

India, visited these sites in September 1981.

The Government of Maharashtra has been agitating for the last 15 years for locating a Central public sector telecommunication unit, Like ITI, in Maharashtra, because of its huge direct and indirect employment potentialities.

The project cost will be about Rs. 60 crores. It will provide direct employment to about 10,000 people and indirect employment will be more than this.

It is understood that the Site Selection Committee visited Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab also for selecting a proper location for this project. In the nucleus programme for Aurangabad, prepared by the Central Government Task Force, the location for this project has already been indicated at Aurangabad. But it is learnt that the Site Selection Committee is now contemplating to locate it in Medak District in Andhra Pradesh.

This issue has, therefore, been taken up with the Union Minister of State for Communications on 22nd July 1983 by the Deputy Chief Minister and Minister of Industries, Bombay, with a request to locate the Electronics Switching Factory in the State of Maharashtra. I request that this Electronic Switching Factory be located in Maharashtra at the earliest.

(xi) Development of **Dungarpur-Banswara area.**]

SHRI BHEEKHABHAI (Banswara) :

The tribal belt of my constituency of Banswara-Dungarpur has been neglected in the past. In all fields of economic and social development not much has been done. There is, therefore, an urgent need to tone up the pace of development in this area. I would suggest that the Planning Commission should exclusively consider some special schemes to provide following developmental activities immediately.

(i) The area should be declared economically backward area on a priority basis.

(ii) Efforts should be made to industrialise effectively these tribal areas.

(iii) Special schemes should be drawn to provide schools, hospitals etc. in these areas.

(iv) Emphasis should be given to provide more irrigation facilities in these areas.

(v) Drinking water facilities should be adequate and regular.

(vi) Housing development should be given a priority.

(vii) Infrastructural facilities should be developed.

I would urge that special schemes should be drawn up immediately for provision of these facilities in this tribal areas. Even under the existing schemes some work could be taken up on war footing.

14.11 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1984-85.

Ministry of Energy—Contd.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, while supporting the demand for grants of the Ministry of Energy, I would like to say a few words.

Sir, energy is one of the most important factors for a country which wants to develop. Without energy, and without coal no country can develop. But this domain of energy consists of coal, electricity and oil. These are the three items which are most important for this nation.

Sir, I am very happy that the Hon Minister, Shri P. Shiv Shankar, is very successful in locating many rich oil deposits in the country, particularly in the Godavari

Basin. He deserves tributes from the entire House in this respect.

Sir, we had been spending so much of our foreign exchange for this and now we have started to save foreign exchange on this account. Similarly, coal is the most important energy for the country. In the same way the electricity is also most important.

I would request my friend, Shri P. Shiv Shankar and his colleagues to intensify the exploratory efforts with same seriousness in Cauvery Basin, Nagapattinam off-shore, Palk Straits and also in the Andaman-Nicobar Islands off-shore. Unless we become self-sufficient in oil, which is the primary energy, we will never be able to contain our inflation.

Similarly, power is also another primary energy on which greater attention is to be paid by him. Presently, all the thermal plants in the country produce only 50% of the installed capacity. Why? That is because of the low grade coal with high ash content. The thick deposit of ash in the machinery also leads to frequent break down everywhere. All of a sudden any plant will break down. Why? The reason is that there is 45 per cent of the ash content and only 55 per cent of the coal is there. So, the ash content is spoiling the machinery, damaging the machinery. So, it is very necessary that coal should be washed in a scientific manner in our washeries. This cannot be done because the washeries have become outdated. We do not have modern machinery. We have our old machinery. So, in the interest of the better utilisation of the installed capacity in our thermal plants we should have modern machinery in our coal washeries. More funds should be allotted for this purpose. This is a most important thing, especially; in our region. So, allotment should not be curtailed; more allotment should be made. Till then, the Government of India should import high grade coal and supply it to the thermal stations.

There is a lot of coal in our country. So, you can supply it to the thermal stations. For example, even this high-ash

content coal has to come from North to Super Thermal Stations in Tuticorin and other thermal stations in Tamil Nadu. There is also the transport bottleneck to have this coal. On occasions it has happened that for the daily working, the coal has to be taken from the ship to the thermal station. This causes grave consequences in the day-to-day working of the Super Thermal Stations.

The Basin Bridge Thermal Station in Madras broken down because of the high deposit of ash in the coal. So, it is necessary to import high grade coal for thermal stations and ensure adequate supplies to them.

I have to congratulate my friend, Shri Shiv Shankar and his colleagues for supplying furnace oil to Super Thermal Station, Tuticorin, in the absence of coal supplies. Because of your determinations to generate more power, you are giving furnace oil and our plant is working. So, I am congratulating you.

The price of furnace oil is prohibitive. So, it will reflect in the cost of operations of the super thermal station. The international price is comparatively cheaper. I suggest that the price of furnace oil being supplied to thermal station should be subsidised.

I take this opportunity to suggest that for meeting the peaking load requirement in heavily industrialised areas like Tuticorin, gas turbines should be supplied. This is the most important thing. Our Tamil Nadu Government is reported to have sought the import of such gas turbines. I suggest that permission should be given to them by the Central Government. I hope my friend, Mr. Shiv Shankar, and his colleagues use their good offices with the concerned Ministries to see that this permission is given.

The Tamil Nadu State is a State with perennial power paucity. The expansion of Neiveli Thermal Station should be approved. Similarly, the other proposals from Tamil Nadu—a number of proposals are there—should also receive immediate approval from the

Planning Commission. So, I request the Energy Minister to use his good offices with the Planning Commission to see that all these requests from Tamil Nadu are approved. I feel that the Centre must intervene to resolve the differences in regard to the Hogenekal Power project with 1000 MW capacity. Shri Shiv Shankar must use his good offices. This will be useful not only for Tamil Nadu but also for Karnataka as there is shortage of power in Karnataka also. Both the States will benefit.

Similarly he should use his good offices for the second atomic power plant at Koodankulam, Tirunelveli Distt. which has been approved by the Site Engineers of Atomic Energy Department. It has found a place in the Five Year Plan of Tamil Nadu for 1980-85. Similarly, all the atomic power produced in Kalpakkam must be supplied to Tamil Nadu till the power position improves in Tamil Nadu.

At Tuticorin Heavy Water Plant is there. Heavy water is most important thing, everybody knows it. This plant has been closed for the last six months on account of shortage of power. This must be looked into. Electricity is most important in this country. I have seen in the newspapers a reference about the Centre's willingness to permit private sector in putting up thermal power plants. I suggest a joint sector power corporation should be encouraged. Tamil Nadu Government has proposed such a joint sector project. I suggest that this should be encouraged by the Centre. This will improve power generation.

There are a number of Finance Corporations. There are hundreds of them. To improve electricity position you should immediately form a Power Finance Corporation. For the development of industries, Industrial Corporations are there. You have even Film Finance Corporation. But for improvement in generation of electricity, no such things is there. Electricity Finance Corporation should be set up.

श्री विगम्बर सिंह (मथुरा) : सभापति महोदय, छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 19,666

मेगावाट बिजली सम्मिलित करने के लिए योजना बनाई गई थी। इस हिसाब से हमारे देश के अन्दर अधिक से अधिक बिजली होनी चाहिए थी, लेकिन हमारा दुर्भाग्य यह है कि उसकी घटाकर 14 हजार मेगावाट कर दिया गया है। गांवों के लिए यह कहा जा रहा है कि पांच लाख 76 हजार गांवों में से 3 लाख 23 हजार 881 गांवों को विद्युतीकरण किया गया है। सभापति महोदय, मैं गांव का रहने वाला हूँ। आप पंजाब से आते हैं, मैं आपको बताता हूँ कि विद्युतीकरण कैसे किया गया है। इसके बारे में शायद आप को जानकारी नहीं होगी। उत्तर प्रदेश में हालत तो यह है कि विद्युतीकरण हो गया है, खम्बे लगे हुए हैं, लेकिन बिजली नहीं है। ट्यूबवैल के कनेक्शन दिए गए हैं, लेकिन बिजली नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश की हालत तो यह है कि चाहे बिजली लो या न लो, उसको इतने हाँस पावर के हिसाब से मिनिमम चार्ज देना पड़ेगा। मेरा यह दुर्भाग्य है कि मेरे पास आठ एकड़ में ट्यूबवैल लगा हुआ है। लेकिन मैंने पांच एकड़ जमीन में गेहूँ की फसल बोई है और तीन एकड़ खाली छोड़ दिया है, जिससे पानी की कमी की वजह से वह कहीं सूख न जाए। मुझे पांच एकड़ के लिए भी बिजली पूरी नहीं मिल पाती है। फिर इतने सेंट लगाने का क्या फायदा है। गांवों को विद्युतीकरण करते हैं, लेकिन बिजली नहीं देते हैं। दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि देश में दूसरे कामों के लिए बिजली मिल जाती है, लेकिन जिनसे देश का विकास हो सकता है, देश आगे बढ़ सकता है, देश का उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है, उनका लिए बिजली की कमी है। गेहूँ आप देखेंगे तो सूख रहे हैं। लेकिन यहाँ घास को पानी देने के लिए भी बिजली मिल जाती है। मकानों को ठण्डा करने और गर्म करने के लिए भी बिजली मिल रही है। सभापति जी, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि यदि गांव में लड़का बेट में

बिजली का इस्तेमाल न करे मकान ठण्डा करने में इस्तेमाल करता है, तो उसकी पिटाई कर दी जाती है। लेकिन यहां मकानों को ठण्डा करने के लिए बिजली दी जाती है, ट्यूबल को देने के लिए बिजली नहीं है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए आपको प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए।

मेरी दृष्टि में बात यह है कि सरकार की नीति यह है कि किसानों की स्थिति को ज्यादा न सुधारा जाए। उनको गरीब रखा जाए। यदि सुधर जाएगी तो समस्या एक हो जाएगी। फौज में भरती होने के लिए गरीब किसान का ही सड़का जाता है, बड़े-बड़े आदमियों के लड़के नहीं जाते हैं। किसान दिल्ली दूध नहीं भेजेंगे अपने बच्चों को पिला देंगे। झुग्गियों में रहकर दिल्ली के महल नहीं बनायेंगे। इसलिए उनकी समस्या को हल नहीं किया जाता है। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है और मैं इसके लिए ऊर्जा मंत्रालय को बधाई भी दूंगा कि उसने कच्चे तेल के उत्पादन में काफी प्रगति की है। रिफाइनरी में कच्चे तेल का उत्पादन 1970-71 में एक करोड़ 83 लाख 79 हजार हुआ, 1975-76 में 2 करोड़ 22 लाख 83 हजार हुआ, 1982-83 में 3 करोड़ 31 लाख 56 हजार हो गया। ऊर्जा मंत्रालय इसके लिए बधाई का पात्र है। लेकिन मैं आपको दूसरी बात कहना चाहता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय, मथुरा में तेल शोधक कारखाने का एलान किया गया। प्रधान मंत्री, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी, ने मथुरा के लोगों से कहा कि यह आप लोगों का सौभाग्य है कि यहां तेल शोधक कारखाना बन रहा है। यहां के लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा और नौकरी भी मिलेगी। आश्वासन दिया गया लेकिन उसके अनुसार कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। मैं आपको आंकड़े देना चाहता हूँ।

यह आंकड़े ऊर्जा मंत्रालय द्वारा मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में दिए गए हैं।

वर्ष	मथुरा जिले से भिन्न स्थानों पर रहने वाले अधिकारियों की संख्या	मथुरा जिले के रहने वाले अधिकारियों की संख्या
1979	131	3
1980	242	5
1981	313	6
1982	359	6
1983	382	8

इस प्रकार की स्थिति वहां के लोगों की है। जिस पर कि आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए। दूसरी बात मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह कहा गया कि जिसकी भूमि ली जाएगी, उसको नौकरी दी जाएगी। आप देखिए कि 396 से अधिक की भूमि ली गई और उनमें से 287 को नौकरी दी गई। एक बात मैं आपको और बताना चाहता हूँ; आपको सुनकर आश्चर्य होगा। कुछ चालाक लोग किसानों के पास गए, उनसे कहा कि हम तुम को मकान दिलवा देंगे, तुम नौकरी के लिए हमारे लिए लिख दो उन्होंने लिख दिया। मैंने सरकार से मांग की मथुरा के लोगों को नौकरी मिले। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि सरकार द्वारा आदेश दिया गया कि मथुरा के लोगों को प्राथमिकता दी जाए, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य यह है कि बाहर के लोगों को मथुरा का पता लिखा कर नौकरी पर रखा गया। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि आफिसेस में तो वहां के लोगों को लेने का सवाल ही नहीं है। जमीन मथुरा की गंदी हो रही है, यमुना का

पानी मथुरा का गंदा हो रहा है। पहले तय किया गया था कि हैल्पर के पदों पर रखने के लिए एंप्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज से नाम मंगाए जाएंगे। जब नाम मोजने का समय आया तो आपने ठेकेदारों को कह दिया कि उन लोगों को लोन के लिए जिनसे तुम्हारी सांठगांठ है उनको प्रमाण पत्र दिलवा दो कि इन्होंने सरकारी ठेकेदार के अंडर में काम किया है। जब एंप्लाय-मेंट एक्सचेंज वालों से कहा कि तुम नाम क्यों नहीं दे रहे हो तो उन्होंने कहा कि इसमें क्वालिफिकेशन है कि सरकारी ठेकेदार के यहां हैल्पर के रूप में काम किया हो। याने चपरासी और मजदूर भी वही लिया जाएगा। इस तरह से ठेकेदारों की जिनसे सांठ-गांठ थी वे लोग आ गए। फिर उन लोगों को पता लगा कि हैल्पर रखने का तरीका यह है तो और लोगों ने भी प्रमाणपत्र लेकर दाखिल कर दिए। इसमें पता लगा कि बाहर के लोग आ जाएंगे तो नियम बदल दिया। यह कर दिया कि अब उन आदमियों को लिया जाएगा जो सरकारी ठेकेदार के यहां काम करते हों, डेलीवेजेज पर काम करते थे, उनको मिल गया। उनको फिर भी नहीं मिला जिन्होंने प्रमाण-पत्र दाखिल किए थे। मुझे कहते हुए शर्म आती है कि एक व्यक्ति जिसके बाबा का फोटो पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के साथ है, जिसके पिता को राष्ट्रपति का अवार्ड मिला हुआ है, उसको मैंने प्रमाण-पत्र दे दिया तो वह उसकी डिस्कवालिफिकेशन हो गई और उसको नहीं लिया गया। क्या यह न्याय हो रहा है।

सभापति महोदय, रूस के एक अधिकारी आए। वहां के मंत्री आए। यहां मीटिंग हुई। कई लोगों को बुलाया गया लेकिन मैं वहां का संसद सदस्य था, मुझे नहीं बुलाया गया। इनकी मैं गलतियों को कहा तक बताऊं।

एक बात और ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूं। नैस की एजेसियां दी जा रही हैं। उसके लिए कमेटी बनाई गई है। उसमें नम्बर एक, नम्बर

2, नम्बर 3, उनके प्रमाण पत्र दे दिए गए। क्वालिफिकेशन होनी चाहिए फ्रीडम फाइटर या समाज सेवक। तो जो फ्रीडम फाइटर थे, समाज सेवक थे, उनको न देकर के, कांग्रेस के खिलाफ जिसने चुनाव लड़ा था, और कभी फ्रीडम फाइटर नहीं रहा, उसके परिवार का कोई आदमी फ्रीडम फाइटर नहीं रहा, उसको दे दिया गया। लोग कोर्ट में गए। उन्होंने कहा कि अन्याय हुआ है। इस पर मंत्री जी ने कहा कि मैंने मामले की जांच पड़ताल की है। विधिवत गठित एजेंसी द्वारा श्रीमती सुरेश भाटिया का नाम पैनल में तीसरे नम्बर पर रखा गया था। इसलिए उक्त एजेंसी के लिए उनके नाम पर विचार नहीं किया जा सका। दुभाग्य है कि मैं बहुत पुराना राजनीति में हूं। एक व्यक्ति कांग्रेस का, जिसने मेरे खिलाफ प्रचार भी किया था, लेकिन वह फ्रीडम फाइटर था इसलिए मैंने उसकी सिफारिश कर दी। उसको नहीं दिया गया। दूसरे नम्बर वाले को दे दिया लेकिन पहले नम्बर वाले को नहीं दिया। इस संबंध में कोर्ट ने क्या कहा, वह मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। कोर्ट ने फैसला दिया है—

“This was due to political pressure exercised by the defendant No. 2 through one Smt. Sheila Kaul, political leader her relative.”

मैं किसी का नाम नहीं ले रहा हूं। मजिस्ट्रेट ने जो अपने जजमेंट में लिखा है, उसे पढ़कर सुना रहा हूं। गवाही में बताया गया है कि शीला कौल, जो राजनीतिक नेता हैं, उन्होंने अपने रिलेटिव के लिए प्रेशर डालकर यह काम करवाया है। आखिर में वह कहते हैं:

“In view of the above discussions, it is clear that the defendant No. 1 made clear violation of Article 19 (1) (g)....”

पेट्रोसियम डिपार्टमेंट ने कानून को तोड़ा है।

in not allotting the distributorship of LPG for Mathura city to the plaintiff and it made discrimination between the and the derendant. The plaintiff, therefore, has a prima facie case in his favour."

मजिस्ट्रेट कहता है कि कानून और संविधान के खिलाफ यह काम किया गया है। क्या मंत्री महोदय उस पर दोबारा विचार करके फिर स्वतंत्रता सेनानी या समाज सेवक को देने के लिए विचार करेंगे? मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इस तरह से जो होता रहा है, उससे देश का भला कैसे होगा? मुझसे पूछे बगैर मेरे क्षेत्र में तीन गैस की एजेंसी दी गई। हजारों की तादाद में कुकिंग गैस के कनेक्शन दिए जाते हैं। क्या मुझे एक सांसद होने के नाते यह भी अधिकार नहीं कि मैं भी दो-चार कनेक्शन किसी को दिलवा दूं। आप एक महीने में एक सांसद को एक कनेक्शन और साल में 12 देते हैं। लेकिन, उस जिले में रहकर क्या एक सांसद को यह भी अधिकार नहीं कि वह किसी को कुकिंग गैस का कनेक्शन ही दिलवा दे?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : प्रायोरिटी के हिसाब से कनेक्शन दिए जाते हैं। किसी को भी ऐसा अधिकार नहीं है।

श्री विगन्वर सिंह : किसके कहने से वहां इतने कनेक्शन दिए जा रहे हैं। एजेंसी के बारे में मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि उसको कैंसिल करके किसी स्वतंत्रता सेनानी या समाज-सेवक को देने की कृपा करें। मंत्री जी के प्रति मेरे दिल में बहुत सम्मान है। अगर, उस एजेंसी का मामला मंत्री जी की जानकारी में है तो क्या वह उसे बदलने की कृपा करेंगे? मंत्री जी मथुरा गए और साथ में कंस के भी मंत्री थे तो क्या यह आवश्यक नहीं कि वहां मैं भी उपस्थित हो सकूं। मैं, ऐसा अपराधी नहीं हूँ कि ऐसी सूचना मुझे न दी जाए। सेठी साहब जब जाते थे तो उसकी सूचना मिलती थी और मैं

पहुंचता भी था। अगर मंत्री जी उस एजेंसी को कैंसिल कर देंगे तो मेरे दिल में मंत्री जी के प्रति और श्रद्धा बढ़ जाएगी।

SHRI VISHNU PRASAD (Kaliahor) :
Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grant of the Ministry of Energy.

It is well known that energy one of the most important inputs of development and holds the key to modern life. No massive production, whether in agriculture or in industry, is possible without power. The consumption of electricity is taken as an index of economic development in modern times.

In developed countries the per capita consumption of electricity has gone up very high. In Canada the per capita consumption is about 14,000 units, in Sweden it is 11,500 units, in USA it is 10,500 units whereas in India it is 175 units as per 1981 figure. The projected per capita consumption by the end of the Century is only 400 units. This shows that we are lagging far behind in comparison to developed countries.

What is the total installed capacity in our country? According to the Annual Budget Performance Report (1984-85), the position in respect of different modes of generation is as follows : hydro 13,055 MW, thermal 21,448 MW and nuclear 860 MW, thus totalling 35,663 MW. Unless we take immediate action, the energy sector will be a major constraint to our development.

It is true that three decades ago the status of energy was in a rudimentary stage. The commercial form of energy was extremely limited with about 70 per cent of our energy supply being met from traditional sources such as fuel-wood, agriculture waste and cow-dung cakes. The main source of commercial energy supply was coal.

The oil production was only 0.25 million tonnes per annum and this was also from the State of Assam and the only refinery which was Digboi refinery which

was constructed during the British times. Oil and gas resources remained unexplored.

But due to the imaginative and dynamic steps taken by the architect of modern India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and the subsequent efforts made by Madam Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, we have had a spectacular achievement today in the country. The crude oil production is expected to be of the order of 25.5 million tonnes : Assam produces 5 million tonnes, Gujarat 3.5 million tonnes and Bombay High 17 million tonnes. It is proposed to import 15.3 million tonnes to meet the requirements of the refineries in the country. 5.7 million tonnes of Bombay High crude which cannot be processed here in the country will be exported. This brings the net import from abroad to 9.6 million tonnes.

Due to continuous exploration and production activities, oil has been discovered in many parts of our country. We had, in 1979-80, only 11.8 million tonnes and in 1981-82 it has gone up to 16.5 million tonnes. Again in 1982-83 we produced 21.6 million tonnes and now we produce 25.5 million tonnes and the 12 refineries in our country which are functioning at the moment has processed of 34.2 million tonnes of crude oil during 1983 registering an increase of 12 million tonnes over the crude processed in 1982. However, we must strive for self-sufficiency in this important sector. When there is a greater production, we have to import less and the import bill will necessarily go down. But along with production we must also see that we conserve oil and this is possible by modernisation of boilers, and also by installation of waste heat recovery system which is installed in the refineries of the developed countries of the world. It has also been said by experts that by investing Rs. 220 crores we can save not less than Rs. 200 crores annually. Therefore, I would request the Minister of Energy to see that in the conservation sector the Minister takes the initiative and we conserve oil to a larger extent. To reduce the dependence on oil we should go in for gasohol as has been done in many countries like Kenya, Zimbabwe and Brazil. It is derived from Sugarcane,

plam oil and sweet potato. Zimbabwe which established the first ethanol plant in 1980 saves 10 to 12 million US dollars per year. Philippines and Indonesia have started using alcohol-run cars which cost less. We have enough potentiality here in this country and we can save oil and reduce dependence for the development of our country.

It has been forecast by the Central Electricity Authority that shortage of power will persist in the entire country except in the north-eastern region. Although there has been an increase in generation, it has fallen far short of the target of the growth set in the Sixth Plan. Eastern region was well ahead of other regions during 1951. Now it has been trailing far behind. The per capita consumption of this region is very low.

In Assam the present level of per capita consumption of electricity is only 36 units whereas the all India level is 175 units. The capacity expansion of North-Eastern Region in the Sixth Plan is only 3.4% whereas Northern Region is 26.3% and Western Region is 30.2%. The situation created by such an imbalanced growth can be saved if the National power grid is executed properly for the equitable distribution of power. I would, therefore, request the Ministry of Energy that the national power grid is properly executed.

In regard to rural electrification, at the beginning of the First Plan we had only 3000 villages. Now there is a significant achievement and we could electrify more and more villages during the Second Plan, Third Plan and the three annual plans. Sir, as per the Report of 1984-85, the present position is like this :—

“Upto 31-3-84, the total number of 3,23,881 villages (56.2%) were electrified and about 49.73 lakhs agricultural pumpsets energised. During the period 1-4-83 to 31-12-83, another 8,127 villages were electrified. Thus, upto end of December, 1983, total of 3,32,008 villages have been electrified and about 51.37 lakh irrigation pump sets energised.”

This is really significant. I must congratulate the Ministry of Energy for this performance.

Generally, our engineers and the workers do not like to go to the rural areas. Everybody likes to work in the towns. I must congratulate the engineers and other connected people for working in the rural areas for helping the rural people in getting the electricity which will definitely help in the development of rural industries as well as the agricultural production.

We all know that larger the dependence on agriculture is a sign of backwardness. Here, in our country, 70% people depend on agriculture. In U.S.S.R. only 25% people depend on agriculture. In U.S.A. it is only 8% of people who depend on agriculture. So, we are lagging far behind and, if we have to compete with the developed countries, then, we have to move fast.

It has been said that out of a total number of 3303 recommendations of the Rajadhyaksha Committee, only 154 recommendations have been accepted. The Ministry should consider the rest of the recommendations which are still under the examination of the Ministry. I would request the hon. Minister of Energy, particularly, to see that all these recommendations of the Rajadhyaksha Committee are implemented in the greater interest of the country.

As regards the thermal energy, there is not enough generation after investment of large amount of money. We have enough potentiality in hydro-electric power. We have been tapping only 10% of our hydro-electric resources. So, there is a big scope for the development of hydro-electric generation. Time has come now for switching over from non-renewable to sources of energy.

In this connection, I would like to refer to the great water resources potential of the mighty Brahmaputra. The annual flow of the Brahmaputra river, is bigger than any other river of this sub-continent. The Brahmaputra offers the

highest hydro-potential in the country in a single basin. The field investigation was carried out by the State Government—through the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission. New Brahmaputra Board which was constituted by an Act of Parliament have prepared schemes to construct two dams in the upper ridge of the Brahmaputra, that is, one in Subansari and the other is in Dihang. They have published a report saying that it is possible to construct a 257 meter high rock fill dam on Subansari river which will store 10 million acre feet of water. If constructed, they will not only reduce flood water in the region but also can be used for the purpose of generation of electricity and irrigation. A 296 metre high rock fill dam in the river Dihang which will be able to store 38 million acre feet of water has been proposed. The Central Electricity Authority has proposed an installed capacity of 20,000 MW for Dihang which will be the highest capacity power plant in the entire world itself, and also 5,000 MW in the Subansari river. Apart from these two rivers Lohit and Dibang offer attractive potential for power generation. The total potential of the Brahmaputra valley has been assessed at over 50,000 MW installed capacity. These two projects are at the moment with the Brahmaputra Board. But I would request the Minister of Energy to take it up in the Energy Sector so that Central Electricity Authority can execute these two projects.

The cost of construction of these two projects is estimated at Rs. 11,000 crores. It is not possible for the State Government to execute such a, huge project. Only in the Central sector this can be executed. It is estimated that these two plants will generate 75,000 million units of electricity in a year which justifies a much larger investment. I would therefore, once again request the Minister of Energy to see that it is executed in the Energy Sector. The Central Electricity Authority should take it up for construction.

We can utilise the experience of USSR and Mexico in this regard. A 300 metre high dam which is known as Nurck Dam has been constructed in USSR. The Grijalva Dam in Mexico, which is 265

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metre high is nearing completion. We can utilise the experiences of these two countries. However, I would request the Minister of Energy to see that we construct these two dams in the north eastern region in collaboration with USSR. If these two dams can be completed and electricity generated we can give energy to the whole country.

In the modern times more and more countries are trying to go in for hydro-electric generation rather than for thermal plants. Countries like Canada, Sweden and Norway meet 75 to 99 per cent of their power demand from hydro-electric resources. Therefore we can also tap those hydro-electric resources for generation of power which will meet the demand of the entire country. It has been said that 97% of the world's entire water resources goes to the ocean, 2 per cent is lost in the permanently frozen polar ice caps and only one per cent is available for mankind. Assam is fortunate for having this unique gift of nature which must be utilised for the benefit of the entire nation.

15.00 hrs.

Sir, the present situation warrants a sincere effort in both long term and short-term planning and not indulging in patch work approach. Therefore, if such a big national programme is taken up, we will be able to meet the demands of the country as a whole.

Now, we have been emphasising on renewable energy. But what is the performance in this sector? On Bio-gas front, our performance is not encouraging. China started a decade later than we started in developing this energy. Today they are having hundred times more go-bar-gas plants than we have. Many countries have taken to wind power. But we are ignoring the wind power. So also, no substantial work has been done in regard to tidal or solar power. Recently, the Nobel Prize Winner, Sir, George Porter, came to India to deliver a lecture on "Science and Power—a view from 1984" in connection with the Dorab Tata Memorial Lecture. He posed a question as to what can be the long-term answer to the world's energy crisis? He said that the unlimited source of energy is Sun-shine. Therefore, the importance

which we should have given in this sector is not being given. I would request the hon. Minister to see that we could tap this source of energy and utilise it for the development of the country. With these words, I support the Demands for Grants under the Energy Ministry.

15.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, I take up the Supplementary List of Business. Shri P.C. Sethi to lay the Paper on the Table of the House.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : Sir, I have a point of order.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, we have given a notice in this regard. Before he makes a statement, I am raising a point of order.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can make your submission one by one.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, हमने नोटिस दिया है। पहली बात तो यह है कि गृह मंत्री जी नेशनल सिक्स्योरिटी (अमेंडमेंट) आर्डिनैस के तहत क्या टेबिल पर ले करने जा रहे हैं, यह हमको जानकारी नहीं है। दूसरी बात यह है कि 5 अप्रैल, जबकि आज हाउस चल रहा है, राष्ट्रपति जी से बातचीत हुई है। जब कल यहां पर डिसकशन चल रहा था, पंजाब की समस्या के ऊपर विचार किया जा रहा था, तब यह साथ-साथ क्यों नहीं किया गया। इसलिए मंत्री जी पहले हम लोगों को जानकारी दें कि सभापटल पर क्या रखने जा रहे हैं। कौन सी चीज लेड-डाउन करने जा रहे हैं?

(Interruptions)