

sary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1980, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second

column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 10 relating to the 'Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation'."

The motion was adopted.

*Demands for Grants, 1979-80 in respect of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation voted by Lok Sabha*

No of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16-3-1979		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation</b>					
1	Department of Agriculture . . . . .	42,01,000	..	2,10,05,000	..
2	Agriculture . . . . .	23,94,61,000	107,67,99,000	119,73,05,000	538,39,96,000
3	Fisheries . . . . .	4,80,20,000	5,13,94,000	24,01,02,000	25,69,71,000
4	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development . . . . .	15,34,36,000	3,94,32,000	76,71,81,000	19,71,63,000
5	Forest . . . . .	6,23,63,000	79,00,000	31,18,14,000	3,94,99,000
6	Department of Food . . . . .	95,45,72,000	7,90,48,000	477,28,62,000	39,52,42,000
7	Department of Rural Development . . . . .	59,95,21,000	4,39,11,000	299,76,07,000	21,95,57,000
8	Department of Agricultural Research and Education . . . . .	1,70,000	..	8,50,000	..
9	Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research . . . . .	14,63,50,000	..	73,17,48,000	..
10	Department of Irrigation . . . . .	5,45,85,000	1,27,09,000	27,29,24,000	6,35,43,000

16.02 hrs.

**DEMANDS\* FOR GRANTS, 1979-80**

**MINISTRY OF ENERGY**

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 28 to 30 relating to the Ministry of Energy for which 5 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move

their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr CHAIRMAN :  
out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st day

of March, 1980, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column, thereof against Demands Nos 28 to 30 relating to the 'Ministry of Energy'"]

*Demands for Grant's, 1979-80 in respect of the Ministry of Energy submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha*

No of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16 3 1979		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the Vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs	Capital Rs	Revenue Rs	Capital Rs
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Ministry of Energy</b>					
28	Ministry of Energy	14 39 000		71 97 000	
29	Power Development	9 24 86,000	63 55,01 000	46,24,30 000	317,75,08 000
30	Coal and Lignite	3 95 57 000	96 56,11,000	19,77 84,000	482,80,57,000

MR CHAIRMAN Shri Sanjeevi Rao

SHRI M S SANJEEVI RAO (Kakinada) Mr Chairman I rise to oppose the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Energy. At the outset, I very much wish that our mild and gentle Minister for Energy would be more energetic and effective in controlling the destiny of this vital Ministry. Electric power is the basic infrastructure which is important for economic growth. This is very vital for the future development of the country. None can dispute that the primary requirement for industrial growth is power. In other words, power is very essential for the entire economic development of our country and it alone can tackle the issue of unemployment problem in the country. According to the Report of the Ministry of Energy, they have massive planning or investment. During the coming Sixth Five Year Plan, they propose to instal nearly 44,800 MV. The Planning Commission has rightly

provided nearly Rs 17,500 crores which is almost 23 per cent of the fund provided to the public sector enterprises. I want to know by merely providing this fund can we achieve our objective? The administration should gear up itself and see that the proposed installed capacity for nearly 18,600 MW is implemented in the time-bound programme. But do we have the machinery, mechanism and methods to achieve this? This Ministry should be organisationally restructured and coordinated to implement modern techniques and monitor properly and guide the construction. They should see that there is no slippage, by making sure that the concerned States provide sufficient funds for the projects in the pipeline. According to international standards, operational efficiency should be at least 75 per cent of the installed capacity. If only we can operate our thermal power stations at 75 per cent of the installed capacity we would not have this acute power shortage. But unfortunately we are able to operate

only 48 per cent of the installed capacity this year as compared to 57 per cent two years back. What a fall! What steps is he going to take to rectify the basic defect in his Ministry.

Most of the generation and distribution is done by the State Electricity Boards. This low utilisation factor is entirely due to bad management and transmission losses. Therefore the electricity boards should be restructured in such a way that their operational efficiency goes up further. At any given time, at any given day throughout the year; you are generating only three fourth of the installed capacity; one-fourth remains out of commission. The crux of the problem is that the electricity boards should revamp their out-dated board members and put in pragmatic and technically oriented members. The functional efficiency of the electricity board is further eroded by the imposition of bureaucrats. Electricity Boards have to play a meaningful role by methodical and objective operating with a technically competent management. The electricity boards should be in a position to monitor and see that the technical parameters for the operational efficiency of the thermal power generator should be properly monitored and maintained and all the defects are rectified in time. The way the janata government and the Energy Minister is operating the ministry, I could not see any future at all and I see nothing but gloom. We are going to face a fantastic deficit of power shortage for years to come. As such I want our Minister to apply his mind seriously to this problem and have a clear cut concept for the management of the boards. Who should get power? Who should wait for power? This is a very important point. He should give a clear cut guideline for the entire country to see that the agriculture, essential services and the industry get top priority. As it is 30 per cent of the installed capacity of the industry is

lying idle. This shortage of industrial production cannot be rectified by simply importing the requirement simply because we have enough foreign exchange and you have liberalised imports. I want that our Minister should rectify it immediately. Are you going to throw the workers out? Why should we install these industries? The other day the Chief Minister of Bengal clearly said that 6 lakhs of people were without any work for the last five days. I shudder at the very idea of thinking of Bengal and Bihar power crisis. There is a total break down of power supply in Bengal and to add to that Calcutta Port is the hub of activity for the entire Eastern India and for Nepal. This vast metropolitan with its environs has cluster of jute and engineering industries. All of them have come to a grinding halt on 9th of April and God only can save the State if you do not take an effective action collectively. Unfortunately, West Bengal do not have any hydel power to back up and since the thermal stations are in doldrums, even though they have an installed capacity of 1,300 M.W., they could only generate 400 M.W. No doubt the Chief Minister is making an effective attempt to rectify it, but I warn the Minister that he cannot absolve himself of the drawbacks in their improper planning and for not giving enough resources to increased electrical power in the State. With this terrific background of Bengal-Bihar crisis you have taken up a massive programme of increasing the thermal power generation. You have in a way rightly taken up super thermal power station at Singrauli in U.P., Korba in M.P., Ramagundam in Andhra Pradesh and Farakka in West Bengal at a rated capacity of 2000 MW, 2100 MW, 1100 MW and 1100 MW respectively. What steps are you taking to see that we the engineers, the technicians, the administrators and the designers take the responsibility more seriously? I want all of them to co-ordinate and co-operate in installing and generating the rated power effectively.

[Shri M. S. Sanjeevi Rao]

You are all aware that the rate of power consumption is growing, particularly for fossilised power, that is, the coal, oil or lignite and if it is converted to metric tonnes of coal, it is estimated, it will last for 400 years. But of late, with the rise in standard of living and the population explosion they have come to the conclusion that it will not last more than 40 years. So, we are in a grave situation. I want that the Minister should concentrate very seriously on the development of other sources of energy either nuclear power, hydel power or solar power, etc. But unfortunately, the Janata Party has reduced the status of the technical cadre and scientists by systematically making them second class citizens. Now we have no other alternative except to appeal to the scientists to come to our rescue and rescue us from this doldrum. The Central Electrical Authority have assessed recently that they could think of hydro power to the extent of 76200 million KW. Actually the Government are producing 7600 MW of hydro-power and have projects under way to generate 5200 MW. We have also a great potential of hydro-power if we collaborate with Nepal and Tibet of China. There are a number of common rivers between Nepal and India like Kali, Karnali, Gandak, Kosi, Ramti and Bagmati. If only we properly implement the projects, we can get huge quantity of hydro-power. I want that our Energy Minister must energetically plan and see that this great Indo-Nepalese venture succeeds so that it will be our power house for the entire eastern region. I also want him to initiate a dialogue with China, so that we can regulate and discipline the fantastic Brahmaputra river by diverting it through a tunnel so that a fabulous quantity of power could be generated, to be shared between the two countries.

I also want the Energy Minister to take equal interest in the development of hydro-power in Andhra Pradesh. You must be aware of the rapid

growth our State is making. I want you to copy it. Hardly five years back, we were producing 530 MW. Now, we are producing 1658 MW. Apart from having the coal resources for the entire South India, we have fantastic hydro-power. We are proposing to instal four reversible turbines in Nagarjunasagar. We are also about to complete the Srisaillam project which will give 770 MW. Also, our State Government has already initiated and taken advance action to create infrastructure to instal several reversible turbines for pump storage system to generate an additional 1000 MW. With this background, I would like to congratulate our State Chairman, Mr. Tata Rao, on his foresight and I want our Energy Minister to copy on those lines. You are aware that Andhra Pradesh is giving 50 MW through Orissa to the power-hungry State of West Bengal.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): Have they done that?

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: They are prepared to give.

I come to another subject. This is about nuclear energy. As far back as 1969, we had installed the first nuclear power station at Tarapur with the help of the General Electric of USA. But the fuel required for this plant is enriched uranium. Because of the controversy the previous Government had to instal three more power stations with natural uranium in Rajasthan, Kalpakkam and Narora. That Government created an infrastructure to instal nuclear generators for 10 per cent of the total installed capacity in 1990. The advanced countries like West Germany, France and others hope to instal nuclear generators to the tune of 25 per cent of the installed capacity by 1990 but I do not think we can reach even 5 per cent of the installed capacity by 1990.

Apart from that, I also want that the Minister should see that our Prime Minister gives enough funds for

speedily completing the experimental fast breeder reactor at Kalpakkam which will utilise plutonium and thorium instead of uranium. We have only 30,000 tonnes of uranium but fortunately, we have 6 lakh tonnes of thorium. As such, it is very very vital.

Apart from that, Germany and France have already constructed fast breeder nuclear power stations. We immediately want one such fast breeder nuclear power station to be initiated soon.

Now I come to the most important and burning issue which is facing the country. You are all aware that under the Ministry of Communications, we have the Indian Telephone Industries spread all over the country—Bangalore, Nainital and Palghat. Under the Ministry of Defence, we have the Bharat Electronics, Hindustan Aeronautics and several other factories. So also the Railway, have the Perumbur Integral Coach Factory, Varanasi Diesel Engine Factory, Chittaranjan Locomotive Works. I appeal to the Prime Minister to see that all the four factories of Bharat Heavy Electricals at Bhopal, Hyderabad, Haridwar and Tiruchirappalli are transferred to the Ministry of Energy and see that the country is saved from the clutches of George Fernandes, the Minister of Industry, who wants to sell away the interest of the prestigious Bharat Heavy Electricals by making it a subsidiary of Messrs. Siemens of Germany. I warn you Mr. Ramachandran, don't be a fence sitter, come forward and take active interest. As you are the main consumer of the products of Bharat Heavy Electricals, please see that this nefarious deal is scuttled.

श्री राज बाल सिंह (गिरडीह) : सभापति महोदय, आज देश में ऊर्जा विभाग की दोनों वस्तुओं—कोयला और ट्रिबल—प्रायः 80 प्रतिशत लोगों की जवान पर हैं। इस बात की चर्चा

हो रही है कि इनकी बहुत कमी है। इस कमी के लिए कौन विभाग जिम्मेदार है—इस पर मैं चर्चा करूँगा। जियोलाजिकल सर्वे आफ इंडिया ने देश में बहुत सी जगहों पर ट्रिबल करके कोयले का पता लगाया है। कोयले की थिक्नेस 0.5 मीटर से लेकर 1200 मीटर तक का पता लगा है। हमारे देश में कोयले का टोटल भण्डार 1,11,600 मिलियन टन है जिसमें 89,000 मिलियन नान-कोकिंग और 22,000 मिलियन कोकिंग कोल का भण्डार है। मैं यह फील्स इसलिए दे रहा हूँ कि जब कोयले के इम्पोर्ट करने की बात स्टील एण्ड माइन्स मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से हुई तो हमने प्रश्न पूछा कि कोयला आयात करने का क्या कारण है उस पर स्टील एण्ड माइन्स मिनिस्ट्री से जवाब मिला कि हमारे सारे देश में कोकिंग कोल रिजर्व 5,475 मिलियन टन है।... जो कोल-इण्डिया की रिपोर्ट है उस में 22 हजार मिलियन टन लिखा है—यानी इनका कोकिंग कोल रिजर्व है। एक तरफ मिनिस्ट्री की रिपोर्ट में 5 हजार टन और दूसरी तरफ 22 हजार मिलियन टन—यह सब क्या है? इस लिये मैं निबेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर तत्परता से विचार करने की जरूरत है कि हमारे देश में कोयले की जो मांग है, उस को कैसे पूरा करें?

सभापति महोदय, मैं अधिकांश कोलियरीज में स्वयं घूमा हूँ, मैंने अपने जीवन का 33 वर्ष कोयला-खदानों में बिताया है और मैंने अपनी आँखों से जो देखा है, वही आप के सामने रखता हूँ। इस समय हर जगह कोकिंग-कोल और नान-कोकिंग कोल का स्टॉक पड़ा हुआ है। 12 मिलियन टन का स्टॉक कोल-इण्डिया में पड़ा हुआ है और वहाँ इस की जरूरत है, उस को पहुँचाने का साधन

[श्री रामदास सिंह]

नहीं है, रेलवे इस काम में फेल कर गई है। सी० सी० एल० की बात की जाती है—जहाँ 1978-79 में 23 मिलियन टन के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य रखा गया था, वहाँ 23 मिलियन टन से ज्यादा उत्पादन हुआ है, 4 परसेंट ज्यादा उत्पादन हुआ है और 5 मिलियन टन कोयले का स्टॉक वहाँ पर पड़ा हुआ है। मैं साउथ-करनपुरा और नार्थ-करनपुरा दोनों कोल-फील्ड्स को स्वयं देख कर आया हूँ—वहाँ 5 मिलियन टन कोयले का मिडिलिंग पड़ा हुआ है, जो पावर-हाउस में काम आता है, लेकिन उस को मलवाई नहीं हो रही है, जिस की वजह से चारों तरफ कोयले की कमी महसूस की जा रही है। 1978-79 के लिये कितना लक्ष्य रखा गया था—102 मिलियन टन का, लेकिन कितना प्रोडक्शन हुआ—फरवरी तक 90 मिलियन टन, से अधिक का प्रोडक्शन हो चुका है और इधर जितना प्रोडक्शन हुआ है, सब स्टॉक के रूप में पड़ा हुआ है। यह बात जरूर है कि 102 मिलियन टन में दो-चार मिलियन टन कम हो सकता है, लेकिन सब से बड़ी चीज यह है कि जो कोयला वहाँ पर पड़ा हुआ है—उस का भ्रजने की व्यवस्था की जाय।

आज जो आयात की बात की जाती है—यह सब बनावटी बात है—एक तरह का बिजनेस चल रहा है। सीमेन्ट के आयात की बात करते हैं—जब कि हमारे यहाँ पर्याप्त लाइम-स्टोन पड़ा हुआ है। स्टील के आयात की बात करते हैं, जब कि हमारे यहाँ पर्याप्त आयरन-ओर पड़ा हुआ है और जिस की क्वालिटी सब से उत्तम मानी जाती है। एक तरह का फैशन बन गया है—जब भी किसी चीज की कमी की बात आती है तो कहा जाता

है कि कोयले की कमी की वजह से हम को यह काम करना पड़ा है, जब कि उत्पादन में इतनी कमी नहीं हुई है, जितनी उस को रेलवे के द्वारा पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था में कमी है।

कोल इण्डिया को जितने वॉगन्ज एलाट करने की बात हुई है—मैं आप को बलाऊंगा कि उम में क्या हुआ है। मैंने इस को सरसरी निगाह से देखा है, कोल-इण्डिया की रिपोर्ट को भी देखा है और ईस्टर्न रेलवे की रिपोर्ट को भी देखा है—जितने वॉगन्ज एलाट करने की बात थी, उम में मुकाबले केवल 65 परसेंट वॉगन्ज दिये गये हैं। पिछले साल कितना कोयला उठाया गया और पिछले दो वर्षों में कितना उठाया गया, यदि आप इन की फिगर्स को देखेंगे तो आप को पता लगेगा कि जितना दोष कोयले को दिया जाता है, उस का उतना दोष नहीं है। बिजली को लेकर भी कोयले के उत्पादन पर अंतर पड़ता है, बिजली की कमी के कारण कोल-इण्डिया को 17 मिलियन टन का लास उठाना पड़ा है, उत्पादन कम हुआ है। कोयले के उत्पादन में 18 परसेंट की कमी केवल बिजली की गड़बड़ी के कारण हुई है। यहाँ पर यदि 5 मिनट के लिये बिजली चली जाय तो कितनी तकलीफ होती है, लेकिन जो लोग कोयला खदान में काम करते हैं, यदि 2 मिनट के लिये बिजली चली जाय तो वे लोग 1 हजार फुट नीचे धरती में होते हैं, सारी मशीनें बन्द हो जाती हैं और उन को काफी देर तक बेकार बैठे रहना पड़ता है।

यह जो फिक्सेन्ट ट्रिपिंग्स होती हैं, इन से मशीनें बहुत खराब होती हैं। व्यवस्था में कमी के कारण ऐसा होता है। कोल इण्डिया लिमिटेड के लिए जो

कोल का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया था, उस के उत्पादन पर जब विचार करते हैं, तो इस नतीजे पर पहुँचते हैं कि कोल इन्डिया ने अपने लक्ष्य के भूनाबिक उत्पादन किया है।

स्टील प्लान्ट्स के लिए जो कोयला इम्पोर्ट करने को पात है और उन के लिए जो कोयला इम्पोर्ट किया जा रहा है 1978-79 के लिए जो पृथ्वी पालिसी कमेटी ने 1974 में ही 10 लाख टन लाइव के उत्पादन के लिए 16 मिलियन टन कोयला उनका भजन के लिए कहा था। उनका स्टील बनाने के लिए उन को इतने कोयले का जरूरत है, जिन में से दिनभर तक 10 मिलियन टन कोयला कोल इन्डिया लिमिटेड ने स्टील प्लान्ट्स को भेजा है।

एक चीज का तरफ में और ता ध्यान खीटना चाहता हूँ। आज स्टील प्लान्ट्स में क्या हो रहा है हमारे यहाँ प्राइम कोकिंग कोल और मॉडियम कोकिंग कोल है और हम बाशरी में बाशरी के कोयला स्टील प्लान्ट्स को देते हैं ताकि वे काम ठाक से कर सकें लेकिन मैं अभी दुर्गापुर से आया हूँ मैंने देखा है कि जो क्लोन कोल है, जो बाशरी में धो कर दिया गया है, उस का मिसजूस हो रहा है। वह स्टील प्लान्ट्स के लिए है लेकिन वह बायलर में भोका जा रहा है और स्टील प्लान्ट्स की सब आयरिटीज इस को जानती है। मैं दावे के साथ कहता हूँ कि बायलर में सब से निम्नश्रेणी का कोयला लिया जाता है। वह कूड़ा-करकट की तरह उस में जलाया जाता है लेकिन उसकी जगह में कोकिंग और बायलर कोल स्टील प्लान्ट्स जला रहे हैं और मैं इस के लिए आश्चर्य करता हूँ कि इस

का जाच का जाए और पता लगाया जाए कि इस तरह से उस के साथ दुर्घटनवार क्यों हो रहा है। एक तरफ तो कोयले को कूड़ा-करकट की तरह फेंक रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ उसी कोयले को दूना देना कि 600 रुपये टन पर कहा पर ला रहे हैं।

MR CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now

SHRI RAMDAS SINGH: If you give me 5 minutes at your discretion.

MR CHAIRMAN: I am sorry it is not my discretion. I have a list from your Party.

SHRI RAMDAS SINGH: I have seen the list.

MR CHAIRMAN: I am sorry I will have to call the next speaker after two minutes.

SHRI RAMDAS SINGH: I talked to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and I know fully how much time is allotted to our party.

MR CHAIRMAN: After two minutes I have to call the next speaker. You are using up the time uselessly. You have two minutes more (Interruptions) Well I have to conduct the proceedings, not he.

श्री रामदास सिंह: मुझे पता चला वहना है कि निगरानी में जो कोयले का उत्पादन हो रहा है, यह रूस के कोलात्रेयन में इतनी बड़ी बड़ी मशीनें लगाई जा रही हैं और मशीनें लगाने से बहा पर काम करने वाले लोगों को काम नहीं मिलता है। रूस ने तो अपना प्लानिंग और डिजाइन किया रूस की परिस्थितियों को जान कर, वहाँ पर इतनी आबादी नहीं है और उन्हीं मशीनों और उसी तरीके पर हम भारत में जो अपनाकर काम करना चाहते हैं और

[श्री रामदास सिंह]

कर रहे है वह यहा पर कभी भी सकल नहीं होगा क्योंकि हमारे मुल्क ने बेकारी का बहुत बडा समस्या है। आप उसी योजना के अन्तर्गत इस को क्या रहे है जिस पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत आप ने कहा है . .

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil):** Who said? Are you quoting any report . ?

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Mr. Ravi, please do not interrupt him. You can always answer in the debate later on.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** I am not a Minister

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** You don't have to interrupt for that reason.

श्री रामदास सिंह : तो मैं यह कह रहा हू कि जो कोयले पर पत्थर और मिट्टा है, वे बडो मशानो के द्वारा जरूर हटाई जा सकता है लेकिन जहा तक कोयले की कटिंग का सवाल है, हम मंत्रिमलार्क वरक करेगे क्योंकि आप जिस योजना के अन्तर्गत कार्यक्रम शुरू करेगे, उस योजना में तान बर्जो का आप ने वायदा किया है। आप ने कहा है कि बेरोजगारी और गरबो को हम समाप्त करेगे। यह नहीं कहा है कि उस में कमी करेगे। आप ने कहा है कि आर्थिक मामलों में अभमानता को कम करेगे। तो आपने काम के लिए क्या किया? कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड में एक क्षाल के अन्दर पाच हजार में अधिक मजदूरों को हटा दिया। 1 जनवर, 1978 को ऊर्जा टोटल स्ट्रेण्थ 5,85,743 कर्मचारियों की थी। अब 1-1-1979 को वहा स्ट्रेण्थ रह गई 5,80,829 कर्मचारियों की। आपने 4,914 कर्मचारियों का स्ट्रेण्थ एक साल के अन्दर घटाया है। दूसरी ओर आपने

तिगरेनी कोल्डरी में कर्मचारियों की स्ट्रेण्थ को बढ़ाया है। वहां 1-1-1978 को 55,534 कुल कर्मचारो थे जबकि 1-1-1979 को 60,938 कर्मचारी काम कर रहे है। दान एक साल में आपने वहा 5,404 नये कर्मचारी बहला किये है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि एक तरफ तो आप स्ट्रेण्थ बढ़ा रहे है वहा दूसर तरफ पूर्वी क्षेत्र में आप कर्मचारियों का संख्या घटा रहे हैं। यह भ्रम क्यों हो रहा है? पूर्वी क्षेत्र में कर्मचारियों का बर्सा का क्या कारण है? कृपया यह बताये।

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Please conclude. I am calling the next speaker. Your time is over.

श्री रामदास सिंह : समाप्ति महोदया आपने उबर 40 मिनट का समय दिया है, हमे पाच मिनट और दे दजिए।

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** No, I am sorry.

**SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor):** I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Frequent power failure in many States (28).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have enough of power to supply to cement and steel plants (29).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for giving subsidy to State Governments to reduce the tariff rates of power for agriculture (30).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for supplying enough to Andhra Pradesh to take up the pending schemes (31).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for increasing investment for rural electrification schemes through Rural Electrification Corporation (32).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for developing Geothermal Power (33).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for thoroughly investigating and formulating a master plan for 'power development' in the country (34).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for developing bio-gas to meet the growing rural energy needs (35).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for developing Wind Energy to meet the growing rural energy needs (36).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for providing enough of money under the "Minimum Needs Programmes" of the Rural Electrification Corporation (37).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to convince the Electricity Boards to set up capacitors in the transformers, instead of asking the agriculturists to have the capacitors attached to their pump sets (38).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply coal to the industries (52).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Lack of efficiency in the Coal India Ltd. (53).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for encouraging the coal production (54).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Reduction in production of lignite in Neyveli (55).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in arresting the embezzlement of coal (56).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in increasing the efficiency of Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. (57).]

SHRI ROBIN SEN (Asansol): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to scrap the Baveja Committee Report (76).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to supply coal to steel and power industries (77).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to come to a settlement in wage negotiations due to undue interference by Bureau of Public Undertakings and anti-labour policy of the Coal India Ltd. (78).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to democratise the Coal India Ltd. and check too much dependence of Ministry on bureaucrats (79).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to invest more capital in ECL for opening of new mines, thus creating more employment opportunities (80).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to eradicate malpractices amongst certain high officials in ECL (81).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to check malpractices in contract system in the supply of sand and timber for sand filling (82).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in proper sand filling and other steps, thereby causing serious subsidence of lands in Asansol-Raniganj coal belt under E.C.L. (83).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure in checking malpractices in the matter of distribution of coal thereby causing serious coal scarcity in West Bengal and in other States (84).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply coal to industries, causing serious cut down in production (85).]

SHRI BIJOY MODAK (Hooghly):  
I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to evolve a suitable policy regarding distribution of coal to power plants and steel industries on priority basis (86).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to treat distribution of coal as an emergent measure by making it a collective responsibility of the Central Government (87).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure to supply good quality coal with less ash content to thermal power stations (88).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to have effective coordination between the Railways and other concerned Ministries in respect of supply of coal (89).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to avert recurring power cuts throughout the country (90).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply required quota of coal to Thermal Power Stations in West Bengal (91).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply requirement of coal on a priority basis to all Thermal Power Plants in general (92).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to speed up a negotiated settlement on the demand for Wage rise with Coal-mine Workers Organisations and thereby avert any possible continued strike by them (93).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check corruption in coal mines in league with contractors in sand filling of the mines (94).]

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

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Constant Power failure disrupting the economy and life of eastern part of the country (99).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Deterioration in capacity utilisation of the existing power plants (100).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Lack of coordination between the departments of Coal, Rail and Power (101).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Loss of energy in transmission and distribution of electricity (102).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Increased foreign dependence in the power industry (103).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of a National Grid in the country (104).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to have captive Railway to ensure supply of coal to Steel and Power Plants (105).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide drinking water and quarters to the miners in Dhanbad coalfield (106).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Delay in finalising new Wage Board for the workers (107).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to reject Baveja Committee Report in toto (108).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for regularisation of contract and casual workers in the coal belt doing perennial type of job (109)].

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide employment to the villagers whose land had been taken away by the Moridih Project during emergency in Dhanbad (110)].

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Wrong policy of mechanisation at the cost of employment and with imported machines thus increasing foreign dependence (111)].

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to look into mal-practices in Mirsa Mugma zone of the E.C.L. (112)].

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reinstate Harijans and Adivasi workmen thrown out of employment in the collieries (113)].

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce expenditure in CIL by abolishing the post of Chairman (114)].

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for public distribution of coal to the villages through Panchayats (115)].

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check indiscipline, politics and strike of the officers in the coal belt (116)].

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to settle the problem of land-lessers due to mining in Dhanbad coal field (117)].

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to end contract system, money lending and gangsterism in Dhanbad coal field (118)].

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check malpractices in the coal belt and E.C.L. (119)].

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to meet the demands of the villagers at Kathara in E.C.L. (120)].

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Systematic elimination of female workers from employment in the collieries (121)].

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Sudden cracking of Adivasi village at Bhowrah due to wrong mining by the coal belt (122)].

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to solve the problems of widespread illegal mining of coal in Dhanbad and Hazaribag districts of Bihar. (123).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Forcible dispossession of Adivasis of their land at Chandrapura by the D.V.C. without giving them employment and rehabilitation. (124).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Refusal to give minutes of discussion by the G. M. Kathara (Central Coalfield Limited) to the Bhartiya Coal Karamchhari Union and the discriminatory attitude adopted (171).]

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to create an All India Service of Engineers. (125).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to establish a National Grid to meet the growing power crisis. (126).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to undertake integrated programme of research, manpower planning and training for State Electricity Boards. (127).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check effectively, losses in generation, transmission and distribution of electricity. (128).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to avert recurring power cuts throughout the country. (129).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to evolve a policy regarding distribution of coal to power and steel plants. (130).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to meet the power shortage in both public and private sector industries. (131).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to utilise the existing capacities of power projects. (132).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to evolve a uniform wage policy for workers in Electricity Industries. (133).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of participation of workers in the management of Electricity Boards (134).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to constitute an All India Wage Guideline Committee for electricity Workers. (135).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to supply coal to steel and power industry. (136).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to come to a settlement in workers' wage negotiation in the coal industry. (137).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to abolish contract labour in coal industry. (138).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to evolve a suitable policy for the distribution of coal to various industries. (139).]

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Dharurapuri): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to abolish the system of having the Chairman of Central Electricity Authority as the Secretary to the Government. (142).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allow the State Electricity Authorities to fulfil the power needs and enable the Regional Electricity Boards to function effectively. (143).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop the entry of foreign multinationals like Siemens in the vital sector of power distribution in the country. (144).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inability to transport coal to industrial units and thermal

plants to ensure economic distribution of available power. (145).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to constitute a Power Development Finance Corporation. (146).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to revamp the working of the Central Electricity Authority by making it a truly independent body and by appointing the Chairman of State Electricity Authorities as its Members. (147).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inflation of achievement figures so far as generation of electric power is concerned. (148).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Claiming that the plants have started generating power, while they have been put only on "TURNING GEAR", after which nearly six months lapse before power is generated. (149).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Slow progress of construction of Mettur Thermal Plant. (150).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to start work on Hogenakal Hydel Project. (151).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to have proper maintenance of power plants which have led to the severe power crisis in West Bengal. (152).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Encroachment on autonomy of State Electricity Boards by making the Chairman of such Boards as the Members of Regional Electricity Boards which are treated as subordinate offices of Central Electricity Authority. (153).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to wind up the Regional Electricity Boards which have not served the purpose of utilising the available electric power economically. (154).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to accept the advice of the Regional Electricity Boards. (155).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to accept the lowest tenders for the supply of equipment to Northern Regional Electricity Boards' Load Despatch Centres. (156).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to protect the interests of public Exchequer in the matter of accepting tenders for supplying the equipment to Load Despatch Centres. (157).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Acceptance of technically unsuitable offer of Messrs Siemens Limited in the matter of supplying equipment to Load Despatch Centres which has cost the nation Rs. 90 lakhs of excess payment. (158).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Decision of Central Electricity Authority to trip down the production of power by Thermal Plants in Northern Region by 40 per cent and directing them to use furnace oil in the place of coal which is not available. (159).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Damage that would be caused to the machinery by the use of furnace oil in Thermal Plants as directed by the Central Electricity Authority. (160).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Ministry to reply to the Members of Parliament who have pointed out the collusion/bureaucracy with Messrs Siemens. (161).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to appoint C.B.I. enquiry into the Siemens deal for the supply of equipment to Load despatch Centres. (162).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop day to day interference in the working of Regional Advisory Boards by the Central Electricity Authority. (163).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to stop the system of keeping engineering staff in the Central Electricity Authority but making the Regional Electricity Boards show such people on their staff strength. (164).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to implement labour laws in the Neyveli Lignite Corporation (165).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to clear the lakhs of tonnes of coal lying at the pit-heads which has resulted in heavy losses to Coal India Limited (166).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Decision to explore lignite in Gujarat (167).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to maintain proper production schedule in coal mines (168).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to reassess the working of Coal India Limited in view of current heavy losses being incurred by it (169).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to modernise the coal mines machinery equipment which

led to frequent disasters in the mines. (170).]

MR CHAIRMAN The cut motions are before the House

SHRI D D DESAI (Kaira). On 7th April, in the presence of an important Cabinet Minister, Mr. Tata Rao, President of the Central Board of Irrigation and Power, and Chairman of the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board, had this to say:

"If only the units that were erected in the recent past from the indigenous sources had performed well, even partially, the country, I am sure would not have been required to face the shortages it has been facing all these years and still continues to face in some of the regions"

He added

"While it is true that one may have to pay a heavy price for learning how to design, fabricate, erect and commission major power plants and equipment, it is a pity that the Electricity Boards which are at the receiving end of such equipment are putting all the blame of the performance of the plant and the equipment manufactured by those who refuse to learn and worse still refuse to pay for their mistakes and make the Electricity Boards not only the objects of criticism but also make them pay dearly for all the mistakes of the manufacturers

In the ordinary course the consumer or the customer is the king. In the private sector the customer is the emperor. But is he having his say here? Do the equipment's purchased come up to performance to internationally acceptable standards?

Members have talked about the power problems in West Bengal, Bihar etc. I may say that as early as 1967, when Dr Vikram Sarabhai was the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Com-

mission, I had requested that we should go in for larger capacities and higher voltages. In fact, I happened to be the Chairman of the Development Council, with which I was associated from 1955, and we gave him details of the "3/4 power law", by which every 100 per cent increase in KW rating would require only 86 per cent increase in weight or additional raw materials. In other words, the basis was laid for 400 KV, 200 to 500 MW unit sets and so forth.

Today, what are we facing? We had, as early as 1956, gone in for the Metropolitan Vickers Impulse Turbine of AEL, but suddenly somebody comes up from nowhere and says we should change over to the Reaction Turbine. He has ever got the foggiest idea of what he is talking about. Nobody in the world would agree to change from one design equipment to another so abruptly or thoughtlessly, because all the design, training and experience of our personnel will go near waste. We will have to un-learn and re-learn at great cost. Our hon. Minister does not realise this. Unfortunately, Mr. George Fernandes, who has been carried away by some of these things, I am afraid, also does not realise it. I will just tell our Minister this much that as early as 1949 when I asked Daimler Benz and the makers of Mercedes cars as their agent in India, to make some minor change in the engine, they laughed at me and asked: how old are you? I said 33 years. They said: "be 65 and then come to us" It had taken Mercedes Benz 30 to 40 years to reach maturity, efficiency and reliability through feed back and this engine has now been perfected. It is a very vital subject. We have provided Rs 15750 crores for power in the Sixth Plan. Unfortunately you are going to have only toms, not power plants. The equipment which you are purchasing and installing do not perform well. But even in our own country, there are plants with imported equipment which perform differently. Renu-sagar is the star performer, which has

the impulse turbine made by GE as it generates 8300 Kwh per installed KW and another is Tata's Trombay AEG Turbo sets giving 7000 Kwh per KV station. Other plants are Dhurwaran and Ahmedabad. They are doing well. If you are keeping a good record and if you had seen it as to how the turbine designs have been performing in our country, then you would have drawn your own conclusion and you would not have agreed to be guests of collaborators, who bribe, who entertain the officials and who even pay money to the political parties...

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): Are we now indulging in this?

SHRI D. D. DESAI: It may be that it was done by the previous Government or this Government, but that makes no difference. If any of these people have palmed us with something which is not right, we should sue them. Just now our friend was talking about power problems. There have been stoppages. But you are fortunate that you are in this country. In other countries, you would have been sued and the damages would have run to hundreds of crores of rupees. When we have to collect data we do not go to the collaborators. We go to organisations like Edison Electric Institute of the United States. There is also the United Nations and there are also institutions of Engineers. These people have enough data, correct data and objective data and from that we draw the conclusion as to which equipment is performing better and which one we should purchase and not waste our tax-payers' hard earned money.

My own investigation has shown that there is a big difference between No. 1 leader and No. 2 leader in the turbo sets industry. No. 1 leader in this industry is the General Electric Company of the United States which has best sustained service heat rates, least percentage of forced outages,

## Statement

maximum reliability, largest number of units and KW in operation for longest periods, maximum experience, etc. My information is that they had begged for entering into collaboration with us and my enquiry has shown that they tried their best. But our fellows threw them away crudely. They came back and told us that GE, USA are not prepared to give us the technology. But the fact is the other way round. My information is that their rates and costs were lower when compared to that of Kraftwork Union, which does not have the capability to manufacture dependable turbines.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think this pertains to tomorrow's demands.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: He should not buy a single turbine which he does not approve and he should insist on what he wants. Otherwise, nothing will happen. If he is meek, then the whole country will go to dogs and the blame will squarely rest on his shoulders. He is responsible to see how the money is spent. That is why I said at the outset that the customer should not be the king but the Emperor and he should see that each of equipment that is purchased is the best. Coming to specific things,...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't go into the details of that deal.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Unfortunately, that is a very important matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You confine yourself to him as the purchaser.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: I have been in the electrical industry since 1937. I started my career as an attendant of turbines in 1937.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not deny your knowledge

SHRI D. D. DESAI: I have to tell him something; he must know what we are talking about. He is a gene-

ralist; he is not expected to know all the details of it.

It takes nothing less than 10 years to mature a design; to perfect you need above 20 years. KWU which comprises AEG and Siemens were both licensees of USA firms, namely, AEG was a licensee of GE and Siemens was a licensee of Westinghouse. Both the licensees were terminated in the late '60s. KWU has not got experienced designers. You cannot create a good team in less than 20 years. Do you know to whom KWU is selling turbines? They are selling to developing and underdeveloped countries, like Brazil, Iran and others who are ruled by dictators, who buy anything given to them if they are personally enriched. It appears, this is what we are heading for in this country also. Even in West Germany, the Siemens do not sell many turbo-sets. I have been the Chairman of the Brown Boveri units in India. I know what it is. KWU upto 100 MW may be all right. We want large turbo-sets in range of 500 MW to 2000 MW. There is no other choice than GE of USA.

A sudden change from one to another is going to hurt us so badly because the designing, manufacturing, installation, operating, maintenance and servicing of one will have to be unlearned and we have to re-learn a totally different one. When the General Motors were asked to change the Chevrolet car engine, they said that the engine was designed in late '20s and that improvements made during the last 50 years were little here and little there to finally give a dependable engine. It had taken 50 years for General Motors to perfect the Chevrolet car engine. Today, suddenly, you allow a big change which is going to harm us. There is a fundamental difference in the design of two turbines, Impulse turbine and Reaction turbine. The design difference is there; the construction difference is there. The two operating principles are different. In the Re-

action turbine, there are more stages and pressure is divided between the rotating parts and the stationary parts. In the impulse turbine, the stages are less and pressure is on the stationary parts. It is more rugged. GE make the best. There is such a vital difference which makes designing and manufacturing different. I do not know how you are going to get over these things. If it were that you were only affected, we would not have bothered about it. But the whole country will have to suffer on account of this.

I have got a lot of details with me. If you want, I can read out all the details for you and show you how big differences are there. In any case, I can give you all the details in a separate letter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: And he can reply to you in a separate letter!

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Recently, an inspired article has come out in the press on "Soviet technology—the cost of collaboration". This is an inspired article which shows that Soviet technology has been absolutely worthless and that it has been very costly. It is true that Soviet technology is a little outdated but it is upto us to pick their advanced technology. They are one of the shrewdest purchasers and are also more choosy. They are not stupid. They have gone for Hitachi turbines for international cooperation. Hitachi and Toshiba of Japan are the licencees of GE of USA, not of KWU, and they make impulse turbines. This is an inspired article. After all, you are not someone who can be carried away by such articles. You concentrate on the data of turbo-sets performance made and operated in all the countries.

Unfortunately, in our country, we have not got the system by which accurate data are made available in regard to day-to-day failures, variations in voltage, frequencies, etc. Where is the voltage consistency? Where is the dependability of frequency? Where is the availability? Inter-

ruptions are so many. All these things are such that we cannot say that we are generating electric power and are supplying satisfactorily to the consumers. In any other country, this sort of thing would not be tolerated. They would sue and demand, not a few crores, but several hundred crores. But our Electricity Boards are, unfortunately, taking it easy. Unfortunately, our Indian people are milder people and they do not know what others in other countries do and their rights under the law and they do not know how they can go ahead and get the compensation.

There are many things connected with the failure of BHEL equipment. We have established one of the finest plants in the world; the BHEL plant in Bhopal is one of the finest plants. It was set up in collaboration with the Associated Electrical Industries of U.K. They can produce very good machines. The people are very well trained, but unfortunately our top management requires to be changed because the top management which we have got now does not seem to know what they are talking. I just read in one of the books about one Dr. Sharan, an employee of one of the modest companies in Switzerland, namely, Sulzer; it is not a big company. In Switzerland, with whom I have had a long association, the largest company is Brown Boverys, I have been the Chairman of that company's Indian Subsidiary. Sulzer is, comparatively, a smaller company. Somebody from there comes here, poses himself as somebody worthwhile, goes round and tries to get for us technology. He even thumped the table at General Electric. I was told that he thumped the table at General Electric and made such a nuisance of himself that the General Electric lost interest in us. That is how this thing was dropped. Like this we have, unfortunately, driven out people.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: I have not driven out anybody.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can't have your say when you reply.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: I am not concerned with any particular person. It is not a question of Desai or anybody. It is a question of our country. When we are going to get technology, we are not going to buy on account of somebody's advice or opinions; we are going to examine the data. Then dependability and reliability of the data and several other factors are also involved. Unless and until those data are outstanding, we are not even going to talk to those people. Even if the data are good, we get the offer for the total advanced technology and then see whether it is complete and whether it is worthwhile. Otherwise, we will be unnecessarily hurting the interests of our country and the future development of our country. We have a future. We do not want to waste our life in some worthless pursuits and leave a large number of our people in unemployed condition or poverty. Already a large number of our labour force has been laid off. Factories are closing down. Lastly, plants and investments are idling. All this is because of idiotic decisions taken by somebody somewhere and without understanding what is what. I hope you are not going to be a party to it. If anybody in the Ministry is thinking that way, we should be bold enough and put an end to it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you should try and conclude now.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Yes. Then, we had some collaboration for manufacturing boilers with the Combustion Engineering. That is all right. Mr. Krishnamurthi had been one of those who had been responsible for this thing. But, I believe, that even there, the Americans are not absolutely benefactors. You have to know in totality what to get and you must also make the fullest use of it; otherwise they will just give you partially or nothing. They are afraid that India will be another Japan. They do not want to create that sort of a competitor in India. Therefore if you touch the American equipment or American

technology, you will have to be extremely careful and you make sure that what you are getting is definitely the best that they have got. Otherwise, they will put you into a serious difficulty.

This is a note of warning which I must give. Having collaborated with the Americans, I know these people are not friends of ours. (*Interruptions*). Be at arm's length. We are not concerned here with any individual.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Desai, I think you should conclude now.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: There is a large number of points. Unfortunately I am keeping with me a very large number of items. Please allow me some time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The limitation of time is there according to what the Business Advisory Committee has allowed. So, it is not in my hands. If it had been in my hands, I could have given you the extra time.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Madam, this information is helpful and the country will benefit by it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But, you promised that you will write to him about that.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: I shall write. But, unfortunately, it will fall in the hands of bureaucracy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a practice of releasing letters to the press.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): He won't reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: As I said, there is a practice of releasing the correspondence to the press.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: I will tell you one simple thing. What is the use of grudging here. When a decision in 1969 was taken to suspend the imports, I had opposed that strongly to the Chairman of the Development

Council and I said that at least we should have fifty per cent of our generators imported. By suspending the imports, you will only be ruining our future and we will be put into difficulty. Unfortunately these people did not agree. Even with regard to one final import which they had agreed to that was also not allowed to be arranged. You are now seeing the consequence of it. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Desai I am again asking you to conclude now because there are a large number of speakers.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: There are still more outstanding items.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should have thought about it much earlier. They will continue to remain outstanding. And somebody else will deal with them. I am sorry, Mr. Desai, you should conclude now.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: There are a large number of complaints coming.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Desai you have taken nearly half-an-hour.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Unfortunately the thing is this. You must also realise that even in the wagons they are now putting stones instead of coal.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I wish you realise the importance of coal earlier.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Somebody is expected to pay for it in advance.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Desai, you are now forcing me to call the next speaker. Will you please resume your seat? I am sorry Mr. Desai.

Mr. Jasrotia.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Thank you, Madam, for whatever time you have given.

SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASROTIA (Jammu): Madam I am thankful to you for providing me this opportunity

to speak a few words in support of the Budget Demands of the Ministry of Energy. Of all the problems the country is facing to-day the most irritating one is the problem of shortage of energy. This is not only so to our country but it is the problem of the world also. So, I shall confine myself only to our country.

16.59 hrs.

[SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO *in the Chair*]

The energy is needed not only for our industries but also for agricultural purposes which is the economic structure of our country. This country has got many sources of power—the sun-shine, showers energy every day—equal to the fossil fuel-water-falls, the tide in the sea, the winds. The whole atmosphere is full of energy—still we are short of the energy. To overcome this problem what should we do? Where is the defect? To my mind, the only difficulty is that there is no proper storage of energy. To be more correct, I should say that we have to do something for better energy storage techniques to meet the demands and to make better utilisation of the energy. I would request the hon. Minister to look into this aspect of the problem, because, if a generator fails, then, there is no provision for us to get light or energy. Therefore, we should make necessary efforts so that we may have proper efficient, economical ways to collect, store and distribute or use energy for the benefit of all of us. For proper and efficient storage of electric power we must have efficient and economical sources of power. If we can build better 'Energy Mousetraps' or have with us, then, the whole world will make path to come to our door.

17 hrs.

I may mention in this connection that, according to the Report of the Water Commission, the river Chenab in Jammu and Kashmir is most potent for hydro-electric power.

[Shri Baldev Singh Jasrotia]

Sir, sometime back, the Centre took upon itself the task of going in for the Salal Project in Jammu and Kashmir. That was in the year 1970 and initially it was estimated to be of the order of Rs. 55 crores. The date of commissioning was to be 1978. But, Sir, I am sorry to say this. Even today, after spending nearly Rs. 222 crores on the project, the project is not going to be commissioned as it was scheduled.

The hon. Minister was pleased to tell us in this House sometime back that they are going to commission this project by 1982. But, recently I happened to visit that place. I am sorry to say that even if other things remained the same, this project cannot be completed before 1986. This is what I feel. For that, Sir, who is responsible? The machinery worth crores of rupees should have to work for 2,000 hours in one year. But what has happened here? It has hardly worked for about 12 to 13 hours in one year. This is the situation there. For this again, who is responsible? The officials at the site and even the Ministry are responsible for these faults because there had been no effective supervision or probe in this direction. We should have a proper check on those persons who are dealing with this project of vital national importance. This is my respectful submission. If it is commissioned, it will yield 690 M.W. of power. But this is not being commissioned and is a serious matter.

Sometime back, I made a request to the hon. Minister that a probe should be made in bad handling of Salal and what has been done in this regard. So far, Sir, no reply has been given to me. I don't know what steps, if any, will be taken by the hon. Minister.

Then, I wish to bring to your notice that in the case of Loktak in Manipur and Bairasiul in Himachal Pradesh, they are also sick. According to my

information, these two projects are also being handled by the department here. When the Centre has taken upon itself the responsibility of developing these projects, may I ask, is it not high time that the Minister takes appropriate steps in this connection, to put maximum efforts for the commissioning of these projects?

Sir, I understand that they are going to construct a project called Gulhasti project on Chenab river near Kishtwar in the Jammu region. But even the approach road for that has not been constructed so far. The Water Commission has mentioned that at ten places on the Chenab river the various projects can be constructed and if this is done, Sir, this will illuminate in all the respects the whole of Northern India. I find no reason why urgent steps should not be taken by the Ministry at the Centre. I would therefore request the hon. Minister to rise to the occasion so that the needful could be done in the matter. Something needful should be done in the interest of the whole nation because every day we hear that there is shortage of power in one part of the country or the other. Power plays a very important role in the modern civilisation. The hon. Minister should see that the power supply is augmented without any loss of time.

Now, I would like to make a mention with regard to the development of power, which is very essential for running the modern machinery, for increasing the agricultural production, and for running almost all the industries. So far as our country is concerned, nature has been kind enough and we should fully utilise the solar energy. We should also tap the energy from the sea. It is high time we utilised all kinds of power that is available in the country. With these words, I conclude and I hope the hon. Minister will consider all the points brought out by me. I support the Ministry's Demands for Grants.

**SHRI BHOY MODAK (Hooghly):**

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Ministry has given a rosy picture about its performance with regard to the position of coal and electricity. But as it appears, the position in regard to coal and electricity in this country is very very gloomy. Sir, coal industry is passing through a deep crisis and the production of coal is lagging behind the target. On the other hand, we are seeing a spectacular stock of coal at the pit-heads; and we have accumulated coal to the tune of 14 million tonnes. But the paradox of the situation is that we are having an acute scarcity of coal in the midst of plenty. I would like to mention some of the facts of the shortage of coal in India.

Sir, we have seen the reports in Parliament that there is acute scarcity of coal in Gujarat, in U.P. and M.P., on the other hand, all the thermal power stations all over India are actually having a stock which is very very meagre. We are having one or two days' stock of coal in all the power stations, which supply electricity to Calcutta and the adjoining industrial belt. During the last power crisis in West Bengal the Calcutta Electric Supply Company could not generate 70 megawatts of power because of shortage of coal. In Chandrapura Power Station, which is under D.V.C., they have one day's stock of coal. They have complained that they have been supplied with rejected coal with 47 to 48 moisture. As a result of this there is a shortage of power production to the tune of 150 megawatts. Gujarat is living hand-to-mouth. They are trying to bring coal by sea.

Regarding Badarpur power plant, enough promises were made by the Minister in the House the other day, but in spite of that, on 11th of this month, there was a report that one unit out of three units at Badarpur was out of operation for the last four months. Due to this, the loss in power generation was to the extent of thirty-

three per cent. When a query was made to the Railway Ministry about the supply of coal to this plant, they said that no demand had been made with them by the Ministry of Energy as far as this plant was concerned.

Then, there is a report that the thermal power plant at Bhatinda in Punjab was closed a month back for want of coal and this was continuing even now. It has an installed capacity of 440 mw. In U.P. also, some power plants are closed down for want of coal.

Now, I come to the position of coal stock at the steel plants. Normally, the steel plants carry a stock of fifteen days, but there are reports that they had two or three days stock only. The Minister of Steel has also said that the production of steel has fallen down due to shortage of coal in the plants. Bokaro steel plant is in the midst of coal belt, yet it is suffering from shortage of coal. At Bhilai steel plant, there is a precarious condition because of shortage. As such, they are importing coking coal from Australia. The Government have imported coking coal to the tune of one million tonnes and they are thinking of having a captive mine in Australia to meet their requirements.

The other day, the Minister of Industry said that there was shortage of coal in a number of industries and on 11th April, there was a report in the newspapers also that ten cement factories had closed down due to shortage of coal. The Fertilizer Plants at Nangal and Bhatinda were closed in February and these have restarted now, but the Gorakhpur Plant is still in a very precarious condition. The brick manufacturing and other small industries are in a very bad plight; they have been hard hit by the shortage of coal. Hundreds of workers have been laid off and production worth crores of rupees has been lost. In Gujarat also, the textile mills are suffering due to shortage of coal. Then 140 trains have been cancelled all over India due to shortage of coal.

[Shri Bijoy Modak]

and the most astonishing part of the whole thing is that including a number of important trains, as many as 73 trains, are not in operation in Punjab due to shortage of coal.

This is the dismal picture throughout India on account of the shortage of coal and everything including generation of power is suffering. On the other hand, we have been seeing break-down of power in recent months in West Bengal, Bihar, Tamil Nadu etc. This leads to loss of national production amounting to crores of rupees. We know that the State electricity boards are responsible for maintaining these plants. I want that there should be no breakdown. These boards are looking into the matter. They are doing their job; but it is astonishing to hear the Minister of Energy actually saying that this is their job. It means that the Central Government have no responsibility for this. It is high time that this attitude changes. They must take full responsibility, in cooperation with the State electricity boards, to help them in all matters, including the supply of trained personnel to help in effective functioning of the plants and also in supplying good variety of coal with less ash content. That is required of them.

Sir, coal and power crisis has thus become the biggest saboteur of national production. In West Bengal, recently when for 6 days the industry was actually shut down, there was a daily loss in production to the tune of Rs. 80 crores to Rs. 100 crores. But it is astonishing to hear the Minister actually denying this and saying that the loss in production was not due to power shortage but to other causes. So, it is high time that the Government realizes the gravity of the situation and sees that the shortage of fuel power and rail transport are mutually reinforcing, and they cannot be solved piece-meal by any Ministry. They must take the whole thing in their own hands. My suggestion is

that a high-powered committee must be formed by the Government, so that they can go in depth into all aspects of power and coal production. A coordinating committee should also be formed under the Union Cabinet, so that they can implement the decisions of this Committee; and that has to be done on a war footing.

Sir, another big crisis is really looming large in the coal industry. That is about the protracted strike in the coal mines. As you know, one year back the agreement between the coal miners and the industry has expired. A new agreement is going to be arrived at; but the negotiations are lingering on for one year. And the tripartite negotiations with the Trade Unions are not making any progress, due to the obstructionist attitude of the Government. 6 lakhs of coal miners resorted to a one-day strike, but it has not brought any sense to the Minister of Energy. A letter has been written by the Central Trade Union leaders, giving an ultimatum to the Government. It has been signed by the Secretary, CITU, Mr. M. K. Pandhe, for INTUC Mr. S. Dasgupta, for AITUC, Mr. Kalyan Roy, for BMS Mr. B. S. Azad and Mr. M. Kumar of HMS. It says:

"We urge upon the managements and the Ministry to consider the entire question with all seriousness and come forward with definite proposals acceptable to the workers in the next meeting of the JBCCI to be held on the 19th and 20th April 1979.

We reiterate our earlier decision to resort to indefinite strike if the managements do not accept our demands.

We, therefore, warn the management that if they fail to bring forward acceptable proposals in the next meeting of the JBCCI for a reasonable settlement, the Central Trade Unions will have no other alternative but to announce the date

of the strike action to force the management to concede the just demands of the workers."

If the Government does not change its attitude, there is possibility of an indefinite strike of coal mine workers. And the responsibility shall lie solely on the shoulders of the Government. I would request the Minister to consider the entire question seriously and take steps to avert the situation.

The Baveja Committee appointed by the Government has made suggestions which will hit the workers very hard; 50,000 workers will be retrenched, most of them being women workers. The Minister gave an assurance to trade union leaders that they will be consulted before implementation of the recommendations. I am sorry to say that they have not been consulted and the recommendations are being implemented unilaterally. I hope the Baveja Committee's recommendations will be scrapped *in toto* for the benefit of the workers.

In coalmines, the Government have resorted to large-scale mechanisation causing lot of unemployment. Lakhs of existing workers are retrenched. This is not in accordance with the election pledge of the Janata Party and not with the promises they had held for solving the problem of unemployment within 10 years.

On the other hand, Government is not implementing the recommendations of Safety Conference and Accident Enquiry Committee on Safety rules for miners. The accidents have been increasing daily and as a result of that, a large number of miners are losing their lives.

The coalmines have become the hunting ground of contractors. They are minting any amount of money because of this. In one unit, that is, E.C.L., the officers are in league with the contractors and are earning money in the matter of supply of sand and timbers for sand filling. Because of

this malpractice there are serious land-subsidences in Asansol-Rani Ganj Belt.

These days coalmines are full of gangsters who also act as money-lenders. Here murders have become a common affair. In Dhanbad belt alone over hundreds of murders have been committed. Police openly connive with the gangsters in return for a share of the booty.

Lastly, I want to say that Government must pay full attention to the load shedding. It has become a most common and recurrent phenomenon. They must change their attitude and give full help to the State Electricity Boards. I would request the Energy Minister to look into this fact and give all sorts of help to the State Electricity Boards regarding replacing defective plants and also supply trained personnel for the maintenance of the plants. They should also supply good quality of coal with less ash content. That is being recommended by so many experts for efficient maintenance of the thermal plants. With these words, I conclude.

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) :

ऊर्जा राष्ट्र को आर्थिक संरचना की प्राण वायु है और आर्थिक प्रगति का भी यह मेहराब है। जो राष्ट्र ऊर्जा का संरक्षण नहीं कर सकता है वह प्रगति की कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकता है। इसीलिए एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने भी कहा था की प्रतिरक्षा के पश्चात् ऊर्जा विभाग पर ही राष्ट्र को सब से अधिक खर्च करना होता है। लेकिन सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि सॉमेंट या कुछ दूसरी चीजों को तां विदेशों से मंगाया जा सकता है लेकिन बिजली का आयात विदेशों से नहीं किया जा सकता है! इस वजह से इस पर हमारा जीवन और मरण निर्भर करता है। इसको इस वजह से हमें यहीं पैदा करना होगा। जो राष्ट्र बिजली के उत्पादन में आत्म निर्भर नहीं होगा वह आर्थिक प्रगति के द्वार को बन्द कर देगा।

## [श्री रामचन्द्र सिंह]

श्री हमारे मित्रों ने जनता सरकार की बड़ी ध्यानाचना की है। हमें भी चाहिये। जनसर्व का यही ध्येय है। श्री पश्चिमी बंगाल, बिहार और दिल्ली तक में भी ऊर्जा का एक ढांचा है। ध्यानाचना का इस वास्ते यह सब से उपयुक्त भ्रवसर है। लेकिन पिछले 31 साल में ऊर्जा पर जितना खर्च हुआ है, टोटल खर्च हुआ है, छोटी योजना में उस पर हमने उससे भी ज्यादा खर्च करने का प्रावधान किया। 1971 योजना में 149 करोड़, दूसरी में 452 करोड़, तीसरी में 1252 करोड़, चौथी में 2932 करोड़ और पाचवी में 7016 करोड़ खर्च हुआ था और इस तरह से कुल 11800 करोड़ खर्च किया गया था। इसके भुकाबले में जनता सरकार ने छोटी योजना में 16750 करोड़ खर्च का प्रावधान किया। इस वास्ते यह कहना कि हम ऊर्जा सफट की गम्भीरता से नहीं लेते है ठीक नहीं है।

दूसरा प्रश्न ऊर्जा के कुप्रबन्ध का है। क्या दो वर्ष से हमने सारी चीज को प्रस्तव्यस्त कर दिया है? क्या स्टेट इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड केन्द्र द्वारा संचालित होते है? श्री वीस्ट बंगाल में एकाएक ऊर्जा का सफट पैदा हो गया तो क्या वह केन्द्र ने पैदा किया? क्या ऊर्जा पत्नी श्री रामचन्द्रन ने कुछ ऐसा कर दिया जिस के कारण वह पैदा हुआ? इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्डस को राज्य सरकारें संचालित करनी हैं। उनका प्रबन्ध गलत रहा, उनकी कार्यकुशलता का प्रभाव रहा है और यही कारण है कि यह सफट धात्र देश में फैला है। पिछली सरकार में समझता है कि हिन्दुस्तान की औद्योगिक व्यवस्थाओं का ठीक से संरक्षण नहीं किया था और ऊर्जा की योजना बही बनाई थी और बही कारण है कि ऊर्जा का सफट हम धीरे रहे हैं। कार्य का फल नो भोगना पड़ता है। यह मैं पिछले प्रशासन की ध्यानाचना करने की दृष्टि से नहीं कहता। लेकिन पिछले प्रशासन के दुर्कर्मों का फल आज हम को भोगना पड़ रहा है, इस में कोई

सन्देह नहीं है। राजन साहब मुझकरा रहे है लेकिन क्या वह कह सकते हैं कि रामचन्द्रन का सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन दो साल में बनाया जा सकता है। अगर पिछले दस वर्ष तक इस सफट को दूर करने की गम्भीरता रहती तो सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बनाए जा सकते थे। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया। हमने बंदम रखा है और 31 साल में जितना खर्च किया गया है उससे बेश गुना है ज्यादा खर्च करने का प्रावधान छोटी योजना में किया है। यह है हमारी नीति और ऊर्जा के प्रति हमारे प्रेम का अंश तक। जो शार्टफाल है वह आज का नहीं है। पहले प्लान में एर्जी का 15 परसेंट शार्टफाल थी, दूसरे में 35.7 परसेंट और तीसरे प्लान में यह 54 परसेंट हुआ। इस का सारा दोष रामचन्द्रन साहब के मत्थे नहीं पड़ा जा सकता है। यह 31 साल की गलत ऊर्जा नीति का परिणाम है; इसीलिये हमें सोचना है कि इस शिमा में हमें क्या करना चाहिये। सचमुच जब ऊर्जा सफट के विषय में विचार करते है तो हमें इसके उपयोग के सम्बन्ध में भी विचार करना होगा। और यह विषय ऐसा नहीं है जिसको पार्टी का विषय बनाया जाय। इसके लिये नो एक नेशनल एनर्जी पोलिसी होनी चाहिये। जो रिपोर्ट है बाबेज कमिटी या फ्रेंच इन्व्वायरी कमिटी की रिपोर्ट है, मैं कहना चाहता हू कि कोल जो हमारा ऊर्जा का सबसे शक्तिशाली स्रोत था वह क्षीण हो रहा है, 50 साल से ज्यादा वह खजाना नहीं चलने का है। वैट्रोलियम की भी बही हालत है। इसीलिये आज हमें वैकल्पिक साधन बुझना होगा, हमें हाइड्रल प्रोजेक्ट की ओर देखना होगा। इस रिपोर्ट में भी बताया गया है आज जो ऊर्जा के हमारे स्रोत हैं जैसे कोयला, पेट्रोलियम उनको छोड़ कर हमें ज्ञान-संशोधन स्रोतों की ओर देखना होगा।

Non-conventional sources of energy such as solar, wind, geo-thermal, and tidal, are still in the process of development and are not likely to be

available for commercial exploitation in a major way in the near future.

मैं ऊर्जा मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वह जो परम्परागत ऊर्जा उपयोग की प्रणाली है उसको छोड़कर या बिराम देकर के नई प्रणाली की ओर देखना होगा। नहीं तो भ्रान्ते वाली दशाब्दी प्रचक्रण का समय हो जायगा और हम अस्तव्यस्त हो जायेंगे। पश्चिम बंगाल में प्रचक्रण का प्रलय आ गया था और यही बिहार में भी होता है। इसलिये आवश्यक है कि हमारे ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय को इसके सम्बन्ध में सोचना होगा।

जहाँ तक ऊर्जा के सफट को दूर करने का प्रश्न है बहुत से मित्रों ने इसके सम्बन्ध में कहा है, और एक चीज और है कि ऊर्जा के केन्द्रीयकरण का हमें विरोध करना है। और जब हम राष्ट्रीय ऊर्जा नीति की चर्चा करते हैं तो सबसे पहली बात जहाँ यह है कि नान-कॉन्शुमल सोमैज को अडाप्ट करना होगा तो दूसरी बात यह है कि ऊर्जा को हमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा डीसेन्ट्रलाइज करना होगा। अगर विकेंद्रित रूप से विचार नहीं करेंगे तो ऊर्जा का सफट ज्यादा आयेगा। मान लीजिये 5000 मेगावाट का सुपर थर्मल पावर है और उसमें लैबोटाज की बात सुन कर आर-को दूँगा कि बरौनी थर्मल पावर स्टेशन में एक वर्ग के अन्दर 396 मैग्नेटाज किये गये। इसलिये जिना केन्द्रीयकरण होगा उतना ही ऊर्जा का सफट बढ़ने वाला है। इसलिये विकेंद्रीकरण की दिशा में हमें सहयोग देना चाहिये। लेकिन एक बात है कि सारा ऊर्जा का मन्त्रालय काम नहीं करता है। उसमें काम करने वाले होते हैं वहाँ के मजदूर और इसीलिये सद्बोध देना की ऊर्जा में काम करने वाले मजदूरों की एक राष्ट्रीय बेतन नीति होनी चाहिये।

चौथी बात यह है कि आज कहीं अगर बंगाल में अंधेरा है तो छोड़ दीजिये उसे अंधेरे में बिहार में अंधेरा है तो उसे अंधेरे

में छोड़ दीजिये। नेशनल ग्रिड होनी चाहिये क्योंकि समूचा देश एक है। और इसीलिये आज यह कहा जाता है, मंत्री जी भी कभी कभी कह देते हैं कि जो प्रदेश ज्यादा सख्त है, कुशल है तो क्यों आप उसे दब देंगे। लेकिन समूचा देश एक ही है इसीलिये नेशनल ग्रिड होना चाहिये, और जब ऐसा कर सकेंगे तो काफी राहत हो सकेगी। जिस तरह से आज गेहूँ और अनाज के मामले में हमने एक नेशनल बोर्ड स्थापित किया है उसी तरह से बिजली के मामले में भी हमें एक राष्ट्रीय बोर्ड की नीति घोषित करनी होगी।

लेकिन एक चीज है चूँकि कोयला, पेट्रोलियम के साधन धीरे-धीरे खीण हो रहे हैं इसीलिये आज हमें अटॉमिक एनर्जी की ओर और उसके शांतिपूर्ण उपयोग की ओर और उससे ऊर्जा प्रकट करने के लिये हमें ज्यादा जोर देना होगा। और अगर हम इस पर जोर नहीं देते हैं तो जैसा मैंने पहले निवेदन किया, भ्रान्ते वाली दशाब्दी में वह अन्धकार का समय होगा।

जब पिछली बहम हो रही थी तो हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री ब्रैकटरमण, जो योजना आयोग के सदस्य रह चुके हैं, उन्होंने बहुत बेदना के साथ यह दिखलाया था कि हम नीति तो निर्धारित करते हैं, लेकिन उसमें बेस्टेज बहुत होता है। अगर समय रहता तो मैं सारी बाने आपके सामने रखता, खर्च हमने 1 हजार करोड़ रुपये रखा और हो जाता है 1300 करोड़ रुपये। यह बेस्टेज है। इसका मतलब है कि कार्यक्षमता का बोर अभाव है और बड़ा गड़बड़ी और थोटेले होते हैं। हमारे ब्रैकटरमण जी ने दर्द के साथ कहा है कि इस प्रकार हमारे शार्टफाल होते हैं। हमारे जो परफार्मेंस होते हैं, इम्प्लीमेंटेशन होते हैं वह बहुत प्रघर होते हैं। हमारी पालिसी ग्लेमरस होती है, अगर इम्प्लीमेंटेशन बहुत प्रघर होती है। यही कारण है कि जहाँ हमारे शार्टफाल

### [डॉ० रामलाल सिंह]

होते हैं, वहाँ वेग का बर्षा बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ पाता है। यू० एस० ए० का 418 मिलियन किलोवाट है, यू० एस० ए० द्वारा 65 करोड़ के देश का 150 है, यह कुछ और बढ़ा होगा। ऐसी स्थिति में कौनसी खेती होगी ?

केवल बिहार में 500 स्टेट ट्रूबल और 40 हजार स्माल थोर मध्यम इंडस्ट्रीज बँधी हुई हैं और यह दोष बिजली की गलत नीति का है। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान से बेरोजगारी को दूर करना चाहते हैं तो सबसे अधिक ज्यादा जोर हमें इस ऊर्जा नीति को ठीक करने में लगाना होगा। उसमें गैरसर माफ साइज भी होता है, हमें चाहते हैं कि 3 हजार मैगावाट का बना दे और उसमें होना क्या है कि खर्च भी ज्यादा होता है। आवश्यकता हमें जाननी है कि इकनामी माफ साइज और इकनामी माफ स्कैल करना चाहिये। मगर को स्टैंडगर्ज-जेशन करना चाहिये। हम समझते हैं कि 500, 500 मैगावाट का तब एक एक थर्मल स्टेशन बन जाता है व तब बन्द हो जाता है। इसलिये ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय इस बात पर विचार करे कि हम बड़ बड़े मैगावाट के नहीं, बल्कि स्टैंडगर्जेशन कर दे कि 200 मैगावाट स ज्यादा नहीं होगा, अलग अलग बनाये किमसे एक अगर बँट जाये तो दूसरा चलता रहे। यह स्टैंडगर्जेशन करने की जरूरत है।

आम तौर पर एनर्जी सर्वे कमिटी की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार जो रिज आर्रिवन किया गया है, उसका भी हें 70 परसेंट होगा। इसलिये जो हमारा हाइड्रल प्रोजेक्ट का विकल्प है, हालांकि इस वकने के कि कितना हाईली कैपिटल इंटेंसिव प्रोग्राम बह है, लेकिन हमें उसको भी इश्यन करने की जरूरत है।

ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय का संकेत कि ऊर्जा सर्वे और दोष स्टेट इन्वीस्टिगेशन बोर्ड के कार्य है। हमारे विचार में भी स्टेट इन्वीस्टिगेशन बोर्ड है, आपकी सुन कर कुछ होना कि वहाँ 11 हजार वर्कर्स सरप्लस हैं और बिहार का बाबा पैना बह स्ट्राइट एनर्जि स्टेट इन्वीस्टिगेशन बोर्ड बल्य कर देता है। हम इन्वेस्टिगेशन को छोड़ नीचे गये, एक तरफ 11 हजार सरप्लस वर्कर्स हैं और दूसरी तरफ एक साल में थर्मल स्टेशन में 396 संकोटाज होते हैं। कितनी तरह में बिजली का उत्पादन होना और उद्योगों की प्रगति इसमें होगी ! इस लिये स्टेट इन्वीस्टिगेशन बोर्ड के रिपोर्टिण्टेशन के लिये हमको फिर से विचार करना होगा।

अगर इस सबतर पर हम ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय के साथ केवल राष्ट्रीय नीति सम्बन्ध में विचार करे तो यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। उनके गुणगान भी मैंने गाये है, लेकिन एक चीज कहना चाहता ह कि मैं भागलपुर क्षेत्र से आता हूँ और केवल उदाहरण के द्वारा यह साबित करना चाहता हूँ कि ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय के कुछ लोग जो गलत काम करते हैं, उनसे राष्ट्र पर कितना बोझ पड़ता है। कहलगाव मुजर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बहुत बड़ा है, वहाँ इसके लिये कोयला चाहिये, गानी चाहिये, जमीन चाहिये, इतके बारे में जियोन रिजर्व्स की रिपोर्ट है—

"The total coal reserves were estimated by the Geological Survey of India in 1975 as about 2682 million tonnes including about 318 million tonnes of proved reserves, 1215 tonnes of indicated reserves and 1149 million tonnes of inferred reserves"

कलगाव में 4,000 मिलियन टन कोयला जमा है, गंगा में अपरम्भार पानी बहा है, वहाँ खनीज है, रेलवे स्टेशन है, रोड है। लेकिन वहाँ पर सुपर-थर्मल पावर स्टेशन नहीं बनिया।

कहाँ बनेगा ? फ़रक्का में बनेगा । यह प्रदेश और क्षेत्रीयता का प्रश्न नहीं है । फ़रक्का में कोयला कहाँ से जायेगा ? अगर कहलगांव में यह पावर स्टेशन बनता, तो दो से आठ मील दूर से कोयला आता, मगर फ़रक्का में कोयला 80 मील दूर कहलगांव से जायेगा । कहलगांव में जो बिजली जेनरेट होती, वह 12 पैसे प्रति यूनिट पड़ती, जबकि फ़रक्का में वह 14½ पैसे प्रति यूनिट पड़ेगी । राष्ट्र का करोड़ों अरबों रुपया पीढ़ियों तक बढ़ाकर देने का जो काम मन्त्रालय ने किया है, वह सोचने की बात है । अगर बिजली कहीं भी सस्ती बनती, तो पश्चिमी बंगाल को भी सस्ती मिलती । मेरे पास समय नहीं है नहीं तो मन्त्रालय ने यह जो गलत काम किया है, मैं उसके बारे में प्लानिंग कमिशन के वाइस-चेयरमैन, श्री लकड़वाला के विचार आपके सामने रखता । उन्होंने इस बात को महसूस किया कि हमें इस बारे में आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से विचार करना चाहिए, क्षेत्रीय दृष्टिकोण से नहीं । लेकिन ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय ने इस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया : इसका क्या कारण था ? क्या जब सिद्धार्थ शंकर राय की पत्नी चुनाव लड़ रही थीं, तो इन्दिरा जी ने इसका वचन दिया था ? मन्त्रालय को यह क्या विभ्रम हो गया, मैं नहीं जानता हूँ, लेकिन इस प्रकार से राष्ट्रीय हित के प्रतिकूल काम करना गलत है । जो कुछ हुआ, सो हुआ, लेकिन राष्ट्रीय हित में ऐसी गलती नहीं करनी चाहिए ।

इस सुझाव और इस विनम्र प्रार्थना के साथ मैं माननीय ऊर्जा मंत्री द्वारा रखी गई अनुदानों की मांगों का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ ।

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur):  
Mr. Chairman, it is a sensational phenomenon that the power crisis erupts and escalates during this period. Whether it is a short-standing malady or a long-standing malady, I am not

going to debate on this point. But unfortunately, the country is put into a very serious crisis. The whole economy is in crisis. Crores of rupees worth production is being lost. Workers are being retrenched. Working mandays are being lost. There is an overall crisis in the country. We get claims and counter-claims about the generation of power. For instance, I would like to point out the claim made by our hon. Energy Minister. He said that 3022 MW of additional power capacity has been added to the country's power system during 1978-79. Instead, there is a counter claim that it has been merely 1522 MW. It is also stated how the capacity of eight plants from which power is yet to be available, have been added to show a total capacity achievement of 3022 MW during the last financial year. These are grouped into two categories—those 'rolled' and those 'put on barring gear'. Unfortunately, this is the position.

Sir, I am not worried as to what will happen to the energy policy. I am not worried at all about the financial resources. We have to go into the real malady of the industry. As Dr. Ramji Singh said, it is a question of implementation which is lacking. Large sums of money have been earmarked year after year for power programme. As for supply of equipment we have had surpluses to play with and have allowed ourselves in some cases even to pick and choose more costly imported sets in preference to indigenous ones on the ground of sufficiently higher efficiency and rateability. What has gone wrong is that the establishment for implementing the power programme and the system of operating the capacity which already exists, simply does not work. The problem, therefore, is not of pumping financial resources into the system but of management and organisation to achieve a reasonable level of efficiency. The position at present is that the shortfall in establishing generating capacity and low utilisation of the capacity installed, combined with mounting losses in transmis-

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alien and distribution have created an endemic crisis. Regarding transmission losses, if I am correctly informed, India has been having the highest percentage of transmission losses in comparison with any other country.

The meat of the problem is streamlining of the key implementation agencies, namely, the State Electricity Boards. There should be continuous planning and deployment of investment, which will keep the power sector a step ahead of the rate of growth of the economy to ensure its balanced and integrated development.

It was early in 1948 that the Electricity Act was adopted to develop an integrated power system and the State Electricity Boards were created. They were to be professionally managed agencies for the development and running of the power system on quasi-commercial lines and were formally invested with wide powers to achieve the task assigned to them. But the reality has been that these boards have not been allowed to function as originally conceived and designed.

Several factors have contributed to the gradual erosion of the capability and capacity of the State Electricity Boards. But the principal reason is the financial system under which they were placed. They were made wholly dependent on the budgetary support of the State Government for meeting their capital requirements and meeting their working expenses. If I am correct, most of the State Electricity Boards have now institutional finance, though earlier they were Government undertakings. Yet, crores of rupees are spent every year by the Government for the establishment of the State Electricity Boards. The functioning of the State Electricity Boards, their personnel management, all these things have to be gone into. Even though you may claim that it may not come within the purview of the organisation, this being the backbone for the running of the

industry, it has to be streamlined and a proper organisational set up maintained.

Coming to the crux of the problem, though the installed generating capacity in our country has gone up from a bare 2,300 MW in 1950 to 25,965 MW by the end of 1978, and the transmission lines of 66 KV and above have risen from nearly 8000 circuit Kms. to about 100,000, circuit Kms. today, yet we are in the grip of a chronic power crisis. This is causing immense losses to our industry and agriculture, as also affecting other aspects of our social life. Industries Minister, Shri George Fernandes, has put the loss of industrial production due to power shortage at Rs. 3,000 crores annually. As to the loss in agricultural production, or the loss in wages and employment of all workers, it is really hard to compute. Power crisis adds to the unemployment problem, which is a national problem of acute dimensions.

The power crisis continues to be both chronic and acute, because, against a load growth of 15 per cent a year, the generating capacity has increased at an average rate of only 10 per cent per annum. All the Five Year Plans have ended with big shortfalls in the projected targets—even as high as 40 to 50 per cent. Added to this is the poor management of State Electricity Boards, which is responsible for the inefficient utilisation of our thermal capacity, enormous transmission losses and outright theft of power. The result is that most of the States are facing acute power shortage. Except Kerala, most of the States are having power scarcity. Fortunately, we are in the magnanimous position of being able to supply electricity and help the economy of other States.

I must also draw attention to some of the other reasons which only delay the efforts to overcome power scarcity. For instance, many important

hydro-electric projects are even today held up on account of inter-State disputes, with the Centre looking in helplessly. This harms national interest and does no good to the States themselves. There is no sense of urgency in the technical examination and central sanction of projects. In the process of actual construction, there are delays and hold-ups at every stage. The widespread prevalence of the corrupt contract system, with an array of contractors, sub-contractors, and petty contracts, in cahoot with officers and engineers, is also responsible for the delays and the rising costs of construction.

The Sixth Plan Draft sets a target of additional 18,500 MW generating capacity within five years i.e. during 1978-83. This is almost equal to what we achieved in the previous 15 years. The Plan proposes more 400 KV lines, and wants to ensure that at least 50 per cent villages are electrified in all States. The total investment estimated is Rs. 15,750 crores, compared to Rs. 7,016 crores in the Fifth Plan. This works out to roughly 23 per cent of the total public sector outlay, against 18 per cent in the Fifth Plan. The magnitude of this task can be understood, if it is realised that while the average addition to the capacity has been about 1,700 MW during the last three or four years, it will have to be stepped up to 3,700 MW annually during the period 1978-83. These are the problems that I want to highlight regarding the overall perspective.

I agree that we have got a magnificent Plan. But it has to be properly implemented. Here I would like to enlighten you on certain important questions of policy. The continued power crisis is itself becoming a handy argument for those who are in positions of authority today, to advocate and introduce a reversal of nationally accepted policies in the vital power sector. Thus it is being argued that the targets cannot be reached by the public

sector thereby the public sector is gradually being eroded to such a position that you are bringing by backdoor major multinational companies and monopoly houses into the public sector.

I do not want to go into the whole question regarding the BHEL and Siemens agreement.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN:  
When was it?

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: These agreements came during your period. Regarding the BHEL and Siemens agreement, it came in your period. It created a hue and cry in the Parliament as well as outside that for whatever was done, the previous government was responsible for the whole malady. It is not worthwhile to argue like that. As responsible Minister and as a responsible Government, you have to perform your task. That is my argument regarding all these problems. This unhealthy and anti-national tendency to bring in multi-nationals and monopoly houses in the vital sector is detrimental to the national interests. The power industry is the fountain-head of industries and this collaboration with the multi-nationals and monopoly houses is going to have a very bad effect on the overall working of the economy.

Because of the limited time at my disposal, I am speaking at great speed. I never used to cross over the allotted time. That is why I am speaking at great speed. On that particular point I would like to emphasise that this approach and this way of bringing multi-nationals and monopoly houses through the backdoor into the vital sector is not the accepted policy of the nation as a whole.

Along with this, I would like to enlighten you with two important points, even though they are not directly concerned with your Ministry. They pertain to certain prob-

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lems connected with electricity workers. Most of the workers come under Electricity Boards. They are not connected with the Central Ministry. I know. But for an industry which employs more than six lakhs workers in the public sector and only a minority of workers in the private sector--nearly one lakh or something--the problem of workers is there. But, Sir, this is the fountain-head of industry. The workers who handle and work at the most vital, strategic points are not having nation wages. You know the disparity in wages and service conditions between the various Electricity Boards, you take, for example, Maharashtra. Maharashtra is having an entirely different wage structure compared to that of Himachal Pradesh. To avoid this disparity in wages, there should be a national wage guideline in various industries of all India nature, as we have evolved a national wage policy in various other industries.

I am not going into the details of various aspects of coal industry. But I would like to point out that you are facing a strike in the coal industry and the whole negotiations and proceedings are hanging fire because of too much interference of Bureau of Public Enterprises which hangs as a Damocles' sword over the head of the workers. So, I request you to settle these issues in the larger interests of the nation. The dispute in the coal industry has to be settled amicably and a national wage structure has to be evolved.

I hope you will just go into all these aspects and attend to whatever humble suggestions I have made. Thank you.

श्री नटवर लाल बो. परमार (ढडुका) : माननीय चेयरमैन श्री, मैं आप के माध्यम से ऊर्जा मंत्रालय को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। किसी देश की

प्रगति का मापदण्ड बिजली के उत्पादन पर है। बिजली के बगैर किसी भी उद्योग का विकास नहीं हो सकता, न कोई दवाखाना चल सकता है और न खेती का काम चल सकता है, क्योंकि आज देश की आबादी का मापदण्ड ऊर्जा पर आधारित है। लेकिन आज ऊर्जा की कमी का प्रश्न देशव्यापी प्रश्न बन गया है। मानव-मात्र का कोई भी काम ऊर्जा के बिना नहीं चल सकता जैसे रसोई पकाना रुग्णालय में मरीजों का आपरेशन करना, बहु-मंजिल मकानों में लिफ्ट का चलना, सब कुछ ऊर्जा पर निर्भर करता है, यदि बिजली बंद हो जाये तो सब काम ठप्प पड़ जाता है।

आज कहा जाता है—“वर्ल्ड स्ट्रुक्स फार पावर एण्ड वेल्थ”। बिजली होने से उत्पादन बढ़ता है जिस से धन पैदा होता है, समाज का आर्थिक विकास होता है। यदि हमारे ऊर्जा मंत्रालय की कार्यक्षमता अच्छी होगी तो उस से पैदावार बढ़ेगी, उत्पादन बढ़ेगा, ज्यादा पैसा बढ़ेगा, देश की तरक्की होगी। ऊर्जा का उत्पादन तीन चीजों से होता है—कोयले से, कूड़ से और टाइडल-वेव्स से। जहाँ तक टाइडल-वेव्स से ऊर्जा पैदा करने की बात है, मैं सरकार से अपील करता हूँ इस तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाये तथा इस पर ज्यादा पैसा लगाया जाये।

एक सब से बड़ी समस्या हमारे सामने यह है कि हमारे यहाँ सारे देश के लिये एक “राष्ट्रीय-ग्रिड” प्रणाली नहीं है, जिस की वजह से बहुत से राज्यों में जहाँ बिजली की कमी हो जाती है, बिजली नहीं पहुँचाई जा सकती है। यदि सारे देश के लिये एक नेशनल-ग्रिड बन जाये तो इसका यह

साथ हीमासिक जहाँ पर भी बिजली की कमी होती, दूसरे राशियों से जहाँ बिजली उपलब्ध है वहाँ से बिजली पहुँचाई जा सकती है। आज जब ज्यादातर बिजली शहरों के विकास और उद्योगों के लिये दी जाती है, लेकिन अब हमारी भारत सरकार ने गाँवों के विकास के लिये रूरल-इलैक्ट्रिफिकेशन की स्कीम बनाई है। मैं आप से अपील करता हूँ कि देशों के विकास के लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा बिजली पहुँचाने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये।

इन शर्तों के साथ मैं ऊर्जा मंत्रालय की माँगों का समर्थन करता हूँ और भारत सरकार से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह ऊर्जा मंत्रालय को ऊर्जा शक्ति का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये अधिक से अधिक धनराशि की व्यवस्था करे, क्योंकि राष्ट्र के विकास के लिये, हर क्षेत्र में उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये ऊर्जा पहुँचाना सब से ज्यादा जरूरी है। इन शर्तों के साथ मैं ऊर्जा मंत्रालय का फिर से धुँकिया घटा करता हूँ और आप ने मुझे बोलने का जो अवसर दिया, उसके लिये आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

**SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad):** In March this year, a seminar was organised in Dhanbad on "Jharia Coalfield. Challenges and Projects." In that seminar, we had a good opportunity of hearing the Secretary Department of Coal, speak on the present coal and energy crisis. It will be revealing if you read what he said.

"It is a matter of regret that production capacity has not increased commensurate with the investments made all these years since nationalisation. About Rs 500 crores has been invested so far, but production has remained static."

This is the confession, the lamentation of the Secretary, Department of Coal, in Dhanbad in March this year.

He has also said that Government was ready to invest more and more on coal and it was up to the mine managers to lead the industry and produce at least 112 million tonnes by 1978-79 and 152 million tonnes by 1980-81.

But what is the present picture?

"Mr Varma revealed that much of the investments made so far was utilised in purchasing equipment, either imported or indigenous. He regretted, however, that some of the producing companies could not utilise the equipment properly and some even surrendered the sanctioned amounts of investment on development."

He has further said:

"Why cannot Indian Mining expertise reduce this period from 6 to 7 years to 3 or 4 years, as they did in other foreign countries?"

He has said this in regard to the opencast projects.

18 hrs

My point is that after eight years of nationalisation, we have reached a situation where the Secretary in the Department of Coal has to lament in an open meeting like this. We should go very deep into this matter. I do not want to go through all the Planning to show how the question of energy was neglected, how in the First Plan a gap was created and how it was allowed to increase in 2nd, 3rd Plans and there was the most catastrophic result in the 4th Plan.

India is fortunately situated, India is a very fortunate country. We have good energy potential. We have got coal in one place, petroleum in another place, hydro-electricity potential in a third place, geo-

thermal and geological and natural-energy potential in other places. It is a pity and a matter of shame that we are in such a situation where trains are being cancelled for want of coal. Why is it that even Bokaro Steel Plant is facing a crisis? Chandrapura Thermal Plant, which is within a coal belt, is reporting that it has to stop or reduce its power production due to non-availability of coal.

I can understand less capacity utilisation of our power plant. We can put the blame on our State Electricity Boards, which are worthless, that they are not working properly, people are sabotaging and that the workers are bad. But why is it that the capacity utilisation of the power plants which have been commissioned by the Central Government is going down? Why is it that there is a gradual reduction? I can understand that at present the capacity utilisation is less. But why is it that there has been a decrease in the capacity utilisation as compared to the last year? In India we do not have that mechanisation. Our output per man shop (OMS) of coal may be less compared to that of England or USA. But why should it be less than last year? We cannot understand this. They have appointed the Baveja Committee. How was he connected with the coal industry? Has he visited any industry? With whom did he hold consultation? He has put the total blame for increased cost and loss in the coal industry on the workmen. The poor workmen say that they have got surplus workmen and that is the reason why we are incurring losses. 75 per cent of the cost is direct cost, labour cost. Labour cost has gone up and so we incur heavy losses. They have given an indirect solution, which is suicidal. I would request the House not to allow such a thing to happen. We should never allow this to happen. They say that the price of coal

should be increased and now the Energy Ministry is making a wonderful bargain with the trade union leaders and they say: "allow us to increase the price of coal. We would increase the wage of the workmen." We protest. We want that the wages of workmen should be increased but not at the cost of the people throughout the country. What is the position? Throughout the country, the non-commercial fuel is used at large by our villagers. We are to popularise coal; we have to save our forests. We cannot increase the price of coal so that coal would become dearer to the poor villagers and we will not be able to popularise coal.

We are producing only 100 million tonnes of coal. But China which is our neighbour, without any much mechanisation--they have started mechanisation only now--is producing 500 million tonnes of coal. They are consuming it. There is no question of bottlenecks in distribution. There is no question of stock piles there.

Here, they have come out with a press statement that 9.5 million tonnes of coal are lying in the railway yards and 12-14 million tonnes are lying in stocks. One day, there will be a fire in the stocks during summer and, for that, a lot of manipulations will be done by the officers to hide their crime.

According to the statistics, you will find that in 1975-76, the coal production was 89.98 million tonnes, the number of officers were 6,893 and the number of workers were 6,05,000. In 1976-77, the coal production was less, that is 88.48 million tonnes and the number of officers increased to 7,371 but the number of workers decreased to 5,86,000. In 1977-78, the coal production remained static at 88.95 million tonnes and the number of officers increased to 8,094 but, the

number of workers further decreased to 5,84,000. This year, it will be further decreased. Throughout the nationalisation period, there has been retrenchment of workers. About 50,000 workers have been thrown out of employment. But that did not reduce the cost of coal; that did not reduce the extent of losses.

The whole line of thinking is wrong, how to reduce the cost of production of coal and how to supply coal more easily to our different plants. I have raised this point and have tried to convince the Ministry also that instead of having the Baweja Committee, they should have consulted some people who have got certain ideas about direct production relationships in the coal fields. You will be surprised to know that in BECL, there are only 40,000 miners who are cutting coal, who are producing coal, who are raising coal and there are 1,50,000 persons who are doing indirect jobs, roaming on the surface of coal mines, working in the office and doing different types of jobs, time-rate jobs. IN BCCL also, the position is the same. You have just to change the distribution pattern of the division of labour. You need not retrench people. You need not import machines. You are importing more and more machines. You are incurring more and more losses. You are only to change the distribution pattern of the division of labour. The ratio of direct labour to indirect labour you have to change; the ratio of miners to others including supervisory officers you have changed. In India, I suggest that it should not be more than 1:1. If you have got 1 lakh miners, you can have 1 lakh other people including supervisory officers doing indirect jobs. The ratio should be 1:1. But today it is 1:4. As against one person producing and raising coal, there are four persons who are doing indirect jobs. Your economy cannot rely on that.

You will be surprised to know that in West Bengal, the entire

power crisis is due to Santhaldih. It is not working well, it is not getting coal, and all that. In Chandrapura, in the entire Bihar area, in Dhanbad also, we often face the power-cut. Coal-raising is getting hampered. You will be surprised to know that coal-raising is getting hampered, not due to labour unrest but due to power-cut. These power plants are near the coal-mines. I understand: it is partially true because of the transport facility. You will be surprised to know that Railways say that they will have their captive power plant. I do not know whether the Minister is aware of it or not. I got an answer from the Railway Ministry that they have an idea of having a captive power plant for the Railways. The Steel is having their own captive power plant. Fertilizer is also having. As I was saying, the Railways are also having this project; it is under the consideration of the Ministry; I do not know should decision they have taken. I would suggest that our power Minister should come out boldly. The tragedy of the Energy Ministry is that it has neither energy nor power. It must gather some power, it must gather some strength. I want that the Energy Minister would come out with a proposal to have captive railways. The Santaldih Project is only three miles from the NCDC. The Chandrapura Project is only 2-1/2 miles from BCCL. Similarly the Patratu Project is only 1-1/2 miles from CCL. You must have a small network of your own railway. You must develop ropeway transport. There is no reason why your Bokaro should suffer. Across Damodar, Bokaro is hardly three miles—not more than three miles—from the coking coalmines. It can easily be done through ropeways. Why should it not be done?

Now, why should the transmission and distribution loss be 29 per cent? I request the Energy Minister to consult the earlier records. It was always 14 or 15 or 16 per cent. Now

[Shri A. K. Roy—Contd.]

it has reached 29 per cent. What will you do? If you increase the efficiency by 0.1 per cent., you can reduce the cost of coal by Rs. 7. You need not increase it. It can be done very easily.

This year, compared to last year, your OMS has reduced. Instead of increasing, it is in the backgear. It has reduced by more than 0.1 per cent. That means, your coal has become dearer simply because of that. I have already shown how your productive force is decreasing and non-productive force is increasing. You have to re-distribute the whole thing.

One more thing I want to say. Instead of locating the root of the malady, I am very sorry, the Energy Ministry, including the Department of Coal, is looking into things in a different way. For example, they have started quarrelling with villagers. They are enquiring land. The question of reservation of mines is assuming a scandalous dimension. Lands of the peasants are being spoiled, damaged. There is a large scale subsistence on land. Now they are quarrelling with the villagers. They are offering a very nominal and uneconomic compensation. Not only that, they would not give them job. They are putting a criterion that, if three acres of land are taken, then they would give a job. I want to ask this. If a cultivator is maintaining his family with one and a half acres of land and if you are damaging his land, what right have you to deny a job to him to enable him to support his family? If you say that you are damaging more land, have a check on your mining engineers, have a check on these contractors who are supposed to fill up the gap with sand. Your contractors are bungling. Your officers are damaging. You are damaging the lands of the poor peasants. In Chhotanagpur, mostly they are harijans, mostly they are adivasis and

they are mostly the depressed classes. To-day you are quarrelling with them and not with the contractors. You are quarrelling with the poor farmers.

I say it is a very wrong policy. The previous powers of least used to run collieries and they were remaining friendly with the villagers, when they used their lands. These people, the poor people, are productive people. If you give them the job they will do it very fast and they will earn something. Madam, I would like to say something about the Vaveja Committee and about the wage negotiations. Why should you come to confrontation on that? Why are you quarrelling with the villagers? You are quarrelling with the workers; you are quarrelling with everybody. You are not quarrelling with the contractors. You are not quarrelling with the officers; you are not quarrelling with the money-lender or with the looters who are looting the coalfields. How is it that your coalfields suffered a loss of Rs. 400 crores. Your contractors did not suffer; your officers did not suffer. Nobody suffers. You go to Dhanbad and you will find a Five-Star Hotel. There are hundreds of murders taking place there. Why the people should shoot at one another? It is the black money which is the root cause of it. How many drunkards are operating in your coal-fields? They have no papers on that. They could not answer. They say they do not know many of these things. You are only producing the black coal less and growing black money. That is the point. No institution can survive on black money. It has completely spoiled the character. That is what I am saying. Your investment is Rs. 900 crores or so of which Rs. 300 crores have been created out of the black money. All this black money is responsible for the contractors, looters, goondas, money-lenders and the hoarders. You have created these murderers and nobody

else. It is all due to black money. You have to have a check on that. What is the use of having the contractors? You form a group of people; you form cooperatives and you give these contracts to the villagers or workmen. These contractors are white elephants. After all, the work is done by the poor people. You form a cooperative. You give them the work directly and eliminate all these middlemen. You will then see the production. You are talking of mechanisation. Some of your officers who do not know anything talk about mechanisation. They should know that we have got unemployment problem here. This is the biggest problem here. I do not know how to solve this. Why don't you eliminate these middle-men? Why are you restricting the employment opportunities to these people by importing machines. It is a crime; it is a sin to import the machines, killing people. There was a time when Gandhiji used to burn imported cloth. I am not opposed to the mechanisation. But, you must create some infrastructure. You have no right to import the machines. This is a wonderful way how the Janata Government runs. Somebody is importing coal; somebody is importing cement and somebody is importing machine. And one day you will be importing the ministers!

We are waiting for the day when the Ministers will be imported. (Interruptions) I give you a challenge that you put one machine and you put in one man only and you keep workmen to do the work manually. You will see the cost of production then. Without creating infrastructure, if you go on harping on import in mining, the imported machine will fail. And there is no point in continuing the contract labour system.

Another thing in this. Our Minister, you will be surprised to know it, has

started fighting not only with the villagers, the workmen, but he has also started fighting with the womenfolk, the females; he has started fighting with these mothers. He is the biggest anti-women Minister in the whole Cabinet. We are blaming Shri Morarji Deasai unnecessarily but he is the biggest anti-women Minister in the Cabinet. Why do I say this? I say this because of this reason. He says that only males should be taken as workers and not women.

AN HON. MEMBER: That is against the provisions of the Constitution.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Definitely. Now you say, females are allowed to retire by giving a male substitute—either husband or son or son-in-law. I say that this is a crime. This is unconstitutional also. He says that for reasons of economy he is doing all these things. But, Sir, where is the question of economy? Last year the loss was of the order of Rs. 80 crores. This year the loss is Rs. 140 crores. God alone knows what will be the loss next year. Therefore, let us be realistic about these matters. I request the hon. Minister kindly to examine all these practical suggestions which we are giving. I do feel that it is not at all difficult to reduce the price of coal by at least Rs. 15 per tonne within a month. It is not at all difficult to see that your power plants and steel plants are working smoothly. 54 per cent. of the power plants are within the coal-belt areas themselves. Therefore, you must develop your captive railways in the coal-belt zones. Within a radius of ten miles you must have your own railway and your own ropeway. And if you have these things, I am sure, almost fifty per cent. of your problem, will be solved.

Bokaro, Patratu, Santhaldih and Chandrapura stations are adjacent to the coal-belt areas and if these four

stations are run properly, I am sure, that will solve most of our problems.

Regarding transmission loss, if you have 400 KVA transmission lines instead of 200 KVA. I am sure, this will solve many of our problems. You can thereby increase the generation-utilisation of these projects.

Sir, it has been said that middlings with 38 per cent ash content are being supplied to the thermal power plants. And it has been said that this is the root of all the trouble. But I wish to submit that this is not so. Our power plants have all been designed to operate with almost 40 per cent of ash content of the middlings.

In the end I wish to say that the crisis in energy and power is absolutely man-made. It is a problem of organisation. It requires insight, it requires foresight, it requires planning and organisation. I hope that the hon. Minister will bestow the necessary attention in this regard and that by next year we would have ended this crisis once for all and we would usher in an era of plenty so far as Energy is concerned.

\*SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Dharmapuri): I rise to say a few words on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Energy. At the very outset I would like to point out that this Ministry is entrusted with the onerous responsibility of supplying continuously the two basic infrastructure needs for the industrial development of the nation, i.e. the electric power and coal. In the discharge of this in task of national importance the hon. Minister of Energy does not deserve the compliments of this House; in fact he invites the condemnation of this House, because he has failed miserably to deliver the goods.

\*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

As my hon. friend, Shri K. A. Rajan pointed out the hon. Minister claims that in the second year of Janata Rule the power generation has been increased by 3622 MW. But the All India Power Engineers Federation has controverted the hon. Minister's contention by quoting that only 1522 MW has actually been commissioned the balance of 1500 MW has been made up by units which have only been put on the turning gear. The Federation Chairman, Shri Harbans Singh, a retired Chief Engineer, has said that the Energy Ministry has resorted to wholesale and entirely impermissible inflation of achievement figures. According to him, the increase in power generation during two years was only 16 per cent, while the hon. Minister claimed that the increase was of the order of 23 per cent.

The hon. Minister may say that Shri Harbans Singh has given wrong figures. With your permission I would like to quote the news item that appeared in the *Hindustan Times* of 12th April, 1979:

More than one fourth of the country's thermal generating capacity remains out of operation due to planned shutdowns and forced outages. Data regarding last Monday's generation shows that 41 units out of 169 remained idle on a single day. The official data is revealing. Of the "out of commission" units, only 15 shutdowns for annual maintenance. The remaining 26 were forced outages which mean that the plants stopped generation due to failure of equipment. Together the idle units accounted for an installed capacity of 3862 MW out of the country's total thermal general capacity of 13235 MW.

The hon. Minister of Energy may join issue with the arguments of the All India Power Engineers Federation and also the news item that appeared in the *Hindustan Times*. Can the Minister brush aside 40 per cent power-cut in many States?

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI** (Chirayinkil): What is the situation in West Bengal?

**SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY**: Not only in West Bengal, but also in his own State, Tamil Nadu the situation is worse. There is 50 per cent cut in Tamil Nadu.

The hon. Minister of Energy has declared openly that 14 million tonnes of coal are lying uncleared at the pit-heads and the bottleneck in their transportation is the non-availability of wagons. Shri Madhu Dandavate may not have given the wagons. Can the Government as a whole take shelter under this fact that since Shri Madhu Dandavate has not given the wagons and the coal has not been moved to the industrial centres? As my friend, Shri A. K. Roy graphically put it, the wheels of progress have come to a grinding halt. Shri Madhu Dandavate is not the Railway Minister of any other nation. He is the Railway Minister of this country. The hon. Minister of Energy should have ensured proper coordination with the Railway Minister for transportation of coal to different parts of the country. It is the responsibility of these two Ministers that coal is moved to places where it is needed and not allowed to get piled up at the pit-heads.

For want of coal, many Thermal Power Stations in the country have reached near shut-down stage. The generation of power has been brought down to 40 per cent during nights at Indraprastha Power Station, Badarpur, Bhatinda, Patni, Ahmedabad, Ukai, Gandhi Nagar, Nasik and Paras. To get over the present crisis, the Chairman of the Central Electricity Authority has given a novel suggestion. He has asked these power stations to use furnace oil as if furnace oil is flowing in abundance in the country. You will be surprised to know that the Finance Minister for his part has prohibited the use of HSD for captive generators by the in-

dustrial units. On the one hand the coal, which is available in plenty at the pit-heads, is not transported to the thermal stations. The thermal stations are asked to switch over to furnace oil which is in short supply. Again, the use of HSD for captive generators is prohibited by the Finance Minister. In this climate of conflicts and contradictions, how can the hon. Minister of Energy say that he has increased the power generation in the country?

On 20th March, 1979, my Unstarred Question referred to the role of Regional Electricity Boards *vis-a-vis* the Central Electricity Authority. I wanted to know whether the Regional Electricity Boards can function independently. It is regrettable that our CPI(M) friends are not present. Their Chief Minister, Shri Jyoti Basu, talked about the State autonomy only the other day at Madras. While the entire West Bengal was enveloped in darkness, he was talking about State autonomy. Our CPI(M) friends should have been here to know the answer given to my Unstarred Question. The Regional Electricity Boards comprise the Chairmen of State Electricity Boards. But the hon. Minister has replied to my question that the Regional Electricity Boards are subordinate offices of the Central Electricity Authority. I would like to know where is the autonomy of the State Electricity Boards whose Chairmen happen to be the Members of the Regional Electricity Boards.

I have come to know that in a recent meeting of the Northern Regional Electricity Board the Members took exception to this answer of the hon. Minister to my question.

The Regional Electricity Boards have been constituted to ensure economic and proper use of available electric power. Load Despatch Centres have been established to achieve this ideal. These Load Despatch Centres are to be equipped with scientific and technical machinery so that surplus power available in a particu-

(Shri K. Ramamurthy)

lar area can be transmitted to power-searcity areas, as is being done now in the matter of surplus electric power from the northern region to Bihar and West Bengal through DVC. In the matter of purchase of this equipment for the Load Despatch Centres, with your permission I would like to place on the Table of the House certain documents.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): You have plenty of time. You read out from these documents. Mr. Chairman, no Janata Member is there on that side, except the two Ministers.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Mr. Chairman, you should comment on the absence of Janata Members.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: For the economic distribution of available power, the Load Despatch Centre is established. For this Load Despatch Centre, the Northern Regional Electricity Board recommended the purchase of scientific equipments from the firm whose tender quotation was the lowest, and whose equipment was found technically suitable. But the Northern Regional Electricity Board had called for some tenders. In this, 3 companies have competed. Number one is Westinghouse. It is also a multi-national concern. Another is the very famous multi-national company which is being debated now, viz., Siemens. The third is Messrs Hindustan Brown Boveri.

Sir, you know very well that mostly those tenders are approved which quote the lowest amount. But here, in this Ministry, it is very surprising to note that it is the highest tender which is being accepted. For doing that, what have they done? They have called for 3 tenders. 3 companies have competed. And the Northern Regional Electricity Board has approved a certain tender, to be taken to the Central Electricity Authority, because technically it is suitable and it is also the lowest ten-

der. But when it is passed on from the Northern Regional Electricity Board to the Central Electricity Authority, one tender very mysteriously disappeared. I do not know for what purpose this tender was dropped. I doubt whether it was in order to help the tender of Siemens that this was dropped. Whether it was lost by post or telegram, I do not know.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The hon. Member has made a very serious charge. We wish that it should be placed on the Table.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is going on record.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: I am submitting all this for your information.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): It should be placed on the Table.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: But the Central Electricity Authority has over-ruled this recommendation and has directed the Northern Regional Electricity Board to buy this equipment from Messrs Siemens, whose tender was the highest. This would result in a loss of Rs. 90 lakhs to the public exchequer. The Siemens' agreement with BHEL is being scrutinized by a ministerial committee, and the hon. Minister has demanded that he should get a place in it for himself (*Interruptions*). The Ministry has recommended this. It would cost Rs. 90 lakhs more to the public exchequer.

AN HON. MEMBER: This is very unfair . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no other speaker.

SHRI K. GOPAL: There is no single Member from the Janata Party present here, apart from the Ministers.

who has got to be there, whether he likes it or not.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): I am on a point of order. I know that it is an accepted convention of the House that, generally during the lunch hour when the House is sitting and after 6 p.m. no one demands quorum; and therefore I would like to abide by that convention and adhere to that convention. Therefore, I am not asking for quorum. If the House advisedly on the basis of the Business Advisory Committee's Report has already taken a decision to extend the time of the House by one hour every day this week in order to give more time to almost all the members from all sides to speak adequately on the various demands, this, Mr. Chairman, involves, I would say, an unavoidable burden on the staff of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, because every extra hour so extended means a lot of more burden on the entire staff. We will do it. We will put that burden on the staff provided the House has enough number of speakers to participate in the debate; but I am very sorry to find out that there is not a single Member of the Janata Party, Ruling Party, who is present here. I am not making a complaint about that party as such but, surely, this is very objectionable that, when the time of the House has been extended specifically in order to enable Members to participate in the debate, not a single member of the Ruling Party should be there! That in itself is a very bad reflection on the state of affairs of my friends of the Janata Party. I want this to go on record. That is why, I am asking your guidance on this point. Why should we tolerate sitting like this and adding burden on the Lok Sabha Secretariat, Watch and Ward staff, other people and other officers, when members from the Ruling Party are not prepared to sit and listen and also to speak. When they do not want to speak, let us have lesser time and let

that lesser time be given to the Members of the Opposition Parties.

(Interruptions)

Let those Janata Party members not speak at all. Let us be fair.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. GOPAL: When you called names of the members from the Janata Party also, many members were absent. I would request that in their absence at least extra time can be given to the Members of the Opposition Parties who are faithfully sitting here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am giving it.

SHRI K. GOPAL: Not that I am going to speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I want your ruling.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will give you a chance.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Here I have got a point of order. My point of order is different. Here every Member speaks from a party according to the allotted time; and this allotted time can sometimes exceed five minutes or 10 minutes. And then naturally, Sir, you, in your wisdom are expected to ring the bell and call the next speaker. If the next speaker is not available, naturally the debate will collapse and you are trying to protect the time; and there being no member in the House to speak, the debate will collapse. If it collapses, it is only due to the Members whose names are there in the list but they are not present in the House. I wish you ring the bell and give five or ten minutes more as grace time and then call the other Members. If the debate is likely to collapse, it is your duty to call upon the Members of the party who have given their names.

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

The rules do not provide you to give more time than the allotted time and the grace time. Please give your ruling on this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Mavalankar is correct in saying that it is most unfortunate that Members from the side are absent. I am also observing this, but am helpless. As a matter of fact, I should have given only 10 minutes to Mr. A. K. Roy. When I exhausted the whole list here and when he was also making a very good speech, because he is very well-versed in the subject and he was making a good contribution, I gave him 20 minutes. As a matter of fact, he is entitled to get 10 minutes. He was making a good speech also; and he was also making good points. Later on, I called other Members who were not present in the House. But it is my duty to call their names also. I had called all of them and nobody Mr. Ramamurthy. His name is there. Mr. Ramamurthy his name is there.

(Interruptions)

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Why should we extend the time of the House? Why should we burden the staff, Watch and Ward, other officers and people like us? If there is nobody to speak, let the Minister reply. (Interruptions) It is highly objectionable. Why should we burden the Secretariate unnecessarily?

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. GOPAL: They are not going to speak. They are absolutely highly irresponsive people.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Gopal, it has gone on record. You had expressed your displeasure. It is really unfortunate and this should not have happened. Prof. Mavalankar is right in saying that it is a great burden on the officers, Reporters and other people who are sitting here since morn-

ing, 11 O'clock. It is a burden on them. But we must appreciate their difficulties also, because for the convenience of the Members only the time was extended in order to allow them to participate in the debate. But they are absent. Well, it is left to them. I cannot express any opinion. Mr. Ramamurthy, you just conclude your speech.

SHRI A. K. ROY: We want that the demands should be put to vote now.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him conclude his speech

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: With regard to the purchase of some equipment for the northern regional electricity board, I come to understand that some foul play is going on. I wrote to the hon Minister but he had not even the courtesy to reply to my letter; it is more than a month. I have got a copy of that letter and I have submitted it to be placed on the Table of the House. Through the back door they are doing things; the top man in the ruling party, Shri Raj Narain's co-brother is the secretary of the Central Electricity Board. Our Industries Minister, Shri Fernandes, even though he belongs to the Janata Party, internationally he is in the Socialist International whose headquarters is in Germany. The Siemen's headquarters are in West Germany.

SHRI K. GOPAL: Now we are fully satisfied with the debate; we do not want even the Minister to reply. Please put the demands to vote now.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): I have a duty to reply.

SHRI K. GOPAL: Not necessary; we are satisfied.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will be very satisfied with the debate; we do not

but also to the Members who have participated; he has to give a reply.

**SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:** As I said, the HQ of Siemens and the HQ of the Socialist International to which our Industries Minister Shri Fernandes belongs are in West Germany. The Minister of Energy is the sole representative of Janata from Tamilnadu in the Cabinet. These are the people circling round the Central Electricity Authority and the Energy Ministry. While the Janata party is taking political advantage of the statement on alleged contribution of funds to Mrs. Gandhi made by the former United States Ambassador to India, who was in India only for 8 months, I should like to know where this Rs. 90 lakhs has gone? Has the Socialist International contributed this Rs. 90 lakhs to the Janata Party or has it gone to some other place? I should like to know, how the Energy Ministry is circling round, how Siemens had been imposed upon the Energy Ministry, is it by external forces or internal forces? At the same time, Shri Dandavate does not give the required wagons to our hon. Minister Ramachandran for supplying coal to thermal stations. Our former Health Minister's co-brother is misleading the hon. Minister by giving false figures about electricity generation and other statistics. As Mr. A. K. Roy pointed out, Mr. Biju Patnaik is importing ten lakh tonnes of coal into our country, stating that our coal is not good. This is the situation. With these words, I conclude. Thank you.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** I will take only a few minutes; I do not want to make a long speech.

**SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:** Mr. Chairman, with your permission, I have sent some papers to be laid\* on the Table of the House.

\*The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the papers were not treated as laid on the Table.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** That will have to be examined.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** The Electricity Boards employees have different wages. Disparities are there all over India. Different electricity Boards have different wages. I wish that the Minister may take initiative and see that everything is done uniformly and properly.

My second point is that you made a statement that you were going to make some grades in the constitution of the Boards. It is purely a State subject. You are meddling with the State Electricity Boards. I do not think the report is correct. If it is correct, you are unnecessarily getting into this point.

These are the two points I wanted to make. I do not want to take much of your time. I thank you for calling me and I conclude.

**SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor):** Our performance on the energy front is callous. We require energy. Therefore, alternative source of energy must be found out. I have seen in Agricultural Universities—Ludhiana, Punjab, they are trying their level best to find out the pumpsets which can be run by solar energy. The Government should give more funds to it so that it may be developed. Thank you.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Now I will have to call the hon. Minister.

**HON. MEMBERS:** The Minister.

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN):** Wait Wait, my colleague.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Shri Janeshwar Mishra.

**SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISSHANN:** wait, my colleague.

**SHRI K. GOPAL:** Is he intervening or replying?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Intervening, intervening.

उर्जा संरक्षण से राज्य बंसी (श्री जगन्नाथ सिंह) : सभापति जी, मैं मुख्य रूप से, माननीय सदस्यों से कोयला उद्योग के बारे में जो कई प्रालोचनाएं की हैं, उनकी चर्चा करूंगा।

वैसे मैं देख रहा था कि बिरोधी पक्ष के लोग थोड़ी देर के लिए बहुत कुछ दिखायी दे रहे थे कि सत्तापक्ष के सदस्य प्रायः प्रायः उनके मुकाबले में यहाँ कम दिखायी दे रहे हैं या नहीं दिखायी दे रहे हैं। वे मन ही मन यह भी सोच रहे थे कि इस नकलें बहुमत के बल पर ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में मांग स्वीकार नहीं करा पावेगा और इसलिए वे इसके लिए खबाब डाल रहे थे। लेकिन जब उन्होंने यह देखा कि जिनको भी प्राप्ति या यहाँ उठायी गयी है, उन सभी का जवाब दिया जाएगा तो वे एक-एक कर के सदन से बाहर जाने लगे। हम समझते हैं कि जनता की भ्रूख उनके मन में जो थी वह अपने प्राप में खोखली थी क्योंकि जब वे लागू सत्ता पक्ष में थे तब भी जनता का मजाक उड़ाना करते थे और प्रायः जब वे बिरोधी पक्ष में हैं तब भी जनता का मजाक उड़ाने का प्रयत्न उनका गया नहीं है जो कि प्रायः की उनकी इस बात से जाहिर हो गया है।

मुख्य रूप से कोयला उद्योग के बारे में यह कहा जाता है कि ऊर्जा मंत्रालय बार-बार यह दावा करता है कि हमारी क्षमता पर कोयला बहुत ज्यादा है फिर भी उपभोक्ताओं को प्रायः कोयला नहीं मिल पाता है मगर इसकी सच्चाई से बहुत से कारखाने, खास तौर से पश्चिम बंगाल के

कारखाने बंद पड़े हैं। मजदूरों की इज्जत बिगड़ी है। लेकिन कोयला विभाग अपने इस दावे से नहीं हटता। इसके साथ साथ यह भी चर्चा की गयी है कि कोयला विभाग रेलवे विभाग पर यह डाल देता है कि वह हमको बैंगन नहीं देता और रेलवे महकमा कोयला विभाग पर डाल देता है कि कभी कभी उसके बैंगन खाली लौट आते हैं। एक-दो सदस्यों ने यह भी कहा कि कोयला विभाग और रेलवे महकमा दोनों ही भारतीय सरकार के महकमे हैं और इन तरह से ये बिना एक दूसरे पर जिम्मेदारी डाल कर भारतीय उद्योग के साथ खिलवाड़ नहीं कर सकते। हम लोगों का, भवन का और देश का भी दिमाग साफ हो जाना चाहिये कि कोयला उद्योग में जो खामिया हैं वे क्या जनता पार्टी के जमाने में पैदा हुई हैं या पहले से थी। अगर पहले से थी और जनता पार्टी को बिराहत में मिली हैं तो क्या उन्हें साल दो साल के अन्दर दूर किया जा सकता था या नहीं? राय साहब का हिम्मत का मैं तारीफ करता हू कि उन्होंने कहा कि पंद्रह दिन के अन्दर वह भारी खराबियों को दूर कर सकते हैं। बोलने के लिए पंद्रह दिन के बजाय एक क्षण भी कहा जा सकता है। लेकिन बोलने की भी एक हिम्मत होती है प्रायः में और मैं समझता हू कि यह हिम्मत भी अपने क्षण में एक होती जा रही है जिसकी तारीफ होना चाहिये। खराबियाँ कितनी बड़ी थी और स्थिति कितनी बिगड़ी हुई थी अगर उनके अन्दर हम सम्भारता से नहीं सोचेंगे जो यह कह देने से कि एक क्षण में या पंद्रह दिन या पंद्रह महीने या पंद्रह हफ्ते में इन खराबियों को दूर करके मैं समझता हू कि तकलीफ से बांध मुक्त होना।

कोयला उद्योग श्री मोहन कुमार-मंगलम साहब के सामने सरकार द्वारा हाथ में लिया गया था। उस समय कई तरह के दबाव आए ? जो खान मालिक थे उनकी तरफ से, उस समय के मजदूर नेता जो थे, उनकी सांठगांठ से, उस समय के जो वहाँ अधिकारी थे उनकी सांठगांठ से एक साथ में एक लाख से ऊपर कर्मचारियों की तादाद बढ़ गई। वे कर्मचारी अगर यहीना बहाने वाले होते, कोयला उत्पादन करने वाले होते तो थोड़ी देर के लिए हम लोगों को भी खुशी होती कि उनसे उत्पादन में मदद मिलती है। लेकिन उनमें से ज्यादा का चरित्र यह था कि वे मैनेजमेंट-यल टाइप के सुपरवाइजरी टाइप के लोग

थे, देखभाल करने वाले थे जिनसे करने वाले अधिकारियों के उत्पादन का कोई रिश्ता नहीं था। उसे पहले जिन लोगों के हाथ में कोयला उद्योग था वे कोयला मजदूरों को जिस हालत में रखे हुए थे, बड़े बकरियों की हालत में रखे हुए थे, और बड़े बड़े मसलमैन और पहलवान किस्म के लोग रखे हुए थे, जो उनको हांक कर और डंडे के बल पर.....

समाप्ति महोदय : मिथर्जी, धाप भगल। बार जारी रखें।

19 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 17, 1979/Chaitra 27, 1901 (Saka).*