

the consumers, who are the poor people. In some States these units have been exempted from Sales Tax also.

From all these points of view the units manufacturing glass chimneys deserve full exemption of excise duties.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Whenever the names of the Members are called from the Chair, they are expected to be present. The Members who were not present when their names were called, will be called at 2 p.m. as a special case, only for today. But this should not be quoted as a precedent for future. I would appeal to the hon. Members to remain in the House throughout everyday, so that when their names are called, they are present.

12.34 hrs.

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL),
 1984-85 MINISTRY OF ENERGY**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 28 to 31 relating to the Ministry of Energy for which 7 hours have been allotted.

Demands for Grants, 1984-85 in respect of Ministry of Energy submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha.

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 14th March, 1984		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.

MINISTRY OF ENERGY

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

Hon. Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. Those cut motions only will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any Members find any discrepancy in the list he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay.

Motion moved :

"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 Demands Nos. 28 to 31 relating to the Ministry of Energy."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Lawrence.

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE (Idukki) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the outset I want to make a request to the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs through you that the being an important subject, more time should be allotted for the discussion of Energy. Now only seven hours have been allotted for discussion on the Demands of this Ministry. This is the most important subject which we are discussing in this House. We very well know that energy is a basic component for the development of our country in all spheres. There is direct relationship between the living condition of our people and the energy consumption. The characteristics of under developed countries are low *per capita* income. In a fashionable way our country is named as a developing country. More than half of people of our country are living below poverty line, ten per cent of the population having access to over 40 per cent of the goods and services and the bottom 40% having a consumption of about 15 per cent of the goods and services. From the bottom, we are the sixth country in the world today in the matter of *per capita* income. Nevertheless, we have great pride in telling that we are the tenth industrially developed country in the world. A rational energy policy is possible only when there is a rational economic policy, housing policy, industrial policy, agricultural policy and educational policy basing the above aims. So, only from a proper economic policy, a nation can evolve a proper energy policy. On both these counts we have utterly failed. At the advent of Independence, India was a very low energy society both in absolute terms and as compared to other countries but we can make a meaningful comparison only with China because both the countries had a similar energy base. In 1952, the total energy consumption in China was about 56 million tons based on average caloric value whereas ours was about 41 million tons of which China was deriving 95 per cent and India was deriving 90 per cent from coal. Since China's population was about 50 per cent more than ours, on a *per capita* basis, consumption of total commercial

energy in both the countries was almost identical. Now China has grown about ten times more than India in the matter of energy. Also, whereas China has become a major exporter of energy, India is still a major importer of energy. China based its development on the solid foundation of its natural resources, on the other hand, our country based its development on the slippery foundation of imported oil. We are spending a major share of our export earnings for the import of petroleum products. We all very well know what will happen to our country if the oil producing countries stops its export. Besides that, we still depend upon foreign technology for utilising our own natural resources, a policy which is not at all in the interests of our country and our people. It has been reported that by using modern technology, gasification through mechanisation, it would have been possible to convert coal into oil.

Electricity and coal should have been used effectively for producing fertilizer, cement and many kinds of non-ferrous metals. But now we are spending thousands of crores of rupees in foreign exchange to import all these basic materials for meeting the needs of our country.

During the last 36 years very little has been done in the direction of self-reliance with the result that our technology is in its infancy now. Paucity of capital is the argument put forward to hide the failure on the part of the ruling party. This was true in the case of the Soviet Union also in 1917. Nevertheless, the Great Lenin had the vision to say that socialism plus electricity is equal to communism. Communism means from all according to their ability and to each according to his needs. Because of that policy of Lenin that backward country, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic, the state of the working people, is now in the forefront in the world without unemployment or exploitation of man by man and attaining thrilling technological development.

Now we are proud that a son of India, Sq. Ldr. Rakesh Sharma, is orbiting the

earth in the Soviet-built Soyuz T-11 with Soviet cosmonauts, doing experiments and taking photographs of mother earth in detail. How was this possible? What is the secret behind it? All this would not have been possible if the Soviet Union had not built up an industrial base for the development of the space ship Salyut-7 and its tie-up with Soyuz T-11

The shortage of power leads to shortage of production in the various vital sectors. It has been admitted in the Report. At the same time, it has tried to blame the workers for the shortage. Here I want to mention that there is an agreement called the National Coal Wage Agreement III which has been frozen. The provisions of this agreement have not been fully implemented even now. So, the workers in the coal fields recently convened a conference, where they decided to go in for an agitation, to get implemented the provisions in full, which have already been agreed upon as per the NCWA III.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): Which are the terms which have not been implemented? I am asking this question because my information is otherwise.

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE: The National Coal Wage Agreement provided for constitution of sub-committees for standardisation, promotion policy, incentive scheme, uniform standing orders, social security schemes, whose work was to be completed within six months of signing of the Agreement. But these committees could not make much headway despite the lapse of four months. Things are lying as they were. Nothing has been taken up by the Management to fulfil its obligation.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I am sorry your information does not seem to be correct.

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE: Several clauses such as construction of houses, provision of drinking water facilities, improvement in the economic facilities have not been implemented. Like-wise

the provision of education services has not been introduced properly and even at the company level a joint force has not been formed. I don't want to go into details of all these things, but I would like to request the Hon. Minister to look into all these and help ameliorate the conditions of the coal workers by implementing all the provisions of the agreement arrived at.

In the Eastern Coal-fields, the production was declining by 3.4 per cent. In the Bharat Coking Coal the growth of 7.5 per cent came down to 4.3 per cent. In Coal India Limited the growth came down from 7.9 per cent to 5.4 per cent. In Singareini collieries considerable deceleration took place—from 19.8 per cent in 1981-82 to 1.7 per cent in 1982-83. Reports say that it was mainly due to strike. The Government must ponder over it as to why the workers went on strike. Who is responsible for that? By the Agreement itself, it has been proved that because of the attitude of the Management of not being willing to ameliorate the conditions of the workers, without a struggle has forced them the workers to go on strike. The Government had envisaged to increase the outlay on coal products. The outlay for 1983-84 is Rs. 1086.2 crores and the coal output target was 154 million tonnes, in 1984-85. In 1982-83 the output was short of target by 2.4 million tonnes, i.e. it was 130.6 million tonnes instead of 136 million tonnes. To achieve this target the cooperation of the workers is essential. But the present policy of intimidation and non-implementation of the National Coal Wage Agreement possibly is creating dissatisfaction among the workers, which will naturally affect the production.

Electric power is most vital for the all round development of our country. Without that we cannot develop either in the sphere of industry or in agriculture. The original target of power in 1980-84 was 19,666 M.W. But only about 11,500 MW. has been achieved. That is, only about 58 per cent of the target has been achieved. This means, the big gap between demand and supply will continue in the years to

come. The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry last August said that seven thousand crores of industrial output was lost every year on account of power shortage. In the field of agriculture due to short supply of electricity, the work of the tubewells and other pump sets would be adversely affected as a result of which the loss would be much higher. The Economic Survey Report points out that the deficit was estimated to be at 11.5 per cent to that of requirement during the period from April to January 1983-84. The *economic survey* again points out further that the short supply of power has adversely affected industries such as coal, steel, fertilisers, cement, aluminium etc. during 1982-83 and it continued in 1983-84 also. In 1982-83 the percentage of power deficit was above the all-India average in Maharashtra (including Goa), Tamil Nadu, Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa and Rajasthan. In Kerala the shortfall in power supply was 5.3 per cent during 1982-83. It was unusual. In the previous year the State had a surplus of 9.2 per cent. The *Economic Survey* says that in 1983-84, the deficit in the eastern region continued to be large and the southern region experienced a larger deficit than in 1982-83 because of the shortfall in hydel generation.

Sir, Kerala is a State which is depending only on hydel power. The experience of 1982-83 was alarming. Thousands of crores of rupees worth of industrial production was lost due to the short supply of power. This points out the pressing need of a high capacity thermal power plant in Kerala State. At the same time, we have to harness the vast hydel power potential of the State. In this connection, I want to point out that the inordinate delay shown by the Government in sanctioning the hydel projects of Kerala as requested, is creating serious difficulty to the State. From Kerala State so many projects were sent for consideration of the Central Government. They are Madupatty Small Hydro-electric Scheme, the Power Generation Scheme under Malam-puzha Irrigation Project, Muvathupuzha valley Hydro-Electric Project, Puyan-kutti—this is one of the important

schemes in Kerala State, perhaps in the country also, it falls in my constituency—Pallivasal Replacements Scheme, Karapara Kuriarkutty Multipurpose Project, Mananthawady Multipurpose Project, Kuttiyadi Augmentation Scheme, Pandiar Punnappuzha Tail Race, Chalakudy Stage II and Chimoni Dam.

All these are pending before the Central Government for the last so many years. If the Government was interested in producing more power, they would have given the sanction earlier. The same reply is being repeated us in the last Sessions whenever we are asking about it.

Our country has great potential in hydro-electric power production. In a reply given on 27.3.1984, it was pointed out by the hon. Minister as follows :

“The hydro-electric potential in the country has been assessed at over 75,000 MW at 60% load factor, out of which about 20% is either developed or is under implementation.”

So, more than 80 per cent is still being unharnessed. So many power projects are pending with the Central Government which have been sent by the West Bengal Government for approval. Power Station of West Bengal Particularly Titagarh Thermal Power Station of CESC, designed to burn coal with lower ash content, is being supplied coal with ash content of 45% and above. On the other hand, better quality coal from West Bengal is being supplied to Tuticorin.

Supply of inferior quality coal to Titagarh is not only effecting generation at the station but also creating serious pollution problems for the citizens, residing in the suburbs of the metropolis.

NTPC has now been executing the Super Thermal Plant stations at Farakka. Considering that the first Super-thermal Power Station in the region is being set up in West Bengal and Calcutta has all infrastructural facilities, it is strongly felt that the Eastern Regional Headquarters should be located at Calcutta.

All out efforts are necessary for tapping hydel source or potential of the North-Eastern part of our country.

There are huge reserves for hydro-power potential in the hills of Meghalaya, North Cachar, Nihir Hills and sub-Himalayan region which can be economically tapped to generate about 20,000 mw.

Mejia Thermal Power station of DVC was cleared from techno-economic angle by the EA in April, 1982. But the Government of India have not yet taken decisions regarding linkage of coal and availability of funds. I hope Government will take immediate steps to sanction that project.

Likewise Sagardighi Super Power Station, and Bakreshwar Thermal Power Stations, etc. have to be considered by the Central Government for grant of sanction without delay.

Recently, a big fire took place in Cochin Oil Refinery. I went there and saw devastating damage done by the big fire. Perhaps, it may be the biggest fire ever having taken place in our country. Even now the Government has not calculated how many crores of rupees have been lost in that fire. Highly inflammable petrol, naphtha, kerosene, etc.—are being stored and no security measures are there to prevent fire.

13.00 hrs.

There was no fire squad in the company. In the adjacent fertiliser company, they have fire squad. So also, at the Cochin Port. Even in private owned companies like Tata Oil Mills, have their fire squad. But in Cochin Oil Refinery, there was none. There were only two vehicles fitted with fire engines. But they also gutted in the fire. Only one of these vehicles had the draw on duty. So, what kind of negligence was shown by the management of the Cochin Oil Refinery can be understood by the manner in which sufficient fire fighting equipments, vehicles and men were not kept in that company. In this connection, I want to request the Minister that stringent action should be taken against the management of the Cochin Oil Refinery.

They are mainly responsible for the devastating fire that took place and resulted in huge loss to our country.

So also, a similar fire took place in Mathura Oil Refinery, in Bombay Oil Refinery and at some other places some time back. In Cochin itself, so many times fire has taken place. I would request the Government to appoint a commission to go into the causes. It is not only a committee to go into the Cochin Oil Refinery fire accident alone but to enquire into the doings and working of the management of all the refineries in our country and also the arrangements of security done in all these establishments. (Inter uptions). Sir, the labour have done very good job in Cochin Oil Refinery when the accident took place. It is not the management which was sleeping. They were trying to take their family members to safe places.

I would request the hon. Minister to give sufficient compensation to the victims of the fire accident. Hundred of Houses in the adjacent areas were also damaged in the fire. During the coming monsoon season which is to start in the second or third week of May, hundreds of houses and even pucca buildings are going to collapse because of the damage done by this fire to them. So, urgent measures should be taken by the Government to compensate and to reconstruct those damaged houses. I again request the hon. Minister to take necessary steps to prevent this kind of happenings in future.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

श्री० अजित कुमार (समस्तीपुर):

कि ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत माँग में 100 रुपए कम किए जाएं।

[बिहार में कोयले पर आधारित एक मैथानोल संयंत्र स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता, जिसके लिए आयल इंडिया लिमिटेड

तथा बिहार सरकार द्वारा संयुक्त सर्वेक्षण किया गया था ।

कि ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत मांग में 100 रुपए कम किए जाएं ।

[बरोनी तेल घोषक कारखाने के उपोत्पादों पर आधारित पेट्रो-रसायन उद्योग समूह की बरोनी में स्थापना करने की आवश्यकता] (2)

कि ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत मांग में 100 रुपए कम किए जाएं ।

[बेनजीन, आर्थोएक्सलीन पैरा-क्सलीन, साइक्लोहेक्सोन, केप्रोलेक्टम, नाइट्रोजन-युक्त उर्वरक, इथाईल; बेनजीन, तथा आर्थोएक्सलीन का उत्पादन करने के लिए बरोनी के आस पास पेट्रो-रसायन उद्योगों की स्थापना करने की आवश्यकता] (3)

कि कोयला विभाग शीर्षक के अंतर्गत मांग 100 रुपए कम किए जायें ।

[बिहार के कोयला क्षेत्र में उपोत्पाद तथा रिकवरी कोक भट्टी संयंत्र स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता] (9)

कि कोयला विभाग शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत मांग में 100 रुपए कम किए जाएं ।

[बिहार में पटना में कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड द्वारा कोयले से कार्बन गैस बनाने वाला (सोफ्ट कोक तथा टाउन गैस) संयंत्र स्थापित किए जाने की आवश्यकता] (10)

कि कोयला विभाग शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत मांग में 100 रुपए कम किए जाएं ।

[बिहार के उद्योग विहीन जिलों में

ट्रांसफार्मर तेल के उत्पादन के लिए दो कारखानों का तकनीकी विकास महा-निदेशालय द्वारा पंजीकरण की स्वीकृति दिए जाने की आवश्यकता] (11)

कि कोयला विभाग शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत मांग में 100 रुपए कम किए जाएं ।

[बिहार में कोयले की डम्प सप्लाई प्रणाली को समाप्त करने की आवश्यकता] (12)

कि कोयला विभाग शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत मांग में 100 रुपए कम किए जाएं ।

[कोयला खानों से उद्योगों को सीधी सप्लाई पुनः आरम्भ करने की आवश्यकता] (13)

कि पेट्रोलियम विभाग शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत मांग को कम करके 1 रुपया किया जाए ।

[कोयली के ढंग पर बेनजीन तथा एक्सलीन का उत्पादन करने के लिए बरोनी में सरकारी क्षेत्र में एक एटोमिक संयंत्र की स्थापना करने में असफलता] (40)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani) : I beg to move :

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to bring power generation in Bihar at par with the national level.] (5)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to bring up North Bihar's per capita power consumption to at least half of that of the rest of Bihar.] (6)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expedite the construction of multi-purpose dam on river Kosi at Barahkshetra to generate 3,300 M.W. of hydel power.] (7)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct a multi-purpose dam at Nauther to generate cheap hydel power.] (8)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to mine the four of the untapped coal basins of the Raj Mahal area of Bihar and build a super-thermal power plant near the pit-head.] (14)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to build refractory plants in South Bihar out of fireclay mind along with coal.] (15)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to mine coal in North Karampura belt of Bihar comprising the districts of Ranchi, Palun, Lohardaga and Hazaribagh and build a 4,000 M.W. Tuper Thermal Power Plant near the pit-head.] (16)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for fixing the royalty on coal on *ad-valorem* basis instead of tonnage basis as at present.] (17)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to compensate Bihar, West Bengal and other coal producing States for loss in royalty on coal due to tonnage basis.] (18)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for setting up bio-gas plants in every village of Madhubani, Darbhanga and other districts of Bihar.] (19)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to enquire into malpractices prevailing in Bharat Coking Coal Limited.] (31)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take action on public petition submitted to Bharat Coking Coal Limited.] (32)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve and develop the basic amenities like cleanliness and water supply in coal mine areas particularly in Bhull Nagar, Dhanbad.] (33)

SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to bring down the prices of petrol and petroleum products.] (20)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make India self-sufficient in oil.] (21)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for regular supply of kerosene in rural area.] (22)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to develop and popularise the use of new sources of energy such as solar and tidal etc.] (23)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give necessary assistance to Karnataka to meet the present power crisis.] (24)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for early completion of the thermal units at Gulberga and Bangalore.] (25)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to complete on priority basis the Kali river power project in Karnataka.] (26)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Needs to rectify the defects in Mahatma Gandhi Power Project (Karnataka).] (27)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the frequent power shut downs and irregular supply of power and voltage fluctuations.] (28)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take all necessary steps to produce, transport and distribute coal to minimise hardship.] (29)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the adverse effects of recent rise in coal prices.] (30)

SHRI NIRMAL SINHA (Muthurapur) :
I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up a petro-chemical complex at Haldia in West Bengal.] (41)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to pay compensation for land acquired from farmers for the drilling process in exploration of oil.] (42)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure regular supply of kerosene to remote villages to meet the domestic needs use and for running of pumps for irrigation.] (43)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take stringent action against the dealers who create artificial scarcity of kerosene in the villages.] (44)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduced the prices of kerosene, petrol and coal.] (45)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced by Re. 1."

[Need for intensive research to utilise water-currents in Sunderban for producing hydro-electricity.] (46)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to provide electricity on priority basis to the South 24 Pargana, West Bengal.] (47)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to complete rural electrification programmes on schedule.] (48)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to popularise bio-gas by demonstration and economic assistance.] (49)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need for allocating more funds

for setting up biogas plants in remote and under developed village especially in Sunderbans area of South 24 Pargana, West Bengal.] (50)

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check mechanisation in B.C.C.L. which is curtailing employment.] (116)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to stop deduction of 8 days' wages for one day's strike even pending conciliation talks.] (117)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to end contractor system in BCCL creating "mafia".] (118)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check discrimination and harassment of female workers in B.C.C.L.] (119)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Implementation of the Tribunal Awards by B.C.C.L. and C.C.L. with particular reference to Aree I of B.C.C.L. and Kathara Aree of C.C.L.] (120)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check overpayment to the

contractors in Area VI of the B.C.C.L.] (121)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check double payment for one job as in the case of estimates to whitewash the Mohulbari quarters of Area XI of B.C.C.L. which have already been white washed.] (122)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to use, and wrong purchase of back hoo attachments in the process of faulty mechanisation in B.C.C.L.] (123)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to curb despatch of earth and stones of Bhatdec colliery of B.C.C.L. as coking coal to steel plants.] (124)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to contain Jogta fire in B.C.C.L.] (125)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced by Re. 1."

[Failure to evolve uniform norms to give jobs and compensation to those displaced by the CIL.] (126)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced to Re. 1."

Failure to departmentalise contractual workers and provide

them perennial jobs in collieries.] (127)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to maintain the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in all new recruitments in B.C.C.L.] (129)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to eliminate 'mafia' gangs from Dhanbad coalfields.] (129)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to construct quarters for the workers as per schedule.] (130)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to deal with water scarcity in the mining areas.] (131)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide jobs and compensation to persons affected by displacement of Kenduadih village due to fire in the coal seam.] (132)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check gradual elimination of Harijan and Adivasi workers from employment in collieries.] (133)

"That the Demand under the Head

Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take over the subsidized land in Kharkharee colliery under B.C.C.L.] (134)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in payment of compensation to the tribal landlosers of Lahbera village in Dhanbad.] (135)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check atrocities committed by BCCL officers against the tribals in the name of combating absenteeism.] (136)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Absence of female shale pickers in Moondih and Sudamdih Projects (BCCL) resulting in mixing of stones with coal.] (137)

SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI (Kasargod) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply kerosene at concessional rates in rural areas for lighting purpose.] (201)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to fix price of petroleum product at no loss no profit basis.] (202)

"That the Demand under the Head

Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for total electrification in Kerala by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan.] (203)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up a thermal plant in Cannanore district preferably in Kasargod Taluk.] (204)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to review the functioning of rural electrification schemes in Kerala in general and Kasargod taluk in particular.] (205)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide electricity free of cost to the small farmers and at concessional rates to middle-class farmers.] (222)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide electricity at concessional rates to small scale and cottage industries.] (223)

SHRI R.L.P. VERMA (Kodarma) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reinstate the dismissed employees of Lialdih and Gopalichak collieries of BCCL.] (206)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up ancillary industries to collect slurry of coal and make briquette for domestic fuel for rural masses.] (207)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to avoid deduction of 8 days' wages from employees who participated in the one day token strike.] (208)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to start community development schemes within 8 k.m. of every coal project of CCL, BCCL, ECL and WCL.] (209)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to streamline distribution of coal by opening coal depots in every panchayat in Bihar.] (210)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to conduct inquiry into the misappropriation of funds in Coal India Limited.] (211)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to streamline the distribution and sanction of LPG connections.] (212)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give LPG agency to unemployed youth.] (213)

"That the Demand under the Head

Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to grant petrol pumps on need basis.] (214)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check pilferage of gas from gas cylinders.] (215)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check adulteration of petroleum with kerosene.] (216)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to complete all thermal power projects in time.] (217)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to convert Tonughat Thermal Power Project into Super Thermal Power Project.] (218)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the increasing rates of electricity.] (219)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to bring all the electricity authorities under the exclusive control of the Centre.] (220)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check mal-practices in power-projects.] (221)

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Tamluk) :
I beg to move :

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for expansion of Haldia refinery.] (224)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for sufficient supply of kerosene to the rural areas.] (225)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to supply kerosene, diesel and petrol to States according to their requirements.] (226)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to supply kerosene at concessional rates to persons belonging to scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.] (227)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for setting up of a petrochemical complex at Haldia.] (228)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for taking an early decision to issue licence for Haldia petrochemical complex.] (229)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for immediate LPG service

at Tamluk town of Midnapore district, West Bengal.] (230)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to provide LPG service in Ghatal town of Midnapore district, West Bengal.] (231)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for LPG Service in Jhargram town of Midnapore district, West Bengal.] (232)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to give LPG service in Contai town of Midnapore district, West Bengal.] (233)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to provide LPG Service in Mahisadal, Midnapore district, West Bengal.] (234)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to give LPG service in Kolaghat, Midnapore district, West Bengal.] (235)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to set up a Thermal Power Project at Mijia, Bankura, West Bengal.] (236)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to set up a Thermal Power Project a Sagardighi, Mursidabad, West Bengal.] (237)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up a captive power plant at HFC unit, Haldia, West Bengal.] (238)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for electrification of tribal areas.] (239)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for a special programme for rural electrification.] (240)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up a hydel power project in hilly areas of North Bengal.] (241)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) :
I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced Re. 1."

[Failure to achieve self-sufficiency in production of petroleum and petroleum products.] (242)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to achieve self-sufficiency in production of mineral-oil.] (243)

"That the Demand under the Head

Department of Petroleum be reduced to Re. 1."

"Failure to achieve self-reliance in the production of LPG cylinders.] (244)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to set up a petro-chemical complex at Baranui.] (245)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to formulate and implement a definite policy regarding transfers of officers of the Department of Petroleum.] (246)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check discrimination practised in transfers.] (247)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to check malpractices in the Department of Petroleum.] (248)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check malpractices in allotment of LPG connections.] (249)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced to Re. 1."

Failure to check malpractices in issuing licences for sale of petrol, kerosene oil, LPG connections and diesel.] (250)

"That the Demand under the Head

Department of Petroleum be reduced to Re.1 "

[Failure to issue licences for sale of petrol, kerosene oil, diesel and LPG to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as per quota prescribed for them.] (251)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to implement in full the provisions of official Languages Act, 1963, in the Department of Petroleum.] (252)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check the neglect in use of Hindi by the Department of Petroleum.] (253)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to issue licences for sale of petrol, diesel, kerosene oil and LPG to freedom fighters in accordance with quota prescribed for them.] (254)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to avoid posting of officers of Petroleum Department at one station for 5 to 10 years.] (255)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to lock into the cases of transfers of Delhi based officers of Petroleum Department to various other offices located in Delhi itself.] (256)

"That the Demand under the Head

Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure participation of labour in management of refineries.] (257)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to accelerate exploration of oil and natural gas.] (258)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to remove the shortage of power in the country. (259)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to maintain regular supply of power to avoid shortfall in industrial and agricultural production.] (260)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to establish an all-India-grid for generation and distribution of Power.] (261)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to ensure supply of power to farmers at least for 8 hours a day.] (262)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check steep increase in the rate of power in Bihar.] (263)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take steps to check malpractices in various electricity Boards.] (264)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to check large-scale pilferage of electricity.] (265)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to increase the *per capita* consumption of electricity in Bihar particularly in North Bihar.] (266)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to expedite the completion of Koyal-Karo power project.] (267)

SHRI NURUL ISLAM (Dhubri) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, energy is the most important and vital thing in the national life of a country like India. So, it is a great privilege for me to have this opportunity of participating in the debate on the Demands relating to the Ministry of Energy.

At the outset, I would like to extend my hertiest congratulation to our leader, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, and the hon. Minister of Energy for being in a position to send an Indian cosmonaut in space. It is really a great success and it has enhanced the prestige of our country and the Nation.

With regard to the development of power in the country, I must congratulate the hon. Minister of Energy for achieving tremendous development of power in the country within a short span of time. At the beginning of the Sixth Plan, the power generation capacity of the country was 28,000 MW and perhaps, by the end of the Sixth Plan, we are going to achieve the power capacity of 42,000 to 43,000 MW.

It is a tremendous achievement for a developing country like India. Within a short period of five years, we are going to add about 50 per cent of the power capacity of the country. that is, 14,000 MW. 28,000 MW. of power capacity was created in three decades whereas 14,000 MW of power capacity was created within a short span of five years. It is really a great achievement for India.

In 1979, the oil produced in the country was to the tune of 10 million tonnes and now it is about 26 million tonnes and, I believe, by the end of the Sixth Plan, it will be 29 million tonnes. It is really a great achievement for our country.

As regards electrification, the Government has electrified about 3,33,878 villages constituting about 58 per cent of the total number of census villages in the country. This is also a great achievement and, for that, the Government deserves our congratulations.

Regarding energisation of the irrigation potentials of the country, the Government has energised about 51 lakhs of pumps sets or tube-wells as against the total potentials of the country to the tune of 120 lakhs of pump sets or tube-wells which, in terms of percentage, comes to about 42.5 per cent of the total potentials in the country. This too is really a great achievement for India.

Of course, my hon. friends sitting on the other side of the House who are always in the habit of saing that this Government does not deserve any congratulation for whatever good things they may do. It is most astonishing how the gentlemen sitting simply on the other side of the House lose the vein of appreciation from their brain for all good things done by this Government. In this respect, I recollect a very interesting story. Once an eminent barrister was arguing a case before his Lordship and suddenly his Lordship asked the barrister, “As to what you are arguing I cannot follow.” Then the barrisier promptly replied “Well, My Lord, I can teach you Lordship laws but I cannot set a new vein in your brain.”

Similar is the case with my hon. friend sitting opposite.

Although considerable progress in power generation has been made in our country, this power -development is not uniform throughout the country. As a result of this uneven power development, lots of disparities have been created between States and regional economic imbalances and consequently there is lot of dissatisfaction in the minds of people in some regions.

Power generation should have been uniform throughout the country.

I hope the hon. Minister will look into this aspect very carefully because upon power alone depends the economic development of the entire country. We should not neglect any part of the country in the matter of development of power for the sake of uniform economic development of the country.

Our country has been divided into Northern, Southern, Western, Eastern and North-Eastern regions for the purpose of development of power.

Many States are lagging behind in power development because of financial constraint and other difficulties and the Central Government has always been coming up to the rescue of such States by establishing Centrally-sponsored power project in those regions.

The ratio of the Centrally-sponsored power generation projects in different regions is :

Region	Installed capacity MW
Northern	420
Southern	435
Western	420
North-Eastern	105

Why was there Centrally-sponsored Power Projects with on installed capacity of 105 MW only in NER ? Why not with more capacity ?

But, in this case, I must submit for the information of the hon. Minister that the assured capacity is far below the installed capacity.

Simply talking of the development of the North-Eastern region is not enough. People have now become more enlightened and are not satisfied with lip sympathy. The sympathy must be genuine. I do not understand why the Government should not come up in a big way for power development in the North-Eastern region.

I would urge upon the hon. Minister that he should leave no stone unturned to see that power is developed adequately in North-Eastern region because this is a sensitive border area. Not only that. It is economically very backward too.

As regards hydel power potential in the country, I would like to seek a clarification from the hon. Minister is to why instead of harnessing the immense hydel power potentials of the country we are going in a big way for thermal power generation projects.

The Power generation in our country is made possible through thermal, hydel and nuclear projects. It is a common knowledge that hydel power projects are generally less costly. I do not know why instead of developing hydel power projects Government is going for thermal projects in a bigger way ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : The setting up of hydel projects is more costly but afterwards the power which is generated is cheaper.

SHRI NURUL ISLAM : On an average, hydel power projects is less costly than.

If we set up hydel power projects in the country for which the country has immense potentiality. We will have two

more benefits like anti-flood and anti-drought. I do not understand why these three aspects have not been considered jointly and why Government have not been in a position to come up in a big way for hydel projects. At present the ratio for power production in our country is as follow : thermal power projects 62 per cent; hydel power projects 35 per cent, it is half of thermal power projects; and nuclear projects three per cent. My humble submission to our Minister is that Government should come up in a big way for hydel power production because in harnessing the hydel power potentiality, we will be creating three-fold effects on our economy, namely, anti-flood, anti-drought and power generation. These three are very vital things in our economy nowadays because ours is an agro-based economy, agriculture is playing a vital role in our economy and this vital sector is suffering very badly from flood and drought. So, if the Energy Department comes up in a big way for development of hydel power projects in the country, it will have a definite effect on the economy.

In this connection I must submit that the North-Eastern region, more particularly the State of Assam, is blessed with two big rivers i.e. the Brahmaputra and the Borak and innumerable tributaries : all are having more or less high hydel power potentials. I do not know why Government could not come up in a big way to harness this hydel power potentials in the north-eastern region. If the power potentials of the Brahmaputra river alone, which is one of the biggest rivers of the world, is tapped correctly, and perfectly, I believe, and the hon. Minister will surely agree with me, that it will cater to the entire needs of the country. I hope, keeping in view this aspect, the hon. Minister will definitely try his utmost to harness the hydel power potentials of the Brahmaputra river and its tributaries in no time for greater economic interest of the NER in particular and the country in general.

I have come to know that, as a measure of flood control, in Assam, construction of two dams has been proposed on Dihing and Suwansiri rivers. If they are constructed, I believe, the power production

will be to such an extent that it will cover the needs of the entire country. I hope, the Energy Minister will look into it so that the Flood Control Department may construct the dams for which plans and estimates have already been submitted; for some reason or other, the construction has been deferred; that should not be the attitude of the Central Government because the States of Assam is already burning and mere lip sympathy will not do, people will not be convinced; something constructive must be done there. Power is one of the major infrastructure on which alone economic development of a region depends.

The next point I want to deal with, is, with regard to oil royalty. In the country, Assam and Gujarat are the King and the Queen in oil. The butter is being utilised by the Central Government at the cost of the State Government. In view of acute, developing environment, the claims of these respective States for enhanced royalty should have been given the top-most priority. The agreement was arrived at in 1981, on 1-4-1981, and the rate of royalty was fixed at Rs. 61 on the value of per metric tonne. Crude oil. On 1.7.1981 the rate of crude oil has shot up from Rs. 305 to Rs. 1181 or something like that only after three months. A welfare State should have the legitimate understanding to immediately revise this agreement of rate of royalty. Instead the Central Government did not agree to revise it and took undue advantage of the agreement against the humble States. There is no reason, as ours is a Welfare State, as to why the agreement could not be revised earlier which is being done now. This is not an agreement between the Shakespearean Shylock and Antonio which could not be revised or reviewed. It was an agreement between a welfare state and its components, and as such it should have been reviewed long back. Of course, I congratulate the Government for the good sense prevailed upon it and the Government has amended the provision of the Act regarding the period of 4 years to 3 years of the agreement of reviewing the rate of royalty on oil. In these days of price rise why should it not be reduced to one year? We have

framed the laws for the benefit of the people, the States and the country. For the dire necessities of the country, the States and the people, can't we amend it? When we can amend it to-day, why could we not amend it two years back? Only to gain the benefit against the State. Why the State shall not claim to improve the State-Centre financial relations or the Centre-State financial relations? That is why these things are developing. So, Sir, my humble submission to the hon. Minister is that he should come up with a few more amendments to the Oil Fields Regulation and Development Act of 1948, further reducing this period of 3 years to one year for revision of crude oil royalty rate.

And, then, Sir, the ratio of this royalty was fixed at 20% in the year 1969 and should it continue for centuries together in these days of economic development? I hope good sense will prevail upon the Government and this 20% also should be increased to 30% for the greater interest of the State. After all what is the kingdom of the Central Government? The component States are the Central Government. For whose welfare are we here? For the welfare of the people. For the welfare of the States. For the welfare of the country at large. So why can't we do it? I do not understand the reasoning behind it. The rate of oil royalty at 20% on the present price of Rs. 118/- P.M.T. comes to Rs. 236.00 which should be paid to the respective States with retrospective effect for 1.7.81 if need be further amending the provision of the Act.

Lastly-- not lastly, last but one. One thing I must bring to the notice of our hon. Minister. As I have already said, Assam is the King in oil and still it is king in oil. Assam has been producing now oil to the tune of 6 million tonnes every year, and for refining these 6 million tonnes, Assam is having 3 refineries having a capacity of 5 million metric tonnes. One million tonnes the Government is trying for refining the same taking it out of the State. I think it will be more costly. Why cannot the Government come forward with a proposal for another—that is, the fourth refinery in State of Assam?

Sir, the Government is delaying in every matter. They come up with a concrete proposal in every matter—only when it becomes an issue. This attitude should be discarded. I submit that when the State Government is also pressing hard for the fourth oil refinery in the State itself, I hope the honourable minister will take it up in right earnest and will establish the fourth oil refinery in Assam itself with a needbased training programme for the sons of the soil. Another point to which I draw his attention is this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Islam, you are putting the things in a nice way. I appreciate.

SHRI NURUL ISLAM : Thank you, for the compliment, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have done this without offending anybody.

SHRI NURUL ISLAM : The natural gas in our country is really a rare wealth, I believe. Do you know, Sir, fate of the natural gas in the North-Eastern Region, more particularly, in Assam? In the oil fields of Assam, a huge quality of natural gas is being burnt every day. In terms of money, I believe—as per the report of the Public Undertakings Committee of Assam—it comes to Rs. 10 lakhs every day. The total value of the gas that is being burnt out in Assam per year comes to about Rs. 79 crores. This fact should not have been neglected. I must say that this is a criminal act to allow such a rare national wealth to be wasted in this way. I would like to prevail upon the hon. Minister's good sense to look into this matter personally and try to utilise this gas profitably by establishing a fertiliser project, power generation project or some other project so that this gas could be utilised profitably. I believe the State Government also is pressing for this. Because of fund constraints, the State Government could not utilise this gas properly. I draw the kind attention of the hon. Minister to see that this rare national wealth is utilised profitably by establishing power generation projects or fertiliser projects or oil refinery projects or whatever way possible they may be utilised.

Finally, I submit that whenever we go back to the State to attend the Rural Electricity meeting under the 20-Point Programme, the Chairman of the Central Rural Electricity Corporation always gives us an assurance that there is no dearth of funds. And we feel obliged a little bit. But, when the State Government comes up with many projects, the only answer that comes is the Fund constraints. So I draw his attention to look into the matter. This may happen even with regard to any part of the country.

With these few words, I extend my heartiest thanks to you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to make a few submissions with regard to energy.

श्री सूर्य नारायण सिंह (बलिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी शासक दल के हमारे एक मित्र ने सरकार की ऊर्जा नीति और उसके द्वारा ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में किए गए विकास कार्यों की भूरि-भूरि प्रशंसा की है। मैं उनकी राय से सहमत नहीं हो सकता। आज ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में बढ़ता हुआ संकट देश की प्रगति के प्रवाह को अवरुद्ध किए हुए हैं और सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक जीवन में इसका दूरगामी प्रभाव पड़ रहा है—और वह आने वाले दिनों में भी पड़ेगा, इसकी अभिव्यक्तियां विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में दिखाई पड़ती हैं। जैसे लोड शेडिंग, पावर कट, बिजली की अनिश्चित आपूर्ति। इसके परिणामस्वरूप खेती में, गृहस्थी में और कृषि की पैदावार में काफी गिरावट आई है।

हम बिहार की बात आपको बता सकते हैं। छोटे और कुटीर उद्योग बिजली की अराजक आपूर्ति की वजह से बन्द होते जा रहे हैं। परिणामस्वरूप लाखों मजदूर जो कल तक इन कारखानों में काम करते थे आज वह भटक रहे हैं काम के अभाव में। कारखाने बन्द पड़े हुए हैं बिजली की कमी की वजह से। आप जानते हैं बिहार में ऊर्जा के प्रचुर संसाधन मौजूद हैं। अगर उस का इस्तेमाल किया जाता तो शायद

बिहार का स्थान ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में पहला होता। लेकिन अभी बिहार की क्या स्थिति है? स्थापित क्षमता बिजली की लगभग 900 मेगावाट है और पैदावार लगभग 300 मेगावाट है। ट्रांसमिशन में 30 से 40 प्रतिशत तक लॉस होता है। यह स्थिति वहां पर है। बिहार में इतने संसाधन रहने के बावजूद ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में बिहार का इतना पिछड़ापन है। सब से हैरत में डालने वाली बात यह है कि जो भी परियोजनाएं पिछले दिनों चालू की गईं बिजली के विकास और विस्तार के लिए वह अधूरी पड़ी हैं। आप को सुनकर आश्चर्य होगा कि बरौनी थर्मल पावर स्टेशन में न० 6 और 7 यूनिट का निर्माण किया जा रहा था। 45 करोड़ की परियोजना थी। नवम्बर 6 की यूनिट का कमीशनिंग होना था 1977 दिसम्बर तक और वह कमीशन हुआ 1983 जनवरी तक। 7 नम्बर के यूनिट की कमीशनिंग में भी लगभग चार पांच वर्ष की देर लगी और खर्च अगर आप देखें तो 45 करोड़ से बढ़ कर 90 करोड़ या हो सकता है कि 100 करोड़ तक पहुंच गया हो। यही स्थिति पतरातू की रही और यही स्थिति मुजफ्फरपुर काटी की भी रही। कितनी उपेक्षा की गई ऊर्जा के विकास में वह इससे पता चलेगा कि पानी का प्रचुर भण्डार, कोयले का प्रचुर भण्डार और सिंहभूमि जिले में यूरेनियम का भण्डार मौजूद है लेकिन बिजली के क्षेत्र में यह राज्य इतना पिछड़ा हुआ है। बिहार का स्थान पांचवें दशक में ऊपर से सातवां था। वहां ऊर्जा के विकास की गति इतनी तेज हुई और इतना विकास हुआ कि बिहार का स्थान नीचे से तीसरा हो गया। यह है प्रगति बिहार की ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में जिसके लिए हमारे मित्र अपने हाथ से अपनी पीठ ठोकते हैं।

जैसा मैंने पहले कहा था कि पानी का इतना प्रचुर भण्डार वहां है, उसको देखते हुए कोयलाकारों स्कीम सरकार ने मंजूर की।

लेकिन उसका प्रोजेक्ट नियति के ऊपर अक्षर में लटका हुआ है। पता नहीं कब तक बनने वाला है। उसी तरह कहलगांव चर्मल पावर की स्वीकृति हुई लेकिन अभी तक उसका काम शुरू भी नहीं हुआ। इस तरह से हम कह सकते हैं कि पर कैपिटल बिजली का कन्जम्पशन बिहार में सबसे कम है, उसकी उपलब्धता बिहार में सब से कम है।

आप जानते हैं हमारे यहां 63-64 में राजकीय क्षेत्र में रिफाइनरी का पहला कारखाना बना। उस समय हमारे देश पर विदेशी हमला बढ़ गया था और इस बात की आवश्यकता थी कि अगर डिफेन्स को मजबूत करना है तो उस हालत में रिफाइनरी का कारखाना बरौनी में बनाना आवश्यक है। उसी दृष्टिकोण से बरौनी में रिफाइनरी का कारखाना बना था। तब से लेकर आज तक लगातार यह मांग रही है कि वहां पर पेट्रो रसायन समूह की स्थापना की जाए। आपको शायद मालूम होगा कि 1963-64 में, इसका निर्माण हो जाने के बाद, जब यह मांग जोर पकड़ने लगी कि पेट्रो रसायन समूह की स्थापना होनी चाहिए, तो चौबीस पंचवर्षीय योजना में एक कार्य बल गठित किया गया, जिसने इस बात की जांच की कि पेट्रो रसायन समूह की स्थापना हो सकती है या नहीं और उसने अनुशांसा की कि बरौनी में एक पेट्रो रसायन समूह की स्थापना की जा सकती है। उसके बाद 1968 में सरकार ने इस बात की घोषणा की कि बरौनी में पेट्रो रसायन समूह की स्थापना की जाएगी। 1969 में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बिहार सरकार को खबर दी कि एक पेट्रो रसायन एरोमेटिक कॉम्प्लेक्स की स्थापना बरौनी में की जाएगी। 1976 में पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से भी एक समिति गठित की गई, फीजबिलिटी रिपोर्ट तैयार करने के लिए और उसने भी अनुशांसा दी कि बरौनी में पेट्रो रसायन समूह की स्थापना की जा सकती है। 1980

में आयल एंड नेचुरल गैस कमीशन ने भी एक कमेटी गठित की, स्थल का चयन करने के लिए जिसने बरौनी में जाकर स्थल का निरीक्षण किया, बिहार सरकार के अधिकारियों से बातचीत की और उसने भी अपनी अनुशांसा की कि बरौनी में पेट्रो रसायन समूह की स्थापना की जा सकती है। 1981 में पश्चिमी जर्मनी की एक मल्टी नेशनल कम्पनी, बी० ए० एस० एफ० ने कैंपोलेक्टम कारखाने की स्थापना के लिए बरौनी के क्षेत्र का भ्रमण किया, स्थल की जांच की और वे भी इसी निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचे कि बरौनी में कैंपोलेक्टम कारखाना बनाया जा सकता है।

1982 में जब पेट्रोलियम डिमाण्ड्स पर इस सदन में बहस चल रही थी और मैंने इस सवाल को यहां पर उठाया था तो उस समय तत्कालीन पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्टर, श्री पी० सी० सेठी ने यहां पर घोषणा की थी कि बिहार में एक बड़ा पेट्रो रसायन समूह बनेगा। लेकिन मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि हमारे मंत्रियों द्वारा जो आश्वासन दिए जाते हैं उनकी कोई अहमियत या कीमत नहीं होती है। जब उनके आश्वासन में विलम्ब होने लगा तो बिहार के एम पीज का एक डेलिगेशन जाकर प्रधान मन्त्री से मिला और प्रधान मन्त्री ने उनसे कहा कि बिहार में कोई पेट्रो रसायन समूह नहीं बनेगा। क्या इसी प्रकार से आप बिहार में ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में विकास करना चाहते हैं? आप आश्वासन देकर भी मुकर जाते हैं। क्या इसी तरह से आप बिहार का विकास करना चाहते हैं?

यही स्थिति कोयले के क्षेत्र में भी है। आज सारे देश में जितना कोयला पैदा होता है उसका लगभग आधा अकेले बिहार में होता है। लेकिन इसके विकास की स्थिति यह है कि छोटा नागपुर में चार जिलों में जो कोलरीज फ़ैली हुई हैं, जहां पर 15 हजार मिलियन टन कोयले का अपार

अपहार धरती के गर्भ में छिपा है, वहाँ अभी तक मात्र पांच प्रोजेक्ट ही चलाए जा रहे हैं और बाकी इलाके खाली पड़े हैं। मुझे यह कहने में कोई हिचक नहीं है कि यदि सही मायनों में इन संसाधनों का इस्तेमाल किया जाता तो बिहार की स्थिति में एक क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन लाया जा सकता था। आर्थिक विकास के क्षेत्र में बिहार छलांग लगाकर आगे बढ़ सकता था। आप जानते हैं उस पिछड़े इलाके में अधिकतर हरिजन आदिवासी ही रहते हैं, वहाँ पर बेरोजगारी की स्थिति भयंकर है और यदि वहाँ पर कोयले का इस्तेमाल होता तो लाखों लोगों को रोजी मिल सकती थी।

बिजली के क्षेत्र में भी हम रोना रोते हैं कि बिहार कितना पिछड़ा हुआ है। लेकिन चार हजार मेगावाट का एक सुपर थर्मल पावर प्रोजेक्ट वहाँ पर बन सकता है जिससे बिहार में औद्योगिक और कृषि के क्षेत्र में बहुत काफी प्रगति हो सकती है। उसी तरह से राजमहल का जो पहाड़ी इलाका है उसमें 4121 मिलियन टन कोयले का भण्डार है। लेकिन वह भी इलाका पिछड़ा हुआ है। अगर उस क्षेत्र का विकास होता तो कहलगांव सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन और फरक्का थर्मल पावर स्टेशन को काफी कोयला आसानी से सप्लाई हो सकता था। इससे बहुत लोगों को काम भी मिल सकता था। लेकिन इसके बारे में सरकार को कोई चिन्ता नहीं है। सरकार चुपचाप बैठो हुई है।

इसी प्रकार इस सदन में कुछ दिन पहले शास्त्री जी ने यूरेनियम से संबंधित सवाल उठाया था। सिंहभूम में यूरेनियम के काफी भंडार हैं, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर न्यूक्लियर पावर स्टेशन बन सकता है या नहीं? मगर सरकार के यह भी विचाराधीन नहीं है। इस तरह से बिहार की उपेक्षा करने का क्या अर्थ है। एक तरफ स्केयरसिटी और दूसरी तरफ स्थिति और भी

भयानक है। आपको शायद मालूम नहीं होगा कि हजारी बाग जिले में गिद्दी बाधरी के लिए पांच लाख टन कोयले की ठेकेदारी में रोंगटा एंड ब्रादर्स को दी गई और उसने हार्ड कोक का कारखाना रांची रोड़ पर बना रखा है। जब वहाँ पुलिस ने छापा मारा तो 42 हजार टन कोयला उस कारखाने में मिला, जब कि उसको 3200 टन कोयला रखना था। इस तरह से ठेकेदारी की लूट की वजह से आर्थिक स्थिति पर प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। जिसके खिलाफ कोई आवाज नहीं लगा सकता है, यदि कोई शिकायत करता है तो जान पर आ जाती है।

मैं आपको एक दूसरा उदाहरण देता हूँ। आप जानते हैं कि कोयले के लदान और ढलाई के लिए आदिवासी और हरिजन लोग काम करते थे। लेकिन अब पे-लोडर का इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है। नतीजा यह है कि लाखों की संख्या में हरिजन और आदिवासी मजदूर जो काम में लगे हुए थे, वे बेरोजगार हो गए हैं। काम के अभाव में वे भूख से मर रहे हैं। इसलिए मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि आप इसको काफी गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करें। ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में बिहार बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ है, जिसकी वजह से बिहार की आर्थिक स्थिति के विकास में रुकावट पैदा हो रही है। यदि उसका विकास करना है तो वहाँ पानी का अपार भंडार है, कोयले का अपार भंडार है और यूरेनियम का अपार भंडार है, जिसका इस्तेमाल करके ऊर्जा के विकास की संभावना है, जिसका इस्तेमाल किया जाना चाहिए। तभी बिहार का विकास हो सकता है और तभी वह संकट की स्थिति से मुक्ति पा सकता है। इस प्रकार लाखों लोगों को काम भी मिल सकता है। आज जो लोग बेरोजगारी की आग में जल रहे हैं, उनको रोजगार मिल सकता है। मुझे विश्वास है कि सरकार हम लोगों के निवेदन पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करेगी और अविलम्ब ठोस कदम उठाएगी। ताकि ऊर्जा के

क्षेत्र में बिहार का विकास हो सके।

इतना कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री राधासिंह यादव (अलवर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एनर्जी मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं मंत्री महोदय को इस बात के लिए बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने वर्ष 1983-84 में विद्युत उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में 7.4 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि की है और इस वर्ष में 1,24,812 मिलियन यूनिट्स का उत्पादन हुआ है, जब कि गत वर्ष में यह उत्पादन 1,16,229 मिलियन यूनिट्स था। इसके साथ-साथ पावर-जनरेशन की इस्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी में भी प्रगति की है—3933 मेगावाट्स की कैपेसिटी आपने इस में जोड़ी है—जनवरी से नवम्बर, 1983 तक। एक और विशेष बात जिसके लिए हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी विशेष रूप से धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं—वह है ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण। जनवरी से नवम्बर, 1983 तक आपने 30143 गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किया है जिसके कारण 2 लाख 37 हजार 925 पम्प-सेट्स को एनर्जाइज किया जा सका है।

लेकिन कुछ ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे हैं जिनकी ओर मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा। विद्युत उत्पादन और विद्युत की आवश्यकता, उसकी मांग-पूर्ति के सम्बन्ध में विभिन्न राज्यों की स्थिति विभिन्न प्रकार की है। उनमें कोई अनुरूपता नहीं है; समानता नहीं है। उनकी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति किस प्रकार से की जा सकती है—इस सम्बन्ध में भी अभी तक केन्द्रीय स्तर पर सेन्ट्रल इलेक्ट्रिसिटी अथॉरिटी के माध्यम से या आपके मंत्रालय के माध्यम से निश्चित रूप से किसी नतीजे पर नहीं पहुंच सके हैं। जहाँ पर कितनी विद्युत की

मांग हो, कम से कम उसकी मिनिमम रिक्वायरमेंट को आप पूरा कर सकें, इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत सी दिक्कतें इस वर्ष में आई हैं। मैं मानता हूँ—ओबरा प्लांट में आग लग जाने के कारण बहुत अंश तक विद्युत उत्पादन में कमी आई है। इसी तरह से मध्य प्रदेश के सतपुड़ा थर्मल पावर प्रोजेक्ट में जो ग्लारट हुआ; जिसकी क्षमता 210 मेगावाट यूनिट्स जनरेट करने की है—उससे भी बहुत नुकसान हुआ है। प्रश्न यह है कि इस तरह की घटनायें क्यों हो रही हैं—क्या आप अपने मंत्रालय के स्तर पर विचार करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश का यूनिट तो बिलकुल नया यूनिट था, जो कमीशन होने के बाद एकदम से ब्लास्ट हुआ। क्या उसमें कोई गलत इक्विपमेंट लग गया था या कोई और कमी रह गई थी—इसके बारे में गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिए। मैं ऐसा इसलिए कहा रहा हूँ—आप जानते हैं विद्युत उत्पादन आज राष्ट्र के लिए कितना कीमती है, जो पैसा हम इन पर खर्च कर रहे हैं, उसके एवज में हमें कितनी बिजली मिलती है—यह देखने की बात है। इसके बारे में मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा—इस वर्ष आपने 20 हजार करोड़ रुपए लगा कर जो कैपेसिटी इन्स्टाल की है, जो प्रोजेक्ट कमीशन किया है, उस कमिशनिंग से केवल 14 हजार मेगावाट एडीशनल कैपेसिटी पावर-जनरेशन की सम्भव हो सकती है। इससे आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि विद्युत उत्पादन कितना कीमती है, कितने इन्वेस्टमेंट के बाद हमें कितना लाभ उनसे मिल सकता है।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहूंगा—आप के सामने आज जो सबसे बड़ा कन्स्ट्रेंट है वह धन का है और यह कन्स्ट्रेंट केन्द्रीय स्तर पर ही नहीं बल्कि राज्य स्तर पर भी है, राज्य बिजली बोर्डों के सामने भी यही समस्या है। इस सम्बन्ध में आपको एक बात नीति के तौर पर तब करनी होगी—क्या आप विद्युत बोर्डों को कामशियल पैटर्न पर चलाना चाहते हैं या सोशल तथा

इकानामिक आउट-लुक के आधार पर चलाना चाहते हैं। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि विद्युत उत्पादन पर जो खर्च आता है क्या पुराने टैरिफ में उसके आधार पर संशोधन करना चाहते हैं या नहीं। कुछ इस प्रकार की रिपोर्टें हमारे सामने हैं कि कुछ बिजली बोर्डों में वहां मैनेजमेंट और उत्पादन पर जो खर्चा हो रहा है, उसके मुकाबले उनकी आमदनी बहुत कम है और एक तरह से वे बैंकक्राफ्ट होते जा रहे हैं, जिसका आगे चल कर देश के आर्थिक विकास और आर्थिक व्यवस्था पर बहुत बुरा प्रभाव पड़ने वाला है। यदि इस समस्या पर गम्भीरता से विचार नहीं किया गया तो आगे चल कर हालात और ज्यादा खराब होंगे। बिहार, राजस्थान या मध्य प्रदेश के बिजली बोर्डों में पैसे के अभाव में या तो वहां स्ट्राइक्स होती हैं या उनके एम्पलाइज का पूरा कोआपरेशन नहीं मिलता है और इस तरह से जो कार्यक्षमता उनसे अपेक्षित है, वह उनसे नहीं मिल पा रही है। आपको राष्ट्र स्तर पर यह सोचना होगा कि जिन राज्यों में सरप्लस पावर है, उस पावर का बटवारा हो। एक निश्चित रेट पर उन स्टेट्स को बिजली देने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए जहां इसका अभाव है। मिसाल के तौर पर बंगाल में आपके पास सरप्लस पावर है। बिहार को देने के बाद भी उनके पास समस्या है कि किस तरह से इसका इस्तेमाल करें। दूसरी ओर राजस्थान जो कि इकानामिकली बैकवर्ड है और जनरेशन भी कम है, वह किसी भी रेट पर बिजली लेने को तैयार है। फिर भी उसको मिनिमम रिक्वायरमेंट के अनुसार बिजली नहीं मिल पाती। इसलिए इस बात को राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर सोचने की आवश्यकता है। जहां सरप्लस उत्पादन है उसको कमी वाले स्थानों को दिया जा सके। इस संबंध में नेशनल काउंसिल आफ पावर यूटिलिटीज ने रिक्वैस्ट किया है कि सेंटर या स्टेट जहां पावर उत्पन्न करते हैं और वहां

जो सरप्लस है उसको री इश्यू करने के लिए कोई यूनिकार्म प्राइस तय करना चाहिए। इससे आप डेफिसिट स्टेट्स को एश्योर कर सकते हैं। इससे वहां की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति हो सकती है।

मंत्री महोदय स्वयं जानते हैं कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंतिम वर्ष में जो प्लान के आब्जेक्टिव थे, जो टारगेट था वह 191 बिलियन यूनिट था। उसके मुकाबले में इस वर्ष आपने जो टारगेट रखा था वह 144.3 बिलियन यूनिट का था। उसमें भी एक्चुअल जनरेशन आपके मुताबिक है 126 बिलियन यूनिट। इसमें अगर 8 प्रतिशत इंटरनल रिक्वायरमेंट्स और 10 प्रतिशत लासेस आफ ट्रांसीमिशन एण्ड पावर को निकाल दें तो आपका टारगेट और भी कम हो जाता है।

13.54 hrs.

[SHRI R.S. SPARROW in the Chair.]

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : It is 138, but not 144.3 billion units.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : According to your book, the report of the Department of Power for 1984-85—

“The achievement upto the end of February, 1984 is 77.6 billion units for thermal stations, 3.2 billion units for the nuclear and 45.8 billion units for hydro-stations. 2”

“The target for power generation for 1983-84 was programmed at 144.3 billion units...”

Always, it is good, that is a good and happy sign.

इसलिए सोचना यह है कि इस वर्ष छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना की जो रिक्वायरमेंट थी 191 यूनिट की उसमें 16 प्रतिशत का शॉर्टफाल है।

अब सोचने की आवश्यकता है कि इसको किस तरीके से पूरा किया जा सके।

मान्यवर यहां पर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान स्टेट में एटॉमिक पावर प्रोजेक्ट रावलभाटा में लगाया हुआ है। दोनों यूनिट्स से 1982 से लेकर आज तक एक भी यूनिट जनरेट नहीं कर पाए। उसकी कैपेसिटी 220 मेगावाट है। क्या कभी केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस बात पर गंभीरता से विचार किया है कि राजस्थान जैसे बैकवर्ड स्टेट में इतने कम यूनिट से जो कि जनरेशन में ही न हो, उसकी पूर्ति कैसे की जाए? जनवरी 1984 में 95 परसेंट कट किया गया। इतना कट होने से अन्दाजा लगाया जा सकता है कि वहां पर इन्डस्ट्रीज में कितनी पैदावार हो सकती है। ऐसी महत्वपूर्ण बात की ओर आपका ध्यान जाना आवश्यक है? इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में लिखा है कि राजस्थान में जनवरी के महीने में 95 परसेंट कट रहा है। इसका प्रभाव औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में ही नहीं बल्कि किसानों पर भी पड़ा है। राजस्थान में प्रति दिन 220 मिलियन यूनिट की न्यूनतम आवश्यकता है जबकि 115 ही मिलती है। सिंगरौली, सतपुड़ा और भाखड़ा से जितना हिस्सा राजस्थान को मिलना चाहिए था, उतना नहीं मिला और न मिलता है। इस सदन में गत तीन वर्ष से राजस्थान के संसद सदस्य मांग कर रहे हैं कि इंटर-स्टेट प्रोजेक्ट्स की हालत बहुत गंभीर है। राजस्थान में एटॉमिक पावर प्रोजेक्ट नहीं है। सतपुड़ा—मध्य प्रदेश में, सिंगरौली—मध्य प्रदेश और उ० प्र० के बांडर पर तथा चम्बल का यूनिट इसी प्रकार से मध्य प्रदेश में लोकेट करता है। वे स्टेट हमें जो हिस्सा मिलना चाहिए, वह नहीं देते। सतपुड़ा प्लांट से आज तक राजस्थान को पांच परसेंट भी बिजली नहीं दी गई। कई बार लिखकर भी दिया है लेकिन संतोषजनक उत्तर नहीं मिलता। इन्वेस्टमेंट हमारा होने के बाद भी हमें पांच परसेंट बिजली

न मिले तो इसका क्या कारण है? सिंगरौली से भी हमारा हिस्सा कम मिलता है। इसी प्रकार चम्बल की स्थिति भी मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने बता दी है कि कैचमेंट एरिया में छोटे-छोटे बांध बना दिए हैं और जितना पानी आना चाहिए था उतना नहीं आया जिसकी वजह से बिजली का जनरेशन कम हुआ और इसीलिए राजस्थान को उसका हिस्सा नहीं मिल पाया। राजस्थान में बिजली का अभाव हमेशा रहेगा। राज्य और केन्द्र स्तर से ऐसा कोई उत्तर नहीं मिलता कि इसके अभाव को कैसे दूर किया जाएगा? छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी इसका आपके पास कोई सोल्यूशन नहीं है। क्या सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में उसकी पूर्ति कर सकेंगे? जो एटॉमिक पावर प्रोजेक्ट वहां लगाने जा रहे हैं, उसमें काफी पैसा लग चुका है इंजीनियर्स को वेतन भी दे रहे हैं और उस पर स्टेट इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड काफी खर्च कर रहा है। लेकिन अभी तक एक भी यूनिट का जनरेशन नहीं हुआ।

14.00 hrs.

आपसे हमने पहले भी लिखित में निवेदन किया है, प्रधान मंत्री जी को भी लिखकर दिया है, फाटी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट भी है, एटॉमिक एनर्जी कमीशन के चेयरमैन ने भी इसको कहा है कि जहां पर पहले ही अणु शक्ति के प्रोजेक्ट लगे हुए हैं, वही पर दूसरा प्रोजेक्ट लगना चाहिए। क्या आप सदन में इस बात का आश्वासन देंगे कि राजस्थान में रावलभाटा में जो एटॉमिक प्रोजेक्ट लगा हुआ है, जिसका एक यूनिट बिल्कुल बेकार हो चुका है, उससे दोबारा जनरेशन को रिज्यूम करने की अभी तक उमीद नहीं है, क्या आप दूसरा एटॉमिक प्लांट राजस्थान में लगायेंगे जिससे इस बात की पूर्ति हो सके कि वहां पर जो मौजूदा प्लांट नकारा हो चुका है...

श्री पी० शिवशंकर : साइंस और टेक्नोलॉजी...

श्री रामसिंह यादव : उसके बारे में राय साइंस और टेक्नोलॉजी ने भी दी है। कोटा में थर्मल प्लान्ट की जो दो योजनाएं और चालू करना चाहते थे, उसमें पैसे के अभाव में गति नहीं आ रही है, उसके लिए पूरा पैसा नहीं मिल रहा है। जब तक धन की व्यवस्था नहीं होगी तब तक अणु यूनिट में इस तरह से पूर्ति नहीं हो सकेगी।

जहां तक प्लान्ट लोड फैक्टर की बात है, वह भी गिरता आ रहा है। इसका टारगेट जहां 50 परसेंट था, इस साल केवल 47.2 परसेंट है। गत वर्ष यह 49.8 परसेंट था। इसमें क्या मैनेजमेंट की कोई कमी है या किन्हीं स्पेयर्स की कमी है या कोई और रीजन्स हैं जिसकी वजह से प्लान्ट या लोड फैक्टर में गिरावट आ रही है और इसका असर राजस्थान पर भी है। साथ ही कोटा का थर्मल प्लान्ट या दूसरे जो प्लान्ट्स हैं उनमें प्लान्ट लोड फैक्टर का एडवर्स इफैक्ट हो रहा है।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि ट्रांसमिशन लासेज बहुत अधिक हैं और कुछ स्टेट्स में तो 30, 35 प्रतिशत तक हैं, शायद राजस्थान में भी 30 प्रतिशत है। क्या आप इन लासेज को कम करने के लिए कोई इक्विपमेंट डेवलप करेंगे या ऐसा कोई कारण दूँगे जिससे लासेज को कम-से-कम हों ?

श्री पी० शिबशांकर : आप चोरी को कम करवाइए।

श्री राम सिंह यादव : चोरी कम करने के लिए आप कारगर कदम उठाएँ। आप राजस्थान स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड और सब बोर्डों को कमशियल औरियेन्टेड बनाइए। इनमें कमशियल इंस्टीट्यूशन होनी चाहिए। सोवियो इकनामिक

प्लान्ट आफ ब्यू से जो आप छूट देते हैं, एक निश्चित टैरिफ देने लगे हैं 400, 500 का एक प्लैट रेट ले रहे हैं, इससे भी नुकसान पैदा हो रहा है। इसके बारे में आपको नीति निर्धारित करनी होगी। जब तक आप यह नहीं करेंगे तब तक स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड कभी सही काम नहीं कर सकते हैं।

आज स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड में कितना जैनरेशन होता है, इसका कोई हिसाब नहीं है। किस प्लान्ट से कितना जैनरेशन होता है, वहां मालूम नहीं पड़ता है। जब तक स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड को आप सही स्तर पर नहीं लायेंगे, तब तक जिन स्टेट्स में विद्युत का अभाव है, वहां प्रगति नहीं हो सकती है।

प्लाना लिग्नाइट के बारे में सर्वे भी हो चुका है और जर्मनी की एक फर्म को कांटेक्ट भी दिया हुआ है। इसमें प्रगति की आशा थी, किन्तु इसमें कुछ नहीं हो सका है। जैसलमेर और राजस्थान के पश्चिमी हिस्सों में गैस मिली है, जब तक वहां पर आप इस तरह के प्रोजेक्ट नहीं लगायेंगे जिससे विद्युत के अभाव की पूर्ति हो सके तब तक वहां कमी रहेगी।

अन्त में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि राजस्थान के कुछ हिस्से ऐसे हैं, जिनमें जमीन से पानी निकालकर किसान खेत में पहुंचाता है। उसके पास साधन केवल एक बिजली है। पिछले 3 साल से वहां लगातार बिजली की कमी हो रही है, इसलिए कृषि का उत्पादन गिर चुका है और बहुत बड़ा नुकसान हुआ है। आप पूरे राजस्थान का सर्वे कराएँ और देखें कि किसान की पैदावार में कितनी गिरावट आई है और औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में कितनी गिरावट आई है। तभी आपको मालूम होगा कि राजस्थान जैसे बड़े स्टेट जिसकी आर्थिक क्षमता दूसरी स्टेट्स के मुकाबले में बहुत कम है, उसके नार्थ-रिफ पर अधिक बजट किस बात का पड़ा है।

इसलिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय सिंगरौली, सतपुड़ा या बदरपुर आदि ऐसे युनिट्स से, जिनके पास बिजली देने की क्षमता है, या सरप्लस स्टेट्स से राजस्थान को बिजली देने की व्यवस्था करें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं ऊर्जा मंत्रालय की मार्गों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

14.04 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377—Contd.

(viii) Construction of an overbridge at Railway Crossing in Pilibhit, UP.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : सभापति महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश के पीलीभीत नगर में प्रवेश करने तथा बाहर जाने के लिए जो मार्ग है, उसपर एन० ई० रेलवे का क्रॉसिंग है। लखीमपुर खीरी, सीतापुर, पूरनपुर, वीसनपुर, शाहजहाँपुर, बरेली, अल्मोड़ा, पिथौरागढ़, टनकपुर तथा नेपाल को आगे जाने वाले ट्रक, बसें, मोटर-गाड़ियाँ तथा बैलगाड़ियाँ उसी मार्ग का प्रयोग करते हैं। रेलवे क्रॉसिंग रेलों के आवागमन के कारण बहुत देर तक तथा प्रायः बन्द रहता है, जिससे उपरोक्त वाहनों की भीड़ बड़ी देर तक लगी रहने से अत्यन्त कठिनाई होती है। जनता को सुविधा प्रदान करने हेतु इस रेलवे क्रॉसिंग पर उपरिगामी सेतु (ओवरब्रिज) बनाने के लिए निश्चय करके रेलवे विभाग ने एतद्ब्रह्म भूमि आदि का चयन करके योजना बना ली थी, परन्तु अभी तक ओवरब्रिज बनाने का कार्य प्रारम्भ नहीं किया गया। जनता की कठिनाई को देखते हुए मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री से पुरन्त इस रेलवे क्रॉसिंग पर ओवरब्रिज बनाने का आग्रह करता हूँ।

(ix) Need to include more topics on Oriya Culture in T.V. National Programme.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttak) : The people of Orissa have expressed disappointment over the non-inclusion of suitable topics on the life and culture of the State in the national programme of television. For instance, many visuals and tapes were sent to Delhi for telecast in the national programme on February 28, 1984, on the occasion of the death centenary of Veer Surendra Sai, the legendary freedom fighter of Orissa. But it is unfortunate that none of them was telecast.

The chances of telecasting Oriya feature films are few. Though many good prints of Oriya feature films are kept in the library of Delhi Doordarshan Kendra, one cannot see an Oriya film even once in four months.

The number of cameras available in Cuttack T.V. Centre is only three, whereas four producers are working, and their strength is going to be increased to eighteen. It is unfortunate that one camera out of those three is out of order and, despite repeated requests, no steps have been taken to replace it.

With the increase in the production of Konark TV, the number of TV viewers has gone up manifold, and they expect that the cultural heritage of Orissa should find due place in the national programme. As such, I request the Government to fulfil the genuine deeds of Cuttack TV centre and suitable features about the freedom fighters of Orissa should be duly telecast in the national programme.

(x) Setting up of the proposed Electronic Switching Factory in Maharashtra.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMI (Bombay North-East) : The Government of India has planned to set up an Electronic Switching Unit in the public sector. The Maharashtra State Government has suggested sites near Sangli, Pune, Aurangabad and Nasik. The Site Selection Committee, appointed by the Government of