

[Shri P. M. Sayeed]

public importance taking on board M. V. AMINDIVI, an all weather ship plying between Lakshadwip and mainland. The ship is tied up in Cochin port and scheduled to sail on 8th of this month. The passengers for the Islands were boarded and were ready to sail. Meanwhile a group of people who claimed themselves members of the Seamen Union boarded the ship and occupied key position blocking the ship not to sail unless the crew were made to sign off. The crew are from Lakshadwip.

The passengers comprised of men, women and children who are starving since both the canteens on the ship are not allowed to function. I had a telephonic talk with one of the passengers last evening who escaped from the miscreants' sight. Earlier, these so-called union members threatened the crew who hail from Lakshadwip, made to sign off in the other small fair weather ship M. V. LACCADIVES. M. V. AMINDIVI is the only ship now available for service since the other small ship has gone for dry dock service. There is already an acute shortage of essential goods in almost all Islands and, therefore, the situation is all the more grave. This kind of assault on the crew from Lakshadwip will have an adverse effect on the people in general and will create bad blood between the people of Kerala and Lakshadwip. I therefore appeal to the government to both the Ministers of Transport and Shipping and Home Affairs to immediately step in in order to allow the crew recruited from Lakshadwip to continue on both the ships and save the lives from starvation. I understand this is the same system prevailing on the ships plying between Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Mainland.

13.24 hrs.

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

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF COAL

(Ministry of Steel Mines and Coal)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion, voting on the demands for grants of the Ministry of Energy and the Department of Coal. Shri Ananda Gopal Mukhopadhyay may continue his speech. He has already taken 15 minutes.

SHRI ANAND GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY (Asansol): I would require another 20 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will give you another ten minutes. There are many Members from your party who also want to speak and you will be taking only their time.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY (Asansol): Sir, at the outset I will mention that both power and energy, demands are very important. Country is vitally interested in their development. We are also keeping a close watch as to that the Government is doing in these two aspects.

Yesterday, I left my speech in an area where I was trying to show as to what the State Electricity Boards were doing to perform their responsibility for power generation and its distribution. I will mention a few of the projects which were sanctioned years before. Take for instance Kola-ghat Project. This project was sanctioned in June 1973. It was supposed to be commissioned or scheduled to be commissioned in 1978. What is the position today? If the Members of the House visit the site to know the progress of this plant, they will find that the machineries which had been delivered are lying in the open. Bushes have developed there. The machines are getting rusty and there

is no sign of commissioning this project in the near future. It was supposed to be completed in 1978. I still hope that it should be completed by 1982-83. This project is under the State Electricity Board, West Bengal.

Now, I come to Bandel Thermal Power Station, Fifth Unit. This project was sanctioned in 1972. This Unit was supposed to be commissioned in 1978. You know we need time for the completion of the Project. What is the present position to-day? The present position is very bad? How far it has progressed, I wanted to assess? I am yet at a loss to tell this House. I am not confident to tell this House when the State Electricity Board, West Bengal is going to complete the Fifth Unit at Bandel, whether all infra-structural facilities are there. Hardly any civil engineering work has been done including foundation and other things. Why is this delay?

I come to Santal Dihi, Fourth Unit. The Fourth Unit is making delay in commissioning. It was sanctioned in 1964. The equipments were ordered in 1970. Commissioning was supposed to be in 1977. But the progress of construction of this fourth unit is very very slow.

In the area of Bihar State Electricity Board, Patratu Extension, 110 mw capacity unit was sanctioned in 1974. The original target of commissioning was 1977-78. The progress is very slow. We will be happy if it is completed in 1983.

Talchar Extension 110 mw Unit was sanctioned in 1972 in Orissa. It was scheduled to be commissioned in 1978-79. Now the latest information is that the unit will come not earlier than 1982-83.

Why all this delay? I am not going into the question of sanctioned plants in all other State Boards. The same situation is there too. The reasons are—firstly, the State Electricity Boards cannot mobilise their

resources. Phasewise money that is sanctioned for the construction of the Plant from the Government of India cannot be utilised because of the non-availability of the resources of the State Government.

What is the position—whether they are competent? Have they got proper type of personnel to develop these projects, to maintain them and to properly generate power? The evaluation is essential and necessary. My reading of the situation is that most of the State Electricity Boards are not having proper type of persons. Persons with dynamism to develop these projects, to complete them in time and also to generate the required amount of electricity in the area. It needs enormous resources. If you look at the figures, every day, the cost is increasing.

During the period 1980—85 Government is going to augment power production by 20,000 MW and the money required would be to the tune of about Rs 25,000 to 30,000 crores. This is the resource that the Government of India will have to collect. We know the Government is very eager at least in the power direction to provide the necessary resources and to make it available. The Government of India is probably negotiating with the World Bank and other organisations in this matter. The Minister will give attention to all these things so that the development could be taken up as quickly as possible.

What is most important today is a national grid. So far we did not have it. A national grid will have to be developed throughout the nation, so that power from one end can flow to the other end of the country. Otherwise, what is happening is, in some places you may have a little cushion and a little surplus power. But that cannot be utilised in other places because of not having the national grid. In some part of the country we are feasting and in

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some parts of the country, we are fasting. Government must move very quickly in this direction. I know in this budget, they have expressed great eagerness to provide the national grid in the country, which is an essential part of the whole thing. But this national grid should be under the Centre. The monitoring, distribution system and other things should be at the Centre. Otherwise in times of crisis we have seen that when power flows from the northern region to the eastern region, not only there is transmission loss but the amount of power injected here to be flown to the eastern part or any other part does not reach there actually not because of the line loss but because of lack of proper sympathy for that area. So, it should be under the Central system.

As regards spare parts, this is a very critical area and it is part of the total planning of power generation in the whole country. In the public sector, we have got BHEL. Most of the units are being manufactured by them. But what is the total quantum of spare parts they are manufacturing or are supposed to manufacture? The machines that they have supplied require spare parts. The spare parts they produce are not enough. If I was allowed more time, I could go into details and show that it is beyond the capacity of BHEL. It is not only that they have not earmarked their capacity to manufacture spare parts, but it is beyond their capacity. So, the latest thinking is to develop BHEL to make it possible for them to supply the spare parts in time every year. Advance planning is necessary. As I have said, Government is thinking of adding, 20,000 MW capacity during 1980—85. Apart from that, I understand that a large number of generating projects have been sanctioned to give benefits during the 1985—90 period. But the States do not take adequate measures to augment the resources in this sphere.

In the field of rural electrification, there is a vast gap and we have yet to travel a long distance to cover the rural areas. As you all know, out of 5.6 lakh villages in the country, only 2.5 lakh villages, that means 43 per cent, have been electrified. We have to cover a long way in the agricultural and rural sectors, all combined together. Our Government is proposing to have one lakh villages to be electrified in the next four years. They want to energise 25 lakh pump-sets within this period. It not only needs energy to energise them but the money and the resources. In this direction, the infra-structural facilities are available here. But the States are responsible for rural electrification. They do not have the infra-structural facilities even to utilise the money properly. They have got another difficulty. Whatever money is sent on rural electrification, they have to have it in the form of loan and the grant from the Government of India. But the loan portion bears a very heavy rate of interest. It is very difficult for the States to return the money spent on rural electrification. So, some mechanism should be found to reduce the interest rate as far as rural electrification is concerned.

Some of our friends have said that lot of emphasis is not being given to agriculture. But looking at the figures I can see that in agriculture, the demand is met to the tune of 50 to 60 per cent.

The Central and State Electricity Boards are required to be strengthened as best as possible so that the country's demanding needs are met.

I will deal with only one more point and then I will switch over to coal. If you look at the regionwise figures, the installed capacity upto

31-3-80 is as follows: I will not go into the split figures.

Northern region total	is 8284.22 MW
Western	7834.34 MW
Southern	7207.11 MW
Eastern	4865.76 MW
North-Eastern	334.28 MW

Let us see what is in the prespective planning, whether the same dis-similarity remains or the same gap remains or it has been made up. I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister kindly to listen about the prespective planning.

Tentative programme of additional capacity during 1980—85 is as follows:

Northern—I have no grievance against that	—5409 MW
Western	5937MW
Southern	4565 MW
Eastern	3323 MW

This is an area where there is a large gap in the Eastern Region and also in other regions. But while having the prespective planning I thought that the gap would be made up.

But here, about the arithmetical calculation calculating the demand load and other things, I have not been able to see the picture over here. I hope it will be reconsidered and made up.

Now, I turn to the area of coal.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are about 18 Members from your Party. If you take more time, you will be taking the time of the hon. Members of your Party.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY: But, Sir ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have

no right to permit you to take the time of the other Members of your Party.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY: Only five minutes, I will take.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have to conclude in one minute because otherwise other Members of your Party will not be able to speak. I will leave it to your best judgement.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY: Now, about coal.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't go to coal, it will be very difficult to come out of it.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY: I will come back. I am a man from the coal belt. I was born there and brought up there. If you look at the production figures of coal for 1975-76, 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80, today it stands at 103.97 million tonnes of production. When this Government took over in the course of these few months, up to March the production increased by 3 million tonnes and there is a definite increase in production. The trend of production is increasing. I could analyse and establish it. But there are certain constraints in the coal belt as to why this production could not increase further. One, as I have said, is the power which must be found and the power problem must be solved particularly in the eastern region, in the eastern coal fields. These are mostly pit mines where power is essential, where open cut coal is there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY: There is one great constraint in the coal industry, that is, law and order. You will be surprised to know that in the coal belts of Bihar and West Bengal the law and order problem is a very important

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problem. Government is thinking of having a sort of a security force to protect the property and other installations of the Government. Sir, our friends were talking too much about the coal and also making allegations against the Minister. In West Bengal for the last three years, 97 private mines were operating. May I ask my friends opposite, what is the total output in revenue that they have lost and why they have not collected the revenue from those people. 60000 to 70000 tonnes of coal per month were smuggled out of the State. There is black-marketing in coal. It is going outside, to foreign countries, Nepal and other areas. Why the Government of West Bengal did not stop it? The Minister has stopped it, the Supreme Court judgment has stopped it. Rigidly the Minister is trying to enforce that the coal is not mined illegally. But, Sir, what is happening? If you come to my area, I will show you what is happening every night. At night a large number of people working in many areas dig out the coal and just load it into trucks and guided by the police the coal goes outside the State and to other areas. What is the benefit extended to my friends opposite, the CPI(M) members and members of other parties? As a Member of this House, with all responsibility I say, the State has lost its revenue for 3 years, but the Party has gained Rs. 10 lakhs per month. Not only the Party, but the police people also have got Rs. 10 lakhs per month and some of the leaders have got Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 75,000 per month, and the total loss of coal was 50,000 to 70,000 tonnes per month. And they are telling that the Minister has issued permits to his own men!

I could not come to all the problems of coal as the time at my disposal is short, but I would say that there is a big direction being given by the Government in this matter. Mines have been developed with

foreign collaboration, and the new mines are also coming up.

Now, I could go to the welfare activities that the Government is proposing to provide. I will leave it to my other friends to deal with. I will now conclude by saying that this Government is thinking of having proper drinking water supply for the entire coal belt. This Government is trying to have primary schools specially in all collieries, secondary schools in the area and colleges in the region. This Government is trying to have health measures in the coal areas, safety measures in the coal mines and is trying to develop employment potential to the tune of 50,000 jobs in eastern coal belt and another one lakh in other coal areas by developing new mines. I hope the picture of coal will be bright for this country at the end of the fourth year and also at the end of this year.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN (Nanded): I rise to support the Demand of the Energy and Coal Ministry submitted to the House by the hon. Minister.

At the outset I must take this opportunity of placing some of the issues which are very important and basic according to me, which the hon. Minister should take into account while formulating his proposals for the Sixth Plan. If possible, while replying to the debate he should enlighten us on some of the issues which I am going to place before the House.

Firstly, in the last three or four years, irrespective of the States to which we belong, everywhere the same story has been repeated, namely that the targets were fixed by the State Electricity Boards and for some reason or other, they could not be achieved, realised. This is equally true in the case of central sector schemes. Certainly we will have to apply our mind and find out the exact reasons for not being able to achieve the targets. We have to remove those difficulties and create con-

ditions in which our performance budgeting becomes more realistic.

I had an opportunity of going through the performance budgets presented by the Ministry of Energy for the last two or three years, and I must express my view without any fear of contradiction that they do not serve the purpose for which they have been introduced. The Central Government has taken care to give the figures, both financial and physical, in the case of projects which are directly under their charge. The Energy Department is supposed to co-ordinate the activities so far as generation of power is concerned. The State Electricity Boards are also helped by the Central Government. Monitoring of the different power projects under the different Electricity Boards is also done by this Government. I can appreciate that it will not be possible for the Central Government to give all the details of every project under the Electricity Boards, but at the same time, we must have some kind of correlation between the financial target assigned to the different Electricity Boards and the corresponding power that is supposed to be generated by them. If they are not able to achieve the goals which have been set for them, we should know whether they are themselves responsible for it or any agency of the Government of India has also to share the blame. It is highly necessary that we have this kind of exercise and give a more realistic performance budget so that every Member of this House knows how much money has been given for different schemes, the targets set for them and what we have been able to achieve.

The first point which I would like to place before the hon. House, and especially for the consideration of the hon. Minister, is about load forecasting undertaken by the Survey Committee. There is an annual survey committee. There is also plan-wise survey conducted, and forecasts made

by this committee. I do not know how the exercise goes on.

I can give my own experience of Maharashtra. In the case of Maharashtra, we had projected our load forecast for five years at 6,500 MW. I am now given to understand that it is being drastically cut both by the Energy Department and, thereafter, on a very arbitrary basis, by the Working Group of the Planning Commission. Certainly, we are not able to understand as to what is the basis on which these cuts are being effected. This has been a kind of perpetual thing which has been going on in the last 8 or 10 years. I can assure the House that the assessments made by the respective State Governments were more realistic and the assessments made by the Working Group of the Planning Commission were far off the mark. I have not been able to understand as to what exactly is the reason why the targets are being reduced and why an arbitrary cut is being applied by the Working Group of the Planning Commission.

Now, if we are to have a realistic projection for five years, three or four factors will have to be taken into account. The first is to provide for the spinning reserve and a kind of standby capacity which is statutorily required. The second is that the targets to be achieved will have to be planned in excess by 25 per cent. Otherwise, we will not be able to achieve the targets which we set for ourselves. If we want to achieve the target of 6000 MW, we will have to plan for a minimum of 7500MW. Otherwise, we cannot think in terms of starting the next plan completely afresh. There are projects which can be at the initial stage of construction; there can be projects which are at the advanced stage of construction and there are some projects to be completed within a stipulated time. This is how we are trying to plan for the same. That is why I plead, when we plan for the Sixth Plan target, we have to

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have a minimum of 25 per cent more capacity being planned so that we reach the target which we have set. The third point which by my own experience I can say is that there is almost a kind of monopoly given to BHEL for indigenous sets. And it is a very long story. I fully appreciate the point of view that whatever is indigenously available should not be allowed to be imported. It is perfectly all right. There is nothing wrong in that policy. But, at the same time, by my own experience, I can show you that there have been very heavy slippages starting from 20 months to about 40 months. The contractor is made liable to make payment of penalty. But I do not think the BHEL is subject to this kind of penalty. So, they can merrily go on and, thereafter, after the whole set has been erected, we come across the difficulty of design, the difficulty of working and all that.

You will be surprised to know in Nasik, Bhusaval and Karade, where 210 MW sets have been put up, it was a very strange phenomenon that having commissioned those sets, it took about 6 to 8 months thereafter to bring those sets on commercial lines. Why is it so? Teething troubles I can understand for a fortnight or three weeks but not to the extent of 6 to 8 months. When these engineering defects, the design defects, were brought to the notice of the BHEL, they called their consultants; the American consultants and the Russian experts were called; the Maharashtra State Electricity Board people also were consulted in the matter. I can show you that they themselves have agreed that there are 16 defects found in the design part of it. In the case of some of the things which were designed, at the stage of manufacture there was a departure; at the stage of manufacture, there is a tremendous gap between the design and the actual thing which is being manufactured. So, we have to provide for slippage. When we plan for the Sixth Five-Year Plan, knowing full well that

there is going to be slippage of minimum of 30 months, we will have to provide for the same. Otherwise, the whole thing is going to go wrong, and the power cuts which are being applied in different parts of the country—which in fact, does not leave a good reputation to any of us—may continue. I think, we will have to overcome this difficulty and see that we do not commit those mistakes which we had already committed. We have to see whether the collaborators who are collaborating with us are dumping almost out-dated technology on us or whether it is the latest thing which they are trying to give us. That aspect should be gone into thoroughly. Some times we go on in a great speed and thereafter we come across all these difficulties. My only submission is that these matters should be fully accounted for when we plan for the next five years.

Then I come to the variations in the monsoon. The ultimate capacity depends on the thermal capacity and the hydel capacity. The hon. Minister was perfectly within his rights when he stated on the floor of the House that, last year, because the monsoons were delayed or had failed in certain areas, the total generation capacity was considerably reduced. He was perfectly justified in saying that. But in a period of five or ten years, when you think of a perspective plan, certainly you have to provide for such eventualities. You cannot plan on the basis that every year we are going to have a good monsoon, we will have all the reservoirs of the hydel stations full and we will get a hundred per cent generation. That sort of planning will be unrealistic. You have to provide for this kind of a margin where the monsoon is bound to fail in some year or the other.

I read in the newspapers that, in the Power Ministers' Conference in New Delhi, the hon. Prime Minister was pleased to state that we have to provide for a minimum of ten per cent more than the requirement. I

was not there, but if I have understood the statement correctly, that will mean that, over and above these factors which I have enumerated, this additional factor also will have to be taken into account, and we have to provide for more. Then only our assessment and forecast will be realistic. Otherwise, I doubt very much whether this kind of an exercise which goes on in the Planning Commission and also in the Energy Ministry is going to be a realistic proposition and will ultimately lead to some kind of a relief. In Maharashtra, at least for the last five years, 50 to almost 60 per cent power cut has been made applicable; for some industries, we have imposed very heavy cuts. Certainly we are not interested in perpetuating this kind of a situation. So, I would request the hon. Minister to come to our rescue and see that you are able to provide the relief which we very badly require in the case of Maharashtra.

Next I go to the field of coal. When the project reports are submitted, there is a clear indication as to from which colliery how much coal is to be supplied for a particular project. It takes five to ten years for the erection and completion of a thermal power plant. It is a very strange phenomenon which, in fact, is beyond my comprehension that in a thing which was planned ten years back, all of a sudden people feel, "No; we have made some mistake". And every three months linkages have been changed.

14.00 hrs.

Every month we are told—'this time you can expect coal from this areas' Next time we are told, 'You have to go to another area and we will try to see that you get coal.' I can give the experience of Koradi. Koradi is a pit-head station and it was designed in such a manner that Kamtee and Siliwara coal-fields will be developed in that area. We have the ropeway. We have the railways and the ropeway is designed for a capacity of carrying 800 tonnes of

coal per hour. Now we find that there is no production of coal. Only 125 tonnes of coal is being carried by this ropeway and the power project has been designed in such a manner that at the receiving end it can receive the railway tippers but if it is brought by the road, it creates all kinds of problems. Slippage is being caused. This is something which in fact needs to be gone into thoroughly and whatever coal fields are earmarked for a particular project, you see that the coal production goes according to the schedule and when the project is completed, that project should receive the coal which has been promised at the time of the sanction of the project. I find that all kinds of difficulties are being told—sometimes railways, sometimes the quality of coal, sometimes the production is not enough and sometimes I am given to understand that the law and order situation is such that you cannot possibly think of receiving coal from that area. Very strange sorts of explanations are being given.

I do not know whether it will be within my right but at the same time, I must bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that the Maharashtra Government is interested in going in for mining of coal in the Western Coal-fields. If the Maharashtra Government is allowed to go in for mining of coal in that area as a kind of supplemental activity, my only apprehension will be this. Since the Maharashtra Government has expressed its readiness to go in for mining, the requirement of Maharashtra Government should not be curtailed to the extent that they go in for mining. That sort of thing should not happen. Certainly we are prepared to go in for mining of coal in the Western Coal-field area. I am told that in Wardha-Chanda valley, according to the book which has been issued by the Coal Ministry itself, 2000 million tonnes of coal is available and over the last 8 to 10 years we have been trying to develop these mines and get more coal so that

we are able to produce maximum electricity which in fact is very badly required in that area.

The next point about coal I would like to bring to the hon. Minister's notice is about the directive given by the Central Electricity Authority, the CEA had informed all the Electricity Boards, 'You should produce as much power as possible per installed capacity of kilowatt hour. The directive was that they should produce about 6000 kilowatt hours per kilowatt capacity. That was the directive given. I am very happy that the Maharashtra Government has been able to achieve on an average about 6123 kilowatt hours per kilowatt of installed capacity and I say that this is the highest that we have been able to achieve so far and there is the possibility of even going further. But my difficulty is this. Instead of this achievement being recognised at the level of the Government of India, we find that on an average rate of 5300 coal is being made available. Those who produce more are penalised. This is the kind of disincentive which in fact is being provided for those who generate more power. If it is going to be a sort of uniform norm which is going to be made applicable, then it does not serve any purpose. It works as a kind of disincentive. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly apply his mind in this regard. He should see that those who are going in for more generation of power and who show efficiency should be given some kind of an incentive. On the basis of last year's figure, whatever be the efficiency which they have been able to achieve, that should form the basis and, on that basis, if coal is supplied to them, then, I should say there should be no difficulty with the Electricity Board. The Calorific value for these power stations is defined...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Kindly conclude now.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Give me some more time. Anyhow I will try to read a few points only.

I would request the Minister to see what is the design of the power stations and what kind of coal is being supplied to them which, in fact, is a great drain on our resources. We are wasting our resources; we are not taking full advantage of the resources. The supply of set by BHEL is clearly mentioned. But, the only difficulty is that the supplies from BHEL are not in a sequential order. If you want figures, I am prepared to give you the same. Look at the total tonnage sent by them first. See how much of them is erected and how much of them could not be erected because those parts were not required. Anyway, I will pass on the information to the hon. Minister.

I will just give you one example of Koradi. BHEL had been supplying materials not in the sequential order. On 31-5-80, for Bhusaval, out of 6,137 tons of boiler materials received, the tonnage erected was 1,248 while erectable tonnage was 1814 and non-erectable tonnage due to non-sequential order was 3,075 tons. So, things which are not required are being sent and which, in fact, should come first are not being sent. That is why we find that the slippage is not very heavy. Kindly look into this. I would also request him to go through the turbinewise equipments that are being supplied by the Instrumentation Ltd., Kota. For import licence a sum of Rs. 8 lakhs to 10 lakhs is being wasted. We have a very huge investment of about Rs. 1.5 crores and it goes up to Rs. 2 crores sometimes. We do not want anything to be imported. We want that they should take only the indigenous things available here. Our experience has been that these things do not work. BHEL later on agreed that out of 11 sets, in regard to three sets, they had agreed to import but for the other eight sets, they still are insisting that we should not go in for

the import. I would submit that you will kindly try these indigenous equipments on small projects rather than try them on 210MW or 500 MW sets. Otherwise it would be suicidal. If for a small sum, if we insist on this kind of things, I think, we will only be wasting our resources and we will come across greater dangers due to non-functioning of these small things. In the case of electrification my only point will be this. New hutments have been constructed as part of the 20-Point Programme. 100 to 200 huts had been constructed in those areas. But, in the case of harijan bastis, we have taken a policy decision. I want that a similar kind of decision in the case of hutment dwellers also should be taken. They should be given the same kind of treatment for the huts constructed under the 20-Point Programme. I would request the Minister to kindly look into the matter of clearance of Uchni Project. Two sets of 500 MW projects pending since 1978. One set of Parli—210 MW—project is still pending clearance. For Chandrapur, we propose to send the project report in about a week's time. Kindly look into that to see that these projects are cleared. In the case of replacement in Copperkheda and Baharshah, I am sorry to find that your report for 1979-80 gives a wrong figure. De-rated capacity which has been indicated in this report is not realistic. I would request the hon'ble Minister to look into this.

Sir, one more last point and I am done. A major accident, I am told, has happened in the case of Indraprastha power station at Delhi. It is a strange phenomenon and a great surprise to us. Those who come from Bombay are not used to this kind of power failures which we find in the city of Delhi. When I looked to the power sets which are being run at Indraprastha and also at Badarpur I am not able to understand what kind of performance budgeting. Four sets of 210MW have to be installed at

Badarpur but it is pending for the last ten years. This thing must be looked into.

It was brought to my notice that there was an accident in the case of Indraprastha second unit and the blades of the turbine have been badly damaged. When I met Mr. Mahajan, your State Minister and requested him to find out I was given to understand that it was a minor thing but I am told there was a big blast and the blades got completely damaged. If this kind of thing goes on and frequent-failures of energy continue, I think, it gives very bad name to this government and so to the entire working of the Central Electricity Authority also. If such a thing happen in the case of those who have to guide others then it does not give credit.

In respect of gas turbine I will ask some of my friends to speak on that. Sir, I am very thankful to you for having given me the opportunity to express my views.

SHRI BIJOY MODAK (Arambagh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, because of the present economic situation the role and functioning of the Ministry of Energy has assumed tremendous importance. In view of the fact that this Ministry actually holds the life-line to production, the performance of this Ministry has created a dismal picture of the national economy so much so that it has become the focus of national criticism from all points of view. Its incompetence and its utter failure in respect of generation of power has created such an acute power shortage all over India that it has become an All India phenomenon. This shortage in generation of power has put in vain all the best efforts which are being made from all directions to improve the economy of this country.

Despite not doing any critical review of the past failures, the Ministry goes on making tall promises. This year also the promise was made that

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they should create additional power of 22,000 M.W. They did not review their past performance. In the last Plan period, they wanted to add 25,000 M.W. of power. But actually they could achieve only 15,000 M.W. power. The shortfall was thus to the tune of 10,000 M.W. They go on making tall promises. That is their habit. This must be changed. The Economic Survey says that the gap between the actual generation of power and demand is gradually growing. I am reading from the Report. In the year 1976-77 the gap between demand and actual generation was only 5.8 per cent. It rose to 10.3 per cent in the year 1977-78. And it rose to 16.1 per cent in the year 1978-79. In spite of tall promises the performance is poor and actually power shortage is growing in the country. Because of this, the functioning of many industries are stopped and there are lay-offs of workers; closures are there; retrenchments are there. Because of all these things, there is a tremendous national loss. There is a colossal national loss. An estimate says that the loss in production is of the order of Rs. 3,000 crores during the last year.

Sir, an attempt is being made to present that this power crisis cannot be solved. I say, this is absolutely wrong, because it is all due to the faulty planning and wrong emphasis on priorities from the beginning of the Plan. Because of the original sin, the production of power in India is limping far behind even other developing nations in *per capita* consumption. I will give you the figures here. In India the *per capita* consumptions was 17.8 kw.h. in 1950. It rose to 93 kw.h. in 1971-72. The scheduled target of 200 kw.h. which was to be reached originally in 1979 had to be re-scheduled till 1983-84; while, at the same time, 17 other developing nations have generated sufficient power. Actually their consumption of power is over 200 kw.h. There are some six countries where the consumption of power is over 1,000 kw.h. I will give

the figures of some countries: **Algeria**, 200 kw.h., **Iraq** 297 kw.h., **Egypt** 215 kw.h.—this is all for the year 1974-75. India's consumption in the same year 1974-75 was 108.8 kw.h. whereas the consumption in Pakistan was 131 kw.h. The consumption in Thailand was 194 kw.h. Now, in the report it is said India has reached only 133 kw.h. Now, the situation is very alarming and until and unless this is remedied the power situation cannot be improved. The dispersal of power to underdeveloped States and regions in India is of imperative necessity to remove imbalances for the development of the whole country. This also helps the growth of *per capita* consumption of power in the country as a whole. You can find the uneven dispersal of power in India from the following figures:

In 1970—74, the Western Sector actually consumed 130 kw hr., the Southern sector consumed 99.3 kw.hr. and the North-Eastern region 21.1 kw.hr. consumed. In Assam it is 21.2 kw hr. The North-Eastern Region and the Eastern region are the worst affected part due to imbalance in power supply position. The situation has not improved as yet. In the present report of the Ministry, it has not improved as yet and because of this, the North-Eastern region has remained static.

Sir, from the *per capita* consumption of power, one gets the economic growth of a country. So, it is the primary duty of a Minister to look to the growth of *per capita* development of power in backward region to remove the imbalance in the country. But if due to some negligence, or call it political expediency, he does not look to this basic task, he will have to face the music like the present agitation in the entire North-Eastern region. No doubt this has arisen from the imbalance in the economic development there. The Energy Minister seems to be totally oblivious to this basic task of his Ministry. On the other hand, he is talking too much

through the Press about the performance of his Ministry and so many other things totally outside his portfolio. Has he been serious enough, he would not have indulged in such irresponsible utterances that the Central Government is going to take over the entire power generation in the country. I do not know whether his Cabinet has given permission to utter such things I doubt very much. Instead of indulging in such a braggadocio, it would be better if he understands his own business in improving and correcting the functioning of the central mechanism of power planning and fixing priority for it and implementing it so that the country is relieved of the present power crisis.

In regard to the power shortage, the following figures were given in a recent meeting of the Consultative Committee:

In U.P. it is 22.8 per cent; In Goa it is 24.4 per cent; In DVC it is 27.8 per cent; In Maharashtra it is 19.4 per cent; In Karnataka it is 20 per cent; In Bihar it is 31 per cent and in Orissa it is 17 per cent. The All India average is 16.1 per cent according to the Economic Survey Report.

In West Bengal, the power crisis is a legacy inherited from no other person than the present Energy Minister. The power was first rationed in West Bengal in 1973 when the present Energy Minister was a Minister in the West Bengal Government. It was during his regime that the Kolaghat plant was sanctioned in 1973. However, the plant could not be taken up for erection till 1977; even the land could not be acquired. Only after 1977 when the Left Front Government came to power in West Bengal, they tried to do something in this direction. Actually, the whole money was squandered away for building the Netaji Indoor Stadium. Everyone knows about this. Earlier, the Calcutta Electricity Supply Corporation's proposal to have a plant at Titagarh

could not be sanctioned for two years during his regime and it was sanctioned only when the Left Front Government came to power. The present Energy Minister is responsible for many other things, which led to no improvement in the position of generation of power. The power houses in West Bengal during his regime were continuously mismanaged; there was continuous bad maintenance and that could be corrected only when the Left Front Government came to power.

After coming to power, the Left-Front Government in West Bengal have brought down the shortage of power, though marginally. The figures as given in the Consultative Committee are; In 1977-78, the shortage of power in West Bengal was 18.9 per cent; it came down to 18.8 per cent in 1978-79; it was further reduced to 16.4 per cent in 1979-80. This figure is, more or less, at par with the All-India average of shortage, which is 16.1 per cent and much less than many States that I have mentioned. In spite of this position, the Minister is making reported statements about the shortage of power in West Bengal alone ignoring the more precarious situation in many other States in our country. This shows that he wants to play politics and is not interested in generation of power.

Here, I would like to refer to some utterances, utterly untrue made by the hon. Member from Asansol. He said yesterday that no planning for any additional capacity in West Bengal has been made. I am going to give you some figures from the speech of Shri Jyoti Bosu, Chief Minister of West Bengal, which would indicate what they have done in this regard. He said that there are five on-going power projects in West Bengal; one at Bandel, one at Santaldih, one at Kolaghat and the other two at Titagarh and DPI, that is Durgapur. These are the on-going projects over and above other projects. The Left-Front Government after having come to

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power have undertaken these things in hand. Shri Jyoti Bosu in that meeting of the Power Ministers said this also.

“Inadequate capacity due to delay in planning and paucity of investment in power projects in the past since 1970-71 is the cause of the present power crisis in West Bengal.”

He has listed so many things that were not done during the previous Congress Government—in which the present Energy Minister was the Minister of Power and Irrigation. The Kolaghat project which was sanctioned in 1973, was not actually taken up till the Left-Front Government was in power in 1977. All these 4 years, this Minister was actually sitting tight, and squandering money in building the Netaji Indoor Stadium. 2 units of Santaldih could not be commissioned during the 4th Plan period, for paucity of funds. 6 unit of DPL sanctioned in 1976 could not be erected for want of funds. Mr. Jyoti Basu says:

“Total investment in the WBSEB projects in the 3 years from 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 has touched Rs. 293 crores. The average yearly expenditure on power sector is over 3 times the entire expenditure in the 4th Plan period (Rs. 93 crores).”

Actually, the Plan period is upto April 1974. This is the achievement of the United Front Government. In spite of this, the Member from Asansol is uttering all sorts of untruth, which are not based on facts.

Now about the position of coal. The Department of Coal is no less responsible for the sorry state of affairs in generation of power. The consumption of coal by the power plants has gone up by 149 per cent during last year, but there has been no corresponding rise in the generation of power.

The Economic Survey says:

“The decline in quality of coal reduced the thermal efficiency and the increased quantity of coal supply, therefore, turned out to be insufficient.”

That is actually the thing which the Economic Survey has pointed out. Over and above this, the wagon supply for transport of coal to thermal plants aggravated the power crisis. Thus, Economic Survey very correctly says:

“The poor performance of power, coal and rail transport served as a severe bottleneck on production.”

I am reading certain things very rapidly. On the coal front, we had an agreement last year. In the agreement, many things were stipulated; and those things have not been implemented. Programmes relating to drinking water, housing and schools have not been implemented, causing great resentment among the workers. There is an unholy alliance between the contractors and the management. Because of this, they are minting money, while Coal India is losing. The safety device is not in a good condition also. The labour conditions are not satisfactory. A committee report under the Chairmanship of Mr. Man Mohan Singh has not been actually published. The Parliament has been kept in darkness. With these words, I actually oppose the Demands for Grants of this Ministry.

SHRI G. L. DOGRA (Jammu): I do not propose to make a long speech, but I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to very few important factors. There is no denial of the fact that we want economic progress. That we want to make progress in agriculture, in industry or handicrafts. For this, we need electricity and electricity is a thing in which we are lagging behind. There are two ways. Either we can have hydro electric power or we can have thermal power. My suggestion is that water resources

should be utilized, because water wastage will not come back. As far as our coal resources are concerned, unnecessarily we are unfair to our future generation. So, coal once exhausted will not come back. You cannot regenerate it. We have lot of water resources so far as our northern India is concerned. I want to straightway draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards the facts that a lot of electricity can be generated so far as our rivers like Jhelum, Chenab and Ravi are concerned. Some survey has been conducted but some more survey is needed. Some more sites can be located. Whatever has been done so far is not being adequately pursued; very half-hearted measures are taken.

There is the Salal Project. I must say that it gives a disappointing picture. The authority that has been pursuing it has given a picture which is neither showing any efficiency nor good technical know-how, nor good management. In the beginning we were told that it would be completed within 7-8 years. Now we are told that it will go up to 1985. I am told that in reality it may mature by 1990. We know where we have the potential. In this age of science, in this age of technology, if we go on postponing our achievements, if we do not put pressure on our staff to work more speedily then how can we achieve what we want to achieve? I do not know whether there is something wrong with the management or the technology is wrong or technicians are not working properly. I am told the persons who are in charge of these things are not working properly; they are whiling away the time. There are certain technical investigations which require to be done; they should be speeded up. We need electricity and electricity can be generated if we tap the resources properly. It is a decided fact that it should be given to rural areas and north India right up to Delhi. I think this is the point which nobody can ignore and we should

pursue it with as much vigour as possible. I think if we have some other persons like Mr. Gill it would be better. He was the Chairman of the Punjab Electricity Board; he was also a Commissioner in our State. He is an Engineer; he is acting as a technical adviser to certain States. But he is a man who knows how to pursue the matter; he knows what is wrong with it. He knows where the engineers are faltering and where labour is not working. Somebody must look into these things. It has been pointed out that due to power failures and power shortages agriculture is suffering because pumps do not work; industry is suffering and production is going down. It should be a matter of concern for all of us. We should see that power is generated within a given time. Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir have a joint project the Them Dam which should be expedited. We should be able to complete it as quickly as possible because that will give us adequate power.

There is another project—Doolhasti. It has been completely surveyed and investigations have been done. Probably the State Government is dilly-dallying. I think it should be pursued properly and the State Government has no business to delay it. If they want another point to be pursued or surveyed or if they want power generation at another point, they can take it up separately with the Central Government but they have no right or moral ground not to agree to Doolhasti being taken on hand till certain other things are agreed to. This should be cleared; the sooner it is cleared and the work starts, the better it is.

About rural electrification may I point out that some villages have been touched but poor people have been ignored? Certain parts of the villages where Harijans and poor people live have been ignored. That has been the case of rural electrification in my State and in some other places also. That defect has got to be removed.

[Shri G. L. Dogra]

Otherwise the whole investment goes waste, if you do not electrify the whole village. It is not giving light that matters. Electricity revolutionises the thinking. When a man who has been running after the plough and cattle sees electricity and light, he starts thinking of making use of machines. We should not ignore this. As far as agriculture is concerned in my State, I find that all transformers have been completely loaded. Agriculture is suffering for want of further load. Agriculture Ministry and the Ministry of Energy should take it up with our people from the States. In the States they go by political pressures. That is one defect. The Government of India is committed to overall development. In the States they go by pressures of rich men and landlords and the pressures of influential people. They ignore poor people actually who should be really looked after. It is the duty of the Central Government and the Ministries here to see that development is even and proper and quick in the case of electricity. I doubt sometimes whether the people who are executing these projects are sympathetic to our nation, whether their sympathies are with us; when I see that they delay some projects, I doubt whether they are not unsympathetic towards us. All these things should be looked into. Proper management is essential. I do not want to indulge in technical things but I must say that administration has to be tightened and execution has to be quickened. That is essential. In the case of Salal, no more delay should be allowed. It is my firm faith that if it is executed quickly and properly, it can give a fair amount of electricity within three years time.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): I have heard with great attention the observations made by the hon. Members of the House. The development of energy resources and adequate power supply are, undoubtedly, our major concerns.

I would like, at this stage, to mention that the Government is fully conscious of the need for accelerating the development in the energy sector and of promoting a sound energy policy so that the economic development base of the country is strengthened.

Our approach is, therefore, directed towards both—short term and long term measures. In short term we are making concerted efforts to maximise the utilisation of the existing installed capacity. This requires, of course, co-ordination of inputs, expert monitoring and supply of coal, etc. I would like to mention here that the capacity utilisation of our thermal plants in 1976-77 was 56 per cent. In the last three years there has been a steady decline and it came to an all-time low i.e. 45 per cent towards the end of 1979. So, from 56 per cent, in three years it has come down to 45 per cent in 1979 and from January to June this year, i.e. after the new Government took over we find it has risen to 48 per cent within such a short time. So, the power supply has to be improved and we are trying to improve. Similarly, we are trying to add to installed capacity at a much faster rate than it was done before. During the period 1980—85, we hope to add about 20,000 Mw. which is almost double what has been added during the Fifth Plan. This would be a very major achievement.

Our long term approach is to have a national power plan with a target of 10 to 15 years. The Prime Minister has already stated that we should have installed capacity as Shri Chavan, the hon. Member, has put it, which should be 10 per cent ahead of demand. This is what we intend achieving and for this purpose we are trying to reorientate the entire plan. We are also trying to adopt the national approach to the training of the workers, operators, supervisors and for this purpose, if we have to

bring in foreign experts, we would like to.

At the same time the performance of the State Electricity Board has not been up to the mark. Some power plants which the states have, their power utilisation has gone down to the extent of 30 per cent, whereas the national average is 48 per cent today. They are working at 30 per cent to 35 per cent. This has to be improved. As you are aware, they need improvement in management, tightening of their financial working and supervision of their operations at higher levels.

Most of the generation is in the State Sector. Therefore, it is necessary, if we have to improve the power generation, the States must improve their performance and for this purpose the States have to bring up their performance of power plants. At the same time the Central Government also is increasing its role in generation and transmission with a view to augment and strengthen the efforts of the states and to bring about a more optimal development of energy resources.

The capital intensiveness of the power industry and the escalation in cost require an optimal utilisation of financial resources. We are, therefore, strictly monitoring power projects under construction, especially, in the Central sector. I would like to point out that thermal projects which the National Thermal Power Corporation have taken up, are coming up according to the schedule. Dograji has pointed out certain defects and difficulties so far as hydel plants which have been taken over by the Central Government are concerned. I am sure that his suggestions will be considered seriously.\* There is also need for staggering of peakloads because the supply is not enough to meet the demands. As I said, in the last three years there was slippage and I

had given the figures of slippage day before yesterday. We all realise that to accelerate power development, considerable effort is required, both by providing resources as well as the basic inputs of equipment, material and organisation. Our major equipment suppliers are indigenous, like BHEL. There are, of course, certain difficulties which have been pointed out by hon. members and we would try to overcome them. But an effort is being made to utilise the indigenous resources and indigenous capacity.

The demand for electricity is growing at a much faster rate than the gross national product. While in a developing country this is inevitable to some extent, we have to exercise our minds as to how to improve the efficient use of electricity keeping in view its high cost. We are also trying to take positive steps to develop new sources of energy like solar energy, tidal energy and geothermal energy. Yesterday the Prime Minister also mentioned about it and our programme is to accelerate research in solar technology and product development. We are also proposing to investigate the potential for tidal energy and I hope that we will come out very fast in this respect also. So far as water resources are concerned, we have to tap them to the maximum because it is the cheapest source of energy available and we have to go in a big way to develop this energy.

The energy programme and ways to meet the demand are being reviewed in the Government at the highest level. The problems are no doubt considerable mainly keeping in view the resources required and the need to conserve fossil fuels to the extent possible and to reduce dependence on oil. The more we develop the hydel and thermal sources, we will reduce the dependence on oil to that extent. In fact, if we can develop these sources faster, it will be possible to conserve the fuel in towns and cities by going in for electrification of

[Shri Vikram Mahajan]

transport, which will also reduce the pollution. Our energy policy is going to be geared to meet the priority demand in a most optimal manner and, therefore, a co-ordinated programme of energy development is being planned.

Coal will remain the primary source of energy in this country and at the present level of production, we are in a position to meet the current demand of coal. I had also stated yesterday that there is no shortage of coal production. But there are difficulties of transport. In fact, at the pit-heads we have a stock of 14 million tons lying. However, consumers including the priority sectors of power, steel and cement have been experiencing shortages in the supply of coal mainly on account of constraints regarding availability of railway wagons for moving coal, particularly from the Bengal-Bihar area. I had given the figures yesterday also that the railways were carrying more coal in 1976-77 than they were carrying at the end of December, 1979. So, there was a decline in the last three years. We are again trying to bring up the carrying capacity of the railways. We are continuously in touch with the railways for improving the despatch of coal by rail. Shortfalls are also being made up to the extent feasible by moving coal by road to meet the demand of the consumers. This has to be done because if railways cannot carry the coal, we have to find an alternate mode of transport like road transport.

Keeping in view the future development in the coal industry, a large expansion programme has been initiated and the credit goes to the Minister. In 1979-80 the amount kept for development was Rs. 276 crores. In 1980-81, we have increased it to Rs. 378 crores, which is a great step. Since January 1980, 13 new projects involving an investment of Rs. 238 crores have been sanctioned. This accelera-

ted pace of work is on. We hope that the supply will outstep the demand even.

We are trying to improve mining technology. Before nationalization, the work was mostly done by pick mining. Now, it is being mechanised. And in order to introduce modern mechanised mining technology, the assistance of foreign countries such as UK, France, Russia and Poland has been obtained. Experts from these countries have been visiting this country to advise coal companies on mine planning and mechanised methods of coal extraction. The necessary equipment for this has also been procured and is gradually being introduced in our coal mines. Similarly, there is a training programme for workers and engineers. Advantage is being taken of training facilities in foreign countries for both the categories.

Mining is a difficult and hazardous process. We are taking safety steps. There are geological difficulties. The gases are there. For this purpose, we have introduced many safety measures. A Committee was appointed to go into this. They have made certain recommendations, and those recommendations are being implemented. These include providing for statutorily qualified personnel in the mines, provision for training of supervisory staff and workmen and setting up of internal safety organisations in the coal companies, independent of the production wing and headed by a senior level mining engineer. With a view to improving safety conditions, certain mining techniques are being adopted such as adoption of longwall mining with power supports, replacement of basket loading by conveyors and mechanised loaders at coal faces and extension of hydraulic mining in more areas. Action is being taken for monitoring of methane, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, temperature etc. in degree III gassy mines. For the protection of workers safety equipment such as cap lamps, helmets and boots are provided.

The Coal Mining Safety Board is being set up. It will be headed by a High Court Judge. The Minister had announced it some time back. Not only this, we are also taking measures to help the workers. We have mentioned in our Report that loans and advances are being given to the poor workers for the marriage of their daughters. We are also giving advance for the education of their children. All these figures we have given in our report.

Hon. Members will observe that the Government is positive and serious about meeting the energy needs of the economy and is conscious of the technical and financial burden that this involves. Steps are being taken, therefore, to optimise resources on all fronts in a coordinated and purposeful manner.

I assure my hon. friends that the points which they have made out will be examined in the Ministry and they will be informed as to what steps we have taken.

15.00 hrs.

[SHRI SHIVRAJ V PATEL in the Chair]

श्री चिन्हेरवरी दुबे (गिरिडीह) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय अभी अभी ऊर्जा राज्य मंत्री ने अपने भाषण में इस बात का जिक्र किया कि 1976-77 के बाद से किम तरह से बिजली के उत्पादन में निरन्तर गिरावट आती गई और जिसके फलस्वरूप ऊर्जा संकट पैदा हुआ। उससे विभिन्न उद्योगों के उत्पादन में भारी क्षति तो पहुंची ही लेकिन इस ऊर्जा संकट ने सारे देश के जन जीवन को अस्त व्यस्त कर दिया। जो हमारे देश में विकास के कार्यक्रम ये वे भी सब अस्त व्यस्त हो गये। अब खुशी की बात है कि जब से वर्तमान सरकार प्रशासन में आयी है तबसे उसने कोशिश शुरू कर दी है कि ऊर्जा संकट को दूर किया जाए और इस दिशा में उसने कुछ कारगर कदम भी उठाये हैं।

जैसा कि ज्ञात हुआ है कि विभिन्न राज्यों में जो इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड्स हैं जिनसे अपेक्षा की जाती है कि उनका और सेन्टर का आपस में कोऑर्डिनेशन हो वह न होने की वजह से यह संकट और भी बढ़ा है। इसके लिए सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने एक टास्क फोर्स बनायी है। जो भविष्य में टेक्निकल कोऑर्डिनेशन और पावर स्टेशन के मीनेजमेंट और इन्पुट आदि कमी को पूरा करने में राज्य सरकार को सहयोग देगी।

अब ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में सरकार सोच रही है कि 10-15 वर्ष की लॉग टर्म प्लानिंग की जाये।

स्पष्टतः ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में इस तरह की प्लानिंग से हमारे देश की रिक्वायरमेंट के मुताबिक जो जनरेशन बढ़ाने का काम है वह तैयार होगा। ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में इस तरह की लॉग टर्म प्लानिंग आवश्यक है। हम जो थर्मल पावर प्लांट बनाते हैं उनमें पांच-छः साल की अवधि लग जाती है। हाइड्रो जनरेशन की स्कीम्स को भी कार्यान्वित करने में तो आठ से दस साल तक लग जाते हैं। इसलिए ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में कम से कम दस-पन्द्रह साल की प्रोस्पेक्टिव प्लानिंग होनी चाहिए।

इसके साथ ही, चूंकि देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में नेचुरल रिसोर्सिज समान रूप में नहीं पाये जाते हैं, कुछ राज्यों में वे अधिक हैं, कुछ में नहीं हैं इसलिए इस स्थिति को देखते हुए सरकार को अपनी योजना तैयार करनी चाहिये। कुछ राज्यों के लोग अपने हितों की बातों को ही ध्यान में रख कर ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्राकृतिक साधनों का इस्तेमाल करने हैं। इस कारण से दूसरे राज्यों के हितों की रक्षा नहीं हो पाती है। इसके लिए रीजनल प्लानिंग करने की आवश्यकता है। ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में एक स्टेट में पावर सरप्लस है, दूसरे राज्य में कम है, यह जो इम्बेलेम है, पावर डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन में इसको भी दूर करना चाहिए।

हाल में पावर मिनिस्टर्स की एक कॉन्फ्रेंस हुई थी। जैसा कि ज्ञात हुआ कि उसमें एक नेशनल ग्रिड डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन मिस्टम पर ग्राम सहमति हो गयी है। मैं यह मानता हू कि यह एक बहुत ही अच्छा कदम है। यह काम पहले ही होना चाहिए था। खैर देर आयद दुरस्त आयद। नेशनल ग्रिड डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन का काम तेजी से पूरा होना चाहिए। इसकी जो हमारी कल्पना है, जिनको कि हम करने जा रहे हैं उसके लिए यह आवश्यक है कि मोनिटरिंग की पूरी जवाबदेही सेन्टर की होनी चाहिए। यह काम सेन्टर के जिम्मे होना चाहिए। सारे देश के सरप्लस पावर के डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन का कंट्रोल सेन्टर के हाथ में पूरी तरह से होना चाहिए। पावर जनरेशन और डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन जो राज्यों के द्वारा किया जाता है, उसका हमें जो अनुभव है वह कुछ अच्छा नहीं है। उसके आधार पर मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हू कि पावर जनरेशन के मामले में सेन्टर का स्फीयर बढ़ना चाहिए।

सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बनाने की जो भी योजना है, ये सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन सेन्टर के द्वारा ही पूरे किये जाने चाहिए। बहुत से सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बनाने की योजना है। राज्य सरकार इनको बनाने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं और न ही उनके पास इतना साधन है। इनको बनाने के लिए जितनी शक्ति होनी चाहिए वह राज्य सरकारों के पास नहीं है। इसी कारण से बहुत सारे प्रोजेक्ट्स ठंडे हुए हैं। मैं बिहार स्टेट की ही बात कहता हू। वहां पर एक स्थान पर सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बनाने की योजना बनी। तनुषाट में यह टेक्नीकली फीजिबल था

### श्री विन्देश्वरी दुबे

वहां पर रा मैटिरियल की प्रवेलेबिलिटी भी अच्छी थी, वह कोयला क्षेत्र के बीच में था और वह सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन के लिए एक ग्राइड-यल साइट थी लेकिन न जाने किन कारणों से उसको वहां से हटा करके कहलगांव ले जाने की बात पहले सोची गई और अब तो यह सुना जा रहा है कि उसको फरक्का ले जाने की बात सोची जा रही है। यह ठीक नहीं है। सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन के लिए जो साइट की सिलेक्शन की बात है इस संबंध में कहना चाहता हूं कि सारी दूसरी कंसिडरेशंस को भ्रमल रखकर हमको यह देखना चाहिये कि कहां पर रा मैटिरियल प्रवेलेबल है और जहां पर वह टेक्नीकली फीजिबल हो वही पर उसको स्थापित किया जाना चाहिये। जहां पर कोयला सुविधापूर्वक उपलब्ध हो पानी उपलब्ध हो, अन्य रा मैटिरियल उपलब्ध हों वही पर इनकी स्थापना होनी चाहिये। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि बिहार के सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन के बारे में आप पुनः विचार करें।

एक उत्साहबद्धक बात मंत्री महोदय ने कही है। उन्होंने कहा है कि 1976-77 में हमारा कंपैसिटी यूटिलाइजेशन 56 परसेंट था जो कि बाद में घटकर 45 परसेंट रह गया और अब नई सरकार की कोशिशों के फलस्वरूप वह 48 परसेंट पर आ गया है। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ आप देखें कि केन्द्र का जो सबसे बड़ा पावर जनरेशन का प्रनिप्टान है, डी0बी0सी0, उसकी परफार्मेंस में अपेक्षाकृत प्रगति नहीं हुई है। डी0बी0सी0 में जहां 1976-77 में 750 से 900 मेगावाट बिजली जनरेट होती थी आज केवल 300 से 400 मेगावाट के बीच में ही पैदा होती है और वहां आकर वह रुकी हुई है। इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि कोयला उद्योग जिसको सबसे ज्यादा डी0बी0सी0 के पावर स्टेशंस से बिजली दी जाती है उसकी हालत बहुत खराब हो गई है, उसके उत्पादन पर इसका कितना बुरा असर पड़ रहा है इसकी कल्पना भी नहीं की जा सकती है। बिजली उत्पादन की कमी के कारणों में कोयले की इनएडिक्वेट और बंड सप्लाय भी एक कारण बताया गया है। इनएडिक्वेट सप्लाय की बात तो मेरी समझ में आती है लेकिन बंड सप्लाय की बात समझ में नहीं आती है। पावर स्टेशन के लिए जिस प्रकार का कोयला चाहिये वह इतनी प्रचुर मात्रा में उपलब्ध है कि कोई कारण ही नहीं है कि बंड सप्लाय हो। जाने अनजाने में कभी कभी मंत्री महोदय भी ऐसी बात कह जाते हैं। श्रीबारा के संबंध में हाल में एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए उन्होंने कहा कि वहां पर जो पावर जनरेशन में कमी आई है उसका कारण बंड कोल का सप्लाय होना है। मुझे यह सुनकर बहुत ही आश्चर्य हुआ। यह सर्व विदित है कि श्रीबारा थर्मल पावर स्टेशन का जो वायलर है 45 परसेंट एश कंटेंट के कोयले ले के लिए डिजाइंड ही है और जिगर-दाह का जो कोयला जाता है वह आधा तो रेणु सागर पावर स्टेशन को जाता है और आधा श्रीबारा को जहां रेणु सागर पावर स्टेशन की कंपैसिटी

यूटिलाइजेशन 95 से 105 परसेंट है वहां श्रीबारा की सिर्फ 45 परसेंट। अगर इससे भी बंड कोयला गया है तो वह कोयला ही नहीं सकता वह काला पत्थर हो सकता है और अगर ऐसा हुआ है तो फिर बायलर को बहुत ज्यादा नुकसान हुआ होगा। इसकी सीधे जांच होनी चाहिये।

जहां तक कोयला उद्योग का संबंध है, उसके राष्ट्रीयकरण का सम्बन्ध है जो वैस्टिड इंटररेस्ट से है व सुनियोजित ढंग से कोयला उद्योग के राष्ट्रीयकरण को बुरा बनाने की कोशिश करते रहे हैं। कोयला उद्योग के राष्ट्रीयकरण से पहले जो कोयले की उत्पादन की हमारी क्षमता थी और आज जो है उसकी अगर तुलना की जाए जो जानकार लोग हैं उनको आश्चर्य हुए बगैर नहीं रहेगा। राष्ट्रीयकरण से पहले यानी 1973 से पहले जो कोयले उद्योग का उत्पादन था राष्ट्रीयकरण के दो साल में ही दस मिलियन टन बढ़ गया। राष्ट्रीयकरण से पहले जितना कोयले का उत्पादन होता था उससे आज 26 मिलियन टन कोयला अधिक हम प्रोड्यूस कर रहे हैं। माइनिंग इंडस्ट्री के जो बन्डे श्रीवर जानकार लोग हैं वे वह मानते हैं कि राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद कोल इंडस्ट्री ने जो उत्पादन करके दिखाया है वह एक बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि है बावजूद इसके कि उसको बहुत सी कठिनाइयों और बाधाओं का मुकाबला करना पड़ा है।

बिजली की ही बात ले लीजिये, जैसा कि मैंने कहा है कोल इंडस्ट्रीज की डी0बी0सी0 में सप्लायर है बिजली की। काल इंडिया की विभिन्न सर्वोर्गेनाइजरी कंपनीज की जो रिक्वायरमेंट्स हैं उसकी सिर्फ 30,35 प्रतिशत बिजली और कभी-कभी 25 प्रतिशत बिजली ही डी0बी0सी0 दे पाती है। मैं सिर्फ एक कंपनी की ही बात कहना हूं भारत कोलिंग कोल, जिसमें 113 मेगावाट बिजली की जरूरत है, उनको 35,40 मेगावाट और मेक्सिम 45 मेगावाट ग्रान एन एवरेज बिजली, मिलती है और कभी-कभी तो 25 मेगावाट ही मिलती है। कोयला आपरेशन को जो जानते हैं, उन्हें पता है कि 75 प्रतिशत जो बिजली की कंजम्पशन है वह डिवाटिंग प्रासेस और वैटिलेशन पर खर्च होता है। डी-वाटिंग कोल माइनिंग का कंटीनुअस प्रासेस है। बिजली के फेज होने से पानी जमा हो जाता है। जब तक पानी मारते हैं, वैटिलेशन ठीक करते हैं, माइनिंग ग्रंडर-ग्राउ जाते हैं, बिजली बन्द हो जाती है।

बिजली बन्द होने के फलस्वरूप फिर माइनिंग बाहर आ जाते हैं। एक-एक शिफ्ट में 4,4 और 5,5 बार माइनिंग को बाहर आना पड़ता है और अन्दर जाना पड़ता है। आप इस तरह से अनुमान लगा सकते हैं कि कोयले के उत्पादन पर इसका क्या असर पड़ा होगा। लेकिन इन सब बाधाओं के बावजूद भी कोल इंडस्ट्री का जो भी उत्पादन का टारगेट दिया गया, उसने उसे करीब-करीब पूरा किया है। अगर कोयला लोगों के

पास और इंडस्ट्रीज के पास नहीं पहुंचता, तो क्या कोयला उद्योग इसके लिये जवाबदेह है ?

75-76 के मान में मिर्क 7 मिलियन टन कोयला का पेट-हेड स्टॉक था, वह आज बढ़कर साढ़े 14 मिलियन टन हो गया है। रेलवे अगर पब्लिक के पास पावर स्टेशनज के पास और विभिन्न उद्योगों के पास कोयला नहीं पहुंचा पाती, तो वह इसके लिये जवाबदेह है। बड़े दबे शब्दों में चर्चा होती है, जब रेलवे की बात आती है, हमारी एनर्जी मिनिस्टर ने भी कह दिया कि हमारे पावर स्टेशन्स में वैगन को सप्लाई काफी इम्प्रूव कर गई है, की होगी, मेरा खयाल है कि 15 दिन या 1 महीने के लिये। लेकिन अभी क्या स्थिति है? मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय अपने जवाब में बतायेंगे।

मे मानता हूँ कि पावर स्टेशन्स में जो वैगन सप्लाई की पोजीशन है, उसमें कम-से-कम 150 वैगन डेनो को शार्ट सप्लाई है। जहाँ तक कोयला इंडस्ट्री का मवाल है, 1976-77 के साल में वैगन की जो सप्लाई थी और आज जो वैगन की सप्लाई की पोजीशन है, उनमें 1200 वैगन पर-डे शर्ट सप्लाई है। ऐसी पोजीशन में ग्रुप समझ सकते हैं कि कारना उद्योग को क्या हालत होगी। लेकिन जिनको सारी बदनामिया हो सकना है कोयला उद्योग पर डालने की कोशिश की जाती रही है, उन-समाप्त महोदय, मैं एक बात कहकर अपनी बात समाप्त कर दगा, मुझे दुख है कि इतना कम समय इतने महत्वपूर्ण विषय के लिये रखा गया है अगर सदस्यों को मिर्क 10 मिनट बोलने के लिये दिये जाते हैं।

जबना पार्टी के शासन काल में बाहर में 2 मिलियन टन कोकिंग कोल मंगाने का एक फैसला हुआ। हमने तब भी उसका विरोध किया था। हमारा कहना था कि 2 मिलियन टन कोयला मंगाने के लिये जो विदेशी-मुद्रा लगेगी, उनका उपयोग दूसरे महत्वपूर्ण काम के लिये किया जा सकता है, वैगन की पोजीशन सुधारने के लिये उनका उपयोग हो सकता है और हमारा यह मानना है कि अपने यहां हम इन्डोजॉनन मॉनिज का प्रोग्राम करके कोकिंग कोल की रिक्वायरमेंट को पूरा कर सकते हैं।

अभी हाल में एक दिन चर्चा हुई। उर्जा मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि अभी तो 5 लाख टन कोकिंग कोल मंगाने की ही हमने सहमति दी है। मैं कहूंगा कि वह कोकिंग कोल आयेगा कब तक? उसके पहुंचने में 6 महीने से कम समय तो नहीं लगेगा। आज जो वैगन की डिफिकल्टी है, उसके हिसाब से उसको विभिन्न प्रान्तों में पहुंचाना डिफिकल्ट होगा या नहीं? अपने देश के खानों में ऐसा कोयला है जिसमें हम डायरेक्ट फीड कोल कहते हैं उसमें एश कन्टैन कम है और थर्मो कैपेसिटी बहुत ज्यादा है। जिसकी वजह से उसको बिना वाश किए हुए डायरेक्ट स्टील प्लान्ट्स को भेजा जा सकता है। मिडियम कोकिंग कोल का

तो इतना ज्यादा रिजर्व है कि जो हमारी रिक्वायरमेंट है, उस सारी रिक्वायरमेंट को पूरा करें तो भी 200 बरसों तक कोयला खत्म होने वाला नहीं है। मेरी दरखास्त है कि जो बाहर से हम कोयला मंगाने जा रहे हैं, स्टील प्लान्ट्स के लिये, उसे हमें अपने रिसेर्सज से पूरा करना चाहिये। उसको बाहर से मंगाने में जा फोरेन एक्सचेंज खर्च होगा उससे ही हम वैगनों की संख्या बढ़ाने की कोशिश करें या अन्य उपयोग कार्यों में खर्च करें।

सेफ्टी के संबंध में मंत्री जी ने चर्चा कर दी है कि सेफ्टी के जो सारे कानूनी प्रावधान हैं उनको हम कारगर ढंग से उनका लागू कर रहे हैं। अभी 2 बड़े एक्सीडेंट्स कोल माइन्स में हुए हैं। संथान परगना में एक माइन में एक्सीडेंट हुआ, 4 आदमी मरे, 56 घायल हुए। अभी हाल में 3 तारीख को गंगालोचक कोलरी में फिर एक्सीडेंट हुआ। उसमें 4 आदमी मरे और 9 घायल हुए, जिनमें से एक आदमी की स्थिति बहुत खराब है। माइन सेफ्टी के संबंध में कई कांफ्रेंसिज हुई हैं और सेफ्टीज कमेटीज बनी हैं। सेफ्टी कमेटीज ने दो-दो बार युनिनिमस रिक्मेंडेशन दिये हैं, लेकिन सरकार ने उनको अभी तक भी लागू नहीं किया। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि सेफ्टी के लिए बहुत से मैजर्स लिये गये हैं और बहुत से एप्लायिज मगाये गये हैं और दिये जाते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि विभिन्न कन्स्ट्रेंट्स की वजह से कोयला उत्पादन पर जो दुष्प्रभाव पड़ता है, और फिर कोयला-उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए सेफ्टी की बात को बिल्कुल इग्नोर किया जा रहा है। सेफ्टी कमेटी के रिक्मेंडेशनज को शीघ्र लागू किया जाना चाहिए। कई मिनिस्टरों के बारे में जूडिशल बाडिज के जो बडिक्टम हैं उन्हें भी ठीक तरह से लागू करना चाहिए। और हाल की दुर्घटनाओं के कारणों की शीघ्र उच्चस्तरीय जांच होनी चाहिए और उचित कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिये।

बहुत कोशिशों के बाद कोलमाइन्स वेलफेयर आर्गनाइजेशन को कोल मिनिस्ट्री के अन्तर्गत लाया गया है। उसी तरह से लगातार मार्गों के बाद कोलमाइन्स प्राविडेंट फंड आर्गनाइजेशन को भी नेबर डिपार्टमेंट से कोल डिपार्टमेंट में लाया गया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब पूरा कोयला उद्योग नेशनलाइज हो गया है तो इन आर्गनाइजेशनज को कोल इंडिया के निमंत्रण में ही अब दे देना चाहिए।

वाशरीज के कंस्ट्रक्शन के प्रोग्राम को तत्काल पूरा करना चाहिए। हमें खबर मिली है कि सुदामडिह वाशरीज का कंस्ट्रक्शन पूरा हो गया है, लेकिन रेलवे वैगन्स सप्लाई न होने के कारण वह अभी तक चालू नहीं हो पाई है। केदला झारखंड और रामगढ़ की वाशरीज की योजना एक्स-कलमिबली बोकारो स्टील प्लान्ट के लिए बनाई गई थी, मगर वह खटाई में पड़ी है। जब

[श्री बिन्देश्वरी दूबे]

इस साल के बजट में कोल सैक्टर के लिए अधिक एलोकेशन है, तो बाथरीज के कंस्ट्रक्शन में काम को फौरन पूरा किया जाना चाहिए, ताकि स्टील प्लान्ट्स के लिए बाहर से कोयला मंगाने की आवश्यकता भविष्य में न पड़े।

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU (Chidambaram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of the DMK, I would like to express my views on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Energy and the Department of Coal for 1980-81.

No one can dispute the fact that the Ministry of Energy have a major role to play in the country's industrial development and green revolution. Without power, the wheels of industry come to a standstill. In the context of ever-increasing petroleum prices, that day is soon coming when electric power will have to take the place of petrol. In many countries of the world, research is going on on a war-footing to find out the different means for generating more electric power...

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I bring to the notice of the hon. Member that he has only eight minutes at his disposal? If he reads out, probably it will be difficult for him. He may make the points please.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU: My second point is regarding the power position in Tamil Nadu where power shortage has been persisting continuously; the power position is very serious; we are facing an acute crisis because of mal-administration.

Our country has reached the level of hundred per cent utilisation of the available hydel potential for power generation. Even the World Bank has appreciated India's efforts in producing, to the maximum extent, hydel power.

Now we have to depend more and more on thermal power stations and atomic power stations. It has now become certain that our atomic power stations have to depend on the USA for the supply of enriched uranium. This is bogged down in international

politics. We have been hearing about the breakdown of Tarapur Atomic Plant for want of enriched uranium.

The Kalpakkam Atomic plant has not yet been completed though it had been started twenty years ago. I refer to this because we cannot afford to depend upon atomic power to meet the power needs of our industry. We are left with only thermal power stations. Our thermal power stations generate power only to the extent of 40 per cent of their installed capacity. The reasons for this are two-fold. One is the high ash-content of our coal and the other is the technical deficiencies in many of our thermal plants. The government has imported coal from Australia with less ash-content, exclusively for the use of thermal plants.

About the technical deficiencies, I will refer to the Ennore thermal plant. The foreign fabricators have objected to the repairs being carried out by the Indian engineers. We as laymen do not understand such arguments. But one thing we know—that is, that the Ennore thermal plant has reached the lowest level of production. This assumes serious significance when there is as much as 60 per cent power cut in Tamil Nadu. The industries are withering for want of power. When we want to augment the capacity of the Mettur power station, the Karnataka government raises certain objections and the scheme is being held up on account of river water dispute.

At this juncture, I request the Central Government to intervene for an amicable settlement of this matter in the national interest. Sir, if the entire Tamil Nadu becomes sick for want of power, do you think that the neighbouring States can flourish and prosper?

Sir, you know that coal for the thermal plants in Tamil Nadu has to come from other States. We do not have coal mines in our State. We have seen that our thermal plants on many occasions had coal stocks for just a week. The State Government has to rush to the Department of Coal in Delhi for the supply of coal to our

thermal plants. Sir, it must be ensured that the existing thermal stations do not come to a grinding halt for want of coal. I would like to make a submission that our State depends entirely for coal to come from other States for our power generation and in this regard, due to the erratic supply of coal we have suffered very much.

Sir, we are thankful to the Central Government for granting the second thermal station at Neyveli but considering the increasing demand for electricity for agricultural purposes, for industries and for domestic use, the second thermal station must be given sufficient additional funds to step up the capacity to the extent of 1500 MW. At the same time, I would like to express my desire to ask for more grants for the second mine cut which is the primary source of lignite which is helpful for power generation, urea production, briquetting and LECO production, etc. The available resources of lignite are inadequate to meet the requirements. So, additional grants should be given. The second mine cut should be on a sufficiently large scale to meet the additional requirements.

There are two more power stations pending. One is at Mettur. Here even the land acquisition has been carried out but the execution of work has not started so far. Early implementation and execution of work is absolutely essential.

Then, Sir, we hear that hydel power can be generated from sea water. I request the Hon'ble Minister that at least one station at Pondicherry and two in Tamil Nadu should be set up to generate power from sea water.

Regarding the Ennore Thermal power station, the position is so poor and it has reached a low level of generation. All efforts should be made to improve the position.

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So, necessary steps should be taken to ensure adequate power generation. With these words, I conclude my speech.

**\*\*SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU** (Nagar Kurnool): Mr. Chairman, Sir, kindly permit me to speak in my mother tongue.

Sir, I support the demands for grants of the Ministries of Energy and Coal. In this connection, I want to bring a few points to your kind notice. In three years of Janata rule production of power and coal has touched rock bottom. Power and coal are as necessary for the progress and prosperity of the nation as air and water for the existence of the man. Shrimati Indira Gandhi after assuming office is trying her best to step up the production. Thus, to a large extent we have succeeded in regaining the lost ground.

In the years of Janata rule the fall in production in these vital sectors was about 46% from 56%. Due to the tireless efforts of our dynamic Prime Minister, we have retrieved the situation to a large extent and have already recorded a 3 per cent rise in production of power and coal. I take this opportunity to congratulate the hon. Minister and all other concerned. The fall in production of power and coal, during the Janata regime was mainly due to lack of coordination. Our hon. Prime Minister has constituted a Cabinet Committee for the better coordination among different Ministries and because of this we have already achieved better results within the short span of time. Our Prime Minister deserves congratulations for this timely decision. It is a happy thing to note, that the present Government has embarked on a massive training programme of the personnel required to meet the future requirements of this vital sector. Sir, we see almost every State staking a claim for super thermal power stations. The Centre should not bow to political pressures, on the otherhand, it should consider the establishment of super

**\*\*The original speech was delivered in Telugu.**

[Shri Anantha Ramulu Mallu]

thermal power stations on the availability of natural resources like coal. Then only it is possible to derive any benefit from these super thermal power stations. Otherwise, instead of gaining we may have to lose substantially.

The Centre must have the right to supply the power from the surplus States to deficit States. If the surplus power is not supplied to the deficit States, the deficit States will ever remain backward and the surplus power will go unutilised. It will not be possible therefore, to achieve socialism which we cherish. There will not be any uniform growth in the country. Hence it is necessary that we must have a national grid to meet the requirements of all parts of the country.

Under the rural electrification programme we have covered 42 per cent of the total villages in the country, and still have a long way to go in order to see the entire rural India getting illuminated. Though Rupees Five Crores have been allotted in Vth Plan for electrification of the Harijan bastis adjoining the already electrified villages are not yet electrified. The officials are not showing enough interest in this direction. Hence, the Government must issue strict orders to all the Harijan bastis in the country to get electricity as early as possible.

Sir, the reservation of jobs for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not being implemented properly in the State Electricity Boards. The Government must take it very seriously and should issue strict instructions to all the States for proper implementation of the reservation quota.

The allocation of Rs. 285.20 crores to the National Thermal Power Corporation is not at all sufficient in view of the massive programmes that we have undertaken to generate more power.

Sir my State i.e., Andhra Pradesh is also facing many problems regard-

ing the generation of electricity. The foundation stone of a thermal power station was laid in 1976 at Manugur near Bhadrachalam. We requested the sanctioning of that project but up till now there is no progress. Coal mines are very near. It is an ideal site for the thermal power station. The Government should not waste further time in sanctioning the project. Also we have requested additional thermal stations at Kothagudum and Ramagundum. We sent proposals for Nagarjunasagar left canal Hydro-Electric Project-II stage, Pochampad and Srisailem project. But most unfortunately the clearance of Projects and sanctions are pending with Government of India inspite of repeated representations. In view of the acute shortage that my State is facing to-day, I request the hon. Minister to come forward with substantial assistance immediately and clearance to the Projects so that we can give surplus power to our neighbouring States also.

There is a proposal for Ichhampalli project on the river Godavari. This is a project which would benefit not only my State but also Maharashtra and Orissa. Keeping in view the importance of this project, I request the hon. Minister to sanction it immediately.

Another important point to which I want to draw the attention of this House, is that of "Contract Labour System". At present the contractors are sucking the blood of poor labourers. Unless you dispense with this system the labourers will continue to be exploited by the contractors. In the 15th Labour Conference, the then Labour Minister late Shri Damodaram Sanjeeviah had forcefully pleaded for the abolition of this monstrous system. I hope the present Government which is committed to put an end to the exploitation of the poor, will come forward with suitable legislation to abolish this.

About 16,000 hamlets have not been electrified in my State. No grants have

been sanctioned on the plea that Andhra is an advanced State. I am sorry to say that the production of coal has declined considerably, largely due to mismanagement of the affairs by the Janata Government. As a result of the concerted efforts of this Government there was an increase to the tune of 30.8 million tonnes from 30.4 million tonnes. This year alone the increase would be around 200 million tonnes? It is said that the thermal power stations are not working at their optimum level due to the lack of supply of coal. It is necessary therefore, to see that the coal is supplied to the thermal power stations without any interruptions. For that purpose we may require not less than 1500 wagons for transportation of coal. The Railway Ministry must also come forward to supply the required number of wagons and I have no doubt that it would do so. Industries and other economic activities depend upon the supply of power. Without proper power supply the entire economic activity comes to a halt. Hence the uninterrupted supply of coal to thermal stations is an immediate necessity. We have been told that labour unrest, accidents and absenteeism etc., are responsible for the fall in our production. I am one who want to see discipline in our industrial activities but at the same time we cannot forget the minimum needs of our workers. They are the persons who are contributing to our economy at the cost of their lives, by producing more coal. I request the Government, therefore, to implement labour welfare schemes. They must also be provided with "houses". All these problems of the workers must be looked into without further delay.

Sir, our coal mines must have Captive Power Stations. It is necessary because the coal output is going down due to frequent power cuts. It is possible to avoid such cuts, if the mines have their "own power station". The supply of cement and steel to the coal mines must be step-

ped up, as the present supplies are too meagre. Many States are not prepared to acquire the lands for the coal mines. Our Marxist friends are raising a hue and cry about the industry, and are making a number of speeches on Socialism and Democracy. But they are forgetting the fact that their State is not coming forward for acquiring land, and enhancing production. It is vital that the Centre must have more powers in order to safeguard the national interests. I suggest, therefore, that a Bill be brought forward for this purpose.

We must also think of having a coal protection force on the lines of Railway protection Force.

All the material like baskets, shoes etc. which are used by the mine workers must be purchased from local producers directly. At present we see shoes coming from Punjab and Haryana. The middle men are the ones who profit from this policy. These middle men must be eliminated and the necessary encouragement be given for local production.

Harijans must also be given the coal dealership. At present, only a few people are allowed to enrich themselves by this dealership. This situation should not continue further.

Sir, the coal mines must have the transport system of their own.

The job reservations are not being implemented properly. There is no mention of it in the annual report. Engineers India Limited is imparting training to Scheduled Castes and Tribes people by providing scholarship etc. It is a noteworthy feature and must be extended to other areas as well. Quite often, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates are refused employment on the ground that they have no technical qualifications. A massive programme for training the Scheduled Castes

[Shri Anantha Pamulu Mallu]  
and Scheduled Tribes candidates should be taken up to give the necessary technical qualifications. After that they must be absorbed in various industries immediately.

Our hon. Minister Shri Abdul Ghanj Khan Choudhry is a dynamic person. He is known for his quick decisions. We extend all the support he requires in achieving the all round progress of not only his Ministry but the country as a whole. I hope in the days to come the production in various vital sectors will be doubled. I thank you very much Mr. Chairman, for providing me this opportunity.

**श्री बृद्धि चन्द जैन (बाडमेर) :** सभापति महोदय, ऊर्जा और कोयला मंत्रालय से संबंधित जो मांगे यहाँ पर रखी गई है, उन के समर्थन में मैं अपने विचार सदन के समक्ष रखना चाहता हूँ। अभी हमारे राज्य मंत्री जी ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया, उस से भी यह स्थिति बिलकुल साफ हो जाती है कि विद्युत के उत्पादन की दृष्टि से और कोयले के उत्पादन की दृष्टि से हम उन्नति की ओर नहीं जा रहे हैं। कोयले का उत्पादन जो 1966 में था और आज है—स्थिति बिल्कुल स्टेगनेंट है। कोयले के प्रोडक्शन में कोई इन्क्रीज नहीं हुई है, कोई बढ़ोतरी नहीं हुई है, यदि कुछ हुई भी है तो वह बहुत साधारण बढ़ोतरी है। इसी प्रकार विद्युत के उत्पादन में भी हम आगे नहीं बढ़े हैं। अभी जो पिक्चर बतलाई गई उस के अनुसार इस वर्ष जनवरी से लेकर अब तक कुछ बढ़ा है।

मेरे राजस्थान प्रान्त के बारे में जनवरी से लेकर जन तक विद्युत की दृष्टि से जितना कष्ट हम ने उठाया है वैसे का कष्ट हम ने कभी भी नहीं उठाया इस का क्या कारण था? हमारा जो कोटा में एटार्मिक प्लांट है, उस की हालत बहुत खराब है। फरवरी और मार्च के महीने में तो 20-22 दिन तक बन्द रहा, उन के मामले में तकनीकल डिफिकल्टी थी, टेकनिकल डिफिकल्टी थी उन की मेन्टेनेन्स की व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है। इस के अलावा जो हमारे दूसरे प्लांट्स हैं राणा प्रताप सागर बांध, गांधी सागर बांध और जवाहर सागर बांध, इन में पानी की कमी के कारण स्थिति खराब हुई। कुछ तो जनता पार्टी की सरकार के कारण हुआ—उन्होंने चम्बल का पानी इरिगेशन परपोजेज के लिये दे दिया, जिस से पानी की कमी हो गई और बिजली

का पूरा उत्पादन नहीं हो सका। कोयले की स्थिति वैसे ही बहुत खराब रही।

हमारे राजस्थान में एक कठिनाई यह है कि हमारा कोई भी अपने आप में इण्डिपेण्डेंट पावर हाउस नहीं है, उन पर हमारा इण्डिपेण्डेंट कंट्रोल नहीं है। जैसे चम्बल का मध्य प्रदेश में है, भाखड़ा का पंजाब में है और बदरपुर का दिल्ली में है, हमारा खुद का उन पर कोई इण्डिपेण्डेंट कंट्रोल नहीं है। हम यह चाहते हैं कि एक नेशनल ग्रिड की स्थापना शीघ्र से शीघ्र की जाय। परन्तु मुझे विश्वास नहीं है कि आप कोई ऐसा बोल्ट स्टेप उठा पायेंगे। यदि आप वास्तव में ऐसा बोल्ट स्टेप उठाते हैं तो तब तो यह सभी प्रान्तों के हितों में होगा, लेकिन बहुत से राज्य ऐसे हैं जो आप को ऐसा बोल्ट स्टेप उठाने नहीं देंगे। जो राज्य प्राग्रेसिव हैं, जो ज्यादा बिजली उत्पादित करते हैं, वे नेशनल ग्रिड स्कीम का विरोध करेंगे, क्योंकि वे नहीं चाहते कि उन के यहाँ जो सरप्लस बिजली होती है उसे दूसरे प्रान्तों को दिया जाय। इसलिये जो नेशनल ग्रिड की स्कीम आप बनाने जा रहे हैं, आप की वह योजना सफल हो, हमारे प्रान्त को भी बिजली मिल सके ऐसी मैं आशा करता हूँ। अब आप देख लीजिए हमारे राजस्थान प्रान्त का, जिस निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से मैं आता हूँ आप को यह जान कर आश्चर्य होगा कि बाडमेर और जैसलमेर का जो मेरा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र है, वह हिन्दुस्तान का सबसे बड़ा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र है। 33 हजार वर्ग मील में वह फैला हुआ है। मैं आप को बताऊँ कि जैसलमेर जिले में 0.6 प्रतिशत विलेजेज इलेक्ट्रिफाइड है यानी 500 गांवों में से केवल 3 गांव ही इलेक्ट्रिफाइड है। यह स्थिति उम जिले की है और बाडमेर जिले की भी यह स्थिति है कि 865 गांवों में से केवल 65 गांव ही इलेक्ट्रिफाइड है यानी 5.6 प्रतिशत विलेजेज इलेक्ट्रिफाइड हैं। अभी जो हम इन्फार्मेशन मिली है परफार्मेंस बजट से, 1980-81 के बजट से, उस से यह मालूम हुआ कि देश में 42.3 प्रतिशत विलेजेज इलेक्ट्रिफाइड है। इस तरह से आप यह देखें कि हम कितने पीछे हैं परन्तु हम के साथ ही म. केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस बात के लिए भी धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि जो रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन का प्रोग्राम है, उस आर.0 ई.0 सी.0 प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत हमारे बाडमेर जिले में कुछ काम शुरू हुआ है। इसके लिए मैं आप को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहाँ कुछ गांवों का इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन इस प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत होना है और वे गांव हैं मिवाना, बायून, सिन्दरी और पोरीमना पंचायत समिति के इन गांवों की इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन की स्कीम मंजूर हुई है परन्तु मैं आप से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो स्कीम मंजूर हुई है इनका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन ठीक तरह से हो। यह राजस्थान गवर्नमेंट का फंक्शन है परन्तु मैं आप को यह याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वहाँ की गवर्नमेंट ठीक तरह से फंक्शन न करे तो उस को आप को देखना चाहिए क्योंकि हमने यह देखा है कि राजस्थान गवर्नमेंट की अवहेलना का जो परिणाम हुआ है वह यह है कि 500 गांवों

में से सिर्फ 3 गांवों का ही इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन हुआ है। इसलिए मैं यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि ये जो आर० ई० सी० की स्कीम में मंजूर हुई हैं, उनका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन तीव्र गति से और युद्ध स्तर पर होना चाहिए। अगर सही ढंग से इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हुआ तो हमारे जिले के जो 400 से ज्यादा गांव हैं वे इलेक्ट्रिफाई हो सकेंगे। यह अच्छी साधन है और मैं इस को अच्छा शगुन मानता हूँ कि ये स्कीम में मंजूर की गई है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां पश्चिमी क्षेत्र में बीकानेर जिले के पलाना में लिगनाइट के काफी भंडार हैं और उस लिगनाइट के बारे में पहले भी सर्वेक्षण हुआ है और पहले भी इस संबंध में योजना बनाई गई थी परन्तु यह मान कर कि यह एकोनोमीकल नहीं होगा उम को ड्राप कर दिया गया। अब जबकि कोयला महंगा हो गया है, उम दृष्टि से पलाना में जो लिगनाइट के भंडार हैं उन को सर्वेक्षण करना चाहिए। मुझे यह भी मालूम पड़ा है कि टेक्नीकली एग्जामिन कर के जो सेंट्रल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन एजेंसी है उस ने इम को माउन्ड माना है। इम के लिए फाइनल सेक्शन कर के इस काम को तीव्र गति से चालू करना चाहिए क्योंकि हमारे यही सोम थर्मल प्लान्ट का है। यह सोम बन कर हमारे पश्चिमी क्षेत्र को विद्युत दे सकता है। हाइड्रो के बारे में मैंने पहले भी बताया है और एटोमिक प्लान्ट के बारे में भी बताया है। इस के बारे में टेक्नीकल नो हाऊ टेक्नीकल जानकारी न होने के कारण वह शट डाउन होता रहता है। इस संबंध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो सेंट्रल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन एजेंसी है, वह टेक्नीकल नो हाऊ को जानती है और इसलिए वह खुद इम को देखे उम के इंजीनियर्स जा कर वहां देखें कि इसमें क्या खराबी है। बार-बार वह क्यों खराब रहता है और यह देखा जाए कि क्या कोई पर्सनिट मोल्युशन उम प्रकार का हो सकता है जिस से इस एटोमिक प्लान्ट को ठीक किया जाए। एटोमिक प्लान्ट का जो सेफ्टी स्टैज है उस के बारे में भी स्कीम सेक्शन नहीं हुई है और अभी तक वह वर्क शुरू नहीं हुआ है और हेवी वाटर के कारण वह काम रुका हुआ है। तो एटोमिक प्लान्ट नम्बर दो है, वह काम भी जल्दी से जल्दी शुरू होना चाहिए।

मैं एग्रीकल्चरिस्टम के संबंध में भी कुछ बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। एग्रीकल्चरिस्टम से राजस्थान में बिजली के लिए मिनिमम चाजिज लिये जाते हैं। राजस्थान में तो मिनिमम चाजिज के बारे में स्थिति है, और प्रांतों में भी होगी। कभी कभी ऐसा होता है कि फल्ट आ जाता है या और दूसरे कारण हो जाते हैं जिनसे बिजली नहीं पहुंचती है उस समय भी जो मिनिमम चाजिज है वे ले लिये जाते हैं। इसमें ऐसा प्राविजन होना चाहिए कि जब किसान को बिजली नहीं मिले तब उससे मिनिमम चाजिज वसूल नहीं किये जाएं। यह स्थिति होनी चाहिए।

दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उद्योगपतियों की तरफ अगर एरियर्स हों तो उनके कनेक्शन नहीं

काटे जाते हैं लेकिन एग्रीकल्चरिस्टम की तरफ अगर कुछ एरियर्स हुए तो उनके एकदम कनेक्शन काट दिये जाते हैं। यह राजस्थान प्रांत के बारे में मैं कह रहा हूँ। और प्रांतों में भी यह स्थिति हो सकती है। मेरा कहना यह है कि जो रूल्स हैं वे तो ठीक हैं लेकिन उनके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन में दिक्कत होती है। इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स का तो हम पक्ष लेते हैं मगर एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट्स को हम कोई सुविधा नहीं देते। अगर किसी एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट की तरफ एरियर्स हो तो उसे कम से कम तीन नोटिस देने चाहिए। उसके बाद ही उसका कनेक्शन काटे। यह मेरा आपसे निवेदन है।

एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि विद्युत की दृष्टि से, कोयले के उत्पादन की दृष्टि से हम बहुत पीछे हैं। हमने थारगेट तो बिजली का बनाया है लेकिन अभी तक देश में तीस हजार मेगावाट शक्ति है। अगले पांच वर्षों में हमने बीस हजार मेगावाट बिजली और पैदा करने की स्कीम बनाई है। जब तक हम पूरी प्लानिंग में, पूरी शक्ति से नहीं चलेंगे तब तक हम सफल नहीं हो सकेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कोयला और ऊर्जा मंत्रालय की मागों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathi puram): Mr. Chairman. Sir, I rise to speak on the Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Energy when the position of energy in the country is in a very bad state. The position of energy is almost threatening to close down the industries that are existing and that will also retard the economic growth very badly. The hon. Minister is aware of the fact what crucial portfolio he is dealing with, because to create and build up an infrastructure for our industrial development and economic growth energy will have to be available in larger quantities.

As the situation stands today, the hydro-electric power generation is very bad. In the matter of generation of hydro-electric power even today after three decades of independence we depend on monsoons; it is a gamble just as it is in the matter of agriculture. The thermal generation of power is also dismal. Then hon. Minister of State, Shri Vikram

[Shri V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo] Mahajan, while speaking some time ago, very conveniently said that the generational capacity of power in the States is about 30—35 per cent. I would like to ask: "What is the generation of power at DVC?" Is that also a State undertaking? Why is it that the DVC production is very dismal, only 30—35 per cent? On several occasions I have heard as also seen newspaper statements by the hon. Energy Minister, where he has conveniently passed on the buck to the coal. You have been saying that the bad power generation is because of the bad quality of coal. I understand that the coal we produce contains a large percentage of ash, 35 to 40 per cent. But not all the coal that we produce has got it so. Many of these thermal generation units have been designed first to consume coal with an ash content of 35 per cent to 40 per cent. I understand that the Minister himself is of the opinion, and he subscribes to the view that even super thermal stations should be installed in places where the quality of coal is good. In this connection, I think he also mentioned earlier that Talcher was one such place where the quality of coal was good, and hence he would like to have a super thermal station there. But I would like to ask him: why did the Talcher fertilizer plant have to close down last year, due to non-availability of power—if the coal was good over there? Did your thermal plant not work? What I want to point out is that apart from coal and other things, you have serious maintenance and discipline problems in thermal power stations.

The power that the coal mines get in Dhanbad is mainly from DVC. Energy and coal are inter-dependent. If power is not given to the coal mines, how do you expect coal production to go up, and the quality of coal also? When only 30 per cent to 35 per cent of the energy is given to the coal mines, and that too with a tripping of 10 or 15 times a day, how do you expect the coal production to go on? I would like to know from the Minister whether power will be supplied to coal mines on a priority basis, at least in future. It was not being done earlier. What measures is he taking, in consultation with his other Cabinet colleagues, to see that power is given to coal mines also on a priority basis? Even the number of noncoking coal washeries that we have is very few. It is reported that we have got one in Madhya Pradesh. Without washeries, how will you improve the quality of coal? Even if you have washeries, if you don't make proper power supply to them, and if you have several trippings, you cannot expect good quality of coal, even from these washeries. These are the several practical things which you have to make a note of.

I would now like to move on to coal. The hon. Minister will notice that during the last 2 or 3 years—or a few years—the production of coal in the Western Coalfields and the Central Coalfields has been quite good. In fact, it is the production of the Western and Central Coalfields that has been keeping the overall production to a respectable figure; but the main problem has been in BCCL and the Eastern Coalfields at Raniganj. You must be aware of the reasons, since you have been dealing with this Ministry for the last 6 months.

The main problems in the Eastern Coalfields and BCCL are not only ones of power. There was the shortage of explosives. You have serious law and order problem in Dhanbad,

in Bihar areas and also in West Bengal. There are several other problems, e.g. overstaffing and safety.

These mines are very difficult mines to work, because they are gaseous. Without regular power supply, you just cannot work these mines. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, what steps he is taking to see that law and order is maintained in these coal mine areas. Is somebody from the Home Ministry going to coordinate with the State Governments? You cannot brush it aside, by saying that this is a matter for the State Governments to deal with. This is such a vital matter which also involves our industrial growth; in fact, the whole country is involved.

15.54 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

So, instead of just passing it on to the State Government by saying that law and order is a matter of the States, what specific action is he going to take in this matter—because I for one know that there are several cases which have not been opened, on complaints. You also know about parallel organizations that exist in these areas. And what measures is he taking to see that this problem is tackled in the areas of Eastern Coalfields and BCCL?

Apart from all this, the important problem has been one of availability of railway wagons. This has always been a problem. It is not that thousands of wagons were available earlier. Maybe, our demand has increased. To compensate for this, you have to improve your transport, through shipping. Your Haldia port was not working for a long time, as a result of which you could not ship there. But I am glad that you are transporting a lot of coal through roads; and you have also improved your modes of transport, especially in the South. And you also probably have some coal dumps in the South,

which will cater to the needs of the South. This Singrauli Colliery Corporation, which is a joint sector undertaking of the Central Government and the State Government was originally intended to have catered to the entire need of the South, but, somehow, this has not happened. And you know how your State Government in Andhra Pradesh are functioning. The Singrauli Mine has been no exception. I just want to narrate an incident. Once I had gone to Madras. There was an advertisement in the paper saying that coal was available. I myself telephoned and enquired about it. They said, "Any amount of coal is available with the private dealer at a premium." Of course, the Central Government provides a lot of fund for Singrauli Colliery in Andhra Pradesh and if the State Government or the local authorities indulge in this sort of black-money deals or misuse of coal, it is also the duty of the Central Government and your Ministry to see that necessary action is taken, to see that coal produced at that colliery is not used like that way. I hope you will constitute an enquiry into this and see that this sort of practice is stopped in future. You know about your State Government and the way how your Chief Minister is functioning; he has done the same thing with the Singrauli Colliery also. (*Interruptions*) Prof. Ranga, I know you are not a party to it? You don't have to get excited.

Along with the difficulties that you have with regard to power, especially for coalmines and other problems, one of the ways to increase production specially in ECF and BCCL is to have some open cast mines. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what he is doing about starting open cast mines in the ECF and BCCL area to increase production of coal. Since you have given me very little time, I have made few points in

[Shri V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo]

general. Before I conclude, I would like to ask one or two more points about Dhanbad. In Dhanbad, we have the Coal Fuel Research Station. Originally, there was a proposition of converting coal into fuel by liquefying; and this process was considered to be uneconomical. But now I understand that in Australia, Queensland, there is a firm which has perfected this sort of technology, which has now turned out to be economically viable. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether our people at the Coal Fuel Research Station are doing something about this project. Thank you.

श्री मोती लाल सिंह (सीधी) : आदरणीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर कोयले के बहुत खदान हैं। मध्य प्रदेश से सरगुजा, गृहडील, सीधी जिले में सिगरीली कौलरी है जिनमें कोयले का भण्डार भरा हुआ है, लेकिन बहुत से स्थान ऐसे हैं जहाँ का सर्वेक्षण अभी पूर्ण रूपेण नहीं हो पाया है।

पश्चिमी कोयला क्षेत्र में कुल उत्पादन का 80 या 90 प्रतिशत भाग मध्य प्रदेश की कोयला खानों से होता है, परन्तु इसका जो मुख्यालय है, वह अपने मध्य प्रदेश में न होकर महाराष्ट्र में नागपुर में है। इस तरह मध्य प्रदेश का विकास विशेष रूप से सही नहीं हो पाता है। जितना मध्य प्रदेश का विकास होना चाहिए, वह समुचित ढंग से नहीं हो पाता है क्योंकि राजगार के मामले में क्षेत्र या प्रान्त के लोगों को प्राथमिकता नहीं मिल पाती है। इसी तरह से सिगरीली कौलरी का हैडक्वार्टर भी राँचा में है, इससे क्षेत्रीय मजदूरों को काम करने के लिये प्राथमिकता नहीं मिल पाती है।

राँची में जो मिन्नारीली के लिये हैडक्वार्टर है, वह मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूँगा कि वह सिगरीली में कर दिया जाये।

MR. SPEAKER: You will continue later on; you will have your time.

16.00 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE. LARGE SCALE  
INCREASE IN THE INCIDENTS OF  
RAPE AND ATROCITIES ON  
WOMEN

MR. SPEAKER: Now we shall take up discussion under rule 193. I should

like to appeal to the Members that they have to bear in mind the availability of time. Two hours have been allotted . . .

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Three hours.

MR. SPEAKER: It will be some sort of repetition. We must be precise and to the point and let us not elaborate too much now. We must straight come to the point and state facts.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): This is not a debate which really gives us much pleasure to raise on the floor of the House but we have to do it because we have been shaken badly by the recent spate of crimes. The rise is alarming and it is increasing every day. Mrs. Indira Gandhi's election promise was that they were coming as the saviours of Harijans and minorities and the promise and the performance are something worth noting today. I will read out from the report of the Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

MR. SPEAKER: You can refer to it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want it to go on record. I have been speaking for 12 years and three hours have been allotted . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Not three hours... (Interruptions) Let me handle it. If everybody realises this, I think we can have a perfect and calm House and we can discuss certain things.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The report, in chapter 5 says:

"One has to hang his head in shame over the inhuman atrocities committed on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the last few years. The whole problem has Scheduled Tribes were reported..." will be seen from subsequent paragraphs that serious complaints of harassment and atrocities perpetrated on Scheduled Castes and assumed country-wide importance. It