

12.11 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported Shortage of Power in the Country

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : I call the attention of the Minister of Energy to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :

“Situation arising out of the reported shortage of power in the country particularly in Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh leading to shortfall in agricultural and industrial production and the steps taken by Government to meet the situation.”

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : Sir, Hon'ble Members will recall that I had made a Statement before this House on 29th July, 1983 on the power supply position in the country then obtaining and the prospects of generation in 1983-84.

2. For the year 1983-84, a programme has been formulated to generate 146 BU of energy, comprising of 93.5 BU thermal, 49.0 BU hydel and 3.5 BU nuclear. The generation of electricity during April to November this year has increased by 4.3% as compared to the same period of last year. During the period from April to November, 1983, the total generation was 89.7 BU as against a target of 94.2 BU, which is a shortfall of 4.8%. The main reason for this shortfall is the low out put of thermal stations, although thermal generation during April to November this year has increased by 6.7% as compared to the corresponding period of last year. The actual thermal generation during April to November 1983 was 53.5 BU as against a target of 58 BU, i.e., a deficit of 7.8%. This has resulted in shortage of power in various parts of the country, the overall shortage as compared to the estimated demand being of the order of about 12%.

3. Increased generation from thermal stations is, therefore, vital for reducing the power shortage. The performance of these

stations has not been satisfactory mainly on account of prolonged outages, both scheduled and unscheduled. All efforts are being made to maximise generation from thermal stations during the remaining period of the year. In fact, as a result of these measures, power generation from thermal stations has shown an encouraging improvement during November, when the PLF of thermal stations was 47% against 42.8% in October, 1983.

4. Recently hydro generation has also shown an upward trend mainly due to a generally satisfactory monsoon. During 1983-84, hydro generation is expected to be 49.5 BU as against the target of 49 BU.

5. Thus, the overall generation target of 146 BU in 1983-84 is likely to be achieved to the extent of 142.5 BU, leaving a shortfall of about 3.5 BU.

6. To increase the availability of power, attention is also being paid to expedite the commissioning of additional generating capacity. For the year 1983-84 against a programme of commissioning additional capacity of 4157 MW, capacity of more than 2000 MW has already been commissioned or rolled.

7. Sir, I would now like to mention briefly the power supply position in different regions in the country.

8. In the Northern Region the generation of electricity increased by about 7.4% during April to November, 1983 compared to the same period last year. However, the power supply position in Uttar Pradesh and other States of the region suffered a set-back after 30th October 1983 due to a serious fire in Obra Thermal Power Station. Restoration work at Obra is progressing and it is being monitored closely. Assistance is also being provided to U.P. Government and UPSEB in this regard. Meanwhile, measures have been taken to meet the shortage and the Central Government has allowed Uttar Pradesh to draw additional power from the Central Sector power station at Singrauli. Power supply from Korba Super Thermal Power Station in Madhya Pradesh has also been arranged. To reduce the power shortage in J&K, and Haryana, assistance from the

Northern Grid is being provided to the extent possible.

9. In the Western Region, the increase in generation was about 12.0%. The power position in all the States is comparatively satisfactory and the States are meeting their demand by and large with marginal power cuts.

10. In the Southern Region, due to a decrease in generation by about 6.7%, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu are experiencing shortages in varying degrees. This is mainly because these States depend upon hydel generation which was affected due to delayed and erratic monsoon. However, Karnataka is getting assistance from Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. Assistance is being provided to Kerala from Andhra Pradesh where there is no power shortage.

11. In the Eastern Region although generation has marginally increased by 2.3%, power shortage conditions exist in all the States. Assistance is being given to Bihar from the Northern grid, depending upon the surplus available. Assistance is also being provided to Orissa from Andhra Pradesh.

12. In the North-Eastern Region the power supply position is comfortable.

13. Hon'ble Members would appreciate that a high priority in supply of power has to be given to agriculture, especially in view of the rabi sowing season. State Governments are fully aware of this and the power requirements of the agricultural sector are being met to the maximum extent possible.

14. Sir, before I conclude, I would like to assure the Hon'ble Members that we are doing our best to improve the availability of power and all efforts will continue to be made to reduce the power shortage in various States. The State Governments and State Electricity Boards will also undoubtedly take all necessary steps to achieve maximum generation and availability of power.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, although in the statement on the Calling Attention all the

facts have been mentioned, as a matter of fact there has been a distressing situation arising out of the shortage of power. The power-cut to the industry and the power-cut to agriculture is almost everywhere in the country.

Sir, to me it appears that this crisis is being generated on account of inadequacy of the modern technology being adopted in that sector. You will find that last year there was some shortage of rainfall naturally leading to low growth of our hydel generation. But this year that problem is not there, and in spite of everything our plant load factor is only 47 per cent. In the *Economic Survey* it was pointed out that from 42 per cent it has been continuously increasing to 47.6 per cent. No doubt the performance of the Ministry and this Government is adorable because it has made some improvement in the background of our past performance, strategy. But the fact remains that in P.L.F. (Plant load Factor) we are very much lagging behind in the international standard and that is, on account of the fact that we are not equipped with the latest technology or the up to date technology in this field. In this connection I would also invite the attention of the hon. Minister that so far as the technology is concerned, there was the World Energy Conference. The question is whether there has been any consensus for free flow of technology in this area. That is one pertinent aspect for improvement in our performance in this sector. Similarly, you will find that we have added 8,500 MW capacity during the last 5 years. Although we have added 8,500 MW, our utilisation is only 41.7 per cent. So, the crisis is generating on account of not being able to utilise the capacity which is adopted as the international standard in this field. Similarly, the transmission loss of 20 per cent no doubt is very much disturbing and we have not been able to reduce it and apart from the suggestions given for the National Grid and all that, in the existing circumstances it can be reduced provided we can improve our technology.

Another factor which is leading to this crisis is the standard of efficiency of our technical personnel which perhaps needs a lot of improvement. And in the *Economic Survey* the Government had indicated that

they would introduce some sort of training to the technical personnel and I do not know how far they have gone ahead

Another aspect is, there has also been an indication that they would improve the technique of commissioning. Even the quality of the machinery used and the repairing agency and all the improvements are necessary. Unless that is done and the managerial efficiency is assured, I am sure even if you add to your capacity we cannot have our achievement.

Another aspect that I would like to point out is that there has been delay in the process of taking decisions at various levels. The Talchar thermal plant for Orissa was recommended by the committee. All the recommendations of the Committee have been accepted except that of the setting up of Talcher thermal plant in Orissa. Orissa is continuously for years together short of power and our industries, industrial programme, is handicapped for want of power.

So far as Talcher thermal plant is concerned, that has not been given clearance in spite of the fact that all the factors contributing to a thermal power plant are in favour of locating this plant in Orissa. It is a very good site for the installation of a thermal plant in Orissa. All other considerations justify it.

Then, in the Ibb Valley in Orissa, there is enough of coal. But the Central Electricity Authority has not given the clearance for installing a thermal power plant there. So, the matter is lingering there. All the considerations are very much in favour of installing a thermal plant there. The Central Electricity Authority's contention is that the coal of that area is only scheduled for power generation in some other State, not in Orissa. Orissa is suffering from acute shortage of power. It is lagging behind the national average. Besides, it is a backward State. It needs a special consideration. We have got all the mineral resources, forest resources and other natural resources in Orissa. But we are not in a position to go ahead because of lack of power. Unless we are equipped with thermal power plants, we cannot go ahead with our industrial

schemes. These two thermal power plants which have already been delayed for so long should be given clearance at an early date. The process of taking decisions at various levels is being delayed. Unless we expedite the process of taking decisions, we cannot meet the challenges of the situation.

Further, I would say that the managerial efficiency has also to be improved. The existing managerial efficiency needs to be improved. A number of new projects that are to be installed have not been installed. There is a technical slippage in creation of power generation capacity. It is on account of lack of adequate managerial efficiency.

I would also like to ask the hon. Minister as to how many coal refineries and coal screening plants have already been completed. It was decided that 20 new such plants would be installed. I would like to know how many have been completed.

What steps have been taken to improve the quality of equipment. That is also very necessary. Again, what steps have been taken in the matter of quality control and maintenance of plants. These are the aspects which are to be looked into deeply. Unless we improve the performance of various plants, simply adding the capacity will not solve the problem.

There was aproving investigation going on. A monitoring team was going around and inspecting the plants and suggesting various technological improvements, as well as suggesting steps to improve managerial efficiency. I want to know how many plants have been supervised, what have been their reports and whether effective steps as per the recommendations of the reports have been taken to remove all the deficiencies that have been reported. I would like to know whether all these reports have been complied with. That is a matter which I would like the hon. Minister to specifically answer.

Lastly, there was the World Energy Conference. I had said about the free flow of technology. I want to know what has been consensus for the alternative sources of energy. That will answer the problem not only for the day but for years to come.

I request the Hon. Minister to give a clear picture of what has emerged in the World Energy Conference from the deliberations on the free flow of technology and on alternative sources of energy.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : The Hon. Member has made a number of observations, more in the nature of suggestions which I certainly deem valuable and I take note of them.

Regarding the World Energy Conference, this was not an official Conference at all. This was a non-official Conference and this was convened here at the instance of the World Body for the purpose of finding out ways and means of improving the energy sector in the world as a whole.

Particularly, the Hon. Member is pleased to ask about the consensus on the question of technology transfer. So far as India is concerned, we seek the technology from whichever country has the expertise. Different technologies are imported from different countries. But the free technology concept that the Hon. Member tried to seek clarification was not the gamut which was covered in the manner envisaged by the Hon. Member because, as I said, it was totally a non-governmental organisation.

The Hon. Member is also pleased to make some observations on the State projects in Orissa. There has been some slight delay on the part of the Central Electricity Authority for the purpose of project clearance. It usually happens in innumerable cases. It is because almost always it happens that the information that is passed on to the CEA is not up to the mark for the purpose of taking decisions and, therefore, the CEA had to call for lot of information from time to time and in the process, it takes time. This is the general trend that I have seen with reference to various projects that come from various States.

Regarding Talcher, the coal linkage is likely to be tied up now and efforts are being made to take up the project in the Seventh Plan period.

As regards the other project which has not been cleared by the CEA, I would go into the reasons. I do not have the information relating to this project at present. But,

nonetheless, I shall see that the clearance is expedited as early as possible.

AN HON. MEMBER : Is it possible to execute the project during the Sixth Plan period ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : It is not possible during the Sixth Plan period. That is why I said that it will be taken up during the Seventh Plan period.

With regard to the other point of slippages etc. that the Hon. Member has raised, there had been a number of problems in the performance of the State Electricity Boards. The reasons for poor performance were not merely the slippages—because the Hon. Member has mixed up the slippages with the new projects, that is why I am making this clarification—there was delay in execution and commissioning of the projects, under-utilisation of the existing generation capacity, high transmission and distribution losses as I mentioned earlier in this House during Question Hour, inadequate training of persons, unremunerative operation in respect of some categories of consumers and large wage bills. The cumulative effect of all these factors has resulted in the poor performance of the State Electricity Boards. Of course, different measures are being taken and advices are also rendered to the State Electricity Boards for better performance. Amongst the measures that have been suggested and that have been taken by way of issuing guidelines to the State Electricity Boards are to improve their project management procedures, to enhance capacity utilisation, to reduce transmission and distribution losses, to regulate their recruitment of manpower and to improve their financial performance. These various steps are taken and these guidelines are issued from time to time by the Central Electricity Authority and the Government to the States for the better performance of the State Electricity Boards.

The Hon. Member was pleased to ask about the coal refinery plants. I thought that possibly he referred to the coal handling plants. I could not follow refinery part because I was thinking...

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : I have brought all these from the Economic Survey.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : For the purpose of improving the quality of coal, it is the coal handling plants that have to be set up and I must submit that the quality of coal from the time that we have taken up open-cast mining has not been upto our expectations. But coal handling plants are established in different parts of the country and I may bring to the notice of the House that as on today the coal handling plants are handling coal to the tune of 30 to 35 per cent and within another two to three years we will be able to set up coal handling plants which would improve the quality of coal to the tune of 70 per cent. Of course, I would not like to go into the number and all those details because what I have said about the percentage of coal that is being and to be handled should satisfy the Hon. Members of the House.

I have already made my submission with reference to the World Energy Conference. Therefore, I would not like to go into details about technology in respect of non-conventional sources of energy, and so on, because the nature and content of that Conference, as I submitted, was non-governmental, but the conclusions arrived at that Conference would certainly be taken note of by the Government in order to see how best we improve our energy sector.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : What is the result of the roving monitoring team that was set up to visit all the plants ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I must submit that the Central Electricity Authority and my Ministry have been sending teams from time to time. Apart from the fact that general teams are going, specifically where we find that some of the States have been confronting difficulties with reference to any of the project, we immediately run....

AN HON. MEMBER : Centre-State relations.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : In every respect one cannot go on the question of Centre-State relations though, of course, it has its own relevance. Particularly some of the State had been raising these issues. But the fact remains that, so far as the Central Electricity Authority and also my Ministry

are concerned, wherever necessary we have been sending special teams. For example, I submitted some time back in the other House that, when the Obra plant got out of order, we had immediately to send a team headed by a Member of the Central Electricity Authority. So, these steps we take from time to time. Generally also the teams go about in order to aid and advise the State Electricity Boards. So, it is not possible for me to say which team has said what because this is the general pattern of our working.

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं समझता हूँ कि एक से अधिक बार स्वयं मन्त्री महोदय ने और उनके पूर्ववर्ती मंत्रियों ने भी इस बात को दोहराया है कि राज्य के विद्युत बोर्डों को विभिन्न प्रकार की सलाह समय समय पर दी गई है और उनसे बार बार अनुरोध किया जा रहा है कि इन सलाहों पर वे अमल करें और मैं यह समझता हूँ कि कुछ ऐसे विद्युत बोर्ड हैं, जिन विद्युत बोर्डों ने आप की इन सलाहों की कभी परवाह नहीं की और जितनी बार आप ने उनको सलाह दी, उसके बाद भी उन विद्युत बोर्डों में उन का उत्पादन क्षमता से उतना ही कम उत्पादन होता गया। इसका कारण क्या है ? या तो विद्युत बोर्ड आप की सलाह को गंभीरता से नहीं लेते और या जो सलाह आप विद्युत बोर्डों को देते हैं, उसके अनुपात में उनके सामने कुछ वित्तीय कठिनाइयाँ हैं। उन कठिनाइयों को वे अनुभव करते हैं और आप से अपेक्षा करते हैं कि उन कठिनाइयों के निवारण के लिए कुछ मेटेरियल हैल्प आप उनको दें। इसलिए मन्त्री जी से मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे बताने की कृपा करें कि क्या विद्युत बोर्ड आपकी सलाहों को गंभीरता से नहीं लेते हैं या फिर समय समय पर जो मेटेरियल हैल्प वे आप से चाहते हैं, वह उन को नहीं मिलती है ताकि उनकी डिफी-कल्टीज कम हो सकें। इस मामले में उनकी मदद करने के लिए आपके मन्त्रालय ने क्या कार्यवाही की है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

मैं यहाँ पर उत्तर प्रदेश के विषय में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि उत्तर प्रदेश में इस समय विद्युत उत्पादन की जो स्थिति है वह बहुत ही शोचनीय है। वहाँ पर स्थिति इतनी खराब है कि एक तरफ रबी की बुआई का समय है और दूसरी तरफ किसानों के ट्र्यूबवेलों को बिजली नहीं मिल पा रही है। मुश्किल से चार घंटे ही उन को बिजली उपलब्ध हो पा रही है। स्थिति यह है कि जो पानी निकल कर आता है, वह भी खेत तक नहीं पहुँच पाता क्योंकि किसानों को बिजली नहीं मिल रही है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि बहुत सी जगहों पर डीजल की बहुत किल्लत है। यह मंत्रालय भी आपके पास है, इसलिए आपकी नालिज में यह होगा कि वहाँ पर डीजल की बहुत किल्लत है। जितने उद्योग हैं, साधारण उद्योगों की बात को तो आप छोड़िये, जो आपके प्राथमिकता वाले उद्योग हैं जैसे कि बी एच ई एल है या खाद के कारखाने हैं या जो वहाँ सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की महत्वपूर्ण परियोजनाएँ हैं, उनके लिए भी 30 प्रतिशत से लेकर 40-45 प्रतिशत तक बिजली की कटौती इस समय हो रही है। जो प्रायरीटी क्षेत्र हैं, उन क्षेत्रों में भी कटौती है, नान-प्रायरीटी वाले क्षेत्रों को तो आप छोड़िये। उत्तर प्रदेश के जो हिली एरियाज हैं, उनमें पहले कभी पावर की कटौती लागू नहीं की गई चाहे विद्युत की उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी हो रही हो क्योंकि वहाँ पर बिजली की खपत बहुत कम है लेकिन इस बार तो पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में भी 3-4 घंटे ही बिजली दी जाती है। राज्य सरकार चाहे दावा कुछ भी कर रही हो और चाहे यह दावा कर रही हो कि हम 8-10 घंटे बिजली दे रहे हैं लेकिन मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि किसी भी जगह 8-10 घंटे लोगों को बिजली नहीं मिल रही है केवल केवाल टाऊन्स को छोड़कर।

ओबरा में अभी कुछ समय पहले आग लग गई थी लेकिन उससे पहले भी आग लगी है और उससे थोड़ा उत्पादन पर असर पड़ा है। इस

सम्बन्ध में मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर कभी भी ताप विद्युत उत्पादन की जितनी क्षमता है, उसका 40-45 प्रतिशत से अधिक उत्पादन नहीं हुआ। आप ओबरा को ही ले लीजिए। उसकी 1500 मेगावाट की उत्पादन क्षमता है मगर 1500 मेगावाट के स्थान पर वहाँ पर कभी 600-700 मेगावाट से ज्यादा उत्पादन नहीं हुआ। उस की कुछ यूनिट्स में कुछ समय पहले आग लग गई थी मगर जैसा मैंने पहले भी कहा है कि इससे पहले भी आग लगी है और उस के लिए आप ने कोई न कोई कमेटी नियुक्त की है और अब की बार जो कमेटी नियुक्त की गई है, उस में आप के यहाँ का भी एक सदस्य है। उस कमेटी की मीटिंग हो रही है मगर मुझे डर है कि पहले ओबरा में थर्मल पावर स्टेशन में आग लगने के लिए जो कमेटी बनी थी और उस की रिपोर्ट पर जिस प्रकार से कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है, इस बार की कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर भी कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होगी और मामले को हथ अप कर दिया जाएगा क्योंकि वहाँ पर जो विद्युत बोर्ड है, वह एक प्रकार से राजनीति का बख्खाड़ा बन गया है। वहाँ पर विभिन्न प्रकार के गुट काम कर रहे हैं और न केवल बड़े-बड़े इन्जीनियरों में या टीप लेबिल में गुट है बल्कि जो छोटे इन्जीनियर हैं, उन में भी बहुत से गुट बन गये हैं। इस चीज को देखते हुए श्री विश्व नाथ प्रताप सिंह ने इस के दो भाग कर दिये थे। एक भाग का काम जेनरेशन का था और दूसरा जी डेवलपमेंट का भाग था, उसका काम दूसरे को सौंप दिया गया था मगर उस से भी कोई काम नहीं बना। आज स्थिति यह है कि जेनरेशन वाले भाग में कोई इन्जीनियर जाना नहीं चाहता है और जो नीचे के लेबिल के कर्मचारी हैं, आप विद्युत की किसी भी यूनिट को देख लीजिये, वहाँ पर कोई न कोई लाल-पीला झंडा टंगा रहता है और किसी न किसी प्रकार की नारेबाजी होती रहती है। यदि आप उत्तर प्रदेश की आर्थिक हालत सुधारना चाहते हैं तो विद्युत की स्थिति आपको निश्चित

तौर पर सुधारनी पड़ेगी। जब तक वहाँ विद्युत की हालत नहीं सुधरती तब तक उत्तर प्रदेश की आर्थिक स्थिति भी नहीं सुधरेगी। इसलिए आप मेरा निवेदन है कि आप राज्य विद्युत परिषदों के क्रियाकलापों की जांच के विषय में कार्यवाही करें। अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश की जनता के साथ न्याय नहीं होगा।

मान्यवर, उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर दो-प्रकार की बिजली है। वैसे तो तीसरे प्रकार की आप्तिक विद्युत भी है लेकिन बिजली के मुख्य दो ही स्रोत हैं— एक तापीय बिजली और दूसरी जलीय बिजली। इस समय मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि हमारा ताप बिजली के उत्पादन पर अधिक जोर है। हमारी जलीय विद्युत की जो उत्पादन क्षमता है उस पूरी क्षमता का उपयोग हम नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। उसकी कुल क्षमता के 50 परसेंट से ऊपर उपयोग कर पाने का तो प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। जलीय विद्युत के क्षेत्र में जब अच्छी वर्षा होती है तब भी 15 सौ या 16 सौ मेघावाट की क्षमता में से हम 6-7 सौ मेघावाट का ही उत्पादन कर पाते हैं। जल विद्युत क्षेत्र में हम अपना उत्पादन क्यों नहीं बढ़ा पा रहे हैं। हमारे यहां जल विद्युत की जितनी भी परियोजनाएं हैं, चाहे यमुना हो, चाहे टॉस हो, चाहे गंगा हो, इन परियोजनाओं के लिए आवश्यक धनराशि उपलब्ध ही नहीं करायी जा रही है। प्लानिंग कमीशन के द्वारा जितनी सैक्शन धनराशि है उतनी भी उपलब्ध नहीं करायी जाती है। इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि जो परियोजना एक पंचवर्षीय योजना में पूरी हो जानी चाहिए, वह तीन-तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में भी पूरी नहीं हो पाती। आप जल विद्युत परियोजनाओं के पूरा किये जाने के विषय में सुधार लाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं, कृपया यह हमें बताएं ?

उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए एक खबर बड़ी डिस्टर्बिंग है। हमारे यहां टांडा और आनपारा थर-

मल पावर प्लांट के बारे में यह सुना गया है कि धन के अभाव में उनमें जितनी तेजी से काम होना चाहिए था, वह उतनी तेजी से नहीं चल रहा है। क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि इन पावर प्लांट के लिए जो धन निर्धारित किया गया था वह कम पड़ गया है ? जो मशीनरी आदि वहाँ के लिए रखी गई थी, उनको कहीं और डाइवर्ट कर दिया गया है ? अगर यह स्थिति है तो इसके निराकरण के लिए क्या करने जा रहे हैं ? अगर उत्तर प्रदेश में तत्काल कार्यवाही नहीं की गई तो वर्तमान भयावह स्थिति और भी भयावह हो जाएगी। हमारे जितने भी पावर प्लांट्स हैं अगर वे समय पर पूरे नहीं होते हैं तो हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश की स्थिति और भी खराब हो जाएगी।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से एक निवेदन यह करना चाहता हूँ कि आपने यह कहा है कि बिजली उत्पादन का जितना लक्ष्य पिछले साल था आप उसके नजदीक पहुंच गये हैं। लेकिन इतना उत्पादन होने के बावजूद हमारे उद्योग विभाग की रिपोर्ट यह है कि 20 प्रतिशत की कटौती सप्लाइ में की जा रही है। इससे उद्योगों का उत्पादन अफेक्ट हो रहा है। इससे टोटल उत्पादन अफेक्टेड हुआ है। या तो आपके आंकड़ों में कहीं कोई त्रुटि है या उन लोगों में कोई त्रुटि है। कृपया इस स्थिति को स्पष्ट करने की कोशिश करें। यदि विद्युत उत्पादन का जितना लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था उतना विद्युत उत्पादन हो रहा है तो औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में यह कटौती क्यों लागू की गई है ?

आपने राजाध्यक्ष कमेटी की बात कही है। मैं भी इस बात को कहना चाहता हूँ कि राजाध्यक्ष कमेटी ने जितनी संस्तुतियां की हैं उनमें एक मोटी बात यह कही है, जैसा कि इस समय विद्युत संकट उत्पन्न हो गया है, उससे निपटने के लिये उस कमेटी ने कहा है कि अन्तर्राज्यीय ट्रांसमिशन लाइन्स बननी चाहिए। यदि किसी राज्य में बिजली संकट पैदा हो जाए

तो उस हालत में दूसरे राज्य से उसको बिजली की सप्लाई कर दी जाए। ये अन्तर्राज्यीय ट्रांसमिशन लाईन बनाने के विषय में आपका मंत्रालय क्या कार्यवाही कर रहा है और अब तक कहां तक कार्यवाही हुई है ?

जितने हमारे थर्मल पावर प्लांट्स हैं, जितने विद्युत बोर्ड खराब स्थिति में हैं, और लगातार खराब स्थिति में हैं, उन थर्मल पावर स्टेशंस को क्या आप केन्द्रीय विद्युत बोर्ड के अधीन रखने के लिए तैयार हैं ? यदि नहीं है तो ऐसे थर्मल पावर प्लांट्स जिनकी स्थिति लगातार खराब चल रही है, उनको सुधारने के लिए क्या उपाय करने जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : The Hon. Member has asked questions of a wider magnitude. I shall only try to answer the ones which are specific, pointed and which should be taken care of.

On the question of various State Electricity Boards which are not in a position to properly manage their own thermal power plants, the question is whether the Centre will take them over, by themselves. That would not be a very happy policy. So far as the Centre is concerned, it would be in a position to help them out by the advice that should be tendered ; or, if it is a case of training some personnel, we will certainly take it up and help them out—but not by taking over by ourselves, because as the House is aware, from 1975 i.e., after the National Thermal Power Corporation and the hydro-power corporations were set up, we have taken some of the projects in the Central sector, in order to aid the States whenever they are in difficulty—in generating capacity as also in the supply of electricity.

The question asked by the Hon. Member was about the advice tendered by the Central Electricity Authority to the State Electricity Boards ; i.e., whether they do not care for the advice and the help which are generally rendered by the Centre. I may submit that by and large, the State Electricity Boards do heed the advice of the CEA, because it is not as though there is any motive behind our advice. The advice

tendered by the CEA is in the larger interests of the State electricity boards. But notwithstanding what advice we give and the heed they pay to it, they have their own problems like financial limitations, need to renovate plant and machinery, lack of spares and their non-timely supply, design and manufacturing deficiencies in plant and equipment, lack of trained personnel, indiscipline in various Boards and those who are serving the Boards, low tariff etc. These are matters which are of primary interest to the State Governments themselves, problems that have to be attended to by the States. To improve the functioning of State electricity boards, the States also appoint committees.

So far as the Central Electricity Authority is concerned, we do come to their rescue, by extending our helping hand. The hon. Member was pleased to make a specific reference to Uttar Pradesh. In U.P., the position as it stands is that the energy requirement of the State is 430 lakh units per day. This is their requirement, and the availability there from their own sources is 380 lakh units. And I must submit that 50 lakh units are supplied by the Centre because of the deficiency with which the State had been suffering ; and 4 to 6 lakh units per day are also supplied from Madhya Pradesh. This is the broad position of the electricity requirement, and the manner in which this requirement is met in U.P.

Originally the State Government came up to have this project completed on the basis of a bilateral contract with a company. That was examined and we felt that that would not be possible. So the financial package has to be settled with reference to a particular project. Once this source of financing is determined, I am sure, the matter should not take much time to start. Primarily it is for the State Government to take a decision and then put it to us so that we could consider.

The hon. Member was also pleased to make the observation regarding the interstate transmission line. I have submitted earlier also that these lines are taken up even in the central sector in different States. We are going ahead on the basis of the Rajadhyaksha Committee Report because power has to be evacuated from State to

State. The power that is generated from the super thermal power station located in a particular State has got to be evacuated to various States in that region. That action in different States is being taken wherever we have set up our own super thermal power stations, 400 KV lines and 220 KV lines.

My hon. friend has also talked about the cut that has been effected Uttar Pradesh. I must submit that 20 to 33 and one-third per cent due to plant closures for three days in a week and peak period restrictions for industries are there. The information that has been supplied to me is on that basis. I must also submit that every day for seven hours supply of electricity is effected to the agricultural consumers.

The Hon. Member was also pleased to make a reference about the dismal performance of the State Electricity Board, the politics that has gone into the working of that system and he was also pleased to make the observation that with reference to the committee that has been appointed regarding the mishap at Obra. I must submit that when there was a debate in the other House, I had suggested to the Chief Minister of the State of Uttar Pradesh that the inquiry should be conducted by a committee headed by a High Court Judge and, preferably, if it is possible, by a Supreme Court Judge. I heard, of course I am not sure— but I heard that the Chief Minister had expressed his readiness to appoint the Committee headed by a High Court judge for the purpose of going into the entire working of the Obra plant and the manner in which this mishap had taken place and the fall out thereof. I am going into the other details and the working of the State Electricity Board. I must submit that the working of the U.P. State Electricity Board — because I was getting lot of complaints about it — I advised the Chief Minister to appoint a Committee to go into the working of this power plant so that things can be looked into.

The hon. Member was pleased to make an observation that if the figures that were given by us were correct, as to why so much cut in the electricity supply was there. In fact, when I was making the submission, in

the forenoon today during the Question Hour I submitted that what exactly is the requirement of the nation for the entire year, and I put it at 155 billion units. The target fixed by us was 146 billion units. This was because taking into consideration the various aspects this target was fixed and the figure that we are likely to achieve also I submit, would be 142.5 billion units. If you look into it from the point of view of the need and what we are going to generate, there is a big gap. It would be more than 12.5 billion units. And then many a things happen accidentally in the generating capacity or the PL factor or the transmission line, as a result of which the States have got to manage their affairs in a manner that the core sectors is supplied electricity as much as possible and the other sectors they get a cut in the electricity supply. Thus it is left to the State authorities as to how they manage their affairs. If they are giving a cut in a particular sector, that is a matter of policy which they have got to pursue in accordance with the availability and the demand.

The hon. Member was pleased to make a reference about power projects like Anpara, Thada and Maneri hydro-electric project. In fact, they are at different stages of construction.

श्री जॅनल बशर (गाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में ही इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि पावर की शॉर्टेज है। यह बड़े दुःख की बात है कि पावर सैक्टर में शॉर्टेज बराबर बनी हुई है। जितनी आवश्यकता है पावर की उतनी आवश्यकता तक हम नहीं पहुंच पा रहे हैं और यह भी एक अजीब विडम्बना है कि हमारे मंत्री जी को उस बात का जवाब देना पड़ रहा है जो उनके बस में नहीं है। अधिकतर पावर राज्य सरकारों के जिम्मे हैं, और स्टेट इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्डों के मिस-मैनेजमेंट की वजह से यह पावर शॉर्टेज बराबर बनी की बनी रहती है।

मंत्री जी ने एक बात कही, स्टेट इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड्स को समय समय पर सेन्ट्रल इलैक्ट्रिसिटी

अथौरिटी, सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट द्वारा सलाह दी जाती है और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट या बोर्ड उनमें से कुछ सलाहों को मानते हैं, कुछ को नहीं मानते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि स्टेट इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड्स के ही लोग तो सैन्ट्रल इलैक्ट्रिसिटी अथौरिटी में आते हैं। और जाते कौन हैं? अनवान्टेड जिनको वहाँ के अफसर या मिनिस्टर यहीं चाहते वही अनवान्टेड पर्सन इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड के यहाँ आते हैं, वहाँ से उनको शॉट आफ कर दिया जाता है। मैंने कई बार स्टेट इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड के अधिकारियों से इस बात की शिकायत सुनी कि मुझे ज्यादा जानकारी थोड़ी ही है। मुझे क्या सलाह देंगे। और यह सही बात है कि स्टेट इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड्स में भी अच्छे जानकार हैं। सवाल टेक्नीक का नहीं है, सवाल किसी और बात का है। मिसमैनेजमेंट और इंडिसिप्लिन का है, नीयत का है, भ्रष्टाचार का है। बहुत सारी बातें हैं जिनकी वजह से स्टेट इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड ठीक से फंक्शन नहीं कर रहे हैं। टेक्नीकल ऐडवांस क्या देंगे? वहाँ तो खुद अच्छे-अच्छे टेक्नीशियन लोग बैठे हुए हैं।

ओबरा में पहली बार आग नहीं लगी है। पहले भी आग से काफी नुकसान हो चुका है।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने उसकी क्या जांच की, (या रोकथाम की कार्यवाही की, यह तो मुझे मालूम नहीं, लेकिन वहाँ होता ऐसा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के अनवांटेड लोग डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन से जैनरेशन में भेजे जाते हैं, जब कि जैनरेशन में अच्छे लोग होने चाहियें। कोई अच्छा इंजीनियर जैनरेशन में जाना नहीं चाहता। वहाँ ऐसे लोगों को भेजा जाता है जिनको सजा देनी होती है। जो जैनरेशन में जाता है, वह लगातार कोशिश करता रहता है कि किसी तरह से वहाँ से उसको हटा दिया जाये। कोई ऐसी बात करता है कि जैनरेशन से उसका ट्रांसफर डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन में हो जाये। उनकी तबियत वहाँ लगती नहीं। इसी कारण जैनरेशन में बार-बार कोई खराबी होती जा रही है।

ओबरा में जैसा कि बताया गया है, पहली बार ही आग नहीं लगी, कई बार लग चुकी है और आगे भी लग सकती है। वहाँ आग लगाई जाती है, षडयंत्र है आग लगाने का। एक दो साल के बाद आग लगाई जा रही है।

श्री हरीश रावत : आग लगाने के समय जो अधिकारी होता है, उसको प्रमोशन दी जाती है।

श्री जैनुल बशर : सबसे बड़े दुःख की बात यह है कि इस मामले में मंत्री जी ने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को यह राय दी,

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Energy is a Concurrent subject in the Constitution, you must not forget it.

श्री जैनुल बशर : जी हाँ, कान्क्रेट सबजैक्ट है।

कि ओबरा में जो आग लगी है उसकी जाँच एक कमीशन के द्वारा, जिसका चैयरमैन हाईकोर्ट या सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जज हो, कराई जाये। मंत्री जी ने बहुत अच्छी सलाह दी लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने जो जांच कमेटी बनाई है, उसमें वही यू० पी० इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड के आफिसर्स हैं जिनकी देखरेख में आग लगी है, वही उसकी जांच करेंगे। मंत्री जी की सलाह उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने नहीं मानी है। अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि सुना है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कैसे सुना है? क्या आपके पास लिखकर आया है, किसी अखबार में पढ़ लिया है, या आपके किसी दोस्त ने खबर दी है, आपने कैसे सुन लिया कि वह एग्नी कर गये हैं जब कि वह एग्नी नहीं किये हैं? आपके पास कोई ऐसी मशीनरी है, आप तो कानून भी जानते हैं, कि आप अपनी तरफ से कोई एन्ववायरी सैट-अप कर सकें?

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार आपकी सलाह मानेगी नहीं, आप एन्ववायरी सैट-अप नहीं कर सकते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश पावर बोर्ड भ्रष्टाचार का सबसे बड़ा अड्डा है। यह सबसे बड़ा भ्रष्टाचार और कर्षण का सेंटर है। उनकी जाँच होनी

चाहिये, यह आप भी मानते हैं। आप उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को एडवाइस देंगे कि उसकी जाँच करायें, देखिये क्या निकलता है ?

नतीजा यह निकलता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश रोजाना विकास की दौड़ में पीछे होता जा रहा है। उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़ेपन का सबसे बड़ा कारण बिजली का न मिलना है चाहे यह खेती के क्षेत्र में हो या उद्योग के क्षेत्र में हो। यहां तक कि लोगों को पीने का पानी भी नहीं मिल पा रहा है जो कि इसी बिजली के कारण है। गांव-गांव में जगह-जगह पेय जल का संकट हो गया है, ड्रिंकिंग वाटर नहीं मिल रहा है।

बिजली 10-10 और 15-15 दिन पूरे जिले में गायब हो जाती है। हमारे क्षेत्र में 24-24 घंटे बिजली गायब रहती है। लोग बाल्टी लेकर धूमते रहते हैं, कहीं पानी नहीं मिलता। पीने के पानी का ठिकाना नहीं है, खेती का काम कैसे चलेगा ?

उत्तर प्रदेश बाढ़ की चपेट में रहा है। पूर्वी हिस्सा अकाल की चपेट में रहा है। बिजली नहीं मिलेगी तो न सिंचाई हो पायेगी और न पैदावार हो पायेगी। ऐसी स्थिति में उत्तर प्रदेश की क्या हालत होगी, आप कल्पना कर सकते हैं। वहां 12, 13 करोड़ की आबादी है, अगर वहां ठीक से पैदावार न हो तो आपका पंजाब और हरियाणा व दूसरे प्रदेश भी वहां के लोगों को नहीं खिला पायेंगे जब तक कि उत्तर प्रदेश में पैदावार नहीं होगी।

मैं बड़ा हताश होकर मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि वह इस बारे में क्या कर रहे हैं और क्या कर सकते हैं। सबसे बड़ी कठिनाई यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली के मामले में सबसे बड़ा भूठ बोला जाता है। वहां की सरकार कहती है कि हम 12 घंटे बिजली दे रहे हैं, जब कि 12 मिनट भी बिजली नहीं दी जाती है।

श्री हरीश रावत : चार घंटे बिजली दी जाती है।

श्री जैनुल बशर : चार घंटे तो औसत है। कहीं चार घंटे बिजली दी जाती है, तो कहीं चार मिनट दी जाती है, कहीं छः घंटे बिजली दी जाती है और कहीं छः मिनट दी जाती है।

यह तो सरकारी कटौती है। इसके अलावा गैर-सरकारी, अधोषित, अनडिवलेयड कटौती हर जगह लागू है। जहां मर्जी हुई, वहां स्विच आन कर दिया और जहां मर्जी हुई, वहां स्विच आफ कर दिया। लोगों को पता नहीं है कि बिजली आएगी या नहीं। जाड़े में किसान रात-भर टुकर-टुकर देखते रहते हैं कि बिजली आए और हम सिंचाई का काम करें। वे रात भर ठिठुरते रहते हैं, लेकिन बिजली का पता नहीं। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार बहुत भूठ बोलती है। बिजली बोर्ड उससे बहुत भूठ बुलवाता है। सरकार को साफ-साफ कहना चाहिए कि इतने बजे से इतने बजे तक बिजली देंगे, ताकि लोग उसके लिए तैयार रहें। आज तो स्थिति यह है कि कहा जाता है कि इतने बजे बिजली देंगे, लेकिन बिजली नहीं आती है। क्या मंत्री महोदय उत्तर प्रदेश को राहत देने के लिए कुछ कर सकते हैं ? उत्तर प्रदेश को एन. टी. पी. सी. और मध्य प्रदेश से कुछ बिजली दी गई है, लेकिन वह काफी नहीं है। वह बहुत कम है। खासकर आने वाले तीन-चार महीनों में उत्तर प्रदेश को काफी पावर देनी पड़ेगी। अगर नहीं देंगे, तो उत्तर प्रदेश में पावर से सिंचाई और बुबाई नहीं हो सकेगी।

मैं ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय की कनसल्टेटिव कमेटी का मੈम्बर हूं। मैं पावर के बारे में मंत्री महोदय से बराबर बातचीत करता हूं। लेकिन आज अन्य समस्याओं के बारे में कुछ न कह कर मैं उनसे निवेदन करूंगा कि उनके पास जो भी शक्ति है, जितनी भी योग्यता है, उसका उपयोग कर के वह उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली के बारे में

दखल दें और वहां की सरकार को मजबूर करें कि वह एक जांच आयोग बनाकर उत्तर प्रदेश स्टेट इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड के बारे में पूरी जांच कराए।

ओबरा पावर स्टेशन में जो आग लगी है? वहां पर एक या दो सेट हमेशा खराब रहते हैं, उनमें कुछ न कुछ गड़बड़ रहती है। मंत्री महोदय उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली की आपूर्ति के बारे में कुछ करें। मैं समझता हूँ कि देश भर के बिजली बोर्डों में से उत्तर प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड के बारे में उन्हें सबसे ज्यादा शिकायतें मिलती होंगी। उत्तर प्रदेश का इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड एक बहुत बड़ा सफेद हाथी है, जिसकी कुव्ववस्था अनइमैजिनेबल है। वहां इंजीनियर, वर्कर और टैकनीशन हड़ताल कर रहे हैं। वहां पर चैयरमैन और बोर्ड के मैम्बर अलग हड़ताल कर रहे हैं। वहां पर बहुत ज्यादा मिसमैनेजमेंट है, जो उत्तर प्रदेश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को घुन की तरह खा रहा है। जब तक उत्तर प्रदेश को बिजली नहीं मिलेगी—और वहां के इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड की स्थिति को देखते हुए हमें उसकी कोई उम्मीद नहीं है—तब तक वह आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से केवल एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वह उत्तर प्रदेश को कैसे बचायेंगे, उसे कैसे बिजली देंगे। अगर उत्तर प्रदेश को बिजली नहीं दी जाएगी, तो उसकी तरक्की की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है, वह पिछड़ा ही रहेंगा। ऐसा लगता है कि इस साल तो लोगों को खाना भी नहीं मिलेगा।

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I must submit that I know his sentiments...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You could have produced some energy from his voice.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : He has used his energy to impress upon me to take action against the State Electricity Board. I have taken note of the observations that the hon. Member has made. I would prefer to address a letter to the Chief Minister...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : With a copy of his speech.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I will convey the sentiments of the hon. Member by addressing a letter to the Chief Minister so that the State Government takes necessary action in the matter.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : You include your sentiment also.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Sir, I would include the sentiments of the House.

Sir, on one aspect I would like to correct him because he seems to be of the view that the Central Electricity Authority seems to be very depressing. Particularly he feels that only incompetent persons in the State Electricity Board...

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : I did not say 'incompetent'. I said 'unwanted'. An unwanted person may be more competent.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : He said, such persons are brought in to the Central Electricity Authority. I would only like to give the information to the House that the Central Electricity Authority has six Members and only one Member is from the State Electricity Board. The rest do not come from the Board. Therefore, it can not be said that they are unwanted people. In fact, in their own sphere they are the experts and it is only the experts who are drafted because they have got to guide the entire nation on the electrical problems. That it is why normally before they are drafted to the Authority proper care is taken to see that experts alone are recruited. Beyond that I have nothing more to say about the observations that he has made.

श्री हरीश रावत : सौ मंगावाट और देने के विषय में कुछ कह दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has replied to you. Now, Mr. Ram Gopal Reddy.

श्री पी० शिवशंकर : जितना हो सकता है दे रहे हैं और जितना हो सकेगा वह देंगे।

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : Sir, I am the last child in the debate and that is a most loving child!

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He would take care of you.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : I am in your hands, Sir. The Minister is taking all laudable and effective steps ..

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You give him sugar, he will give you power.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : But without sugar no energy can be produced.

SHRI SOMNATH CHARTTERJEE : Don't give more sugar to Mr. Shiv Shankar.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I do not suffer from diabetes !

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : He is more healthy. (Interruptions). Sir, you know, it is a very very difficult... (Interruptions). Sir, it is a very very difficult task for any Minister to manage the shortages and when shortages are all round including West Bengal. (Interruptions), luckily Andhra Pradesh is surplus.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Are you pleading on behalf of West Bengal ?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : I am always pleading for them. Even when I asked for the abolition of auto riskshaws there, I wrote to the Prime Minister and Mr. Jyoti Basu ; I take a lot of interest in West Bengal and Calcutta. (Interruptions). Sir, the Minister is making Himalayan efforts to solve the problem of shortage of electricity in the country.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : But the problem is also Himalayan.

(Interruptions).

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : In my own State luckily we are surplus and the successive Congress Governments from 1950 onwards made efforts to increase the hydro electricity and also irrigation projects whereas the other States could not do it. Now, after the assumption of office by NTR's Telugu Desam Party, NTR has suddenly reduced budgetary allocations in the budget for irrigation and power and that, I am afraid, may hit the capacity of Andhra Pradesh to supply power to other States. If Srisailem project is completed,

we will be surplus in electricity and we can supply about Rs. 400 crores worth of electricity every year to other States, namely, Karnataka, Orissa, West Bengal and all other States on that side. That is the potential. Unfortunately, he has decided to decrease the Budget by Rs. 40 crores I want to know what steps is the Minister going to take in this direction so that he may put necessary money for that project ?

The Prime Minister had laid the foundation stone for Vijayawada Thermal Power Station Stage II. The State Government is not giving sufficient funds. If that is completed, lot of extra electricity will be supplied to the deficit States including Tamilnadu. I want to know from the Minister, how much money is he going to give from the Central Government ?

Karnataka was a prosperous and surplus State. Now it has become a deficit State. Shri Shamanna met the hon. Minister and requested him to give electricity from the other States.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You ask him for a national grid.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : National Grid is necessary so that Calcutta, West Bengal and Bihar may get electricity. The Minister can distribute electricity to all the States provided he saves energy. 4200 MW of energy is being lost in transmission.

Value of that is Rs. 21000 crores. That is a colossal loss. If the Minister can save this much energy, I think this will be quite sufficient for the entire country. But how is he going to save that is the problem ? Agriculture sector is getting only 15% and 70% is being consumed by the industry. In this there is a lot of leakage and misappropriation. The use of electricity is being made without any payments.

The Minister has proposed the annual increase of 4000 MW. Will this be sufficient ? Every five years our total electricity should be doubled so that we may meet the requirements of our country. If he is going to make arrangements, is he putting proper trained personnel to deal with this distribution work. This is a must. Already there is a shortage of man power in this country.

Shrimati Vidya is from Vijayawada. She says Second Thermal Power Station should be completed. Electricity Board in Andhra Pradesh is very efficient. It is working properly. It is completing its projects within time and within the stipulated Budget.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : How much do you require ? You specify the amount and he will sanction it.

SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNUPATI (Vijayawada) : We cannot say at this moment.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Andhra Pradesh is very conscious in spending the amount. Minister knows it very well. I would request the Minister to look into all these matters and give favourable consideration.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Broadly, the hon. Member has made certain suggestions. He was asking me when we have targeted 4000 and add MW shall we be able to achieve ? I have already submitted in some other connection and even in the statement itself 2000 MW of generating capacity has already been commissioned or rolled.

Regarding 2,000 M.W., it should not be difficult to complete by the end of March, 1984. Transmission losses have been exorbitant as I have myself admitted previously also. These losses, particularly losses that are occurring because of the pilferage could be checked to a very great extent. But notwithstanding the efforts that are being made from time to time from the Centre to aid and advise the State Electricity Boards, we have not been able to achieve a great success in this direction. I can only submit that our efforts would continue.

In Karnataka, there is quite a shortage of electricity. There is some assistance from Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. In fact, the Chief Minister of Karnataka had also spoken to me on this. I am sure the two States will come to the help of Karnataka to tide over the difficulties.

The hon. Member has been trying to plead about the funds to be passed on to

the State Electricity Boards. Actually it is for the States to make a provision in their own annual plans. Because, so far as Ramagundam project is concerned, the super-thermal power station which is located in Andhra Pradesh is likely to generate 2100 mega-watt. The first unit of 200 mega-watt has been commissioned much earlier than expected because we commissioned it in October and the schedule timing was sometime in February.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : They should learn from us.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : But the State is also unlearning many a thing.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : That I have stated.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : So, the State would be benefitted by this generation and also other States in the region. (*Interruptions*).

In fact, I have spoken this morning also about the national grid. We have been trying. There have been quite a lot of opposition and I must bring to the notice of the hon. House that while 400 KV lines and 220 KV lines we are going to set up, we are certainly going ahead. But some of the lines are under the control of the States and we have been trying to negotiate with them. In fact, I had set up a committee when it came to the northern grid and I have started with that. With others also, the talks are going on. The States were not prepared to eschew their control over these transmission lines. That does create a problem for the purpose of evacuation of power to the other States. We had been facing these difficulties in some States particularly where the super-thermal power stations are located and which are generating power. What is happening is the State by itself would like to consume the whole thing and we have been trying to advise them that it is not a proper approach. Of course, they would take a little time for the purpose of establishing a national grid. But our mind is very clear. So far as we are concerned, we would establish these lines and we are going ahead. To the extent possible we have taken up. Some of the lines of the States will also be taken up for the purpose of making it an effective grid.

I have submitted in the morning also about the report of the Rajadhyaksha Committee. On the basis of the recommendations, we are trying to negotiate with different States and different State Electricity Boards to give supervision of 220 KV lines which are relevant so that we can take it up and make it an effective national grid.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Sir, the Minister may write to the Chief Minister not to reduce the budgetary allocations.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I do not know whether he has got the powers.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : When he is giving money, he has the power to advise. (*Interruptions*).

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS
AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :
Sir, we are discussing the Sixth Five Year
Plan. Yesterday, about half-an-hour was
taken. Still 4½ hours are left. I will
request you to kindly allow us to continue
the discussion suspending the lunch-hour.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL
(Kota) : Some Members are under the
impression that lunch-hour will be there.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will
give them sufficient opportunity. Supposing
they are not here, we will accommodate
them. In the legislative business, we are
very much lagging behind. Therefore, we
have got to see this. I request your coopera-
tion. Lunch-hour will be suspended.

13.25 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Payment of ad-hoc bonus to Government employees of Goa, Daman and Diu Administration.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mor-
mugao) : The Government employees of
the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and
Diu have been denied the benefit of ad hoc
bonus which the Government of India has
recently sanctioned to Central Government
employees in the country. A circular of

the Government of Goa dated 10.11.83,
conveyed the favourable decision of the
Government of India on the payment of ad
hoc bonus to all Government employees.
Accordingly, some Government departments
effected the payment to their employees.
While this process of payment was on, a
subsequent decision of the local Government
was communicated that bonus is not appli-
cable to this Union Territory Government
employees. This second decision of the
Government has come as a shock to the
employees.

The local Government employees are all
the more agitated since the Central Govern-
ment employees working amidst them in
this Territory have been paid bonus, the
Union Territory employees do not have
separate set of rules for them and all rules,
regulations, end orders governing service
conditions, pay and allowances, retirement
benefits, etc., as applicable to Central
Government employees are also applicable
equally to them. Further, the circumstances
necessitating the grant of bonus to Central
Government employees very much exist in
that Union Territory and on a higher
degree. In view of this, I seek immediate
intervention of the Finance Minister to
sanction the ad hoc bonus to the Govern-
ment employees of Goa, Daman and Diu
at the earliest, and before the year is over.

(ii) Need for early finalisation of bonus for-
mula and its payment to Employees of Direc-
torate of printing.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
(Jadavpur) : The employees of the Direc-
torate of Printing were paid bonus for the
years 1980-81 and 1981-82 on an ad hoc
basis calculated at the rate of fifteen days'
wages pending finalisation of the bonus for-
mula. For the year 1982-83, the Central
Government has paid bonus to its employees,
including those employees who were not
paid earlier bonus linked with productivity.
It is a matter of concern that the employees
of the Government of India Presses have not
been paid bonus this year on the plea that
the bonus formula has not yet been finalised.
All the Employees' Organisations have
demanded payment of bonus of the employ-
ees of the Printing Presses and there
is great resentment amongst the staff.