्तान आगे जा रहा है। इस के लिए मैं उन सारे टेक्नीशियन्स को, उन सारे साइंटिस्टों को और उस सारे अमले को, जो इस काम में लगा

हुआ है, मुबारकबाद देता हूँ। मैं आरिफ मुहम्मद खां साहब को बतला दूँ कि यह सियासत का मंदान नहीं है और बे इस के बारे में चाहे जो कुछ भी कहें लेकिन जहाँ पर हम देखेंगे कि आप कुछ कर रहे हैं, आपने कुछ फायदा दिया है और आप की मिनिस्ट्री के अच्छे नतायज सामने आए हैं, वहाँ मैं दिल की गहराई से आप को मुबारकबाद दूँगा और मैं समझता हूँ कि बम्बई हाई में आप के करनामे बहुत अच्छे रहे हैं। हमें एक घबड़ाहट हो रही थी कि न मालूम आगे आने वाले वक्त में क्या होगा क्योंकि आए दिन पेट्रोलियम की कीमतें बढ़ती जा रही थीं और उधर ईराक और ईरान की लड़ाई की वजह से हम पर बुरा असर पड़ रहा था और हम सोच रहे थे कि कौन सी राह से और कौन से रास्ते से हमें पेट्रोलियम मिलेगा लेकिन आप लोगों की मेहनत से, आप के इन्जीनियर्स और वर्कर्स और दूसरे इस काम में लगे लोगों की मेहनत से हम इस काम में सक्षम हो रहे हैं और हम सैल्फ सफीसिबेन्सी की तरफ जा रहे हैं यह एक बहुत बड़े कारनामे की बात है।

एक बात मैं एटामिक पावर के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। कलपाक्कम का प्लांट आप ने लगा दिया। उस में कुछ मुश्किलात हैं और तमिल नाडू में आप ने इस को लगाया है। यह आप ने एक बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। मैं कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि इस से ज्यादा कामयाबी और क्या हो सकती है कि यह वहाँ पर लग गया और अब तमिल नाडू वाले कहते हैं कि इस का सारा फायदा हम को मिले और कर्नाटक वाले कहते हैं कि इस का फायदा हम को मिले। मैं तो उस दिन की इंतजार में हूँ जबकि हर स्टेट में एक कलपाक्कम का प्रोजेक्ट लगाया जाए, यह मेरी स्वाहिशा है, यह मेरी तमन्ना है।

इसी तरीके से मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा देश एक बहुत बड़ा देश है और हमारे वतन में सब कुछ है और किसी चीज की कमी इस देश में नहीं है। हमारा जो एस्ट्रोनेट आसमान पर चढ़ा, तो वहाँ पर भी उस को कहना पड़ा जब प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने इस मुल्क के बारे में पूछा कि तुम को यह कंसा दिखाई पड़ता है। तो उस ने कहा, 'सारे जहाँ से अच्छा हिन्दुस्तान हमारा।' हमारा मुल्क खूबसूरत ही नहीं है बल्कि इस में कुदरत ने बहुत सी नियामतें दी हैं और यहाँ इन नियामतों का बहुत बड़ा जखीरा है और इसलिए इस का फायदा हमें उठाना चाहिये।

आखीर में एक बात मैं वर्कर्स के बारे में कहना चाहूँगा। हमारे यहाँ बहुत से लोग मजदूरी का काम कर रहे हैं और बहुत से वर्कर्स कोयलों की खानों में काम कर रहे हैं, जिन के बारे में बड़ी बड़ी चर्चाएँ इस ऐवान में और इस के बाहर भी हुई हैं। हमारे जो कोल माइनर्स हैं, उन की बड़ी मुसीबत है, उन की बड़ी परेशानी है और वे अपनी जान पर खेल कर कोयला खानों से निकालते हैं और उन की हिफाजत की कमी होने के कारण उन के सामने बहुत सी मुश्किलात आती हैं और उन की हिफाजत करना और उन की मुश्किलात को हल करना और उनके मोराल को उठाना और ज्यादा से ज्यादा सुविधायें उन को देना, यह हमारा फर्ज है। जिस तरह से एक सिपाही लड़ता है, उसी तरह से मैं समझता हूँ कि एक कोल माइनर जमीन की गहराइयों में मीलों नीचे जा कर कोयला निकालता है और अपनी जिदगी के साथ खेलता है। इस लिए सरकार का यह फर्ज बनता है कि वह उस की

(श्री अब्दुल रसीद काबुली)

मदद करे। हमने यह भी सुना है कि उन का एक्सप्लायटेशन होता है। इनके बीच में बॉडेड लेबर का मामला भी चल रहा है और उन की खरीद-फरोस्त होती है और सब से ज्यादा बिहार में यह हो रहा है। मैं कहे बगैर नहीं रहूंगा कि सरकार का यह फर्ज है कि उन की मुश्किलात को हल किया जाए और उन की जान की हिफाजत की जाए और उन को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सुविधायें दी जायें।

इसी तरीके से ट्रांसमीशन लाइनों में और बिजली के महकमे में जो मजदूर काम करते हैं, हर साल सैकड़ों की मौत हो जाती है और कोई साल, कोई महीना ऐसा नहीं गुजरता जबकि हम यह नहीं सुनते कि ट्रांसमीशन लाइन में जो काम करते हैं या जो लाइनमैन खम्भों पर चढ़ कर काम करते हैं या जो मशीनों पर काम करते हैं, जान से नहीं गए हैं। सैकड़ों लोग हर साल इस तरह से मारे जाते हैं और वे जो खम भरा काम करते हैं और इस सेक्टर में मुल्क की तरक्की के लिए अपना खून तक दे रहे हैं, इस तरक्की को अपने खून से सींच रहे हैं, तो सरकार का यह फर्ज बनता है कि सब से अवलियत, सब से ज्यादा अहमियत इन मजदूरों को, मुलाजिमों को और इंजीनियरों को दी जाए, जो कि लाखों की तादाद में ऐसी जगहों पर काम कर रहे हैं। उन की जितनी भी मुश्किलात हैं, उन को दूर किया जाये और उन के मसायल का हल निकाला जाये। उन के लिए संक्यूरिटी और इन्शोरेन्स का इन्तजाम हो और उन को और दूसरे मराआत दिये जायें।

इन अलफाज के साथ मैं जम्मू व काश्मीर की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर पानी का इतना बड़ा जखीरा है और इतने वहाँ पर दरिया हैं, जो अनएक्सप्लायटेड हैं, उन पर आप बड़े-बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स बनाए और खास तौर पर हाइडल प्रोजेक्ट्स बनायें। इतना कह कर मैं अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ और आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

श्री عبد الرشید کا بلخی

سری نگر

مترجم حیرتین

میں آپ کے مادہ عظیم سے اس الزان کے سامنے بجلی کے ٹھکے تو انائی کے بارے میں کچھ کہتا چاہوں گا۔ ادل بات یہ ہے کہ تو انائی کا یہ ٹھکے بہت ہی شان ہے اس کے بغیر کوئی ملک خوشحالی کے بارے میں سوچ نہیں سکتا ہے۔ ٹرانسپورٹ سروس ویڈیو اور چاہے انڈسٹری ہو چاہے کمریت کدلیہاں ہو۔ جہاں یہ ہزارا کسان منت کر کے اتپا دن بٹھا رہا ہے۔ یہ ساوی کی ساری چیزیں بجلی کے بغیر ناممکن ہیں۔ اس لئے یہ دیکھا کہ بہت ہی ہستو پورن ہے۔ اور اس کی بڑی ضرورت بھی ہے اور اس کی ترقی کرنے کے لئے ہمیں زیادہ ہمت کرنی چاہیے۔

جب میں ایک طرف سے یہ ساری باتیں سوچتا ہوں جو دوسری طرف دیکھ رہا ہوں کہ ہم نے پیٹرولیم کے سیکٹر میں ترقی کی ہے ایسا ملک انرجن کو پیدا کرنے میں ہم آگے بڑھے جا رہے ہیں اس کے لئے میں آپ کو بدھائی دوں گا۔ لیکن ہم اتنے زیادہ آگے نہیں بڑھ پائے ہیں۔ جس سے ہم دیش کی ضرورت کو پورا کر سکیں۔ مجھے خدشہ اس بات کا ہے کہ شمالی ہندوستان کی جو اپنی سمسٹیا میں پیدری ہم نے ان کو حل نہیں کیا تو بہت نقصان ہوگا آپ پوچھیں گے کہ کیسے میں آپ کو عرض کرنا چاہوں گا کہ جموں کشمیر، ہماچل پر دیش اتر پر دیش اسم بہ سارا کا سارا شمالی ہندوستان

اور راون - یہ کھنڈیاں ہیں جو بہت اونچے پہاڑوں سے ہو کر گذرتی ہیں۔ ان میں سے تین چار ندیاں جن کو شمر سے ہو کر گذرتی ہیں اس سارے پانی کی قوتی برباد ہو رہی ہے اس معاملے میں جنوں شمیر کی ریاست بھی سیلف سفیشینٹ نہیں ہو پائی ہے کہ وہ پورن روپ سے بجلی کا اتپاد کر سکے۔ اس لئے میں آپ سے عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ بیدی سرکار چاہے تو جموں اور کشمیر بہت بجلی پیدا کر سکتا ہے۔ وہ ہر قسم جنگل کو کاٹنے سے بچا سکتے ہیں بلکہ سستی بجلی دے سکتے ہیں۔ جس سے جنگلات کو بچایا جا سکتا ہے۔ نئے نئے کارخانے لگائے جا سکتے ہیں۔ زراعت کے سیکٹر میں بہت زیادہ ترقی ہو سکتی ہے۔

جموں کشمیر کے بارے میں یہ عرض کروں گا۔ سلال ہائیڈل پروجیکٹ جو اس سے بن رہا ہے۔ ۳۴۵ میگا واٹ کا ہے۔ دل ہستی پروجیکٹ ۳۹ میگا واٹ کا ہے اور آڑی ۸۰ میگا واٹ کا بن رہا ہے۔ اس سلسلے میں میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ ہمارے یہاں سینٹراسٹیٹ کے بیچ میں کچھ میورورکٹس ہیں جو ان کاموں میں بہت سی نقصانیاں پیدا کرتے ہیں۔ وہاں پروجیکٹس کو جلد سے جلد بننے میں رکاوٹ بن رہے ہیں۔ جن کی وجہ سے پیسہ وقت پر نہیں مل رہا ہے اور جب پروجیکٹ کو وقت پر پیسہ نہیں ملے گا تو کام لمبا ہو جائے گا۔ زیادہ دیر میں پورا ہوگا اور اس کا نتیجہ یہ ہوگا کہ

ایسا ہے کہ جہاں پر جنگلات کاٹے جا رہے ہیں سادھنوں کی کمی کی وجہ سے ہم اپنے جنگلات کو جلا رہے ہیں۔ سڑا رہے ہیں اور ان کو برباد کر رہے ہیں۔ ان جنگلات کی تباہی کے نتیجے میں نہ صرف جموں کشمیر کا نقصان ہوا ہے ہما چل پردیش اتراپردیش بہار اسم اور میگھالے کو بھی نقصان ہوا ہے۔ اس پر کار ہم ہندوستان کی بہت قیمتی پونجی اپنے ہاتھ سے کھو رہے ہیں اتنا ہی ہوتا تو ہم بس کر لیتے لیکن میں آپ سے عرض کروں گا کہ جنگلات کو کاٹنے سے شمالی ہندوستان کے علاقوں میں سول (Soil erosion) روزن ہو رہا ہے۔ جنگلات کے برابر کاٹنے سے زمین کا کٹا ڈیڑھ رہا ہے۔ دوسرے یہ کہ

ہم رسن حاصل کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔ جو بعد میں کئی قسم کے پینٹ اور دوائیں بنانے کے کام میں آتا ہے جب ہم اسی کو نکالتے ہیں تو درخت سڑ جاتے ہیں ان کو دور کرنے کے لئے ہمارے پاس اور کوئی علاج نہیں ہے کہ ہم بجلی پیدا کریں۔ بد قسمتی سے جن علاقوں میں جنگلات کاٹے جا رہے ہیں انہیں علاقوں میں قدرت کی مہربانی سے بہت زیادہ وسائل ہیں پانی کے بہتے ہوئے دریا میں جوان پہاڑوں کو کاٹ کر میدانی علاقوں کی طرف جا رہے ہیں۔ ان کو کنٹرول کیا جا سکتا ہے۔ ان دریاؤں سے بجلی حاصل کی جا سکتی ہے۔ میں عرض کروں گا کہ ہمارے یہاں ریسمپٹر گنگا سندھ چلم

جو پراجیکٹ ۱۰۰ کروڑ روپے میں بن سکتا  
 تھا دو سال بعد ۲۰۰ کروڑ روپے میں  
 بنے گا اس طرح سے وہاں پتھڑیاں ہورہی ہیں۔  
 میں یہ بھی عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ جموں  
 کشمیر ریاست جن پر وجیکٹ کو بنا رہی ہے  
 - وہ ہیں - اپر سندھ (اسٹیج دو سر) )  
 سیوا ہائیڈل پراجیکٹ کو تاگھ ماگرو  
 ہائیڈل - پرنائی ہائیڈل پراجیکٹ - یہ  
 ۳۰ کروڑ روپے کی لاگت سے بن رہا ہے  
 بھلاری ہائیڈل پراجیکٹ - یہ ۳۵ کروڑ  
 روپے کی لاگت سے بن رہا ہے۔

نچلے علاقوں پر وجیکٹ یہ ۳۲ کروڑ روپے  
 کی لاگت سے بن رہا ہے - یہ کام ہم اپنے  
 طور پر کر رہے ہیں لیکن سرکار کو چاہیے  
 کہ جتنا انویسٹمنٹ اس سیکٹر میں ہوگا۔  
 اس کا فائدہ سارے ملک کو ہوگا ہم نے  
 اس کو اینڈز کیا ہے اور جو ڈیم ہم نے  
 کلیکٹ کیا ہے میں دعوے کے ساتھ  
 کہہ سکتا ہوں ۱۰ ہزار میگا واٹ بجلی  
 پورے دیش کو دے سکتے ہیں۔ اگر  
 اس انرجی کو پوری طرح سے ایکسپلائٹ  
 کیا جائے۔

ہمارے یہاں جموں کشمیر میں ایک  
 دریا چناب بہتا ہے جو جموں سے ہو کر  
 پاکستان چلا جاتا ہے - اس میں اتنا  
 پوٹینٹیل ہے کہ ۲۵ ہزار میگا واٹ  
 بجلی اس سے پیدا ہو سکتی ہے - اس کا  
 پانی پاکستان کو چارہا ہے - ہمارے ملک  
 کی ترقی میں اس کا کوئی ہاتھ نہیں ہے  
 یہ دور ہماری چیز ہے - ایک طرف جنگلات  
 بچانے جموں کشمیر ہمارے پورے دیش یو۔ پی کی

ترقی ہوگی اور دوسری طرف ملک کی  
 ترقی ہوگی - ملک کی دولت میں اضافہ  
 ہوگا ایگریکلچرل سیکٹر انڈسٹریل سیکٹر اور  
 دوسرے تمام سیکٹروں میں خوشحالی پیدا  
 ہوگی - میں چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ ہماری اسٹیٹ  
 میں ان کاموں کو ہاتھ میں لینے میں دلچسپی  
 لیں اور جتنی جلدی اور جتنا زیادہ  
 انویسٹمنٹ اس سلسلے میں ہو وہ اتنا  
 ہی کم ہے۔

پیٹرولیم کے بارے میں اتنا ہی کہنا  
 چاہوں گا کہ جس طرح سے ہمارے  
 یہاں پانی کا فائدہ اٹھایا جا سکتا ہے  
 اس طرح سے پیٹرولیم اور دوسرے مٹیریلز  
 کا فائدہ اٹھایا جا سکتا ہے - پچھلے دنوں  
 جموں کے سروس علاقے میں روس کے  
 ایکسپوس کی مدد سے آپ نے کھدائی کی  
 نہیں وہاں پر تھیں کافی مقدار میں برآمد  
 ہوتی لیکن کچھ ٹیکنالوجیکل مشکلات کی وجہ  
 سے اس کو مین کو بند کرنا پڑا - میں یہ  
 گزارش کرنا چاہوں گا ہمارے جموں  
 کے سروس علاقے میں گھیر کا کافی بڑا ذخیرہ  
 ہے - اس کو ایکسپلائٹ کرنے کے لئے  
 آپ نے کیا کیا - یہ آپ اس ایوان کو  
 بتلائیں - ٹیکنالوجیکل مشکلات کو کیسے  
 حل کر رہے ہیں اور اگر کس طرح سے  
 اس کو ایکسپلائٹ کرنے کا پروگرام  
 ہے۔

ایک بات میں بہت صاف گوئی  
 سے کہنا چاہوں گا - بمبئی ہائی میلتنی  
 محنت اور اتنی مشکلات کو دور کرنے

کے بعد پٹرولیم کا جو ذخیرہ ملک کو دیا ہے  
اس کے لئے میں سرکار کو مبارکیا دینا پیش  
کرتا ہوں۔

میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس اہلی کے بحران  
میں جو سارے عالم چھپا رہا ہے جہاں  
پر بڑے بڑے پہلوان بڑے ملک بچھڑ  
رہے ہیں وہاں ہندوستان آگے جا رہا  
ہے۔ اس کے لئے میں ان سارے  
سائنسٹوں کو ان سارے سائنسٹوں  
کو اور اس سارے علم کو جو اس کام  
میں لگا ہوا ہے مبارکیا دیتا ہوں۔

میں عارف محمد تھان صاحب  
کو بتلا دوں کہ یہ سیاست کا میدان نہیں  
ہے اور وہ اس کے بارے میں  
چاہے جو کچھ بھی کہیں لیکن جہاں پر ہم دھنگے  
کو آپ کچھ کر رہے ہیں آپ نے کچھ فائدہ  
دیا ہے اور آپ کی فٹری کے نتائج سامنے  
آئے ہیں وہاں میں دل کی گہرائی سے  
آپ کو مبارکیا دوں گا اور میں سمجھتا  
ہوں کہ بمبئی ہائی میں آپ کے کارنامے بہت  
اچھے رہے ہیں۔ ہمیں ایک گھبراہٹ  
ہو رہی تھی کہ نہ معلوم آگے آنے والے  
وقت میں کیا ہوگا کیوں کہ آئے دن  
پٹرولیم کی قیمتیں بڑھتی جا رہی تھیں  
اور ادھر عراق اور ایران کی لڑائی کی  
وجہ سے ہم پر بڑا اثر پڑ رہا تھا اور  
ہم سوچ رہے تھے کہ کون سی راہ سے

اور کون سے راستے سے ہمیں پٹرولیم  
ملے گا لیکن آپ لوگوں کی محنت سے آپ  
کے انجینئرس اور ورکرس اور دوسرے  
ان کام میں لگے لوگوں کی محنت سے ہم

اس کام میں شکست ہو رہے ہیں اور ہم  
سیلف سنبھالنے کی طرف جا رہے ہیں۔  
یہ ایک بہت بڑے کارنامے کی بات ہے۔  
ایک بات میں ایسا ملک پاؤں کے بارے  
میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔ کلیپکم کا پلانٹ  
آپ نے لگا دیا۔ اس میں کچھ مشکلات  
ہیں اور تھل ناڈو میں آپ نے اس کو  
لگایا ہے۔ یہ آپ نے ایک بہت اچھا  
کام کیا ہے میں کہنے بغیر نہیں رہ سکتا  
کہ اس سے زیادہ کامیابی اور  
کیا ہو سکتی ہے کہ وہ وہاں پر لگا گیا  
اور اب تھل ناڈو والے کہتے ہیں کہ اس  
کا سارا فائدہ ہم کو ملے اور کوناٹک  
والے کہتے ہیں کہ اس کا فائدہ ہم کو ملے  
میں تو اس دن کے انتظار میں ہوں  
جب کہ ہراسٹیٹ میں ایک کلیپکم لگا  
پر وہ جیکٹ لگایا جائے یہ میری خواہش  
ہے یہ میری تمنا ہے۔

اس طریقے سے میں یہ عرض کرنا  
چاہتا ہوں کہ ہمارا دیش ایک بہت بڑا  
دیش ہے اور ہمارے وطن میں سب  
کچھ ہے اور کسی چیز کی کمی اس دیش میں  
نہیں ہے۔ ہمارا جبرالسٹرونٹ آسمان  
پر چڑھا تو وہاں پر بھی اس کو کہنا پڑا  
جب پرائم منسٹر نے اس ملک کے بارے  
میں پوچھا کہ تم کو یہ کیسا دکھائی پڑتا ہے  
تو اس نے کہا "سارے جہاں سے  
اچھا ہندوستان ہمارا" ملک خوبصورت  
ہی نہیں ہے بلکہ اس میں قدرت نے  
بہت سی نعمتیں دی ہیں اور یہاں ایران  
نعمتوں کا بہت بڑا ذخیرہ ہے اور اس

لئے اس کا فائدہ ہمیں اٹھانا چاہیے۔  
 آخر میں ایک بات میں درکرس  
 کے بارے میں کہنا چاہوں گا۔ ہمارے  
 یہاں بہت سے لوگ مزدوری کا کام  
 کر رہے ہیں اور بہت سے درکرس  
 کوٹلوں کی کانوں میں کام کر رہے ہیں  
 جن کے بارے میں بڑی بڑی چرچائیں  
 اس ایوان میں اور اس کے باہر بھی ہوئی  
 ہیں ہمارے جو کولی مائنرس ہیں ان کی  
 بڑی مصیبت ہے ان کی بڑی پریشانی  
 ہے اور وہ اپنی جان پر کھیل کر کوئلہ  
 کھانوں میں نکالنے ہیں اور ان کی حفاظت  
 کو نا اور ان کی مشکلات کو حل کرنا۔  
 اور ان کے موڈ کو اٹھانا اور زیادہ  
 سے زیادہ سوویدھا میں ان کو دنیا  
 یہ ہمارا فرض ہے۔ جس طرح سے  
 ایک سپاہی لڑتا ہے اس طرح سے میں  
 سمجھتا ہوں کہ ایک کول مائنر میں کی  
 گہرائیوں میں میلوں نیچے جا کر کوئلہ نکالتا  
 ہے اور اپنی زندگی کے ساتھ کھیلتا ہے  
 اس لئے سرکار کا یہ فرض بنتا ہے وہ اس  
 کی مدد کرے۔ ہم نے یہ بھی سنا ہے  
 کہ ان کا ایک پلائین ہوتا ہے۔ ان کے  
 بیچ میں یا انڈیڈ لیر کا معاملہ بھی چل رہا  
 ہے اور ان کی خرید و فروخت ہوتی ہے  
 اور سب سے زیادہ بہار میں یہ ہوتا  
 ہے۔ میں کہے بغیر نہیں رہوں گا کہ سرکار  
 کا یہ فرض ہے کہ ان کی مشکلات کو حل  
 کیا جائے اور ان کی جان کی حفاظت  
 کی جائے اور ان کو زیادہ سے  
 زیادہ سوویدھا میں دی جائیں۔

اس طریقے سے ٹرانسمیشن لائنوں  
 میں اور بجلی کے ٹھکے میں جو مزدور کام  
 کرتے ہیں ہر سال سینکڑوں کی موت  
 ہو جاتی ہے اور کوئی سال کوئی مہینہ  
 ایسا نہیں گذرتا جب کہ ہم یہ نہیں سنتے  
 کہ ٹرانسمیشن لائن میں جو کام کرتے ہیں  
 یا جولاٹین کھمبوں پر چڑھ کر کام کرتے  
 ہیں یا جو مشینوں پر کام کرتے ہیں۔  
 جان سے نہیں گئے ہیں۔ سینکڑوں  
 لوگ ہر سال اس طرح سے مارے جاتے  
 ہیں اور وہ جو کھم بھرا کام کرتے ہیں  
 اور اس سیکٹر میں ملک کی ترقی کے لئے  
 اپنا خون تک دے رہے ہیں اس ترقی  
 کو اپنے خون سے پیچ رہے ہیں تو سرکار  
 کا یہ فرض بنتا ہے کہ سب سے اولیت  
 سب سے زیادہ اہمیت ان مزدوروں  
 کو ملازموں کو اور انجنیئروں کو دیا جائے  
 جو کہ لاکھوں کی تعداد میں ایسی جگہوں  
 پر کام کر رہے ہیں۔ ان کی جتنی بھی  
 مشکلات ہیں ان کو دور کیا جائے اور  
 اور ان کے مسائل کا حل نکالا جائے۔  
 ان کے لئے سیکیورٹی اور انشورنس  
 کا انتظام ہو اور ان کو اور دوسرے  
 مراعات دیئے جائیں۔

ان الفاظ کے ساتھ میں جموں کشمیر کی  
 طرف آپ کا دھیان دلانا چاہتا ہوں  
 کہ وہاں پر پانی کا اتنا بڑا ذخیرہ ہے اور  
 اتنے وہاں پر دریا ہیں جو ان۔ ایک پلائینڈ  
 ہیں ان پر آپ بڑے بڑے پراجیکٹس  
 بنائیں اور خاص طور پر حائڈرو پراجیکٹس  
 بنائیں۔ اتنا کہہ کر میں اپنی بات ختم کرتا  
 ہوں اور آپ کو دھنیواد دیتا ہوں کہ  
 آپ نے مجھے بولنے کا موقع دیا۔



श्री वृद्धिचन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : सभापति महोदया, ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय की जो मांगें प्रस्तुत की गई हैं, उन का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ और समर्थन करता हूँ। ऊर्जा की दृष्टि से हमारा देश दिन प्रति दिन विकास की ओर बढ़ रहा है, प्रगति कर रहा है। विद्युत की दृष्टि से भी हमारा देश लगातार आगे बढ़ रहा है। आजादी से लेकर अब तक 30 गुनी प्रगति हो चुकी है और वह प्रगति प्रशंसनीय है। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी लक्ष्य 19666 मेगावाट रखा गया था परन्तु बाद में वह 14000 मेगावाट रह गया है। मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि यह 14000 मेगावाट का लक्ष्य पूरा होगा। मुझे खुशी के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि विद्युत की दृष्टि से राजस्थान भी कुछ प्रगति कर रहा है। 1982-83 में जो प्रोजेक्शन था, उस में 24.5 परसेंट की प्रगति की है। इस ओर हमने बार-बार मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित किया और इसका प्रभाव भी पड़ा। सतपुड़ा से जो बिजली हम को मिलनी चाहिए थी, उस में प्रगति हुई है। जनवरी, फरवरी, मार्च में जिस प्रकार से बिजली मिली है, वह बहुत ही स्वागत योग्य है। इसी प्रकार हमें डर था कि हमारे यहाँ बिजली के स्रोत कम हैं और हमें दूसरे प्रांतों से बिजली लेनी होती है। वह बिजली कम मिलती थी। हमने बार बार कहा और मंत्री महोदय ने भी हमारी मदद की। इस से हमें अधिक बिजली प्राप्त हुई। हमें सिंगरौली से भी बिजली प्राप्त हो रही है। परन्तु मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी स्थिति इस प्रकार की है कि हमारी एनर्जी एटामिक प्लांट पर निर्भर है। यह प्रधान मंत्री का विषय है, परन्तु ऊर्जा से इस का संबंध है। 4 मार्च 1982 से लेकर अभी तक अटामिक प्लांट कोटा, नंबर 1 बंद होने से 220 मेगावाट की कंपैसिटी का कोई यूटीलाइजेशन नहीं हो रहा है। हम चाहते हैं कि इस के बदले में हमें सिंगरौली प्लांट के रिजर्व से मदद मिले। ताकि

हम इस संकट का मुकाबला कर सकें। अगर यह मदद कर दी जाए तो हमारा प्रदेश कृषि क्षेत्र में आगे बढ़ सकता है और औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में भी कटौती समाप्त की जा सकती है। इस लिए हमारा निवेदन है कि जब तक हमारा अटामिक प्लांट नंबर एक ठीक नहीं होता, तब तक हमको विशेष मदद दी जाए। यह प्लांट कब तक ठीक हो जाएगा, इस की भी जानकारी हमको दी जाए। इस वक्त यह किस स्थिति में है। हमारा अटामिक प्लांट नम्बर दो ठीक ढंग से चल रहा है। कभी कभी बंद हो जाता है परन्तु उस की प्रगति अच्छी है। उस के परिणाम अच्छे हैं।

इसी प्रकार भाखड़ा से जो बिजली मिली है वह 1982 के मुकाबले 1 हजार 60 लाख यूनिट कम मिली है। केंद्र से 3,193.63 लाख यूनिट से कम सहायता प्राप्त हुई है। इसी प्रकार चम्बल से भी कम बिजली प्राप्त हुई। सिंगरौली में समय से पहले आपने प्लांट स्थापित कर दिया, यह प्रशंसनीय है। लेकिन, पाँच में से तीन प्लांट ही काम कर रहे हैं जबकि ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि कम से कम चार प्लांट काम कर सकें। सुपर थर्मल प्लांट में फारेन मशीनरी है इसलिए 60 परसेंट की बजाय 70 से 80 परसेंट तक प्लांट लोड फैक्टर करना चाहिए। कोटा थर्मल प्लांट में 77.4 परसेंट की प्रोग्रेस हुई है। अब मैं पेट्रोलियम के बारे में कहना चाहूँगा। गोठारू और सादेवाला में एक्सप्लोरेशन और ड्रिलिंग का काम शुरू किया गया है। यह जानकारी दी जाये कि इन दोनों क्षेत्रों में किस प्रकार की गैस निकली है? मैं, स्वयं मौके पर देखने गया था। मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक की अपेक्षा तीन या चार ड्रिलिंग मशीनें युद्ध स्तर पर काम करनी चाहिए। पाकिस्तान की तरफ जो माही का एरिया है, वहाँ पर गैस और पेट्रोल निकल रहा है। पाकिस्तान की सीमा पर जाकर आप को एक्सप्लोरेशन का

(श्री वृद्धिचन्द्र जैन)

कार्य क्रमना चाहिए। बीकानेर, जैसलमेर और जोधपुर एवं गंगा नगर जिलों में आयल इण्डिया लिमिटेड को 28 हजार किलोमीटर का सोसमीक सर्वे का काम सौंपा गया है। उस के सर्वेक्षण की गति बहुत कम है। मैं जानकारी चाहूंगा कि फ्रैंच कम्पनी से जो कांट्रैक्ट हुआ है, वह कब शुरू होगा और उस की क्या प्रगति होगी? कोयले के बारे में आप के विभाग ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। मैंने खुद मौके पर जाकर देखा है कि मिनरल्स एक्सप्लोरेशन कारपोरेशन ड्रिलिंग का काम कर रही है। जियोलाजिकल सर्वे ऑफ इण्डिया ने भी इस प्रकार का एक्सप्लोरेशन किया है। यह सूचना भी हमें मिली है कि लिग्नाइट का भंडार मिला है। मैं समझता हूं कि पांच सौ मेगवाट का पावर हाऊस स्थापित किया जा सकता है। यह जानकारी भी दी जाए कि कुल कितना भंडार मिला है, उस के हिसाब से पावर हाऊस बनाया जा सकता है। अगर यह स्थापित हो जाए तो इस से हमारे रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र में प्रगति काफी बढ़ जाएगी। पलाना लिग्नाइट प्लांट दस वर्षों से स्थापित करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। 178 करोड़ रुपए से वह बनेगा। क्लियरेंस के लिए प्लानिंग कमीशन के पास अप्रोच की गई थी। मुझे यह जवाब मिला है कि इकानामिक बायाविलिटी की द्वारा जांच करायी जाएगी। पिछले दस सालों से यह मामला पेडिंग है। राजस्थान की इतनी कंपैसिटी नहीं है कि वह इस प्लान्ट को अपने साधनों से स्थापित कर सके। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं? वे खुद अपने साधनों से स्थापित कर सकें। तो इस सम्बन्ध में आप क्या मदद करना चाहते हैं? ऐटमिक प्लांट जो आप स्थापित करने जा रहे हैं उस बारे में आपका विभाग ऐटमिक इनर्जी विभाग को कहे कि यह

प्लांट कोटा में ही स्थापित हो। क्योंकि नम्बर (1) प्लांट जो दो साल से बन्द है उस का स्क्रेप घोषित कर के नया प्लांट बनाया जाना चाहिए ताकि हम प्रगति कर सकें।

आर० ई० सी० स्कीम्स के अन्तर्गत 58 परसेंट गांव देश के अन्दर कवर हो गये हैं। परन्तु जैसलमेर में 3 परसेंट गांवों का विद्युतीकरण हुआ है और बाड़मेर जिले में 7 परसेंट गांवों का विद्युतीकरण हुआ है। अब स्थिति यह है कि जैसलमेर जिले की एक भी आर० ई० सी० स्कीम मंजूर नहीं हुई है, और बाड़मेर एवं शिव पंचायत समितियों की आर० ई० सी० स्कीम की मंजूरी नहीं हुई है। आप बतायें कि हम कैसे आगे बढ़ सकते हैं। हमारा सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र है और आप को सोचना चाहिए, राजस्थान सरकार पर दबाव डालने की आवश्यकता है, वहां के इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड पर दबाव डाला जाय जिस से ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण की दृष्टि से हम आगे बढ़ें। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारी और प्रगति और विकास हो और सातवीं योजना में विश्वास करते हैं कि जितने भी गांव हैं सब का विद्युतीकरण हो जाएगा और किसान जितनी बिजली चाहते हैं खेती बारी के लिए उतनी बिजली उन की आवश्यकतानुसार मिल सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप के मंत्रालय की मांगों का तहैदिल से समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): After nationalisation of coal mines, the price of coal has been increased many times and it has now reached beyond the purchasing power of the common people. Because of the increase in price of coal, the cost of industrial production has also gone up, which has direct repercussion over the economy of our country.

Even after the nationalisation of coal mines, slaughter mining is going on, in violation of the Mines Safety Act, with the result that the accidents in coal mines are on the increase. The lands in the Asansol-Raniganj Jharia coal mine area are subsiding. I am describing the horrible condition of the Asansol-Raniganj area and how it affects the lives of the people and their Property. The mines in the Raniganj coal fields area extend over 1,550 sq. km, inhabited by 15 lakh people in 13 urban and 369 rural areas. The whole of the coal mining area is more or less exposed to post-mining hazards like subterranean fire, surface subsidence, shrinkage of agricultural land, change in underground earth strata associated with fracture cracks, causing passage of surface water from ponds and wells to underground, lowering water level, affecting surface vegetation, increasing surface temperature, damage to building, hearths and homes. This is the dangerous situation in the coalmine sub-division of Asansol and Jharia. So, I would request the hon. Energy Minister to take steps to save the life and property of the coalmine area from this dangerous situation. Previously the Energy Ministry has set up a Team of Polish experts. These experts have made some recommendations to the Government. I would like to know how far you have implemented those recommendations. I would also like to know what are those recommendations and when are you going to implement all those recommendations.

The hon. Minister, Mr. Shiv Shankar, in the course of conversation with me said that Raniganj town, and in and around Raniganj area, the whole of the population must have to be shifted to the other side of the Damodar river in the District of Bankura. So, for the rehabilitation of these people, a railway line is necessary from Raniganj via Mejia to Bankura, and also a rail-cum-road bridge over the river Damodar. I would request the Energy Minister to take up the matter with the Railway Ministry jointly to construct this railway line and the rail-cum-road bridge for the rehabilitation of the people in the coalmine area.

Madam Chairman, to stop the illegal coalmining, the Ministry should set up its

Intelligence Wing with the help of CISF, and with the cooperation of the State Government this should be stopped. You know how the mafia gangs are operating in Dhanbad. It has repercussion in Asansol and Raniganj area and also on the law and order problem both in Bihar and West Bengal. Both the Central Government and the State Governments are losing crores of rupees every year because of this illegal mining. So, proper steps should be taken in this regard.

I thank the hon. Minister for reopening of Kalidaspur colliery in the District of Bankura, and Kakarthala colliery in the District of Birbhum. You have said that you have given an order ...

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I have given the information that we are likely to take it up.

DR. SARADISH ROY (Bolpur) : With much of fun-fare the Kakarthala colliery was opened by two Central Ministers during the last Assembly elections. But in reply to a question they said that the scheme was abandoned and nothing is happening in respect of this scheme.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : I have been given to understand that the Minister gave an order for reopening of these two collieries. You should see that those two collieries function properly. Madam, the Central trade unions have decided to observe two days' colliery strike on 4th and 5th June to place the legitimate demands. I would request you to intervene and settle the matter as early as possible.

About the Farakka Super Thermal Power station. I want to know whether it would be commissioned in time, whether the time schedule will be observed. I want to know when it will be completed.

I would request the hon. Minister to give all assistance to the West Bengal Government

(Shri Krishna Chandra Halder)

for Kolaghat thermal power station to tide over the power problems, though the State Government have been able to improve the power position considerably.

Madam Chairman, the then Minister of State for Energy, Shri Chandra Sekhar Singh—now he is the Chief Minister of Bihar while piloting a Bill in the Lok Sabha in reply to my speech, said that a thermal power station at Lotabani, the pithead of Kalidaspur colliery, will be set up. I would like to know when the construction work is this lotabani thermal power station will be taken up and when the work will begin.

Many Members have mentioned that the ash content in coal has risen very much. I am from Durgapur. I know that because of the ash content, the machinery of the Durgapur Steel plant is damaged. Not only that, in thermal Power station also the coal washeries cannot reduce the desired percentage of ash content. So, this is causing damage to the thermal Power station, and the steel plants and naturally the production is decreasing. This should be looked into.

I suggested that mini hydel power stations should be set up in DVC Canal Area because in lock-gate the water is falling between 30' to 35' downwards. I understand that DVC has some plan to construct mini hydel power station so that the nearby rural villages can be electrified. Will it be advisable? How have you worked out mini hydel power stations in DVC area?

We in Lok Sabha have congratulated our cosmonaut Shri Rakesh Sharma. While he was flying over India he has taken many Photographs and from the preliminary report it has been found that large deposits of natural gas and oil is in and around Andaman and Nicobar Islands. What steps are you taking to explore the gas and oil in and around A & N Islands?

Russian experts have said that Calcutta, Sundarban and parts of West Bengal are

floating on oil. Protocol has been signed with the Soviet Russia to explore oil in West Bengal and large deposits of gas in Tripura. What steps have been taken in this regard?

Previously in 'Galsi', in the District of Burdwan, drilling work was done in a half hearted manner. Experts have said that drilling should be done beyond 5500 to 6000 metres and oil will be available. I request the hon. Minister to give instructions accordingly to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and your Ministry.

Public Distribution System in West Bengal & Kerala is the best in the country. Kerosene is in short supply in West Bengal, Kerala and other parts of the country and the poor people are suffering. I would request you to allocate sufficient quantity of kerosene to West Bengal and Kerala to tide over the difficulty of the poor people in the whole of our country.

The Department of Petrol in the Ministry of Energy has stated and we are happy that they have increased production of crude oil and other things. I would request that the price of kerosene should be reduced and supply of diesel should be made to the peasants in rural areas at a subsidised rate so that they can use that and their pumps can be operated and production of Paddy and other crops can be increased.

In the Ministry of Energy, it is necessary to co-ordinate the work in the Department of Coal Energy and Department of Petroleum so that energy can be given properly to the whole of our nation. In that case, we can play our role in the international arena very well.

Sir, you know that many of the Members have suggested that we should do more research work. It is not only research but this atomic energy power station should also be set up in different parts of the country and hydel power stations and bio-gas plants should be increased. Research for the energy should also be given proper

importance. Madam, as you know, the reserves of coal and crude oil will not long last and they will be exhausted in future. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to give proper instructions and to take proper steps for alternative sources of energy so that when coal and crude oil are exhausted, our country will not suffer for power and energy.

I hope the hon. Minister will do the needful in the matter. With these words, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

**श्री रामाश्रितार शास्त्री (पटना) :** सभापति महोदय, ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय की वजट मांगों पर बहस के दौरान ऊर्जा राज्य मन्त्री ने हस्तक्षेप करते हुए अपने भाषण में बतलाया था कि अन्य कई राज्यों की तरह बिहार में किसानों को कम से कम आठ घण्टे तक सिंचाई के लिए बिजली की सप्लाई की जाती है। उस दिन भी मैंने टाकते हुए उन के इस कथन का विरोध किया था।

मैं आज ही अपने पटना निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के कुछ देहाती एवं शहरी इलाकों का दौरा कर वापस आ रहा हूँ। किसानों ने बतलाया कि उन्हें मुश्किल से तीन-चार घण्टे तक ही बिजली मिल पाती है। वह भी एक बार में नहीं। आधे घण्टे तक बिजली मिली, फिर बन्द कर दी गई। इसी प्रकार समय तोड़-तोड़ कर बिजली की सप्लाई की जाती है, जिस का ज्यादा लाभ किसानों को नहीं मिल पाता। अगर चार घण्टे तक लगातार बिजली दी जाए तो खेत के अधिक रकवे की सिंचाई हो सकती है परन्तु ऐसा नहीं होने पर किसानों की कम जमीन का पटवन होता है। इस प्रकार बिजली ठीक से और समय पर नहीं मिल पाने के कारण किसानों को इस वर्ष पटवन में भारी दिक्कतों का सामना करना

पड़ा है, जिस का असर गेहूँ तथा दूसरी फसलों के उत्पादन पर बहुत बुरा पड़ा है।

किसानों की मांग है कि उन्हें कम से कम आठ घण्टे तक बिजली की सप्लाई की जाए और जो भी बिजली दी जाए लगातार दी जाए। आठ आध घण्टे के अन्तर से बिजली की सप्लाई से किसानों को कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। अगर सरकार सचमुच में कृषि उत्पादन में आशातीत सफलता हासिल करना चाहती है तो उसे बिजली पर्याप्त मात्रा में सप्लाई करने की गारन्टी करनी होगी।

पटना नगर के कुछ इलाकों में भी कल मुझे घूमने का मौका मिला है। पटना नगर बिहार की राजधानी है। पूरी राज्य सरकार का मुख्यालय वहीं है, फिर भी पटना नगर में आठ लाख नागरिकों को आज की भीषण गर्मी के दिनों में भयंकर बिजली संकट का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। दर्जनों मौहल्लों में अन्धेरा घुप छाया रहता है जिस में समाज-विरोधी तत्व लूटपाट मचाते रहते तथा जघन्य हत्यायें भी करते हैं। बिजली की कमी से दर्जनों मौहल्लों में पेयजल का भीषण संकट व्याप्त है। लोग प्यास के मारे बिलबिला रहे हैं।

बिजली के मामले में बिहार की स्थिति सब से खराब है। करीब 300 मेगवाट बिजली भी नहीं मिल पाती। फलस्वरूप उद्योग-धन्धे संकट में हैं। नए उद्योगों के विकास की बात तो दूर रही, बिजली के अभाव में अब तक बिहार के 4,000 लघु उद्योग बन्द हो चुके हैं जिस के कारण लाखों व्यक्तियों को बेरोजगारी और भुखमरी का शिकार होना पड़ रहा है। इस पर भी तुरन्त यह कि बिहार बिजली बोर्ड ने बिजली के रेट को कई गुना बढ़ा दिया है जिस के फल-

(श्री रामावतार शास्त्री)

स्वरूप बड़ी संख्या में आटा चक्कियां बंद हो चुकी हैं। दूसरे लघु उद्योगों पर भी इसका असर पड़ा है। बिहार बिजली बोर्ड तो भयंकर भ्रष्टाचार और कदाचार का अड्डा है। इस के अध्यक्ष इतने घमंडी है कि वह संसद सदस्यों के पत्रों का जबाब देना भी अपनी शान के विरुद्ध समझते हैं। इस के अधिकारियों की मिलीभगत से करोड़ों रुपए की चोरी प्रत्येक वर्ष बिहार में हो रही है।

अन्त में ऊर्जा मंत्री से मेरा अनुरोध होगा कि वे इन बातों को गंभीरता के साथ हृदयगम कर ऐसी कार्यवाही करें कि बिहार जैसे सबसे गरीब और पिछड़े हुए राज्य में बिजली की आपूर्ति में वृद्धि हो सके तथा किसानों, उद्योग-पतियों एवं लघु उद्यमियों को बिजली के अभाव में आर्थिक क्षति न उठानी पड़े। और जीवन के लिए सब से उपयोगी पीने के पानी की कमी न महसूस होने पाए। मेरा यह भी निवेदन होगा कि बिजली के लिए मिनिमम गारन्टी प्रथा को समाप्त कर दिया जाए।

**SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam):** Madam Chairman, this is the final year of the Sixth Five Year Plan. The Plan document has pronounced in Chapter XV some basic philosophy and policy as far as energy subject is concerned. In that Chapter, it is stated that the Government has devised five strategies to tap, enlarge, produce and transmit the required energy. It is mentioned that 13.3 per cent is the target for 1980-85.

Referring to the Economic Survey of this year, I find there is going to be only 6.6 per cent growth rate. This is a revealing figure on which the House has to ponder. If we visualise to have a proper effective, pragmatic economic growth, we have to see how far we are able to produce the required planned energy, what are the causes for the shortfall,

where is the shortfall, how to get over the difficulties and all that.

I know, it is a capital intensive subject. Nevertheless, the capital-output ratio is 20:1. This again reflects on the managerial as well as capital investment and the net result of production from the investment made. These are certain things which I thought, on this occasion, should be brought before the notice of the House.

This subject, of course, requires a serious consideration in the light of facts and figures, the data available to us. I am confining myself to one aspect of this vast subject or important subject, namely, the hydel projection areas. If you recall, in 1976, the Central Electricity Authority had made a survey of the potentiality and the production of hydel electricity. This is a document in which they have stated tentatively that 25 KWX electricity can be produced by using mini and micro hydel projects in our country. Therefore, my first submission is as to what the Government have done in order to produce 25 KWX electricity by using mini and micro hydel projects in different areas of the country. It is surprising to know in this document that at present we are using barely 10 per cent of the hydel potentiality of this vast country.

I have a suggestion to make on this matter. I do not know whether the hon. Minister will agree with me or not. May be, it is a starting point which I have been thinking over for quite a long time. Why can't we allow the private sector in certain areas...

**AN HON. MEMBER :** We are against that.

**SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL :** I know, you will say that. Why can't we allow the private sector in certain areas if they are willing to come forward, especially in the utilisation of mini and micro hydel power of this country. At present, I know, this subject is under item 38 of the Concurrent List. Many State Governments are incurring a huge loss in this capital-intensive sector. Even today's paper has written an editorial on the

subject. The State Electricity Boards have incurred a loss of Rs. 728 crores this year alone. If you take the total loss in the field of energy, it may be an astronomical figure if I may say with a little exaggeration. The loss was to the extent of Rs. 1,311 crores last year. How long can this country go on with this sort of investment? Will our resources allow this? That is why I referred to the Sixth Five-Year Plan document. I wish I could quote from that document. There is no time; therefore, I am not referring to it. I know, the hon. Minister has categorically stated a long time back that private sector will not be allowed to venture in this area. I may be wrong; I wish I were wrong. Government has allowed in various fields, in various sectors, many private agencies to come in-in small, mini, and medium sectors. My submission, as perhaps the last speaker, I suppose, in this, debate, is to reconsider the stand taken by the Government in the matter of excluding private sector in this area.

I have two other points which I would like to highlight. One is about the Atomic Power Selection Committee which has visited the Southern States in order to find out a site for a new Atomic Power Station there. Last year we had the drought situation in the south, and the production went down to nearly fifty per cent.

16.33 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : *in the Chair*)

Therefore, my first submission on this aspect is this. Has the Government received the report of this selection Committee regarding establishment of an Atomic Power Station in the South?

You may recall, last month, there was a big fire in the Cochin Refinery, exactly a month back. I visited the Cochin Refinery on that day and also on the following day. Unfortunately I did not have the opportunity to speak on this subject when a Call Attention was moved in this House. I take this opportunity to pay

my humble tributes and congratulations to the Fire Brigade, the safety staff, and above all the Navy, who were able to put down that fire. While participating in that Calling-Attention, the hon. Minister said that a Committee had gone to look into it and that a report would be called for and placed before this hon. House. I hope that report has come before the Government. If that is so, we would like to know the contents of that report because many refineries have had devastating fire accidents. We hope and pray that they do not occur again. But we have to take the precautions. What measures are Government contemplating to take in this regard? I am happy that the hon. Minister is very keen on this subject.

I was there on that day as also on the following day. The fire-my God-cannot be described in words but the manner in which the fire brigade people as also the workers were fighting the fire was superb. Again I visited the Cochin Refinery on 29th of last month. The refinery is amazingly and practically rebuilt. The credit goes to the management and staff of that establishment. Therefore, my submission on this occasion is that the hon. Minister must reveal if he has received the report and if so, what are the findings, what are the causes of that accident what is the total loss and what suggestions the committee has recommended as a precautionary measure in the matter.

My last request to the hon. Minister is that there are certain projects pending before the Government for final clearance from various States. Kerala Government has also submitted various projects. When is the Government going to take a decision on this? Time is not going to wait for anybody. The time lost is a precious time. As I said, capital is scarce and time does not wait for anybody and the needs are so great whereas the supplies are very short. Considering these matters, may I ask the hon. Ministers to state what is the position of the projects submitted by the Kerala Government and which are pending before the Government for a decision?

One more thing. Many State Governments are incurring great losses in giving

(Shri Xavier Arakal)

public utility services. Now, a question arises as to how much the Central Government can extend assistance in this matter, because the financial burden of respective State Governments is very heavy. They are incurring this loss. For example, in electrification of various villages many State Governments have spent huge amounts.

The hon Minister said that the Tamil Nadu Government has done an excellent job as also the Kerala Government in the matter of electrification of villages. Therefore, it is natural for us to ask what sort of assistance is given by the Central Government in order to help or rather enable the States' efforts in various fields like electrification of villages, irrigation projects and other things. I would like to know about it. These are certain suggestions of mine. I would like to emphasize once again that the Government should consider that the private sector also should be encouraged to come into the field of energy and boost the production of this vital need.

With these words I support the Demands for Grants.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We had Kanyakumari ; now we will have Kashmir. Mr. Namgyal. He will be the last speaker.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : I do not want to take much time of the House. Straightaway I will come to the problem which my constituency is facing. You know my constituency is one of the costliest, barren and dry area. Because of this there is the problem of firewood. We have to take everything from the plains-right from coal and even fire-wood from the Kashmir valley.

So, my request to the hon. Energy Minister is that he would kindly put up a bottling plant for the liquid petroleum gas cylinders in my district. Of course, the initial expenditure may be more. But, I want the Department of Energy to do that as it might be expensive for a private company to invest so much on this since the per month

requirement in the region of Ladakh would be more or less equal to a day's requirement of the Delhi City. I think that Delhi is consuming gas between 6,000 to 7,000 cylinders a day and we may be hardly needing that much number of cylinders just for a month. So, this is not a big thing for you put up the bottling plant through the Ministry of Energy or Indian Oil Corporation as this will be a great service to the people of my region. You must also know that we don't have forest and a quintal of hardcoke costs something like Rs. 200, that is, Rs. 2 a kilo. Similarly, a quintal of firewood costs about Rs. 100 a quintal. Because of this it is very difficult not only for the people of that region but also for the people coming from outside in Government service or business or what ever it may be to meet the cost of fire wood. This is my request to the hon. Minister. I hope that he will consider my request. My second point is in regard to setting up of a hydel project in the region of Ladakh in the central sector. You know that the State of Jammu and Kashmir has already sponsored a number of hydel projects. These are some hydel projects like Dool Hasti, Salal and Uri projects. My request will be this. Kindly have one project in Leh or in Kargil or wherever it is feasible. My proposition is that it can be done in the Kargil sector because we have a lot of potential for hydel power generation there. So, if you can set up a big project in, Kargil that may be helpful to the Kashmir Valley also because the consumption per day in my area won't be that much and we can take a portion of power to Srinagar in Jammu and Kashmir State. These are the two suggestions of mine and I hope the hon. Minister for Energy will consider the suggestions of mine.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is your first speech without any interruption.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Sir, I support the Demands of the Ministry.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Kabuli also supports your demand. Now the hon. Minister for Energy.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : Mr. Deputy Speaker,



Sir, I must thank the hon. Members for the active participation in the Demands for Grants of my Ministry.

In fact, as many as 24 members have participated in the debate and, I do not think that that number exists to hear me at least.

During the debate quite a large number of issues have been discussed and quite a few speakers have adverted my attention to the various issues that are confronting either their State or their constituency. Some of them have also made very good observations. Sir, it would be very difficult for me to meet all the points that have been raised by the hon. Members in such a short time. Various Members who have been pleased to make the observations regarding their constituencies, it shall not be possible to advert in regard thereto. Like wise perhaps where the hon. Members have also specifically raised the problems about their own State unless they have a wider implication it is not possible for me to meet all those points. But the general points that have been raised I shall certainly meet.

As I said with such a large number of the Members having participated in the debate by and large even from the opposition I found that they had a good word to the various departments under Energy. Sir the credit goes to the lowest of the lowly in the department and it is those who are working for the betterment of the nation in all these three department deserve the congratulations.

It is in this spirit that I would first like to place certain facts and then go to the general points that have been raised by the hon. Members. Considering the energy resources that this country has the broad energy strategy being followed by the government envisages accelerated exploitation of indigenous energy resources; management of demand and substitution of oil by electricity and coal; energy conservation and exploitation of renewable sources of energy. Along with that the Government is trying to pursue intensively the research and development of nuclear energy technology. These are the broad para-

eters which have become the guidelines for the purpose of the government to pursue the energy policy. Concerted efforts are being made to accelerate the exploitation of domestic energy sources, namely oil, coal, hydro, and nuclear power.

Sir, the target of crude production during the Sixth plan had been quite ambitious but fortunately we have been able to achieve so far the targets. In the last year of 1984-85 we are expecting to achieve a target of 29.5 million tonnes which would certainly increase the self-sufficiency and we would be at a level of 70% of self-sufficiency in the production of crude oil. The power programme for the Sixth Five Year Plan as the hon. Members have adverted to was pegged at 19,666 MW.

In the mid term appraisal of the plan when various aspects were gone into, the resources were taken into consideration and the various constraints were taken into consideration and it was found that will be able to achieve at least 14,500 MW. I am confident that we shall be able to achieve this target of 14,500 MW and I shall explain shortly when dealing with the power Department as to the manner in which we are expecting to achieve it.

Besides, works in progress on projects involving an aggregate capacity of approximately 23,000 MW from which benefits are likely accrue during the Seventh Plan Period, are under way. I am sure that this would sufficiently strengthen the plans for our progress in the coming years.

Electricity Generation would increase from about 111 billion units in 1980-81 to about 154 billion units in 1984-85. Many an hon Member have already referred about the coal production. In fact by end of last decade we were struggling at the production level of 100 million tonnes. We had increased the production and today we have attained a target of near about 140 million tonnes. I am sure by the end of the last year of the Sixth Five Year Plan we will be able to achieve a target of 152 million tonnes.

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It would not be out of place and I would prefer to put the record straight to say that towards the end of the last decade the production of crude struggled near about 10 million tonnes and this year we have achieved a target of 26 million tonnes. That is a phenomenal increase in terms of percentage. It would be more than 150 per cent increase.

Likewise, power generation stood around 28,000 MW at the end of the last decade. With the addition of 14,500 MW which will be achieved—already we have achieved more than 11,000 MW and I am sure we will be able to achieve this 14,500 MW it would not be more than 50% of what existed in the country in respect of generating capacity at the end of the last decade.

I have already submitted that even with reference to Coal which was struggling at the production level of 100 million tonnes we have reached now 140 million tonnes and we will be able to reach 152 million by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan. This would be an increase of around 52 per cent.

I am just giving these figures not to say that we have been able to satisfy the demands of the people at large. But the submission that I am trying to make to the House is that the performance has not been bad. It had been creditable. No doubt certain areas have been left grey. There are certain infirmities about which various hon Members have been pleased to allude and we have been trying to struggle hard to get over those infirmities and plug the loop holes and to get over the various constraints that were confronted by the Department.

Apart from these three sectors exploitation of renewable sources of energy is being actively encouraged through the propagation of biogas plants, solar devices etc. I will give certain details shortly. Studies are also being carried out in new energy technologies like tidal power, geo-thermal energy, wind energy etc. Various measures have been taken for management of oil demands which include acceleration of railway electrification programme, emphasis on long-distance transport

being carried out by railway rather than by road transport not using oil and gas as primary fuel in new utility power stations to the extent possible, production of more efficient kerosene stove, rational pricing policy for petroleum products, etc. Energy conservation is also being promoted through various measures which include encouragement for combined cycle generation of electricity by utilising process heat optimally improving the efficiency of pump-sets used for irrigation, marketing of improved design of domestic wood burning stock, etc. I have broadly given this picture in order to make out a point as to what exact policy the Government is seeking to pursue and what exactly they have been able to achieve. I have also brought to the notice of the House that generally we have not come up to the expectations of the nation's demand. But nonetheless the fact remains that the achievements had been creditable.

We have considered the proposal for a price preference policy for indigenous supplies to oil sector. I thought that I should make the position clear today that the ONGC and the Oil India Limited operations offer vast opportunities for indigenous manufacturers of oil field equipment. It has been the Government's policy to encourage efficient indigenisation of oil field equipment and its services.

Sir, the House is aware that quite a huge equipment is purchased from time to time by the ONGC and the Oil India Limited in order to accelerate the production of crude and our mind had been engaging the attention for some time that we should encourage the indigenous manufacturers in order to achieve the objective. The Government has already announced the policy of giving deemed exports benefits to domestic suppliers supplying goods and services to the ONGC and the Oil India Limited under international competitive conditions. In addition, Government has decided to give price preference to the domestic suppliers and its main features are that the price preference will be related to the domestic value added, higher preference will be given to items where domestic value added is more domestic value

added of an Indian bid would be equal to c. i. f. value of the lowest acceptable tender minus direct import requirement of raw materials, components and consumables of the Indian bid under consideration. This domestic value added criterion has been established in order to qualify an indigenous supplier for price preference. The price preference formula- I might explain-is that no price preference to indigenous suppliers will be given if the domestic value added is less than 20%. The price preference upto 5% of the total order will be given with respect to supplies where domestic value added is between 20% and 30%.

Price preference upto 10 per cent of the total order will be given with respect to supplies where the value added is above 30 per cent, but below 50 per cent. Price preference upto 15 per cent of the total order will be given with respect to supplies where the domestic value added is 50 per cent or above.

With regard to services, a price preference upto 15 per cent will be given to indigenous parties. Care will however have to be taken that in each case it is a genuine Indian party which has developed capabilities for providing these services and it is not a foreign party with an Indian front. In deciding this, factors such as employment of expatriate personnel and ownership of equipment necessary for providing the services in question will be taken into consideration. We are resorting to this policy for the simple reason, as I said, that quite a large amount of equipment every year has to be purchased from the foreign countries and for, quite some time we had been trying to encourage the Indian parties and I am sure that we will be able to achieve to a very great extent the indigenization of the equipment. As on date, I find that around 30 per cent of the equipment has been of the Indian make. It was practically nil at the end of the last decade and I am sure, we will be able to achieve good results by this price preference formula.

My colleague has already spoken of the proposal by the Power Department to centrally fund renovation and moderanisation

scheme costing Rs. 500 crores which will give benefit equivalent to installation of 1400 MW of new generating capacity. The House is aware, for quite some time back, I had brought to the notice of the hon-Members that for generating on MW of thermal power, around Rs. one crore investment has got to be effected. With an investment of five hundred crores of rupees, we will be able to achieve an additional capacity of 1400 MW in the process of renovation and moderanisation, and since the results are going to be good, we thought that this much of expenditure was necessary.

Having submitted generally. I would now like to submit the broad outlines of the performance and achievements of the Department. I would like to be as brief as possible so that I could devote my time to some other questions that have been raised by the hon. Members.

As regards power, hon. Members are aware that the target that was fixed was to achieve generation of 144.3 billion units. We have been able to achieve 139.8 billion units. I am giving the figures of 1983-84, viz. the target that was to be achieved, and which could be divided under different heads. 91.8 billion units were to be achieved through thermal generation ; 3.5 billion by nuclear generation and 49 billion units through hydro. Hydro-generation has exceeded the target, and it is at 48.9 billion units. So far as nuclear generation is concerned, it has achieved its target. We have been able to achieve 3.5 billion units through nuclear generation, but the shortfall has been in thermal generation, where we have been able to achieve 86.5 billion units instead of 91.8 billion units. The causes are not far to seek. But I will mention the major causes which resulted in the shortfall in thermal generation. Hon. Members are aware that there was a catastrophe in the Obra unit in U.P., a very big unit which was very badly affected, and it was there partly because of the development of hydrogen leakage in some of the generators due to certain design problems.

The other minor causes I would not like to go into, but perhaps if these causes were

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not to develop, we would have certainly over-shot the target. I am only explaining these causes so that the hon. Members may kindly appreciate that there were certain reasons, viz. the accident ; and in the design we had certain problems in the generator, because of which this shortfall had taken place. We are trying to get over these infirmities in the coming days. Nonetheless, the position as it stands, is that as compared to 1982-83, there had been an increase of 7.6% in generation capacity.

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY** (Nizamabad) : The total generation is about 20%, if we keep the requirements in mind.

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR** : The requirement part is different. As I said at the very outset, we have not been able to achieve very much, to say that we are satisfied. This part of it I have already explained, but I said that we had done better. I did not like to claim all the credit. The fact remains that we are suffering, because of the shortfall, in all these sectors put when it comes to the question of evaluating the performance, you would appreciate that the barometer would be, how we are going ahead.

Our resource constraints are there, which make us not to take a very fast leap. In fact, in the mid-term appraisal, the target had to be reduced, for the simple reason that the resources of ours were limited. In fact, if you kindly look up the budget for the department of Power this year, it appears it will be very difficult for use to take up any new venture at all. The amount will be sufficient only to meet the expenditure for the on-going projects. Therefore, when one works within the limited resources, one faces quite a lot of problems. That is why I explained the position at the very outset itself that while I will still say that we are far away from the level of the satisfaction, we have undoubtedly done better. That is all what I claim.

Some hon. members were critical about the achievements of the generating capacity and were doubtful that we shall not be able

to achieve this 14, 500 MW capacity. I must submit that does not appear to be correct. As on today, that is by the end of 31st March, 1984, we have been able to achieve within 4 years the generating capacity of 11,146 MW ; and keeping the target of 14, 500 MW, it falls short by 3, 354 and the target that has been fixed for 1984-85 is 3, 400 MW ; and I am sure that this target we shall be able to achieve. In fact, in the year 1983-84, we have achieved the generating capacity of 4088 MW including of course the thermal power that was commissioned by the National Thermal Power Corporation, that is at Singhrauli Unit 5, Corba Unit No. 3 both of 210 MW capacity.

I will make my submission slightly later about plant load factor. In fact, it is in my view very unsatisfactory. Last year, the plant load factor remained at 49.8 per cent ; and when I said last year, it is 1982-83 ; and in 1983-84, it remained at 47.9 per cent. But when it comes to the question of the super thermal power plant, they have been doing exceedingly well. In fact, I shortly referred about the super thermal power stations which have been taken up by the Centre. Now in Singhrauli Units 1 to 4, we have a plant load factor at 5.41 per cent, Corba Units 1 to 4 at 61.6 per cent ; and by and large there had been better performance in regard to the commissioning units much ahead of the schedule and keeping up the plant load factor at a higher level. In fact, NTPC has made a profit of Rs. 4.57 crores ; and this morning's newspapers the hon. members might have read ; the NTPC has made a profit of around Rs. 25 crores this year ; it is a provisional calculation.

Hon. members are aware that we had last year introduced an incentive scheme in regard to the state Electricity Boards as also the thermal power stations. I would not like to go into it, but, then I am sure, this incentive scheme would undoubtedly be taken advantage of by the various State Electricity Boards to improve their performance, though, of course, I am contemplating to change this scheme so that it becomes more pragmatic and it subserves the cause that has been conceived by the government.

Sir, I would not like to go into the further details about the performance of this department, except that I shall answer the several questions which were raised about the plant load factor. I shall refer to this part slightly later. The performance of this department I would commend to the hon. Members, to be considered to be not bad in fact it was encouraging.

Sir, hon. Members are aware that the Petroleum Department had been doing exceedingly well. From 1980-81 when we had spent a foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 5, 258 crores to import the crude and petroleum products, it has been brought down in 1983-84 to Rs. 3, 613 crores, and along with that the production has maintained its optimum point. In fact, as I submitted, struggling at 10 million tonnes towards the end of the decade, it has come to a production level of around 26 million tonnes this year and we hope to increase this in the coming year.

Refinery production has also increased over the time. In 1980-81 the refineries were producing petroleum products to the tune of 24.12 million tonnes, and in 1983-84 it has reached 32.10 million tonnes. In 1984-85 it will increase to 34.16 million tonnes.

Hon. Members are aware that the public sector undertakings under the Petroleum Department had been doing exceedingly well and I need not give the details because often I had been giving out the details to the House whenever an occasion has arisen.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have already said that the coal production has increased over the years. In fact, the despatches have also increased considerably. The figures that I have would show that in February 1984 coal loading by C.I.L. reached an all time record of 10, 737 wagons per day as a result of improved production and the despatches show that the demand of the consuming sectors is being substantially met. Pit head stocks which were sometime back coming down, increased. As on 1.12.1983 there were at the figure of 14.84 million

tonnes, they have increased over the time and as on 1.3.1984 they stood at 20 million tonnes and at the end of 31.3.1984 we have 22.94 million tonnes. Hon. Members are aware that I have been giving this information from time to time and that we have been developing and increasing the coal handling plants. Today 47 per cent of coal production is handled by the coal handling plants. I would not like to go into that. But we hope that by the end of 1986-87 we will be able to achieve 88 per cent of coal production being handled by the coal handling plants.

Hon Members are also aware that we have been opening stockyards at different places. Today the position is : existing number is 62 and national stockyards 21, making a total of 83. In fact, at many places the coal movement by road has been totally stopped. Of course, many hon. Members have been complaining to me that this has created some problems. We have been trying to see that these problems were sorted out. We have to resort to this because quite a large number of infirmities were creeping into the very system itself because of the road movement. That is why, this action has to be taken. But it could be the endeavour of my Department to see that wherever needed, we open more coal stockyards and we see that consumer grievances are alleviated.

Hon Members are aware that the Coal India Limited had also been taking quite a lot of interest in the welfare of the workers. In fact, if needed, I will go into the details of that. But suffice it to submit that in the year 1983-84 we had reserved an amount of Rs. 80.84 crores for the welfare measures. Actually on 31st December, 1984 the total number of houses available to the workers has been more than 2,2 lakhs. I am not going into the details because that may take more time.

I have been speaking in the House from time to time that in order to improve the quality of coal various measures have been taken. In fact, I need not again narrate these details because in answer to various

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questions in this House I have been trying to bring to the notice of the hon. Members the exact position. When I go into the details I shall explain the price increases because quite a large number of hon. Members had referred to this aspect.

In the sector of non-conventional sources considerable expansion has taken place in the scale and range of research, demonstration and extension activities. The bio-gas programme was stepped up substantially and its performance has been judged as very good even by the planning Commission. The target of 75000 family type bio-gas plants is expected to be achieved. Of course, it fell short by a very small margin by the end of 31 March, 1984. A new dimension given to the programme during the year was the emphasis placed upon post-installation maintenance and care of bio-gas units and socio-economic studies of existing plants on a sample basis. The scheme for installing community institutional bio-gas plants was enlarged. 12 more were completed during the year and 127 were under installation as against 46 in the previous year i.e. 1982-83. SC & ST corporations and bodies are involved in the programme for the first time.

The National Project on the Demonstration of Improved Chulha was launched quite late in the year but has taken off successfully. 55 villages were made smokeless by integrating the bio-gas programme with the chulha programme. The demonstration programme on solar thermal energy systems was enhanced many times over as compared to the previous year. As against seven systems installed in 1982-83, 14 were installed in the year under review. A total number of 311 systems were sanctioned as against 40 sanctioned in the previous two years. Two of the largest water heating systems in India were installed at Lodhi Hotel with 60,000 litres and Janpath Hotel with 40,000 litres. A new decision that the Department should provide cent per cent funding for solar thermal installations in public buildings other than residential buildings, where the beneficiaries' share was paid by the Consolidated Fund of India, has

been adopted. A 22 KW solar thermal power station and a 7.5 KW solar photo voltaic system were set up in village Salojpalli of Andhra Pradesh. In this village, a comprehensive integrated energy system is nearing completion. Three rural integrated energy systems were set up in addition to Salojpalli and many more were planned. Planning for integrated rural energy systems was taken in hand in a comprehensive way in accordance with the Prime Minister's stress on decentralised energy systems. A beginning was made with the installation of coal-mounted solar photo voltaic lighting systems in certain villages. As against only 82 solar photo voltaic systems of different types installed during the previous three years, 86 were installed in the year under review. 201 water pumping windmills were installed and more than 200 were under installation. Ten small-sized wind generators were under installation as against none in the previous year. As against 41 last year, 140 research and development projects were supported during the year under review. Some of the projects relate to advanced research in solar photo voltaic systems, solar thermal power system, bio-gas conversion technology and research on different kinds of feed materials for bio-gas plants. As a result of the efforts made by the Department, a large number of States created nodal agencies to deal with renewable energy programmes. Voluntary agencies and women's organisations are being involved in the improved *chulha* programme in a big way and in other programmes of the Department as well. At the instance of the Department, the UGC panel on Home Science agreed to include course material on new and renewable re-sources of energy in courses leading to B Sc. and M. Sc. degrees in Home Science. Course material was provided by the Department itself. Publicity and awareness promotion efforts were spread all over the country and received very good response. On the bio-gas and general review, quite a lot of publicity was made apart from on the other renewable resources of energy systems. They were inserted in regional language newspapers all over the country and evoked wide interest. A Working Group has been appointed by the planning Commission under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, to draft the

Seventh plan Document of non-conventional energy sources programme. The Group and its various sub-groups have met a number of times and the work is in progress. I gave a little detail about the performance of the non-conventional sources of energy, because this is one Source which is inexhaustible and perhaps we could make a better effort in this direction.

After having said this, I shall have to broadly meet the various points that have been raised by the hon. Members. As I submitted it would be difficult for me to meet each and every point that has been raised by the hon. Members. But I shall try to broadly explain certain of the general points that were raised by the members.

Hon. Members have raised the issue of flaring of gas. Quite a large number of hon. Members, particularly coming from the Gujarat and Assam areas have raised this issue. I thought I should put across the view of the Department. After going through the entire material, I must submit that around 40.4 per cent of the gas that is produced has been flared up in 1983-84. I would not like to go into the details of production. The reasons for flaring are lack of compression facilities off-shore, which accounts for nearly 60 per cent of the flaring which is occurring. These facilities are likely to be completed by December 1985 and with the commissioning of the Thal vasisht fertilizer plant, the flaring of off-shore gas will be reduced to a very large extent.

Regarding flaring elsewhere, i.e. in the eastern region, the main reason is the inability of the consumers to lift the total quantity of gas earmarked for them, as well as the time taken in commissioning of certain projects, such as the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited, Namrup Phase III fertilizer plant etc. as well as production of very low pressure associated gas, which cannot be economically compressed and pumped to consumers at a distance.

In fact, in the eastern sector, ONGC and Oil India Limited are examining the

techno-economic feasibility of re-injecting the excess associated gas on a long term-basis into suitable gas caps for pressure maintenance and conservation of energy. A Group has also been set up to examine the availability and possible use of gas in the North-east, comprising the representatives of the Department of Petroleum, Planning Commission, Central Electricity Authority, Advisory Board on Energy, ONGC, OIL, North East Council with the Convener of the Gas Task Force as Member-Secretary. The Group has already held a meeting and the next meeting is in the second week of June. ONGC and OIL will also take steps to promote use of gas for other users in the north-eastern region, as well as establishment of a mini-gas grid to take care of the fluctuations in demand for gas by consumers so that gas can be diverted to other users and need not be flared unnecessarily.

This is undoubtedly a burning problem that is faced by the Department, and hon. Members are aware that on quite a large number of occasions this issue was raised. We have been trying to ask the question in different ways, but the fact remains that even in the western sector some of the gas flared in the process of crude production itself and quite a huge quantity of gas has already been committed to various consumers. In fact I am aware that when some of the hon. Members from Gujarat had been approaching me so that the gas could be made available to other industries also we were confronted with a problem that the gas that is produced is already committed and because of the non-lifting by these Consumers we had the difficulty and therefore it had to be necessarily flared up, and I am sure that with the six fertiliser plants coming up and with the efforts that the Government is making we shall be able to see that this is reduced to the minimum possible.

Hon. Members have generally raised the question of—

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : गैस कनेक्शन और ज्यादा दीजिये । हमारे पास बहुत लोग आते हैं ।

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : इसके भी मैं फिगरस दे सकता हूँ ।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Mr. Ram Gopal Reddy comes from Andhra. You can settle it with him.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I am not that narrow-minded Mr. Halder. You must give me that credit.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : I know, you are not narrow minded.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I am submitting that the hon. Members are aware that in 1983-84, in fact in few days back on this issue I had answered, and I had said that we might fall short of the target that we had fixed, viz, 16 lakhs. But I am glad to bring to the notice of the House that the target has been overshoot and it stands by the end of 31st March 1984 at 16.2 lakhs. I do not know what exactly the hon. Member means by gas connections. I do not want to advert to.....

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Every time so many people request us for gas connections.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I am sure the hon. Member would not like me to discuss this issue here.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : I am referring to it only in a very lighter vein.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : It is not fair for me. If I start revealing everything, the people outside would lose respect for us. I am sorry. Kindly don't press this issue.

Some of the hon. Members have raised, and perhaps very rightly so.....

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : I am not expecting any reply.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Many hon. Members were exercised on the steps that we are taking about fire safety. While a general discussion on this issue was sought to be adverted to some of the hon. Members confined to what has happened in Cochin refineries. Generally speaking, quite a large number of safety measures have been taken by the refineries to check fire accidents. The refineries take all possible precautions to prevent the accidents of fire and accidents in the refineries—invisible safety aspects which are built into at the time of design or refinery lay out and unit spacing, provision of adequate utilities and services, the design of fire protection systems are all taken care of at the time of design, which are provided for. The operational aspects like house keeping operational conditions of fire protection and safety conditions, training of refinery and fire fighting staff, first aid and medical care are maintained in good conditions through periodical checks. In addition, employees recruited for operation and maintenance are given intensive training in the detailed aspects of the jobs plans training devoted solely to safety and fire protection.

Refineries have well documented operating instructions including start up shut down emergency and standing instructions.

Refineries have a sound programme for inspection and preventive maintenance of equipment.

Refineries have programme for creating safety awareness through safety promotional activities like safety Committees, House Keeping Inspection, Safety Performance recognition and awards.

However, the hon. Members are aware that sometimes very small fire accidents take place but they are part of hazard and they are properly taken care of.

The hon. Members had asked the question of the details about the fire in the



Cochin Refinery. I said, some time back that a Committee has been set up to go into the details of the accident under the Chairmanship of a Joint Secretary in my Department. In fact time given was three months. That has not expired. Authorities are here. They have sensed the urgency which has been adverted to by the hon. Members. I am sure that they will take all steps to see that the report is submitted at a very early date.

One of the hon. Member had suggested that the compensation should be paid for the private property that has been damaged. That is being looked into. Already 144 cases have been identified and compensation has been paid in the case of 53 persons. For the rest, action will be taken for expeditious payment before the monsoon commences. This, of course, I can give assurance to the hon. Members.

**SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE (Idukki) :** There is a serious complaint that the assessment has been made by the Revenue Department. The assessment should have been made by the Engineering Department, technical people. This is what they have demanded.

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** Mr. Lawrence, the manner of assessment might differ. But I assure the House that those who have been effected, they would be properly taken care of. It is possible that one Department might fix at a very low rate another Department might fix at a very high rate. You should not go by technicalities in these matters. I shall give necessary instructions to the concerned authority to see that fair compensation is paid.

Some of the other aspects that have been raised regarding the Petroleum Ministry included the problem of royalty that was generally raised by the Members coming from Assam and Gujarat both. Hon. Members are aware that provisions of the Oil Fields Regulation and Development Act 1948 had placed certain constraints and restrictions. In fact a couple of days back I had come to the House for the purpose of the

amendment of one of the provisions which envisaged the revision by the Government only after four years. I came so that having regard to the consistent demand that was made by Assam and Gujarat and also Tripura. We felt that we should reduce this period. It is because there are cognate provisions in the other Act, i. e. the Mining Act, and so on and so forth where they are trying to bring it down from 4 years to three years. I thought it fit that we should also bring it down to three years for the purpose of effecting a revision. Various suggestions have been made by the hon. Members as to how the royalty should be fixed. In matters of this nature, one cannot go into too much of technicalities. In fact, as the hon. Members perhaps noticed when one of the Members was trying to speak on this issue, I had to interrupt and say "Let him please not go in to technicalities". Perhaps, the Central Government would have a very good case if it is a question of technicality itself. We never wanted to stand on the technicality and we brought it down to three years and really the practice that has been prevalent has been that the State Governments concerned are always consulted before the revision had been taking place. This had been going on from 1962. And we have written to the State Government of Gujarat, Assam Nagaland, Tripura and the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh to send us their detailed views on royalty. Their replies are awaited. In fact, when I brought the amendment, I expected that we would take advantage of that amendment and we would bring some amicable settlement in revision of royalty in this year itself. so, once we receive the reply, then perhaps, we shall be able to do something in the matter. It is because, throughout it has been so happening that after their views were passed on the Prime Minister had been going through the views of the concerned parties and taking into consideration the different circumstance, the royalty had been fixed. But in this context, I would not like to hide my unhappiness because of the action of certain state Governments which imposed the cess even without consulting the Centre. What happens is this. When a cess of this nature is imposed even without a prior discussion then of course, it has different dimensions. After all nobody says that the State should not progress. In fact, as the Prime Minister

(Shri P. Shiv Shankar)

has often said, the States should progress so that the Centre may become strong. This had been the policy that we had been pursuing. But then, there is an element of grace involved in any action. I found that some of the State Governments resorting to this type of action does create problems and I am taking the House into confidence when I am expressing my unhappiness on this type of matter.

Not only that the State Governments have pressed this issue but I am aware that quite a large number of hon. Members had also been saying, "Look, there should be some revision". Certainly when the hon. Members representing different States make out the case, then surely the Central Government is bound to consider that aspect of it and we were going to consider it. But particularly when the Amendment Bill was introduced taking such action creates a little complication. I thought that I should share my views with the hon. Members on this issue.

I do not think that regarding the Petroleum Department the hon. Member have made any other general remarks or general observations which call for a reply at my end. As I said, I would not like to reply to the matters pertaining to the constituencies which quite a large number of the hon. Members have raised, either dealership to be opened in their constituencies, here or there, or something like that. We have taken note of all these observations that have been made by the hon. members and we shall see what best could be done in the matter.

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :** Those who did not get a chance to speak can also write to you.

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** The hon. Member, Shri K. C. Halder, said about the photographs that were taken by our cosmonaut, Shri Rakesh Sharma, and his observations. Of course, I have not come across observations which has made. But certainly we will go into and see whether there are such large reserves. In fact, the seismic sur-

veys were continuing in the areas of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Hon. Members from West Bengal are also aware that the activity of drilling in West Bengal has been increased considerably in recent times. Based on the reports we had we had to increase our activity in that area and also in other areas. That is because of the anxiety which the hon. Members have been expressing from time to time that we should become self-sufficient as early as possible within the constraint of resources. We have been trying to do our best in this field notwithstanding as I gave the figure to the hon. Members, that Rs. 3600 crores worth of foreign exchange had to be spent in 1983-84 for the crude oil and petroleum products. It could not be helped. It is a race between the demand and the production. Once these two equate which I am expecting by the end of the decade might happen, then perhaps we will avoid the expenditure of foreign exchange in this sector.

Hon. Members have made very forceful arguments regarding the power development to be uniform in different areas and also in different sectors, namely, hydel, thermal and so on. There can be no two opinions that different parts of the country should properly develop and a coordingly efforts have to be made. In fact, I have got the details but I may not have the time since I have taken quite a lot of time by now itself. But we have been trying to take a lot of steps to strengthen the working of the State Electricity Boards. I am also aware of a very sewere criticism that the hon. Membres have made about the working of the State Electricity Boards. Quite large number of hon. Members have said about it. In fact, at the administrative level, the central Electricity Authority have been trying to give all technical help that it could possibly be done. The task forces are set up. The personnel are also drafted from here so that they can go and give the suggestions. Various steps are being taken by the Central Government in order to see that the working improves.....

**AN. HON. MEMBER :** What about funds?

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** I would not like to go into that.

Then, somebody will say that I am raising the hornet's nest about Centre-State relations. I am also aware that quite a large number of States have been diverting their funds and have not been concentrating on the projects that have been sanctioned by the Central Electricity Authority.

I am not going into their constraints, but I would also not like to make a very sweeping statement...

**SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE :** At least in the case of Kerala, it is not so, I think.

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** Hon. Members are aware that quite a large number of projects that had been sanctioned have either not been taken up or the funds have not been properly provided as a result of which the pace of growth had not been that fast. In fact, it is a blessing in disguise that the Central Government has taken up the super thermal power stations. But I have certain problems which I am confronting. I refer to this since an issue has been raised regarding the National Power Grid and also implementation of the recommendations of the Rajadhyaksha Committee about this. In fact, sometimes these difficulties are coming. Hon. Members are aware that the Centre has evolved a formula on the distribution of the power generated by the super thermal power stations to the various States in the region where the super thermal power stations are located: ten per cent of the generation is to be provided to the State where the plant itself is located, then 75 per cent of the generation is to be distributed to the States in the region; and 15 per cent is to be kept with the Central Government to assist the State which is in trouble. There I am finding some difficulty. Of course, I would not like to go into details at this stage. But we had been finding some difficulties in implementing the recommendations of the Rajadhyaksha Committee. I am sure that, given the goodwill from the States, I shall be able to see through these difficulties. I would not like to make further observations in this respect.

Some of the hon. Members have certainly made the observation that hydro power

has not been given that primacy which it should have been given. I would like to assure the hon. Members that it is not like that. Various schemes are under way. In fact, the hon. Member from Kashmir is aware that in his State two-three projects are under way and one is at a very advanced stage itself. So, we have been trying to take up hydro generation. Hon. Members are aware that the capacity in the country exists at 75,000 Megawatts, out of which we have not been able to tap much-because the generating capacity is around 10,000 Megawatts. This source has got to be developed. If we are in a position to get over the resource constraint, I am sure that we will be able to work much faster all these projects to see that hydro generation takes a strong base.

I have referred about plant load factor some time back. The marginal decline in the plant load factor in 1983-84 has been due to a number of major units having forced outages over a long period due to basic equipment problems the chief among which as I submitted, was hydrogen leakage. Various steps are being taken by the Department of Coal as also Power to see that the quality of coal improves. It is not possible for me to go into the details at this stage.

**PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :** Will you do something about Barauni Thermal power station where the load factor is sometimes 10% ?

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** It is not merely because of the quality of coal. It has various problems. I would not like to go into each and every thermal plant.

**SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East) :** He Says the less it is discussed the better.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER :** You have not said anything about the Farakka super thermal power station.

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** You will be happy to know - I am not going to say each and everything but I must submit that

(Shri P. Shiv Shankar)

the super thermal power stations are going on according to their schedule. In fact, in some cases.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER :  
Including Farakka ?

AN HON. MEMBER : What about  
Kahalgaon ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I am sure you will not tell me that because your colleague from West Bengal is not in the Ministry, therefore, it has been slowed down. You will not say that. . . .

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER :  
I am not so narrow-minded.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : But we have been stepping up even in Farakka and I am sure, given the goodwill we shall be able to set up the generation plant at the schedule time.

The performance of the super thermal power stations has been satisfactory. In fact, as I have said, some of the units have come up much in advance. So, by and large, we take the review by the last force.

As I said, the NTPC has been doing an excellent job. There has been very good co-operation from our workers also for the purpose of executing various plants. I would not like to go into details. I must submit that every endeavour is being made to improve the plant-load factor. In fact I have already referred to the renovation and modernisation schemes. That might also improve the situation.

Quite a large number of speakers have also made references about the transmission losses. Various steps have been suggested by the Centre. There is also the implementation by the State Electricity Boards. Part of the losses is due to the fact that our power distribution in many areas is over long distance and over LT lines for agriculture. With a view to reducing the losses, certain steps

such as the installation of shunt capacitors, use of special types of transformers, etc. have been taken. In addition, pilferage has to be reduced and for this a number of technical and administrative measures have been suggested to the Boards. These include setting up of Vigilance squads and technical improvements to make meters tamper-proof. Various steps are being taken.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : In some of the factories it has been detected that there was a large amount of pilferage, but afterwards it has been written off. What about that ? I can cite one case the Rameswar Jute Mills, Samastipur.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : If you kindly bring to my notice, I will certainly ask the State Governments to investigate into that. I am not putting a premium over the misdeeds of any electricity board. This is unfortunate, but it is happening in quite a large number of cases. I am not denying. That is why I said that in order to prevent the pilferage various actions are being taken and various suggestions are being made. To strengthen vigilance staff, suggestions have also been made to the State Electricity Boards. I would not like to apportion the entire responsibility to the State Electricity Boards. On our part, under the Electricity Act, whatever could be done we are trying to tell them. But I would rather request the hon. Members coming from different States to also impress upon the State Governments so that they could improve the performance of the State Electricity Boards themselves.

The hon. Member keep quite when certain Chairmen are appointed and the manner in which they are working is very well known to the hon Members. While the Central Government on its own will certainly take it up but, you, being the public representatives, will have a greater say. This is my submission. You may kindly consider it for a while.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : The Chairman does not reply. What to do ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I do not think that helps us if the Chairman of the State Electricity Board does not reply to you.

I know you have the knack of getting the reply also. Kindly use that knack.

The discussion has been so widewanging that even on the general points I am not able to complete. The hon. Members have raised certain issues regarding the coal stocks. One of them was pleased to suggest that to the tune of 8 million tonnes the stock was written off. In fact, the hon. Members are aware that I had brought to the notice of the House sometime back that we had started taking an intensive verification of the stocks and, after these verifications which were commenced from April 1983, approximately 3.2 million tonnes of coal stocks had to be written off or adjusted because that did not exist. I have said this in this House and we are taking such action that is necessary in respect of those who have either put wrong records or the informatives had unnecessarily existed.

The hon. Members also referred to the huge amount that was spent on the equipment. In fact, they put the figure to Rs. 2,000 crores. And, when I went into the details from 1981-82 till December, 1983, the Coal India Limited had placed an order to the tune of Rs. 491 crores out of which about Rs. 419 crores had been utilised for the purchase of open cast machinery and approximately Rs. 72 crores for the underground mining machinery.

More than one hon. Member had referred to this and they were saying that Rs. 2,000 crores worth of machinery is lying uselessly. Therefore, I thought that I should place the records straight that the figure is unduly exaggerated and that the correct figure has been furnished by me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is correct to the extent of 25% ! (Interruptions)

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : In fact, I gave the figure for a particular period and I quite concede. But, what was sought to be made out by a responsible hon. Member was that the equipment worth Rs. 2,000 crores is lying idly. This is not correct. I would rather put across the picture in a proper perspective. (Interruptions) If you ask me right from the day of nationalisation down upto this date, I will give you the figure. But, the main point is this. I am not sure as to how much worth of equipment has been purchased- it may be worth Rs. 2,000 crores or maybe, it is more than Rs. 2,000 crores. I shall give you the figure. I do not mind placing it on the table of the House. But, to say that the equipment worth Rs. 2,000 crores is not being used is not correct. This is exactly what I am trying to say. My stress is on a slightly different shade.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER ; It was said that they were lying idle.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : That was the point which they were trying to make out.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : The equipment worth Rs. 1,500 crores approximately is lying idle.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Though I do not have the exact figure, yet, on the basis of the discussions that I have had, I presume that it is in a very very negligible from because it is being used from time to time, and, one can say that it is practically negligible.

But, in deference to the wishes of the hon. Members, certainly, I will place it on the table of the House. There is no hiding. At least, I believe that we must be open to the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER ; The Public Accounts Committee Chairman can ask for the figures.

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** I am sure he is more aware than me. Sir, the hon. Members had raised an issue about the revision in the coal prices. Certain factors which are relevant have got to be considered in the case of revision of coal prices particularly the National coal wage Agreement III has resulted in the increase of the wage packet to the tune of Rs. 200 crores a year and the cost of inputs has also increased. In fact, with the recent increase of the coal prices what the department would be able to achieve in 1984-85 would be only Rs. 463 crores while because of these factors the expenditure that will have to be incurred by the department would be Rs. 628 crores. It still leaves a gap of about Rs. 150 crores and it is expected that this gap would be met through increased productivity, improvement in efficiency and economy in various items of expenditure.

Some of the hon. Members have also referred to the accounts that were maintained by the BCCL which they termed to be defective and said that the auditors had made those observations. The points that were raised by the audit on the accounts of BCCL were reviewed at the highest level and it has been decided that a cell in the headquarters of CIL would be created which would take follow-up action on all the points raised by the audit and issue appropriate directions to ensure coordinated action. The CMD of BCCL has been advised that all the points raised by the audit should be settled within three months and remedial action taken wherever necessary. Therefore, I am not trying to cover up what has happened in the BCCL. In fact, I was myself upset about it and that is why I had to direct a high level committee should go into the whole thing and certain instructions have been made. I am sure if we ultimately find somebody in the wrong certainly necessary action will be taken against such persons.

Sir, I wanted to generally say to the hon. Members that various steps have been taken to reduce the accidents in the coal mines and I have been from time to time bringing to the notice of the House as to what steps have been taken. It is not

possible for me to go into the details thereof at this time but some of the hon. Members had also made the observation that the National Coal Wage Agreement III has not been properly implemented. I am sorry to say that all steps have been taken to see that the Wage Agreement is properly implemented. In fact, the hon. Members are also aware that five committees are functioning purpose of going into the various problems that have still to be sorted out.

Sir, I would not like to go into those things but because a charge was made it is not being implemented I thought I should bring it to the notice of the hon. Members. Some of the hon. Members had also said about the Industrial Tribunal Awards not being implemented. In fact, I find from the details that have been furnished to me that in 76 per cent of the cases the Awards have been implemented. In some cases I find that appeals have been preferred and awards pending implementation only stand at one.

Sir, I think, I should now wind up this debate because I seem to have taken quite a good time; and I am sorry if I have not been able to answer all the points.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER :** I suggested one Intelligence Wing of the Coal Department to stop illegal mining and regarding subsidence in Asansol Raniganj coalmining area and rehabilitation and the recommendation of the polish experts.

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** The suggestion which you have made will be considered. It may be difficult for me to react immediately; but they have been taken note of and we will go into them.

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :** The suggestion given by Mr. Arakal may be looked into.

**SHRI SUNIL MAITRA :** I am sure you will go through it personally and you will

not leave it to your Department to go through it.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I am extremely grateful you for the confidence that have reposed in me and I shall try my best to see that I personally go into it. Once again I thank the hon Members who have very usefully participated in the Debate of my ministry. They have made valuable suggestions; those suggestions would certainly be reckoned with. As I submitted individual problems have been taken note of and they would be looked into by the Department. In fact my officers also have been taking notes.

So, with these words, I am sure the House would sanction the Demands for Grants of my Ministry, Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put all the cut motions moved to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Energy to vote together, unless any hon. Member desires that any of his cut motions

may be put separately. At this late hour nobody would demand that.

*The cut motions were put and negatived*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Energy to vote.

The question is :

That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1985, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 28 to 31 relating to the Ministry of Energy.''

*The motion was adopted.*

*Demands for Grants, 1984-85 in respect of the Ministry of Energy voted by Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 14th March, 1984		Amonut of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2		3		4
<b>MINISTRY OF ENERGY</b>					
28.	Department of Petroleum	43,97,000	63,71,53,000	2,19,82,000	318,57,67,000
29.	Department of Power	34,59,90,000	215,18,04,000	157,03,50,000	1075,90,22,000
30.	Department of Coal	24,05,26,000	200,92,36,000	120,26,31,000	1004,61,79,000
31.	Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources	13,97,18,000	1,000	23,91,94,000	2,000