13.52 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1980-81—*contd.*

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL (MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND COAL)—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Energy and the Department of Coal.

For the information of the hon. Members, I may inform that we have got a balance of only an hour and 42 minutes. The Minister has got to reply at the end, and he will take about 40 minutes. So, the discussion must be over in an hour.

Now, Mr. Motilal Singh to continue his speech.

श्री मोती लाल सिंह (सीधी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कल बोल रहा था कि मध्य प्रदेश में जो सिंगरौली कोलियरी है उस का हैडक्वार्टर रांची में है । उस को रांची से हटा कर सिंगरौली में कर दिया जाए । इस से इस क्षेत्र का विकास अच्छे ढंग से हो सकता है । उस क्षेत्र में मजदूरों को वहां रांची जाना पडता है । इस से उन्हें वहा नहीं जाना पडेगा ।

इसके साथ ही साथ सिंगरौली में कोयले का विशाल भण्डार है । अनुमान के अनुसार 9 सौ करोड टन से भी अधिक वहां कोयले का भण्डार है । यह दो सौ वर्ग किलोमीटर खनिज क्षेत्र में है । इसके लिए एक मास्टर प्लान योजना है जिसकी क्रियान्विति अत्यन्त आवश्यक है ।

इसके साथ साथ मध्य प्रदेश में चचाई में जो थर्मल प्लांट है जो कि कोयले से चलाया जाता है। उस प्लांट को जो कोयला भेजा जाता है उसमें पत्थर की मात्रा बहत पायी जाती है । कोलियरी से जो कोयला थर्मल प्लान्ट को जाता है उसमें पत्थर मिलाकर वहां भेजा जाता है । सुनने में आया है कि तीन वेगन पत्थर के पकडे गये । इसलिए उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूगा कि वे इस विषय में कार्यवाही करे ।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि शिक्षित एवं अशिक्षित बेरोजगारों को जिनको नौकरी के लिए इन कालियरीज में बुलाया जाता है उनको आपको कम से कम दो बार तो जरूर ही बुलाना चाहिये अर्थात उन्हें इन्टरव्यू का दो बार मौका मिलना चाहिये । आप एक ही मौका देते हैं । अगर उस मौके पर कोई उपस्थित नही हो पाता है तो उसको दुबारा मौका नहीं मिलता है और वह नौकरी से वंचित रह जाता है । इसलिये मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि उनको आपको कम से कम दो अवसर अवश्य देने चाहिये ।

जनता पार्टी के शासन काल में टाइम रेटिड भरती खदानों में बन्द कर दी गई थी एवं केवल पीस रेटिड के बदली लीडरो की ही भरती होती थी । मैं चाहता हू कि इस में परिवर्तन हो । मै चाहता हूं कि टाइम रेटिड भरती को पुन. चालू किया जाए । यह बहत जरूरी है ।

जो मजदूर हैं उनको और भी ज्यादा सुविधाये देने का आपको प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये । अस्पताल की सुविधाये उनके लिये बढाई जानी चाहिये । उनके बच्चो को पढ़ने के लिए स्कूल की सुविधाये मिलनी चाहिये जो उनको आज नही मिल पाती हैं । उन बच्चो के लिए और ज्यादा स्कूल खोले जाने चाहियें और बसों का भी उनके लिए प्रबन्ध किया जाना चाहिये । आज उनको समुचित ढग से शिक्षा नही मिल पाती है ।

मै यह भी चाहता हू कि मजदूरों के मकानो मे बिजली की भी व्यवस्था आपको करनी चाहिये ।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, our Minister, after assuming charge, has started, in right earnest, improving the power supply in this country and I congratulate him for this good work. Unfortunately, though he is a strong man and is doing good work, the Opposition Parties, especially the CPM and CPI, go on attacking him day in and day out. But he is a very powerful man and does not bother about it; he is doing his duty.

I want to give three or four suggestions regarding the establishment of power stations in the country. As I have already said on several occasions, we should not recognise any boundaries of States; we should have, firstly, regional grids and then a national grid so that all parts of the country may get power equally.

In our own State, Srisailem project is under construction for the last several years but has not been com-

pleted. It is renewable energy because whatever water is used can be diverted to the Srisailam tank and it can be used again. So I would request the Minister to complete this power station speedily. If required, the Centre may take it over and the Centre may use the electricity for any State which the Centre thinks fit.

Again, Nagarjunasagar project and the Bhadrachalam Hydro-thermal station are on the cards. Bhadrachalam is situated on the west bank of Godavari. From this place, water and coal can be transported even by car. Such facilities are available. So I would request the Minister to take up this project early.

Now, Ramagundem has a pit-head and a thermal station which must be expanded so that it is fully utilised. The transport of coal has become very difficult in these days and that is why I would request the Minister to make some alternative arrangements. Now, 50 per cent coal and 50 per cent water can be mixed and transported through pipes to any other place and, for this, all the States concerned must co-operate with each other.

Like carrying coal to Newcastle, coal is being carried away to distant places instead of establishing a thermal station at the pit-head. All the facilities are available in Andhra Pradesh. I am not saying this because Andhra Pradesh is my State. But electricity can be generated here and can be distributed equally to all the States .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Coal belongs to the whole of India.

14 hrs.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: The Electricity Boards have become top-heavy. The Minister should see that the Electricity Boards are pruned properly. Only efficient and the minimum number of people should be kept.

The Rural Electrification Corporation is functioning properly. Some of the cluster schemes were granted to Andhra Pradesh, and Andhra Pradesh has utilised the funds properly and we have supplied electricity to all the villages. They have all become remunerative and the Government is getting the money back. I request that such States where the funds are used properly must be encouraged in a big way, so that the people may be benefited and the national exchequer also gets its money back.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Jatiya. You will take only seven minutes.

श्री सत्यनारायण जाटिया (उज्जैन) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, निश्चित रूप से ऊर्जा का विभाग बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है । बिना ऊर्जा के जिस प्रकार मनुष्य जीवन नही चल सकता, इस सारे देश को अगर आगे बढ़ाना है, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र के विकास में प्रगति करनी है तो हमें ऊर्जा स्रोत के बारे में विचार करना होगा ।

14.2 hrs.

[SHRI GULSHER AHMED *in the Chair*]

देश में जो ऊर्जा के स्रोत उपलब्ध हैं, उनमें प्रमुखतया जल का स्रोत, कोयले से ऊर्जा के स्रोत हैं । बाकी अन्य स्रोत दूसरे अनुसंधान के अन्तर्गत हैं ।

कोयले का हमारे देश में सीमित भंडार है, उसके भरोसे हम असीमित समय तक बिजली उत्पादन नही कर सकते । मैं चाहूंगा कि जल विद्युत उत्पादन के बारे में ज्यादा प्रयत्न करने चाहियें, क्योंकि हर साल वर्षा होती है । जिस साल वर्षा न हो, उस समय कोयले के स्रोत का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिये ।

हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में नर्मदा नदी बहती है, नर्मदा ट्रिब्यूनल का फैसला मंजूर कर लिया गया है और उसके आधार पर नर्मदा प्रोजेक्ट को शीघ्रातिशीघ्र कार्यान्वित किया जाना चाहिये । नर्मदा सागर योजना के कार्यान्वयन से मध्यप्रदेश महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात लाभान्वित होंगे और इससे आगे आने वाले सालों में जो बिजली की कमी होगी, उसको पूरा किया जा सकेगा । नर्मदा सागर प्रोजेक्ट जल्द से जल्द कारगर किया जाये, इसकी मैं आशा करता हूं ।

[श्री सत्यनारायण भाटिया]

जहां तक बिजली का मामला है, हमारे पास परमाणु ऊर्जा के अपने कोई स्रोत नही हैं । परमाणु ऊर्जा को प्राप्त करने के लिये जो तत्व लगता है—यूरेनियम, उसके लिये हम विदेशों पर निर्भर करते हैं जिसके कारण अपने उत्पादन केन्द्र में हम निश्चित क्षमता का उत्पादन नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि सारे देश की ग्रिड बनाई जाये, विद्युत वितरण प्रणाली है, उसपर नियंत्रण किया जाये । इस प्रणाली को कार्यरूप में परिणत करने के लिये कोशिश की जानी चाहिये ।

बिजली कर्मचारियों के लिये समान रूप से सभी प्रदेशों में उनके वेतन-मान और जीवन स्तर ऊंचा उठाने के लिये कार्य किया जाना चाहिये । आज अलग-अलग प्रदेशों में उनके वेतन-मान अलग-अलग हैं । मुझे आश्चर्य है कोयले में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी का न्यूनतम वेतन 512 रुपये है, जब कि बिजली के कर्मचारी को विभिन्न प्रदेशों में उससे कम वेतन मिलता है । मध्य प्रदेश में ततीय वेतन-मंडल नियुक्त किया गया, पिछले वेतन मंडल में न्यूनतम वेतन कम दिया गया था । मैं उम्मीद करता हू कि उसको भी कम-से-कम 512 रुपये न्यूनतम वेतन दिया जायेगा ।

बिजली कर्मचारी जिन मुश्किलो मे काम करता है, वह हमें पता हैं । वह विद्युत लाइनों पर दिन-रात काम करता है, उन पर चढ़ता है, उसका जीवन कभी भी खतरे में पड सकता है । उसके इस खतरे में पडने वाले जीवन के लिये उसको उसके जीवन की सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये और कर्मचारियों के प्रति भी हमें उनको अधिक बेहतर काम करने की सुविधाएं देनी होंगी ।

आज बिजली के क्षेत्र मे हम बिल्कुल अनिश्चित है, कभी भी हमारे पावर-ब्राउमेज़ काम करते-करते बन्द हो जाते है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में सारनी पावर प्लाट बना हुआ है, मगर वह पूरी क्षमता के साथ काम नही कर रहा है । यह आश्चर्य की बात है कि बी एच ई एल ने टर्बाइन्ज़ और जेनीरेटर्ज़ सप्लाई किये हैं, वे ठीक काम नही कर रहे है । बी एच ई एल जो मशीनरी बनाता है और इरेक्ट करता है, उसमें बहुत सावधानी बरतनी चाहिए, ताकि जिस यूनिट को जिस अपेक्षा और जिस योजना के साथ लगाया गया है, वह उसके अनुसार बिजली का उत्पादन कर सके ।

मध्य प्रदेश में कोरबा मे एक नया थर्मल प्रोजेक्ट लगया जा रहा है । उसका काम तेजी से किया जाना चाहिए । वहां पर कोयले का विपुल भंडार है । इसलिए वहां एन टी पी सी द्वारा बड़ी क्षमता वाला थर्मल पावर प्राजेक्ट काफ़ी लाभदायक सिद्ध होगा ।

यदि पावर स्टेशन्ज़ से अधिक वोल्टेज की विद्युत ट्रांसमिट की जाये, तो ट्रांसमिशन लास कम होगा । इसलिए हाई वोल्टेज ट्रांसमिशन पर ज्यादा जोर देना चाहिए ।

मध्य प्रदेश में बिजली के उत्पादन के सारे स्रोतों का ठीक तरह से दोहन किया जाना चाहिए। वहां इसके लिए काफी अवसर हैं । हाइडल पावर जेनीरेट करने के लिए जल-प्रपातों झरनों, का भी उपयोग किया जा सकता है। वर्षा के दिनों मे हम उनसे बिजली पैदा कर सकते हैं, चाहे विद्युत उत्पादन की मात्रा कम हो । जब गर्मियों में नदिया सूख जाती हैं, उस समय हम इमर्जेंसी के तौर पर थर्मल पावर का उपयोग कर सकते है । अक्तूबर, नवम्बर और दिसम्बर में पीक इरिगेशन डिमाड होती है । उन दिनो मे नदियो मे पर्याप्त पानी रहता है । उस अवधि में यदि हम अधिक हाइडल पावर का लक्ष्य रखे, तो हम अधिक बिजली पैदा कर सकेंगे और कृषको की माग को पूरा कर सकेंगे । इससे कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा और आज-कल की काफी परेशानिया भी दूर हो सकेंगी। समय पर पर्याप्त पानी न मिलने के कारण गन्ना और अन्य जिन्सो की पैदावार कम हुई, जो कि महगाई का बडा कारण है । मेरा आग्रह है कि जल-विद्युत के स्रोतो पर अधिक ध्यान दिया जाये।

सभी राज्यो के बिजली कर्मचारियो के वेतन-मानो मे समानता लाई जाये और कर्मचारियो के जीवन के लिए खतरा होने पर उन्हे उचित मुआवजा दिया जाये । ऊर्जा विभाग, जिसपर देश की प्रगति और समृद्धि निर्भर है, अपने लक्ष्यो को प्राप्त करने मे सफल हो सकेगा ।

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): Mr. Chairman, I congratulate the hon. Minister who has taken over the Department of Energy at this difficult time and yet he has made strong, powerful and bold statements. But the results are not that spectacular due to the apathy of nature, due to the inefficiency and large scale corruption in the different State Electricity Boards in generation, at lower level and much corruption in distribution of even what is generated. I hope he would take action and ask his colleagues in the States to improve upon the situation lest people might take control in their own hands to deal with this properly.

Mr. Chairman, in this connection, I appreciate and welcome the two

statements which he had made at Patna on 17th April and 14th May regarding the setting up of a thermal station at Kahalgaon.

It is unfortunate that the blind, mischievous, incompetent and inefficient Janata Government could not see reason that here is a place Kahalgaon which has got coal at the pithead, and water in the Ganges, flowing by the side, the State Government has promised land, and everything being there. Just 15 k.m. away coalpits are there in Raj Mahal Hills but they did not see reason to have a thermal station at Kahalgaon. I have no grudge that Farakka might have a 1,000 MW station. But, let me tell you frankly and you will please convey to the State Government and hon. the Prime Minister that people shall not permit coal being moved Raj Mahal Hills to any other part of the country till they get a station at Kahalgaon. You know what I mean. I don't give threat. I am only saying why I am using this strong language. This CPM, this CPI, this Lok Dal and Congress (Urs) and my friend D. P. Yadav sitting here, they have all made united effort in my constituency; they wanted to defeat me. They could never do that excepting once when they utilised their bogus theory in 1977. I have won six out of seven times. I will win again. But that depends upon the goodwill of the people and the work in the constituency. I have promised them that 1,000 m.w. will come to Kahalgaon. Mr. Minister, you have given the statement. Our fear now is this. This Planning Commission, this white elephant, whom I call useless Commission always, has written a letter to Mr. D. P. Yadav saying that the 'desirability of having a power station at Kahalgaon would depend upon the growth need.' What do they know about growth need? There are economists who should be put in museum rather than put in the Planning Commission. I know economics, first-class first. I know what people's economics is, in addition to theory also. They have said: We will think about the second phase at Kahalgaon, vis-a-vis Farakka. Mr. Minister, my doubt is there, whether you are the Minister belonging to the country or you are the Minister belonging to your constituency. I want to have answer to this specific question. For all purposes, please have 1,000 m.w. station in Farakka but the second thousand must come to Kahalgaon and everything must be cleared, including clearance from the Planning Commission, the white elephant. Otherwise I will have to join hands with these friends and say this. The country's first basic principle is to have a thermal station at the pit head. It is the first requirement. Therefore compared to Farakka, what the Government reports say? I will only quote a few lines. It says:

> "The proposed super-thermal power station at Colgong is very close to coal pit-head and source of water and is at the rail-head. The plant site is adequately above high flood level and therefore does not require earth filling."

Sir, the Prime Minister was advised by some of the officers that a large quantity of earth filling (costing a big amount) is required because she had written to Bihar Government about this I want to categorically deny and say that this is not a fact; this is all wrong; no earth filling is required. Then the report says:

> "For the above reasons this project is economically fully justified than Farakka."

This is not my report. It is the Government's own report. But in spite of that what has happened? The coal is being carried to Newcastle. I have got a reply to one of the questions and they said 80 K M. of line will have to be laid by the National Thermal Cor-

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

poration. That line will be laid by them, well, but will there be also a factory for wagons? I want to know that also. You have got only 15 K.M. from Kahalgaon. We have got all the facilities there. Why not you have a thermal station there, rather than, carry the coal to Newcastle, for a distance of 80 K.M.? The line has to be laid, then wagon factory should come, and Mr. Kamlapathi Tripathi should be accused in the House every day and he will have to say, I don't get the wagon, this thermal station should close. Therefore I want to say this very clearly. In the election manifestos, all the parties have demanded this, that this thermal station must come to Kahalgaon. Sir, I have promised them three things: Double line from Kiul to Bhagalpur: already agreed to by Mr. KamlapathiTripathi. A bridge at Bhagalpur: That will come; Mr. A. P. Sharma will have to give it. And the third and the most important thing is this. I would put it, of the foremost importance: This is, the thermal station at Kahalgaon. I am thankful to you Mr. Minister that you have agreed to this. But there is the Planning Commission. Secondly, I have to say this, Mr. Minister. I have got a press cutting, that you proposed—might be wrong also—or rather you have got it done already under the Indira Government Cabinet, regarding proposal for sanctioning of another 1,000 m.w. at Farakka. Will that third 1,000 come to Kahalgaon or will the second 1,000 come to Kahalgaon? Kindly tell me that because this is what you have said in that press cutting. I have got a brilliant and beautiful photo of yours there and it says that you have given a 'go-ahead' signal to the Bihar Government for Kahalgaon. Thank you very much, but, please have no tricks with us. I have been by chance a Minister for four years on that side of the bench. I know the tricks of government and files but much more I know the tricks of an independent member on this side. My supporter is people; your supporters are files. Now you can very well decide who will win,—the files or the people. Therefore please don't play tricks. Please give us the thermal station, let it be cleared by the Planning Commission.

You sent a team to Washington recently led by Mr. Kapoor, your chairman, to negotiate a loan for Farakka.

I would like to know whether you authorised the Indian Team to do the initial groundwork for getting loan from the World Bank for the establishment of Thermal power station at Colgong. Therefore, on this specific point, I hope I have made myself clear in unequivocal terms that now the basic law of the land and the principle for the whole country are one. But just like a friend in Madhya Pradesh should have the right to the resources I have got in Bihar State But the point is: can you deprive the pit-head of a thermal station? It will be cheaper, convenient and you need not have a wagon factory nearby for carrying coal to the thermal station. You need not have a separate railway line. Therefore, I would say and make it known to the House that we will go to any extent if the trick is played upon us. We must have a thousand megawatt Thermal Station at Colgong, at the pit-head. The resources are there, the Government is giving the land and everything is all right. Work must start at Farakka and Colgong simultaneously. I will invite the Minister to inaugurate the Thermal Power Station at Colgong in the forenoon and at Farakka in the afternoon. It is not far off. You can manage with a helicopter and it is possible. That is the real test of the pudding. Therefore, I would request you kindly to give specific answer to my question. If you do not do that, Mr. D. P. Yadav will hold a meeting in my constituency and tell the people that I have not succeeded in this.

SHRI D. P. YADAV (Monghyr): I will not pull his leg. I will convey to the people of his constituency that

Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad has pleaded very well for the establishment of a thermal power station at Colgong. I join him in this issue.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I am happy that he will go and tell the people like that, but along with that he will also add that in spite of his best efforts and brilliant advocacy "did he get a plant?". This trick he would play.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has promised in the House that he will not play the trick and I hope he will not.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I hope he will not create a mischief through his workers. But they are capable of doing a mischief through their workers. My friend is telling that the C.P.I., C.P.M; and others have small units in my constituency and they are like twinkling little stars. They can work against me and they can create mischief. You cannot challenge their *bona fides* for creating troubles.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the Minister for Planning has also come. You have already said something about the Planning Commission.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I have said befored that the Planning Commission was a white elephant and now it will not continue to be a white elephant.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): For your information, the Planning Commission has already agreed to this.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I am thankful to you Mr. Chaudhuri and to the Planning Minister also that you have now agreed to the establishment of a thermal power station at Colgong. For the thermal power station at Colgong I will now give 50 per cent thanks and I will reserve another 50 per cent thanks for giving the same after the thermal station at Bhagalpur is completed.

*श्री उत्तमभाई एच० पटेल (बलसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश के चहुमुखी विकास के लिए विद्युत को महत्वपूर्ण स्थान देना आवश्यक है। खास कर के आजकल जब डीजल आईल और पैट्रोल का देश में अभाव है, ऐसे समय में विद्युत को महत्वपूर्ण स्थान देना आवश्यक है।

अध्यक्ष जी, विद्युत सत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए आजकल जापान आदि देशों का जो सहयोग लिया जा रहा है, वह स्वागत योग्य है।

तारापुर के विद्युत उरमाणु केन्द्र की क्षतियों को दूर करके उसे अधिक कार्यक्षम बनाने के प्रयास करने होंगे। यदि अमरीका से ईंधन प्राप्त करने में और अधिक विलम्ब होने की संभावना है, तो हमें इसके लिए और वैकल्पिक उपाय खोजना चाहिए।

सूर्य ऊर्जा का प्रयोग बढ़ाना होगा। हमारे देश में जल-संपदा भी काफी है। उसका प्रयोग भी बढ़ाना होगा। यथासंभव नये विद्युत परमाणु केन्द्रों का निर्माण भी करना होगा।

अध्यक्ष जी, हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है। फिर भी गांवों में किसानों की हालत बहुत खराब है। किसी कवि ने कहा है —

"खरे खेडून जगत नो तात गणातों,
ते ज आ जे दुःखियारो रे,

दाता हवो पण दातण वेची,
पेट भरवानों वारो रे।"

(अर्थात् वाकई किसान जगत का पिता है किन्तु वह काफी परेशान है, दुःखी है। वह दाता था किन्तु आज उसको दातून बेचकर गुजारा करना पड़ता है।)

यह हालत भारत के निर्माण के लिए चिन्ता-जनक है।

आज उद्योगों को जो बिजली दी जाती है, उसमें से बहुत कम हिस्सा कृषि को दिया जाता है। उसकी नीति भी काशी के हजाम जैसी है। कहा जाता है कि काशी का हजाम सबके थोड़े थोड़े बाल काटकर अपने ग्राहकों की संख्या बढ़ा लेता है। उसी तरह एक गांव में दस पांच कुंओं या घरों को बिजली देकर सारे गांव को बिजली दे दी, ऐसा बताते हैं। इस वणिक् वृत्ति को दूर करना होगा।

*The original speech was delivered in Gujarat.

[श्री उत्तमभाई एच० पटेल]

जब किसानों को अपनी फसलों को पानी देना आवश्यक होता है ठीक उसी समय बिजली में कटौती की जाती है। आम तौर पर सप्ताह में दो दिन बिजली मिलती ही नहीं है। दिन के बजाय रात को ही बिजली दी जाती है। गन्ना या अन्य फसलों को रात को पानी कैसे दिया जा सकता है? इसके कारण तो किसानों को कई बार हिंस्र प्राणियों का शिकार बनना पड़ता है।

बिजली के लिए किसानों को मिनिमम चार्ज (न्यूनतम अदायगी) देना पड़ता है। उस पर पुनर्विचार करना आवश्यक है।

बिजली बोर्ड आमतौर पर प्रायः निष्क्रिय हैं उसकी कार्य प्रणाली में भी काफी अनियमितता तथा रिश्वतखोरी की भरमार है। इसको दूर करने के लिए कार्यप्रणाली में आमूल परिवर्तन करना होगा।

इस पर मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय को एक सुझाव देना चाहूंगा। वे राज्यों के बिजली मंत्रियों की बैठक बुलायें तथा उसमें इन प्रश्नों को हल करने के लिए उपाय ढूंढें और विभिन्न राज्यों के बीच वर्तमान असमानता को दूर किया जाये।

आज तक जिन जिन गांवों में बिजली दी गई है, वहां यह बिजली पहुंच वाले तथा धनी लोगों को ही मिली है। हरिजन तथा आदिवासी उससे वंचित हैं।

मैं मांग करता हूं कि हरिजनों तथा आदिवासियों को निःशुल्क बिजली दी जाय और सरकार के खर्च से ही यह बिजली दी जाय।

सभी राज्यों में बिजली तंत्र समान तथा सुचारू ढंग से चलाने के लिए तथा किसानों को अपनी परेशानी से छुटकारा दिलाने के लिए एक हाई पावर (उच्चस्तरीय) कमीशन का गठन करने की ओर मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूं।

एक अन्य मामले की ओर भी मैं मंत्री जी का तथा सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करूंगा।

नेशनल एग्रीकलचर कमीशन की 76वीं रपट के अनुसार केवल गुजरात के लिए ही ई० स० 2000 में 65 लाख 20 हजार मीट्री टन लकड़ी के ईंधन की आवश्यकता होगी। इस समय 48 लाख मीट्री टन लकड़ी की आवश्यकता है, जबकि जंगल से केवल 3 लाख मीट्री टन लकड़ी ही उपलब्ध होती है। यह ध्यान देने योग्य मामला है। इस गंभीर समस्या को हल करने के लिए शीघ्रातिशीघ्र कदम उठाने जरूरी हैं। इस पर मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहूंगा।

(1) गोबर गैस प्लांट का कार्यक्रम व्यापक बनाया जाय।

(2) गुजरात में, उचित व्यवस्था के अभाव में प्राकृतिक गैस जलायी जाती है। उसको संग्रह करके, उसको काम में लाया जाना चाहिए।

इन परिस्थिति को देखते हुए मैं अनुरोध करता हूं कि विद्युत शक्ति को प्राथमिकता देने के लिए तथा इसमें आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए माननीया प्रधान मंत्री की निगरानी में विशेषज्ञों की एक उच्च स्तरीय समिति का गठन किया जाय।

आखिर में मैं ऊर्जा विभाग की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्रीमती प्रमिला दन्डवत (बम्बई-उत्तर-मध्य): सभापति महोदय, एनर्जी और ऊर्जा के बारे में मैं अपने विचार आप के सामने रखना चाहती हूं। आज सिर्फ भारत में ही नहीं है, सारी दुनिया में ऊर्जा की क्राइसिज है, सब जगह नये-नये आल्टरनेटिव्ज की खोज चल रही है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहती हूं कि जो बजट पेश किया गया है वह ऐसे समय में पेश किया गया है कि अगर हम अल्टरनेटिव सोर्स आफ एनर्जी की खोज में नहीं लगेंगे तो हमारे सामने भविष्य में गहरा बड़ा ऊर्जा संकट आने वाला है। आज हम नये थर्मल पावर स्टेशंज लगाने के बारे में सोच रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं ऐसा अनुभव करती हूं कि इस से भी समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो पायेगा। हम को थर्मल पावर स्टेशन्ज लगाने के साथ-साथ आल्टरनेटिव फयूल के बारे में भी सोचना चाहिए, वरना हमारा सारा प्लानिंग खतरे में पड़ने वाला है।

हमारा अनुमान है कि सन् 2000 तक हमें 92 मिलियन टन तेल की जरूरत होगी, जिस में 69 मिलियन टन तो डिजायरेबिल है ही, जब की हमारे देश में होने वाले तेल का उत्पादन 24 मिलियन टन होगा। ऐसी स्थिति में 68 मिलियन टन तेल हमें बाहर से मंगाना पड़ेगा जिस पर 15470 करोड़ रुपया खर्च आयेगा या 45 मिलियन टन डिजायरेबिल मान कर चलें, तो भी 10,400 करोड़ रुपया खर्च होगा। उस समय हमारे फारेन एक्सचेन्ज का अनुमान 20,823 करोड़ रुपया होगा, जिस में से हम 68 मिलियन टन या डिजायरेबिल 45 मिलियन टन मंगा सकेंगे। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि इस तरह से हमारे फारेन एक्सचेन्ज का बहुत बड़ा भाग तेल के आयात पर खर्च हो जायेगा। जिस पर हमें अभी से गम्भीरता के साथ विचार करना चाहिये।

इस समय हमारी ग्रोथ रेट 6 प्रतिशत है, जो विकसित राष्ट्रों के काबले बहुत कम है। आज हमें 4 गुना ज्यादा बिजली पैदा करनी चाहिए तथा

कम से कम 400 मिलियन टन सालाना कोयला पैदा करना चाहिए ---यदि हम अभी से ऐसी व्यवस्था पैदा कर सकें तो भविष्य में आने वाले क्राइसिज का मुकाबला कर सकेंगे । लेकिन हम क्या देखते हैं---आज तक की जो हमारी परफारमेंस है---कोल इन्डस्ट्री के नेशनलाइजेशन के बाद उस पर 800 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया गया लेकिन हम केवल 20 मिलियन टन कोयला ज्यादा पैदा कर सके, जब कि हमारी आवश्यकता 400 मिलियन टन सालाना की है । ऐसी स्थिति में हम अपन लक्ष्य को कैसे प्राप्त कर सकते हैं---इस पर हमें गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिए और अपने उत्पादन को बढ़ाने की चेष्टा करनी चाहिए । इसके साथ साथ हमें आल्टरनेटिव सोर्स आफ़ अनर्जी को भी देखना चाहिए । कोयले के बारे में भर कुछ सुझाव हैं---हमें अपन कोल माइन्स मे एफिशियेन्ट मैनेजमैन्ट की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, अपनी माइन्ज को मार्डन-माइन्ज बनाना चाहिए । जिस तरह से एक्सीडेन्टस पिछले दिनों में माइन्ज में हुए हैं, उन को रोकना चाहिए । वर्कस और मनेजमन्ट का रिलेशनशिप अच्छा होना चाहिए । वर्कस की सर्विस कण्डीशन्ज अच्छी होनी चाहिए । ट्रास्पोर्ट और डम्पिग की व्यवस्था अच्छी होनी चाहिए । ग्राहको का ऐसा अनुभव रहा है ---चाहे वे कार्मशियल कन्ज्यूमर हों या डोमस्टिक कन्ज्यूमर हों, उन को कोयला नही मिलता है, जिस से उन को ज्यादा दाम देकर खरीदना पड़ता है । इस का एक कारण यह भी है कि हमारी यातायात की व्यवस्था ठीक नही है, हम समय से कोयले को पहुचा नही पाते है । इस लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि एनर्जी मिनिस्ट्री कोल-माइन्ज से, पिट हैड,स से नीअरेस्ट रेलवे स्टेशन तक अपनी रेल लाइन डाले और उसकी पूरी जिम्मेवारी इसी मिनिस्ट्री की होनी चाहिए, रेल मिनिस्ट्री के ऊपर इसकी जिम्मेवारी नही होनी चाहिए । उस के बाद स्टेट गवर्नमैन्ट को स्टेशन के नजदीक कोयले के डम्पिग फील्डम बनान चाहिए, जहां ये वेगन्स कोयला डाल कर चली जायें और उनको रुकना न पडे तथा वेगन्स की कमी पैदा न हो । डम्पिग फील्डम से राज्य सरकारें यातायात के अन्य साधनों से उस कोयले को थर्मल पावर स्टेशन्ज पर या दूसरी जगहों पर पहुंचायें ।

मेरा एक सुझाव यह है कि जहां पर कोयला उपलब्ध है, कोल माइन्ज हैं, हमें वहां पर अपने थर्मल पावर स्टेशन्ज लगाने चाहिए । दूर के स्थानों पर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन्स लगाने से कोयला वहां से उठा कर ले जाना पडेगा, जिस से खर्चा भी बढ़ता है और साथ ही यातायात की दिक्कत भी पैदा होती है ।

महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने आप के पास कुछ सुझाव भेजे हैं । उन्होंने कहा है---महाराष्ट्र सरकार के जो मंजूर हुए प्रोजेक्ट,स हैं, यदि वे पूरे हो जाते हैं तो 1983–84 तक उन की 6481 मैगावाट बिजली की कैपसिटी हो जायेगी जो इण्डस्ट्रीज की जरूरत को देखते हुए कम होगी । उन की यह मांग है कि 500 मैगावाट के दो सैट बनाने चाहिए जोकि लाजनी में हों और 210 मैगावाट का एक सेट परली में होना चाहिए । इस के अलावा मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि चन्द्रपुर में 2 हजार मिलियन टन कोयला मिल सकता है, ऐसा डाइरेक्टर कोल इंडिया ने बताया है । उन की यह मांग है कि 500 मेगावाट के और चार सैट बनाने चाहिए । इस को भी मान्यता देनी चाहिए ।

दूसरा सोर्स हाइडिल पावर है । हिमाचल प्रदेश और अरुनाचल प्रदेश सब जगह आप सर्वे करा रहे हैं, इन्वस्टीगेशन करा रहे हैं । यह चीज होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि इस मे पोटेंशियल ज्यादा है और हम हाइडिल प्रोजक्ट्स से ज्यादा बिजली पैदा कर सकते है । रत्नगिरी जिले में बहुत बारिश होती है और वहा का वह पानी वैसे ही समुद्र में चला जाता है । वह पहाडी इलाका है उस के लिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वहां का भी सर्वे कराइए । वहां का इन्वेस्टीगेशन हो और हाइडिल प्रोजेक्टस वहा पर बनाई जाये, इस के बारे में भी स्पेशल एफर्ट किया जाना चाहिए ।

इसी सम्बन्ध में एक बात और कहना चाहती हूं । विंड पावर का हम इस्तेमाल कर सकते है । ऐसा करके हम धीरे धीरे हम बिजली के इस्तेमाल कम कर सकते हैं । जो सोलर एनर्जी है, उस में ज्यादा रिसर्च करनी पडेगी । श्री विश्वनाथन जो एक एक्सपर्ट हैं, व इस बारे में कहा है और सी-वेव स भी कुछ ऊर्जा बना सकते है । इस के बारे में बजट में रिसर्च के बारे में ज्यादा महत्व दिया जाना चाहिए था ।

इस के अलावा यह कहना चाहती हूं कि जो इडस्ट्रीज है जैसे स्टील और रेलवेज है, उन में कंप्टिव पावर प्लान्ट बनान चाहिए । उसके बार में पहले भी पार्लियामैन्ट में कहा जा चुका है कि कंप्टिव पावर प्लान्ट बनाने चाहिए । मैं तो यह कहूंगी कि इस काम के लिए खास तौर पर सब्सीडी देनी चाहिए और इस को इन्क्रीज़ करना चाहिए ताकि इस दिशा में काम हो ।

गोबर प्लान्ट के बारे में मेरा सुझाव यह है कि मुझे पता चला है कि गोबर प्लान्ट का इस्तेमाल हमारे देश में काफी हो सकता है । हमारे देश में 250 मिलियन जानवर है अगर हम उन के 75 प्रतिशत गोबर का भी इस्तेमाल करें और उस को इकट्ठा करें, तो हमारे देश में 195 मिलियन मा.वट पावर इनर्जी सालाना मिल सकती है । बम्बई जैसे शहरों में ह्यूमन एक्सक्रेट

[श्रीमती प्रमिला दन्डवते]

से बहुत बडे पैमाने पर गैस और खाद बन सकती है । इस पर रिसर्च होनी चाहिए और गोबर गैस के रिसर्च पर भी आप को ज्यादा पैसा खर्च करना चाहिये ताकि इस का ज्यादा से ज्यादा इस्तेमाल हो सके और देहातों में भी हम इसका इस्तेमाल कर सकें ।

एक बात मैं यह और कहना चाहती हूं कि रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन के लिए 1979-80 में हम ने 72 करोड रुपये रखा था । अब इस को 29 करोड़ रुपये किया है । इस से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जो इलेक्ट्रीसिटी की व्यवस्था आप करना चाहते हैं, वह कम होगी, । वैसे तो आप कहते हैं कि हम ग्रामीण विकास करना चाहते हैं, और डीसेन्ट्रलाइजेशन के जरिये इस काम को करना चाहते हैं लेकिन उसके लिए आप ने ज्यादा रुपये की व्यवस्था नहीं की है । उस के लिए आप को ज्यादा पैसा रखना चाहिए था ।

बिजली के कन्जम्पशन के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि इस मे टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री का माड्रेनाइजेशन होना चाहिए क्योंकि इस से बिजली का कन्जम्पशन 20 से 50 फीसदी कम हो सकता है । पावर में इतनी एकोनामी कर सकते हैं । अपने देश मे कुछ एकोनामिक ड्राइव हम कर रहे हैं और एक ऐसा वातावरण आप बनाना चाहते हैं । इस के लिए मेरा सुझाव यह है कि ट्रान्सपोर्ट में 34 परसेन्ट एनर्जी जो हम लोग इस्तेमाल करते हैं , उसे कम करस के लिए मुझे यह कहना है कि छोटी कारो की कोई जरूरत नहीं है । आप को पब्लिक ट्रान्सपोर्ट को ज्यादा बढ़ाना चाहिए , जिससे ज्यादा लोग एक जगह से दूसरी जगह ले जाए जा सके । फ्लाइंग कलब्बस आप बन्द कीजिए । फ्लाइंग क्लब में पट्रोल ज्यादा खर्च होता है । हमारे देश में कुछ ठोस कदम उठाने चाहिए जिससे बिजली के कन्जम्पशन में कमी हो । मैरिज में जो बिजली का ज्यादा कन्जम्पशन हो ता है , उसमे आप कमी कर सकते हैं ।

इतना कहकर मैं समाप्त करती हू ।

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): We are discussing the grants for this ministry, especially in the background of the crisis which has also been felt by this House. The Government is always quite aware of this. A major part of this goes to the infrastructure and the economy is in a crisis. While discussing the demands for grants, this ministry has got its own importance and validity in the particular situation we are facing.

We should think of long term and short term strategy to face the crisis. As a short term strategy the government is thinking in terms of streamlining the thermal plants, to attempt regular maintenance, fight bottlenecks in the transport system, to make available coal with less ash content and so on. At a conference of the state ministers concerned recently the hon. Minister referred to the transport bottlenecks and he also explained how the availability of coal is tackled.

While we are talking about short term strategy, one important point is about transmission lines. Compared to international standards this is high What is the transmission losses we are incurring every year? In 1965-66 the transmission loss was 14.3 per cent and in 1976-77 it came to 19.7 per cent. If there is one per cent reduction in transmission losses there is a saving of about Rs. 20 crores. We can imagine how an average 20 per cent transmission loss is affecting the whole structure of power industry, and is detrimental to the interest of the country's economy. Before going to other aspects, I should like to mention another aspect. Unfortunately in our planning, we did not have the foresight to have thermal plants at coal pit-heads Now the government have proclaimed that super power stations will be installed at the pit-heads. It is a good thing. It will be able to mop up our resources and also see that power plants are run to proper capacity.

The long term strategy which we have to adopt is a controversial question. I have gone through various study groups' and panel reports. For long term strategy of power generation, can we bank on thermal plants ? can we bank, especially in the oil crisis, on oil-based plants? My firm opinion is that our country should think in terms of a long-term strategy based on hydro-power. The hydro-electric potential of this country is 41,000 MWs. The potential exploited is only 60 per cent which is equivalent to 40 per cent of the installed capacity. The hydro-power has got

definite advantage: there is simplicity in design, not complicated maintenance and absence of pollution and zero fuelling costs. Various surveys have been conducted by the electrical authorities, especially the Central authority in the north-eastern and eastern region. I think we have to evolve a longterm strategy in the matter of power generation based on hydel power in the best interest of the country. The hon. Minister is at the problem; he wants to see that things are streamlined. He should think in terms of a strategy which will give relief to the country in the power sector by having more hydel power generation and utilising various resources which are at our command.

Over and above all these things I would like to mention one or two points regarding imbalance in generation, transmission and distribution. The percentage of transmission and distribution investment that has been allotted under the various Plans was as under—

In the First Plan the transmission-distribution allotment of the total investment was only 46 per cent. If we go to the Third Plan, it came to 39 per cent. In the Fourth Plan it went to 55 per cent and in the Fifth Plan it went to 45 per cent. If you take the average international standard, total power generation viz-a-viz transmission and distribution, you can very well find that 60 per cent is the average international position in so far as allotment of the total investment is concerned. In U.S.A. while you invest $ 100 in the total power sector, 70 per cent is being allotted for transmission and distribution. This imbalance is creating the problem. Though we generate power, we cannot transmit and distribute according to the actual necessity of this country. So, this imbalance in the transmission and distribution allotment in the overall power generation investments should also be taken into consideration. That is my second request.

My last point is about the industrial relations. This industry is a major industry. If I am correct it employs 6.25 lakhs of workers. Most of the workers are under the public sector undertakings or the State Electricity Boards. This industry which is vital in strategy is manned by efficient engineers, technicians and hundreds of workers. Industrial relation in this particular sector are bad and thus creating havoc especially when we are facing power crisis. Government should think in terms of having good industrial relations and also see that some sort of standardisation is maintained.

श्री राम सिंह यादव (अलवर) : विद्युत इस्पात और कोयला मंत्रालय के अनुदान की मांगों का मैं समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। सबसे पहले मैं विद्युत मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने इस महकमे में आने के बाद विद्युत उत्पादन की क्षमता को कोयला खनन की क्षमता को और स्टील के क्षेत्र में बहुत ही प्रशंसनीय कार्य किया है। इस काम के लिए उनको बहुत ही कम समय मिला है, केवल ढाई या तीन महीने का ही 31 मार्च तक समय उनको मिला है फिर भी विद्युत की खराब हालत को जिस तरह से उन्होंने सम्भाला है उसके लिए वह धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं। विद्युत विभाग को लेने के बाद सर्वप्रथम बात तो उन्होंने यह की है कि उन्होंने कहा है कि पूरे देश में एक नेशनल ग्रिड कायम हो उसको उन्होंने कार्यरूप में परिणित किया है। यह मांग पूरे देश में बहुत जोर से चली आ रही थी। उन्होंने मुख्य मंत्रियों या विद्युत मंत्रियों की एक मीटिंग बुलाई जिस में इस बात का फैसला किया कि एक नेशनल ग्रिड बने।

जहां नेशनल ग्रिड की बात की जाती है वहां कुछ मुख्य मुद्दे भी इस सदन में उठाए गए हैं। उनमें एक रिजनल इम्बैलेंसिस का है। इसी तरह से और भी मुद्दे उठाए गए हैं। जब हम विद्युत उत्पादन की बात करते हैं तो कहां कोयला निकलता है, कहां पानी के स्रोत हैं, कहां विद्युत पैदा होती है, इन सब बातों को हम को खत्म करना होगा। जब हम नेशनल ग्रिड की बात करते हैं तो पानी के तरीके से या कोयला के तरीके से या कहां हम अपने सुपर थर्मल पावर प्लांट लगाते हैं या कहां हम हाइडल प्लांट लगाते हैं ये सब बातें गौण हो जाती है, इनकी कोई अहमियत नहीं रह जाती है। मैं समझता हूं कि विद्युत मंत्री जी जिस एप्रोच को ले कर चल रहे हैं, वह एप्रोच सारे देश के हित में है।

[श्री राम सिंह यादव]

जहां मैं मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूं वहां एक खेदजनक बात की ओर उनका ध्यान भी आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। हमारे देश में अस्सी प्रतिशत लोग गांवों में रहते हैं। मैंने इनके द्वारा दिए गए विवरण को, प्रतिवेदन को पढ़ा है। उससे मुझे यह मालूम पड़ा है कि देश में जितनी विद्युत का उत्पादन होता है उसमें से केवल 15 4 प्रतिशत विद्युत ही गावों में रहने वाले लोगों के लिए रखी है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि विश्व के किसी भी मुल्क में, चाहे डैवलपिंग कंट्री हो या डैवलप्ड कंट्री हो, उसकी पर-कैपिटा कंजम्पशन ऑफ इलैक्ट्रिसिटी को देखिये, वह किसी भी मुल्क में प्रति व्यक्ति 1200 वाट से कम नही आती है, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में आपने इसे 133 वाट रखा है। आपको मालूम है कि यूरोपियन कंट्रीज मे पर कैपिटा कंजम्पशन प्रति व्यक्ति इलैक्ट्रिसिटी का 2000 से 3000 तक है।

मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि बिजली की क्षमता उत्पादन जो प्लानिंग कमीशन ने रखा है या जो आपकी दूसरी योजनाओं के तहत आ रहा है वह बहुत कम है और गाव के लिये व किसान के लिये जो बिजली दे रहे हैं, यह बहुत कम है।

आपने इंडस्ट्रीज के लिये 60 6 रखा है, कर्मशियल परपजेज के लिए 6.6 रखा है लेकिन आपने खेती के लिये जिस पर 80 फीसदी आदमी डिपैंड करता है, उसके लिये 15 4 रखा है। इसलिये आप इस नेशनल पॉलिसी पर दुबारा विचार कीजिये और इसलिये भी विचार कीजिये कि 1979-80 का वर्ष आपके लिये चुनौती का वर्ष है आई-ओपनर है। इसीलिये आपका एग्रीकल्चरल ग्रौस प्राड्यूस इस देश मे 10 प्रतिशत गिरा है। इस 10 प्रतिशत गिरावट के लिये आप केवल मानसून फेल्योर मत मानिये, केवल ड्राउट को मत मानिये। इसमें मुख्य कारण बिजली है और एनर्जी भी है।

आपको यह देखना होगा कि यदि इस देश मे पैदावार को बढ़ाना चाहते है तो आज भी सारे देश की कुल आमदनी का 50 प्रतिशत खेती के उत्पादन से, कृषि उत्पादन से है। इसलिये आपको इस मुद्दे को खास तौर से देखना होगा और यह करना होगा कि जहा आप उद्योग के लिये बिजली देते हैं, उसी के मुकाबले आपको गाव और खेती के लिये बिजली देनी होगी।

1979-80 के बारे मे मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि राजस्थान मे जितने भी आपके प्लाइट्स थे, चम्बल में पानी कम हो गया, रावत-भाटा ए० पी० पी० फेल हो गया, इधर सुपर थर्मल प्लान्ट्स जो पड़ोसी स्टेट्स के थे, उनमें कोयला नही पहुंचा। इससे किसानों के खेत में पानी न पहुंचने के कारण उसका जो नुकसान हुआ है, उसका देनदार कौन होगा? आपने किसान के खेत के लिये बिजली नही दी, उसके ट्यूबवैल के लिये बिजली नहीं दी, लेकिन फिर भी आपने मिनिमम बिजली चार्ज उनसे वसूल किया है, जो कि राजस्थान का स्टेट इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड चार्ज करता है। आपकी कौन सा नैतिक हक है कि जब आप बिजली नही देते तो भी उनसे मिनिमम चार्ज करें?

आपका अटोमिक पावर प्लांट बन्द है, चम्बल में उतनी क्षमता में बिजली पैदा नही हुई, खेती के लिये एक महीने तक बिजली आपने नही दी, फिर भी आपने मिनिमम चार्ज वसूल किया, मैं समझता हूं कि इस पर सेंट्रल इलैक्ट्रिसिटी अथौरिटी को विचार करना चाहिये और सभी इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्डों को निर्देश देना चाहिये कि यदि आप किसानों को विद्युत नही दे सकते हैं तो उनसे मिनिमम चार्ज वसूल करने का उनको कोई हक नही है। राजस्थान के स्टेट इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड को आप निर्देश दीजिये कि 'राजस्थान मे खेती की पैदावार में जितनी गिरावट इस वर्ष आई है, उसमे एक कारण आप का है कि किसान को बिजली नहीं मिल पाई। हम लोग राजस्थान मे ग्राउंड वाटर पर डिपैंड करते है, इसलिये कुछ इलाको मे बिजली पर डिपैंड करना होता है। अगर डीजल पर डिपैंड करते है तब भी उनको बिजली नही मिलती। ऐसी सूरत मे आप उनसे मिनिमम चार्ज नही ले सकते, बल्कि आपको और कंट्रीज अमेरिका, कनाडा के मुताबिक सब्सीडी देनी चाहिये जो कि अपने यहा किसान को कम्पैंसेट करते है। आपको भी ऐसा करना चाहिये। मै चाहता हूं कि आप इस पालिसी को चेंज कर के इस प्रश्न पर विचार करें।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): There is a great power crisis throughout the country. The power crisis is very acute in my State, Uttar Pradesh. That is why, not only in the State but in the country, the industrial and agricultural production is being hampered.

The power generating stations which have been established, are not generating power to the extent of their installed capacity. There are many reasons for this. The main reason is that so far as thermal power stations are concerned, they are not getting continuous supply of coal. This continuous supply of coal must be given to them. Otherwise, there will be great difficulty in generating power.

Self-sufficiency in power is very essential for industrial, agricultural and overall development of the nation. Unless atomic power plants are put up,

the power crisis cannot be removed. In Uttar Pradesh, the Government has been trying to set up the Narora Atomic Power Plant for the last seven years but it has not yet been commissioned. I would like to request the Government to look into this matter and try to establish it as soon as possible.

In our country, farmers are not getting electricity according to their needs. They must be given electricity at least for 8 hours in a day. Unless electricity is provided to them for 8 hours, agricultural production cannot improve.

Farmers should be given electric power at cheaper rates. I must emphasis one point that the farmers who are using the electric power and irrigating their lands by tubewells, are being forced to give certain amount of money. Whether they are using the electricity or not, whether they are getting their lands irrigated or not, they must have to pay that amount. I would request the Government to look into this matter. Unless they use the water of the tubewell, they should not be forced to give that particular amount which they are giving at the moment.

Electrification of rural areas is the most essential requirement. Specially in UP there is a great crisis. Most of the Harijan and other villages are being neglected and they are not being electrified. Unless electric power is generated properly, this problem cannot be solved.

About big industrialists and capitalists, I would like to say that arrears of dues are not being recovered from them. If it is a small man, action is immediately taken against him. But so far as big people are concerned, no action is being taken against them. I would like the Minister to see that action must be taken against big people whose arrears of dues are more and are trying to avoid payment.

Idduki Power Plant is in the second stage of its expansion. It is of 400 MW. And the parties involved are the Government of Kerala and the Ministry of Energy, Government of India. They need three generating sets, each of 130 MW and they are telling that since the first stage was completed with Canadian assistance, therefore, the second stage should also be completed by them. The Ministry of Heavy Industry and BHEL are saying that they can manufacture these generating sets. But they say that these generating sets should be imported. I would request the Minister that if indigenous capability is already available with the BHEL, please ask them to manufacture these generating sets and these should not be imported.

About coal, in Eastern Coalfields, there is complete lawlessness. Workers and officers are being harassed. They are not being provided with security Unless they are provided with security, it will be very difficult to improve the production of coal.

About coal, there was a discussion on a calling attention two days back. It was very unfortunate that charges of corruption were levelled on that day. The matter is being looked into. But one thing is there that the Government has failed to lift the coal from the coalfields. This problem remains. The railways are telling that they have got sufficient wagons but coal is not available in the coalfields. The Ministry says that there is a sufficient stock of coal in the coalfields but they are not getting wagons to lift that coal. Once Engineers India Limited suggested that for transportation of coal, there should be a pipeline. And through pipelines this can be easily transported. If this suggestion is feasible, this must be worked out and transportation of coal should be through these pipelines.

About the theft of coal there has been a lot of discussion in this House. We have been listening all the time that there is theft.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am calling the next speaker, Shri A. K. Roy.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: With these words, I oppose the Demands for Grants.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, power politics is bad, but politics of power, politics with power, is even worse. I have been listening to the debate here and I find here that a wrong impression is being created as if the cause of today's power crisis lies entirely with the Janata Government. I have nothing to do with the Janata Government. But I must say that this wrong impression should not be propagated in the House.

Sir, as you sow, so you reap. But in power plants and in coal industry between sowing and reaping there is a time gap. You take four years for a mine to be developed, five years for a thermal power plant to be commissioned and seven years for a hydel power plant to work. So, what the Congress Party sowed, the Janata Party reaped and what the Janata Party sowed, the Congres Party today will reap. It is a continuous process. So, I would like to request the hon. Members not be play politics with power. A national consensus is required to develop a power plant, to develop a mine, which is a time-consuming process.

Sir, there had been a power shortage even in the Congress days. There is a power shortage today. Today it is 17 per cent. Previously it was 10 per cent and due to the regional imbalance it was 20 to 30 per cent in the eastern sector.

I would like to draw the attention of the Minister regarding one thing. You have a super thermal power plant at Tenu Ghat. We are now hearing that it is shifted to Kahalgam and then to Farakka. We do not know now where it will be shifted. Sir, I would like to know what is the position in the country today. There is regional imbalance in the capacity generation. In the western sector, you will find that there is more than 50 per cent capacity utilisation, in the eastern sector it is nearly 30—35 per cent. That is one point.

The second point is, if you see even the capacity generation, you will find that the imbalance is very evident. For example, you see the country is divided into 5 zones in respect of power generation and distribution—northern, southern, western, eastern and north-eastern. In the northern sector you will find 7,888 MW are generated, in the southern sector 7206.9 MW are generated, in the western sector 7338 MW are generated, in the eastern sector 4495 MW are generated. So, there is no power here. In the north-eastern sector you will find only 289.7 MW of power being generated. They have created this imbalance instead of correcting the previous imbalance; thereby they have intensified it. For example, in the Sixth Five-Year Plan Northern sector has been allotted 4,800 MW. In the southern sector it is 4200 MW in the western sector 5000 MW and in the eastern sector only 300 MW. In order to correct the present regional imbalance, Government may consider having super thermal plants at Tenu Ghat, Kahalgan and Farakka.

15 hrs.

Secondly, they have been saying that the power plants in the eastern region are not working well. There can be three reasons for that—organisational, mechanical and raw materials. Raw material and organisation are in their hands. The same Minister is handling both coal and power. So, they can easily regulate the raw material. It is for the experts to say what percentage ash content coal is required. Each boiler is designed for a particular ash content, and so they can regulate it.

I propose that the Central Electricit Authority should form a special team, a Central Reserve Power Force, CRPF, with experts from the electricity department. This force should go and

isolate the defective units, correct them and hand them back. The Central Electricity Authority cannot just remain a presiding authority, merely criticising others, but must be an active authority. Let it actively help all the ailing and failing units.

Regarding coal production, what is most important now is OMS—outturn per man shift. In the underground mines, the OMS should be 2 to 2.5 and in the open cast mines it should be 9 to 10. But actually the OMS is only 0.7 and 0.56 respectively. So, don't go in for mechanisation, because you will be in difficulties. But restructure your manpower, and change the proportion between direct and indirect. All those who are superfluous should be diverted to gainful employment.

Last but not the least, there are some installations in the coal fields, for example the Nirsha unit and the Barakar engineering unit At the time of nationalisation it was taken over, but again it has gone to the private management. This Ministry, in collusion with the private party, is delaying court litigation. Similarly there is the Kumardhubi Engineering Works. One unit is situated in the colliery belt, and another is adjacent. The Energy Minister should take over these units.

MR. CHAIRMAN: From 3-30 there is Private Members' Business. The hon. Minister says he will take about 40 minutes. In that case the House must agree that the Private Members' Business be started from 3 45.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then I am not going to call any hon. Member. I am asking the Minister to reply.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): My party has not been given any time. How can the Minister reply now? He can give the reply on Monday. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajan has spoken from your party. Now I am calling the Minister.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to all the hon. Members who have participated in the debate for the live. interest they have shown and for the suggestions they have made in respect of the demand for grants for my Ministry. It is indeed a challenging. Ministry which has under its charge the two basic requisites of a healthy economy, power and coal, together. It accounts for over 24 per cent of the total public sector outlay in the country and therefore, the attention that is being given to it is not the least unwarranted. Many hon. Members have spoken.

15.05 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

They have made a number of common points in their speeches and so, first, I will reply to all the common points together, rather than replying to each of them individually. After that, if anything is left out, I will try to reply them also.

The greatest threat of today is the energy crisis. I think everybody will agree on this. The countries which are fortunate, have got oil and they are taking full advantage of the present situation. Today, the energy crisis is threatening the very industrial basis, the very industrial infrastructure and the very foundation of the human society. So, our present task is to ensure that the energy requirements of our country are met by electrical power to the maximum extent possible. But unfortunately, as things stand today, of the total commercial energy consumption, the share of electrical energy is only 28

[Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri]

factor. I quite agree with the hon. Members and particularly one of the members, who was telling that after sometime we will have to spend a staggering amount on the import of oil. Well, even today, we are spending a staggering amount. There is another picture. If we take the per capita consumption of power, which is the yardstick of a country's progress, the figures will tell us, how far behind we are from the rest of the world. But there is no need to be panicky on this because the other countries are more advanced than ourselves and they had started building up their industrial infrastructure years ago, much earlier before us In this context one can see that in countries like Canada, the per capita consumption of power is 11,000 kw, in Sweden it is 9,000 kw. in USSR—4,000 kw, in Spain--2,000 kw, whereas in India, it is only 120 kw. I would like to believe that the per capita consumption is the yardstick of a modern prosperous country and acts as an index of the standard of living of the people. I would like to say that this prosperity index must move up in India.

In replying to the debate, I would like to mention that there is no doubt that shortage of power exists and there is a gap between demand and supply. It is also a fact that the rate of growth of generation—this is a very important factor—is much lower than the rate of growth of demand. Recently, in the Power Ministers' Conference—we had a Power Ministers' Conference and this Conference was very successful from every point of view—the Prime Minister also suggested that our planning should be done in such a fashion that a ten per cent reserve should always be there, which will enable us not only to meet the demand but to avoid load-shedding which is a normal phenomenon in our country. The power shortage has given a serious blow to the recovery of our national economy, and the job of revitalising the national economy should achieved in the quickest possible period of time. Otherwise, we do not find any other alternatives.

Taking India as a whole, the requirement of power today is 27000 MW but the availability is 15000 MW. The total installed capacity today is 30000 MW. Out of this 30000 MW, 11000 MW is hydro and the balance is thermal. To some extent, the shortfall in power during recent years is due to shortfall in capacity utilisation. The Minister of State has dealt with this point of capacity utilisation and I shall not take up the time of the House on this point. Whenever we have talked about this point, many of our friends have become angry, saying 'Why are you raising this point? Everywhere there is shortage'. But something has to be done to meet the shortage. Currently it is around 12000 MW.

Now I am coming to, how the cost has gone up. That is another factor we must take into account. About Rs. 12000/- is required per kilowatt of power generation and distribution as against Rs. 90000/- two years ago. The presumption of experts is that during the next decade, the increase in power will be more than 10 per cent In this context, in the next five years, we are thinking of having about 20000 MW new capacity, out of which hydro will be 5000 MW. Some Members have expressed concern as to whether we can do it. Well, only the future can prove that, future events can prove that. But we can only say that we will do our best. We will have to take various steps so that progress may be made, and the scheduled time is maintained. We have adopted the monitoring system. We are trying to help all the Boards telling them, "We will try to meet your needs; you let us know". We are trying to tell, BHEL, "You should maintain your scheduled time of delivery; if you do not maintain your scheduled time of delivery, we

will impose a new penalty clause; we will not hesitate to do that; Although we want to support the indigenous sets that does not necessarily mean that BHEL will not stick to the scheduled time."

Another thing that is causing us concern is this. Of course, some of the State Boards are doing good job. excellent job, like Maharashtra and Gujarat; they are doing their job very well when you compare with other regions. I have said here more than once that, when you talk of imbalances, you should realise what we cannot do away with these imbalances in one day or one year or two years or three years. It takes some time to do away with these imbalances. Why should West Bengal suffer? Why should Bihar suffer? In order to do away with the imbalances, we are advocating that India should be taken as one unit and, for that, we want to build up a 400 KV transmission line as quickly as possible. Whatever is in distress, whatever region wants power, we want to transmit power to that region, so that development does not suffer. In the recent Power Ministers' Conference, the idea has received wide support from the Chief Ministers and the Power Ministers.

When we say that the State Electricity Boards must improve their management, we have no intention to underestimate their authority; we do not say that we want to take away their authority. But what do we say? We say that they must function efficiently and they must maximise generation; the capacity utilisation must go up.

Some of the Members have critisied me and asked 'What about the DVC?' There is nothing to rejoice about DVC. I am talking about all sectors, whether it is State sector or Central sector If anything does not function effectively and efficiently, something has to be done about it. I cannot, as Power Minister of the Government of India, just be an onlooker of this inefficiency. I do not know why some friends from West Bengal rejoice over the low or bad management of the DVC. What is there to rejoice? There is nothing to rejoice. What was DVC's generation in 1976-77? What was its generation in 1978-79? What was its generation in 1979-80? Kindly think of that. In order to improve generation, what I have done for DVC, I will give a bit of history. I had sent experts there. One from the British team and one from our team and both have given the report.

We are going to rectify the defects they have pointed out In this way we have decided that we will send our experts, if situation demands, foreign experts too, to all the State Electricity Boards so that they can do away with their deficiencies and if any other help they want, we are prepared to give them.

Somebody is comparing the Central electricity sector with the State electricity sector. What is in the Central electricity sector? Only 2000 megawatts. And all the rest is with the State Electricity Boards. In practice, the State Electricity Boards become very important to us. We have expressed our concern. I think most of the members would agree with me that there is adequate reason to believe that the major problems in most of the State Electricity Boards to a lack of an efficient and commercially-oriented management. What do we want from these State Electricity Boards? We want that inefficient management should go. We do not want to interfere. We are just trying to persuade them. We are trying to tell them to read the writings on the wall. We are asking all the Chief Ministers....

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:.... including West Bengal.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI...to look into this aspect of the problem. Nowdays the power problem is such—I can tell this with all seriousness—that it can never be solved unless the State Boards function efficiently and effectively. Projects have to be completed by them on

[Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri]

Chairman of many State Electricity Boards, the Power Ministers and the Chief Ministers to kindly give more attention to on-going projects and not to fritter away the opportunities and the resources which are limited. There is a limitation of resources.

When I say this, I do not mean that only you give attention to on going projects. There has been grievance by very many States that the projects have not been cleared by the Energy Department to whom they have been sent for approval and they be there for a long time. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have decided, the present government has decided specially in the Energy Department that the techno-economic side of every thermal project will be cleared within less than three months. Nothing will be kept pending. But, obviously, the question of resources of which every State has a limitation has to be looked into more carefully. Here also, I say with all seriousness to all States' representives who are sitting here today that from my department I will render all help and attention so that it does not get stuck up in the Finance Department or in the Planning Department.

Sir, the supply of coal, quality coal, is a problem which has been highlighted by many Members. The Centre has full responsibility on this and there is no doubt that there have been difficulties and I do not deny or dispute it. There are difficulties but I will not shift the responsibility to the States. It is our responsibility and we are determined to fulfil that responsibility.

With regard to the quality coal, we have paid attention to it and I hope that with the setting up of new washeries which we plan to execute early, the quality of coal will improve further and complaints will disappear. The Minister of Railways have helped us no doubt but they have not been able to help us to the extent we wanted.

So, transportation of coal is a serious bottleneck and there has been a lot of thinking over the methods of transportation of coal; may be through slurry pipeline or transport by sea has to be thought of and stepped up so that coal reaches. We have also requested them for the expansion of railways. It was our Prime Minister who had proposed a super-thermal power station near coal fields in the quickest possible time.

15.27 hrs.

RE. HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: . Just a minute. At 3.30 p.m. the Private Members' Business is to be taken up by the House and at 6 p.m. Half-an-Hour Discussion is to be taken up. Government is anxious that demand have to be passed today. In that case we may have to go beyond 3.30 p.m. which can only be done by consensus of the House. The Private Members' Bill and Half-an-Hour Discussion, the timing of both the items, will be postponed accordingly.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): No compromise on the Private Member's Business. The Private Member's time cannot be impinged upon.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are only postponing the time.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: This will be a very bad precedent.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Last time it was done.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It was wrong. It should not have been done.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: We should know how much time the Minister will take. The time may be extended towards the end. (*Interruptions*) The members from that side have given their opinion. We want