

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: Lunch Hour is dispensed with today.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Sir, something gruesome is happening in Assam. Please allow us to register our grievances. The Government must let us know what action they are taking to prevent all these things.

MR. SPEAKER: He is making a statement.

(Interruptions)

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) :
संसद-सदस्यों को पीटा जा रहा है,

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इन्वैस्टीगेशन हो रहा है, वह सुनिये।

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Sir, a point has been raised that Punjab is being discussed in the other House today. It is not a fact. But Punjab is coming there in the form of 'Calling Attention' tomorrow.

I am in your hands; if you fix up a discussion here also, I would attend it.

MR. SPEAKER: We shall.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Then, you will say that you cannot be in two places at the same time.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I will be here; the Minister of State will be in the other House.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Not only a discussion, we want an assurance that the Bengalis and other minorities will be able to live peacefully in Assam.

12.17 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. INCIDENTS IN ASSAM

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with deep anguish, I have to state that according to the information available on the night of March 1/2, a mob of about 1,000 in Hathikuli area of Teok Police Station in Sibsagar district set fire to about 30 houses and killed about 24 fishermen and injured 32 others including women and children. On receipt of information, S. P. and other high police officials rushed to the spot. When they were returning, they were attacked by violent crowd of about 500 with lethal weapons near Dumia village. The police resorted to firing in which 2 persons were killed. A case has been registered and 13 miscreants have been arrested.

In another incident on 2nd March at Madhvapura police outpost in Police Station Kamrup in Nowgaon district, a mob attacked the post. One ASI was killed. Police opened fire and three persons were killed. The mob went to another village nearby and set fire to some houses. The police rushed there and opened fire to control the situation in which three persons were killed.

The army has been called in and intensive patrolling is continuing. It has been learnt on telephone that certain areas in 7 districts have been declared disturbed under the Assam Disturbed Areas Act and Army inducted in these areas. Precise details are awaited.

Government are taking all possible steps to see that peace and normalcy is restored as early as possible. Once again, I would appeal that the need of the hour is to see that passions are not aroused and bitterness avoided.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, I have one submission to make. We are glad that the hon. Minister made a *suo motu* state-

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

ment. We are happy that he respected the sentiments of the House, but a new situation has developed and we would like that this statement be taken into account so that on all the post-election situations that have developed, our viewpoints can be expressed before the House.... (Interruptions) and you should find some time.

MR. SPEAKER: If you are able to find time, I have no objection.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Kindly use your good offices.

MR. SPEAKER: I will, my good offices are always at your command.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: And we are prepared to use our bad office to give a notice, and you use your good office to admit the same... (Interruptions).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): The Home Minister in these statements should also cover and give some information to the House about the report that thousands of refugees have gone out of Assam, some into Arunachal Pradesh, and some into North Bengal, and they are still going. Who is looking after them? What is their condition? We should be told about that; there is not a word about that... (Interruptions).

SHRI P. C. SETHI: It is a fact that some people have crossed over to Bengal and a few thousand people have crossed over to Arunachal Pradesh also. But we have now taken up the matter with the Assam Government to put up relief camps in the border areas, so that these people can return back to their places. At the moment, there are about 145 camps running in Assam, in which 2.32 lakh people are getting relief... (Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Just one minute, Sir. You will notice that I have been shouting for the last three days about refugees. Already 17000 refugees are the victims of 1982 disturbances... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you understand?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Twenty-two thousand new refugees have crossed over; it is an enormous economic burden on the State of West Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a discussion now, we will take it up when it comes.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Tomorrow we discuss it.

MR. SPEAKER: I don't know.

12.20 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANT

Power Shortage in various States

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Energy to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Reported power shortage in various States in the country and steps taken by the Government in the matter."

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): Sir, Hon'ble Members will be happy to know that there has been an increase in generation in the country by 7 per cent during April 1982—February 1983. The actual generation during this period was 119.75 billion units against 112.2 billion units for the corresponding period in the preceding year. In view of this increased generation, it has been possible to reduce the overall shortage. The shortage during the period April '82—January '83 was only 3.6 per cent as compared to 10.3 per cent for the corresponding period in the preceding year.

In the current financial year a target of producing 132 billion units of energy has been fixed which is about 7 per cent higher than last

year. For the period April 1982 to February, 1983, the target fixed for thermal and hydro generation has been achieved whereas there is a shortfall in nuclear generation due to outage of RAPP machines. For the year as a whole it is expected that the energy production will be about 131 billion units.

The thermal component in the total installed capacity is about two thirds and, therefore, considerable attention has been given to improve the performance of the thermal power stations. I am glad to inform that the plant load factor in the current year from April, 1982 to January, 1983, has already improved to 48.9 per cent as against 45.8 per cent in the corresponding period last year. The plant load factor of some of the new 200/210 MW generating units in the recent months has even exceeded 70 per cent. In the month of January, 1983, the combined plant load factor of thermal stations has already reached a level of 52.7 per cent. I am hopeful that as a result of various measures taken by the Ministry and the State Electricity Boards, the present performance level will not only be maintained but improved upon in the coming months.

Members are already aware that there has been failure of monsoons in many parts of the country. The effect of failure of monsoons is two fold. In addition to the reduction in hydel generation there is also a spurt in the pumping load.

In the Southern Region except for Andhra Pradesh other States are experiencing power shortages of varying degrees on account of failure of the monsoons. The power position in Tamil Nadu was comfortable till October 1982. Due to the failure of the monsoons, however, the availability came down and the State has been facing power shortage. Kerala which used to be surplus in power and rendered assistance to Tamil Nadu and Karnataka has gone into deficit due to failure of the monsoons. The power

shortage in Karnataka is about 25 per cent. The State is getting an assistance of about 100 MW from Maharashtra.

In case of Western Region, the overall increase in generation in the current year has been about 6 per cent though the hydel generation has been adversely affected in the States of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh because of inadequate monsoons. The step-up in generation has been possible by the improved performance of the thermal power stations which have recorded an increase of about 15 per cent. Consequently Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh could meet the new demands without recourse to additional power cuts.

In the Northern Region in the current year, till February, 1983, the increase in generation is of the order of 13 per cent. In U.P., the increase has been as much as 22.7 per cent during the period April '82 to January 1983. Punjab has also registered an improvement of 21.9 per cent. In case of Rajasthan the position has aggravated because of the outages of RAPP generating units and delayed commissioning of 110 MW unit at Kota. On an average the State has been given an assistance of 2-3 million units per day from Central Sector power stations and Madhya Pradesh. In Haryana, the performance of Panipat and Faridabad Thermal Power Stations had not been satisfactory and the State had been facing occasional shortage of power. But the position has since improved.

12.23 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

In the Eastern Region, which is predominantly dependent on the thermal generation, the total generation upto February, 1983 was more because of the increase in thermal generation by 5.5 per cent compared to corresponding period of the preceding year. But power shortage continues in West Bengal and Bihar in spite of increase in generation. The position in West

[Shri P. Shiv Shanker]

Bengal would have been better if Santaldih Power Station had functioned satisfactorily and the new 210 MW unit at Bandel brought promptly into regular operation. There was some improvement in power generation at Patartu Power Station in Bihar during the year. Even then the requirement could not be fully met resulting in day-to-day load shedding, depending on the availability. Steps have been taken by Government to improve the performance of Patratu and Baruni thermal stations so that the level of generation of these two stations can be further improved. Central Electricity Authority is closely monitoring action taken in this regard. Orissa was adversely affected because of failure of monsoons, as the State is predominantly dependent on hydel generation. This was in spite of the fact that the thermal generation in Orissa was 33 per cent higher in the period April 1982 to January 1983 compared to the same period of the preceding year.

In the North-Eastern Region, the power position is comfortable.

As Hon'ble Members would appreciate from the foregoing account, there has been an overall improvement in the power situation, though there are areas facing acute power shortage. I would like to reassure the Hon'ble Members that, as always, the requirements of agricultural sector are being given high priority. Joint teams of officials from the concerned Central Ministries are deputed to verify at first hand the power supply situation in different districts. The State Governments have also accepted the imperative need to maximise power supply to the agricultural sector during the crop season. The beneficial impact of the attention which the country has paid to irrigation in successive Plans is borne out from the fact that the loss of agricultural production during 1982-83 has been relatively limited in comparison with the severity of the drought.

We are confident that we will be able to maintain the tempo of im-

provement in the coming months. With the Contribution which will be available from the new generating capacity which is being added, and given a normal monsoon, I expect that the power position in most parts of the country will be comfortable this year.

SERI CHITTA BASU: At the outset...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I was looking into the rules just now. I am reading it for the information of the House and of Shri Chitta Basu also. It says:

"The total time taken on a Calling Attention on a day should not be more than half-an-hour. For asking clarificatory questions the member who Calls attention should not take more than about three minutes and the other four members about two minutes each."

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I have read it many times.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I was only reading it.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Please check up your records to see how much time you had allotted on earlier occasions....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I know you will quote precedents. I am only quoting the rules.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I do not know why you have quoted when I have just started.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: For the information of the House, I said—not for you.

SERI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Sir, this is a very favourite rule of yours.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Every Member knows it.

At the outset, I have to express my regret and say in all humility that the Minister's statement is not at all related to the actual reality regarding

power situation. As a matter of fact, the statement seeks to cover up the acute crisis in power in almost all the States, not to mention any particular State.

I want to justify this comment. For that reason, I would week your indulgence to quote certain figures. Even in today's statement, a tall claim has been made, that the situation is not as disappointing as it appears to be. As a matter of fact, it appears to be the habit with the Minister of Energy always to make certain claims which he subsequently cannot substantiate. He mentioned about the capacity utilization. Let us go by facts. The capacity utilization in thermal plants was very dismal, viz. 43 per cent in August 1982, compared to nearly 49 per cent in April and July. You have to take into account the fact that capacity utilization was of the order of 56 per cent in 1976-77.

Therefore, I do not know how the Minister has got emboldened to claim that the situation is not as serious as it appears to be. The capacity utilization has exhibited a decline and there is no possibility of further increase in the capacity utilization. If you look at the augmentation of total installed capacity, you and the House will be disappointed on this score also. On this again, there has been no significant progress. I think Mr. Shiv Shankar would take note of it.

In the first year of the 6th Plan, the increase was only 1,823 MW against the target of 2,167 MW. He claims that there has been an improvement. In the second year of the 6th Plan, the increase was only by 2,176 MW. Do you know the secret of it? By that time, they lowered the earlier target from 4,087 MW to 3,212 MW. They not only want to achieve the target but in order to improve their efficiency or in order to say that they are very much serious about it, they reduced the target; and that reduced target of 3,212 MW could not be reached and yet he claims that the situation has

improved. In the third year of the 6th Five Year Plan, the target was again reduced—we cannot conceive of a position like that—from 4,055 MW to 3,082 MW. What had been the achievement? As far as my information goes, not more than one-third of the revised figure has been added in the first six months of 1982-83. Therefore, the 6th Five Year Plan target is not going to be achieved on the energy front. I do not know what would be the reaction of the House. Now, the Minister has not only to explain how the 6th Five Year Plan target has not been achieved or is not going to be reached but also why the targets were reduced not only once but several times. And, even after the reduction of the target, this Ministry, or this Government could not reach the reduced target! Have they got any currency? How can they explain it to the people? And yet, they come here and make a statement like this, saying that the 'situation is not as serious as it appears to be'. Sir, I do not blame my friend, Mr. Shiv Shankar. He alone is not responsible for this.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
(Jadavpur): Mr. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I do not hold him also responsible for this. The situation is like that.

I would only give you the record, from the First Five Year Plan to the Sixth Five Year Plan. This, I quote from the *Economic Times* review of the 20th January this year. They brought out a special issue and reviewed the power situation. Sir, I have got no time as you have already read out the notice. I only want to show this to the House, that right from the First Five Year Plan till today there have been shortfalls in the execution of the Plans. This is a criminal act on the part of the Government, particularly on the question of power, because on power depends the development of our country's industrial production and our prosperity. Look at this.

[Shri Chitta Basu]

In the first Five Year Plan the shortfall was of the order of 15.9 per cent. In the Second Plan it was 35.8 per cent, in the Third Plan it was 33.19 per cent, and in the Annual Plans during 1966 to 1969 it was 19.3 per cent, in the Fourth Plan the shortfall from 1969 to 1974 was 54.2 per cent. During the period 1974 to 1979 the shortfall was 18.4 per cent, in 1980-81 it was 32.5 per cent, in 1981-82 it was 32.3 per cent and in 1982-83 it was 54 per cent. Therefore, Sir, right from the day of starting the planned economy in our country there have been constant shortfalls in the Plan target so far as the execution of power generation projects are concerned.

Sir, would you like it if I say that this is a criminal act of negligence? It is an act to subvert the Plan, to scuttle the Plans, and this is an act for which the country cannot forgive the Government.

Now, let us come to the existing situation. The Government claims that there has been a reduction in the gap between the total demand and the supply. I admit that there has been some reduction. Let us also take a look at it. In 1979-80 the gap between supply and need was 16.1 per cent, in 1980-81 it has been reduced to 12.6 per cent, in 1981-82—according to the Government—it is 10.5 per cent. Therefore, I admit that there has been a reduction in the gap but the reduction is only of 6 per cent, i.e., from 16.1 per cent in 1979-80 it has come to 10.8 per cent in 1981-82. And, you would agree—you will have to agree—with me that even today there is a gap of 10.5 per cent between the total requirements of power and the total capacity to supply.

Sir, estimates say that this is a big gap, and again some estimates—of course, non-official estimates—say that the demand for power is expected to grow by 11.9 per cent

per annum during the Sixth Plan and even faster than that in subsequent years, i.e. 10.5 per cent on the existing shortfall and again about 11.9 per cent every passing year. It comes to a situation where there will be a shortfall of about 22 or about 29 per cent of the total requirement. This is the situation with which we are confronted today. You can well understand how critical is the power situation which we are facing today.

According to a review made by the FICCI, by the turn of the century, the overall demand for electric power is expected to be around 457.4 billion units, which means four-fold increase during the coming 20 years. I do not say whether it is correct or not. But FICCI is a responsible organisation. According to their assessment, the need cannot be met unless we take appropriate measures to increase power generation four-fold. Placed in this situation, the hon. Minister comes and makes a statement which smacks of self-complacency. Even assuming that there will be 10 per cent shortfall in power generation, the total loss to the national production will be Rs. 19,000 crores. This is the situation in which we have been placed.

As I come from the eastern region of this great country, certain facts are to be conveyed to the House as to the neglect to which this eastern region has been subjected to in the matter of planning and generation of power. There is a deficit all over the country in the availability of power. Let us also have some time to know what has been happening in the eastern and north-eastern regions of the country.

The deficit in power in the eastern region including Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal was of the order of 24.8 per cent in 1980-81 as against the national average of 12.6 per cent. During the same period, the shortage in the northern region was around 13.4 per cent, in the western region 11.6 per cent and I am happy to say that it was

only 5.2 per cent in the southern region. May I say that the eastern region has been constantly, continually, and perpetually neglected in the matter of power generation leading to distortion. Would they remove this distortion? Shall the Ministry take into account this distortion which has been created?

The increase in power generation during 1951 and 1981 was 713 MW in the eastern region, 2284 MW in the northern region, 1896 MW in the southern region and 1406 MW in the western region. Again a criminal negligence with regard to eastern region of this country.

I am feeling unhappy that these figures I have to quote in the House, if these distortions are not removed and if only West Bengal Government is accused, times without number, that the power scarcity is there and, therefore, they are to be punished, these are the figures which show what has been the magnitude of the criminality. The Central Government with regard to the power planning in eastern region included Bihar. I also seek friendship so that they may not separate us. These facts clearly demonstrate that the situation is very critical and the Government should take adequate steps to see that this power generation is stepped up as quickly as possible in the interest of the country's progress and prosperity. I only want to know from the hon. Minister these small questions. What particular steps the Government proposes to take during the remaining period of the Sixth Five Year Plan to set up generation as targeted? I am very much disturbed and perturbed to find in the Press report that the Government is likely to take certain decisions for abandoning certain projects for power generation. Would the hon. Minister assure the House that no project will be abandoned during the remaining period of the Sixth Five Year Plan and, if possible, new projects will be taken up for the generation of power? This

is my first question. My second question is that there are inefficiencies or something of that order in the State Electricity Boards. The Rajadyaksha Committee made certain recommendations. May I know what steps the Government have so far taken for improving the functions of the State Electricity Boards, particularly with regard to capacity utilisation and whether this matter has been taken up with the State Governments so that an amicable solution can be arrived at in matters relating to the improvement of the functioning of the State Electricity Boards? May I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that in various States the power tariffs have been increased or are going to be created? According to me it is arbitrary. There was a recommendation from the Rajadyaksha Committee that a Bureau of Electricity Cost and Price should be set up in order to go into the cost structure and the price structure of the power tariff. There are rumours. I will say rumours in the Press, that the Government is going to abandon the existing industrial policy by allowing the private sector to enter into the generation of power. The private sector has been excluded from the area of power generation. Now, the Government, I apprehend, is thinking in terms of allowing the private sector to enter into the power generation. Would the hon. Minister assure the House that they would not disregard the specific policy direction in the existing industrial policy and shall not allow the private sector to enter into this vital sector of power generation?

It has been found that hydel production is relatively small as compared to the thermal production. Do the Government propose to reverse the position by stepping up hydel generation? Since there is abundant availability of water and scope for generating hydel power would the Government have a balanced programme between thermal and hydel generation so that

([Shri Chitta Basu])

with the resources more hydal power can be generated?

Lastly, in Murshidabad there is a scheme for generating 2,000 MW power in West Bengal. The plan has been prepared and it is now lying with the Central Electric Authority since October 1982. Even in this statement there is reference to the acute shortage of power in West Bengal. Having regard to the fact that West Bengal is in a serious and severe crisis in power generation, would the hon. Minister assure the House that the contemplated or proposed Murshidabad scheme for generating 2,000 MW would be cleared as soon as possible?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the questions posed by the hon. Member, prefaced with a long speech....

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Not longer than your statement.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I would submit that he knows very well the answers to the questions that he has posed. He has put them in very general terms, except the last one, where he wanted that I must specifically refer to it.

When he speak I thought that throughout his career he must have been a pessimist, and to generate optimism in a pessimistic mind becomes a little difficult. Nonetheless, I shall try my level best to broadly give the picture that I have already given in the statement. I have already submitted that there had been an increase in the generation of power in the country by 7 per cent during April 1982—February 1983. If he does not believe it and says that all my figures are wrong, he is entitled to hold his opinion, because those who would like to shut down their eyes to facts cannot be enlightened.

I have also submitted that the shortage during April 1982—January 1983 was only 8.6 per cent, as compared to 10.3 per cent in the corres-

ponding period in the preceding year, though of course my friend was trying to exaggerate this figure to 10 per cent. The target of production of energy for the year was 132 billion units which was 7 per cent more, as compared to last year. For the period April 1982—February 1983 the position has been quite encouraging and as a whole for the year it is expected that the energy production will be about 131 billion units, which will fall short of the target by one billion units.

My friend has referred to the plant load factor. It varies from month to month. In the monsoon months it is always lower due to increased hydel-generation and reduced demand. Without going into the details, I may submit that for the entire period April 1982—February 1983 the plant load factor has increased to 49.2 per cent, as against 46.4 per cent for the period April 1981—February 1982.

It is no doubt true that my friend was trying to refer to certain figures pertaining to some time in 1975-76 and so on. That I do not deny. But my statement referred to the recent developments with reference to the plant load factors. While I would not call it a very rosy picture, still it is a satisfying picture. And my statement has given the details that in some respect more than 70 per cent of the plant load factor has been recorded with reference to certain thermal power stations which I have referred to in my statement.

Sir, the hon. Member focussed attention regarding the eastern region. Particularly he was concerned with reference to West Bengal.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: And Bihar and Orissa also.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: You gave the details. You are only concerned with reference to West Bengal.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: No. I did not give State-wise break-up. If you want, I can give.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Sir, I must submit that so far as the gross generation in the State of West Bengal is concerned, I must say that for the last practically five years there had not been an appreciable increase in the generation in that State. Some time in 1976-77 the generation was to the tune of 65.13 million units. More or less it remains the same with the little change. The reasons are many, I would not like to go into them because I would not like to repeat his performance by trying to accuse one government or the other. But the fact remains that I find...

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The fact remains as fact!

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: The fact remains that your Government has been lethargic. This is the fact. Your State has. (*Interruptions*) will you please sit down?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Basu, you had your say. Let him have his say. It is proper. I think you are a very senior Member.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: You allow me to speak. That is the proper thing. And I never said anything when you were trying to make very sweeping remarks against the Central Government. I did not say anything.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When you criticise the Central Government, can he not criticise?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: No, am not criticising I am going to give the facts.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: They are performing their own duties.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Certainly. I am giving my own facts. I will

give the facts so that you be enlightened on the facts.

Sir, I said that for the last five years there had not been any appreciable generation increase in the State. I find that quite a large number of projects have taken quite a large number of years. In the other States when the projects could be completed within 4 to 5 years, this State has a record of 9 years or 10 years or something like that.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, don't you allow me to say.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I particularly refer to this State because my friend tried to make capital out of his own defects

SHRI CHITTA BASU: That is the whipping boy. Sir, West Bengal has become a whipping boy for them.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Mr. Chitta Basu you must have minimum courtesy to listen to me. When you were making sweeping remarks, I did not say, a word. Give me an opportunity, I am going to substantiate by facts. Why within five years there had not been an appreciable increase in the generation is that various projects have been taking abnormal time for completion.

13 hrs.

Now, for example, Bandel V Unit has taken one year for completion. It has been completed only last October. Kolaghat Thermal Project having three units of 210 MW each has yet to be commissioned despite clearance from the Central Electricity Authority in 1973. At Durgapur Project Limited a unit of 110 MW extension which was cleared in 1974 has not been commissioned as yet.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You ask Shri Ghani Khan Chaudhurl.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I can pile up the statistics.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do not bring in personalities.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: But this is due to the State Electricity Board and the State Government. I am also prepared to give a reference to the Central Sector. So far as the Central Sectors are concerned, they are going more or less according to the schedule. If my hon. friends want, I can give details with reference to Farakka and Chuka. But I was trying to concentrate with reference to the various projects that have been sanctioned in favour of the State Electricity Authority and the State Government, which have not gone into commissioning so far.

It is very easy to say that the Central Government has no plans, which is a false statement. Actually the position as it stands is this. It is true and that is one aspect which my friend has adverted to, viz., that we have not been able to achieve the targets already set for the Sixth Five Year Plan. Various constraints are there. I am not denying that factor. He became a little vociferous when he came to West Bengal. But there are quite a large number of constraints, and largely all these projects are in the State Government sector.

When it comes to the question of the Central Government sectors I may assure the House that more or less all the projects are going according to the schedule.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I am saying more or less according to the schedule. But in the State Sector we are having problems. The problems are resource constraints and in some places there are complications with reference to the industrial relations and so on and so forth. I do not want to go into those details. It is true by ad large, when hon. Member say that look, you have set up our target at roughly about 19,000 MW odd in the Sixth Five Year Plan, but you are not achieving it yet' that we are not achieving it. In fact I am expecting that we might achieve something like about 14,000 MW. It is true that there are slippages. But you cannot merely blame the Central Government. So far as the Central Electricity Authority is concerned, they are trying to monitor the various projects. But the States also have their own problem. I would not like to blame as he was trying to sweepingly blame the Central Government. The West Bengal Government itself. It has its problems. Therefore, it is better sometimes, when we speak, with a little bit of restraint. He can say anything but I cannot say. My difficulty is I cannot be as irresponsible as he could be.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Unfortunately he is also in power in West Bengal.

SHRI SHIV SHANKAR: I would not say. They have their problems.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will say 'unfortunately'.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Only because of the manner in which he was speaking, perhaps in that context.

I would not blame the West Bengal Government because they have their problems.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: But he has not always been very well responsible in the power front. (Interruptions). If my remarks were irresponsible, your performance is also not responsible.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I do not know what my hon. friend means by saying it. I said, this is essentially the affairs of the State sector and the State Electricity Boards and it is very difficult for any Government to do like that. On the one hand, there are lots of clamouring that the State authorities should not be too much tightened with and on the other you say like this. That is why, I said, the Central Electricity Authority only monitors the scheme and helps it. I would not like to go into that question.

So far as the question, namely planning which my friend has also asked is concerned, advance action for the clearance of generation scheme, for Seventh and Eighth Five Year Plan is also taken to the tune of 27,510 m.w. But I will not go into details because it would be unnecessary for me to go into those details, at this stage. In this background, my friend himself has taken quite a good time.

My friend has raised four points and they are broadly covered in the speech which I have made as also in the speech which the Member himself made.

He has raised one point with reference to Morshidabad project of four units of 500 m.w. each. The project proposals had reached 45 only in October, 1982 and are under examination. It may be mentioned that the large capacities have already been cleared and the slippages are taking place due to shortage of funds. But I need not go into those details because he wanted specifically with reference to Morshidabad project scheme as to whether it will be cleared. I have informed the House that it is under examination.

I would not like to take more time of the House because broadly, I have covered in my speech the questions that he had asked.

श्री राजाधर साहू : (सैदपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज के इस ध्यान-

आकर्षण के सम्बन्ध में माननीय मंत्री जी ने एक रिपोर्ट पेश की है जिसमें उन्होंने विद्युत संबंधी मांग तथा उसकी पूर्ति के पूरे आंकड़े रखे हैं। आपके ही अनुसार इस वर्ष वास्तविक उत्पादन 112.2 मिलियन यूनिट्स से बढ़ कर 119.75 मिलियन यूनिट्स हो गया है, अर्थात् उत्पादन में 7 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है। आपकी इसी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार पिछले वर्ष आपका अनुमान था कि 10.7 प्रतिशत की कमी थी जो अब घट कर 7 प्रतिशत रह गई है। जिसका अर्थ है कि आप विद्युत उत्पादन में अपने लक्ष्य की ओर तेजी से बढ़ रहे हैं। हमारे पास जो दूसरी रिपोर्ट है—केन्द्रीय बिजली अथॉरिटी की रिपोर्ट—उसके अनुसार 1982 में 1.4 अरब यूनिट्स बिजली अधिक पैदा की गई थी। इस वर्ष अप्रैल से अब तक 26.5 अरब यूनिट्स बिजली का उत्पादन हुआ है यानी पिछले वर्ष इस अवधि में 25.1 अरब यूनिट्स बिजली पैदा की गई। इसका मतलब है कि बिजली का उत्पादन तीव्रता से बढ़ रहा है। आपने यहां पर यह भी दर्शाया है कि केन्द्रीय बिजली अथॉरिटी के अनुसार छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना में बिजली के लिये 19,265 करोड़ रुपये की राशि, यानी पिछले वर्षों की तुलना में साढ़े-तीन-गुना राशि ज्यादा रखी गई है। इन सब रिपोर्टों को देखने से मंत्री जी की एक बात बहुत सही आती है—जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि हमारे देश में बिजली की स्थिति उतनी गम्भीर नहीं है, जितनी दिखाई दे रही है, यानी हम निरन्तर सफलता प्राप्त करते जा रहे हैं।

हम माननीय मंत्री जी को अपनी ओर से शुभकामनाएँ देते हैं कि वे ऐसे ही सफलता प्राप्त करें। लेकिन इनकी सफलता में हमें कुछ सन्देह है। मैं इस सन्देह को बताना चाहता हूँ।

[श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री]

अभी-अभी बिहार, हरियाणा, तमिल नाडु, कर्नाटक, पंजाब, राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश इन राज्यों से सूचना प्राप्त हुई है, जैसा कि आये दिन हाउस में और इधर-उधर भी चर्चा होती रहती है, कि बिजली की भारी कमी है। फिर मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जब बिजली का उत्तरोत्तर उत्पादन बढ़ता जा रहा है, सारी की सारी चीजें ठीक होती जा रहीं हैं, तो फिर बराबर सप्लाई की सीमा क्यों कम होती जा रही है? सारी स्थिति को देखने से ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि बिजली का उत्पादन संबंधी जो आंकड़े प्रस्तुत किये जा रहे हैं, ये आंकड़े या तो अघूरे हैं या मंत्री जी अभी नये हैं, उनको नया चार्ज मिला है, इसलिये उन्होंने इन आंकड़ों पर विश्वास कर लिया है। जैसा कि अभी हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि ये आंकड़े ठीक नहीं हैं। मेरे ख्याल से अगर ये आंकड़े ठीक होते तो देश में बिजली की कमी कभी भी नहीं होती।

हमारे पास यह एक अखबार की कटिंग है जिसमें लिखा है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने 24 घंटे में बिजली की कमी को हल करने का निर्देश दिया। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि प्रधान मंत्री यह निर्देश क्यों देती हैं जबकि बिजली का उत्पादन ज्यादा होता जा रहा है, कहीं कोई कमी नहीं है तो यह निर्देश कैसा? अभी जब हम इस हाउस में बैठे थे तो प्रश्न काल में बिजली चली गयी थी। अभी भी थोड़ी देर में बिजली के जाने की सूचना हो सकती है? यह भी हो सकता है कि यह बिजली फिर चली जाए और घंटों तक न आये।

मान्यवर, मंत्री जी, आंध्रप्रदेश के हैं। उन्होंने अपने ही स्टेटमेंट में यह कहा

है कि दक्षिण में आंध्रप्रदेश को छोड़ कर अन्य राज्यों में बिजली का उत्पादन कुछ कम है। मैं मंत्री जी के ही चुनाव क्षेत्र में एक वार गया था। जहां से वे आये हैं, वहीं पिछले वर्ष एक सभा में गया था। ढाई घंटे की सभा थी और एक घंटे तक बिजली गुल थी। मैं समझता हूं कि ये आंकड़े ऐसे ही बनाये गये हैं, इनमें कोई सार नहीं है। बेशक आप इन आंकड़ों को सही बता कर संतुष्ट हो जाएं।

मान्यवर, बिजली की कमी से क्या हो रहा है? यह तो बहुत विस्तृत बयौरा है, मैं उसमें नहीं जाऊंगा। लेकिन मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि देश में रबी की फसल बिल्कूल बर्बाद हो रही है, बिजली के अभाव से खास तौर से मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। (व्यवधान) गुजरात में 237 कपड़ा मिलें हैं जिनमें 1 लाख 51 हजार मजदूर काम कर रहे हैं। उनमें से 81 हजार मजदूर ले आऊट की वजह से बेकार हैं। इतना गभीर प्राब्लम है। इस वर्ष सीमेंट का उत्पादन 35 लाख टन कम हुआ है। वह भी बिजली की कमी की वजह से। गुजरात में कपास के उत्पादन में भी भारी कमी पर चिंता व्यक्त की गयी है। समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि फिर कैसे बिजली की समस्या को हल करने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

मान्यवर, उत्तर प्रदेश में तीन-चार घंटे से ज्यादा बिजली नहीं मिल रही है। लाइन आयी, आदमी दौड़ा, उसने पम्प खोला, मशीन को चलाया और उसके बाद बिजली गायब। मैंने देखा है कि सदों की भयानक रात में किसान फावड़ा ले कर खेत में कांपता है। कुछ देर को बिजली आयी और फिर चली गयी। पता नहीं फिर कब बिजली आयेंगी

मुझे खुशी है कि भूतपूर्व मंत्री जी जिनके हाथ से अभी चार्ज लिया गया है, वे यहां बैठे हुए हैं। श्री अब्दुल गनी खां साहब माननीय मंत्री जी को बतायें कि जो पिछले तीन वर्षों में बिजली के उत्पादन में सरकारी आकड़े के अनुसार इतनी तेजी से बढ़ोतरी या वृद्धि हुई वह कहां गई ?

आज बिजली के महकमे में काफी घूसखोरी हो रही है। मैं बहुत संजीदगी के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि बिजली के विभाग में बिजली की सप्लाई में जितना भ्रष्टाचार हो रहा है इतना और किसी दूसरे स्थान में नहीं है।

इस बारे में मैं अपने निवास 39 नार्थ एवेन्यू का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। जब मैं उसमें आया था तब वहां बिजली का खर्च 35-40 रुपए प्रति माह आता था। उसके बाद मीटर खराब हो गया। 1981 में मैंने लिखा, लेकिन अभी तक मीटर ठीक नहीं किया गया और पिछले महीने बिजली का बिल 458 रुपए आया है।

देहातों में किसान परेशान हैं। हालत में कोई सुधार नहीं हो रहा है। अभी काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के एक छात्र ने रिसर्च की जिसमें उसने पाया कि एक ससदीय क्षेत्र में 34 मुकदमे लड़ाई झगड़े के किसानों द्वारा कायम किए गए हैं। और उनमें 8 मुकदमे केवल बिजली सप्लाई और उससे संबंधित विवाद के संबंध में कायम किए गए हैं। इस तरह की देश में बिजली के संबंध भयावह स्थिति है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में मैं थोड़ा सा कहूंगा। 1981 में वहां नई सरकार आई और उसने संकल्प लिया कि उत्तर प्रदेश में सबसे पहले बिजली

की कमी को पूरा करेंगे और उन्होंने ऊंचा हाड़ में 500 मेगावाट शक्ति का विद्युत उत्पादन संयंत्र लगाने का फैसला किया। प्रधानमंत्री ने जोश के साथ वहां पर जाकर शिलान्यास भी किया। आज वह पत्थर अहिल्या जैसी औरत को तो तार सकता है, लेकिन किसानों की भलाई नहीं कर सकता। आज तक वहां बिजली के उत्पादन के बारे में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है। नेशनल थर्मल पावर कारपोरेशन की भी यही दशा है। सिंगरौली में 2000 मेगावाट बिजली तैयार करने का संकल्प लिया गया और कहा गया कि दिसंबर तक इसको पूरा कर दिया जाएगा, लेकिन अभी तक यह पूरा नहीं हुआ है।

24-25 जून 1980 को दिल्ली में एक ऊर्जा सम्मेलन हुआ मंत्रियों का और उसमें उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार....।

श्री मूलबन्ध डागा : उसमें भी ऊर्जा पैदा हुई थी।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : डागा साहब ठीक कह रहे हैं, उसमें हवा में ऊर्जा पैदा हुई थी जो केवल आशा की किरण बन कर रह गई और उसकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया।

विगत वर्ष हमें एक वक्तव्य पढ़ने को मिला। उसमें कहा गया था कि उत्तरप्रदेश सरकार केन्द्र सरकार से 7 तापीय और 6 हाइड्रालिक पावर स्टेशनों के लिए प्रयास करेगी, जिनकी क्षमता 5200 मेगावाट होगी, लेकिन प्रधानमंत्री जी के अपने पुराने क्षेत्र में ही ऊंचाहाड़ में जहां स्थापना की जाने वाली थी आज तक उस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। इसका कारण मैं नहीं जानता कि क्यों नहीं हुई।

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCIENDIA: (Guna): Sir, I rise on a point of order. You have already read out the rules.. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Rajnath Sonkar Shastri, now you start putting your questions.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: There are three more members to speak on this Call-Attention.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Unless all of you cooperate, it is not possible.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री: मेरा बन्त सुनिए। आपकी अपनी बात मुनकर शर्म आ रही है? (व्यवधान)

श्री भाधवराव सिडिया: मैं तो रुल्स आफ दी हाउस को सर्वोपरि मानता हूँ, इसमें हमारे और आपके कामों का कोई सवाल नहीं है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री: रुल्स के मुताबिक ही मैं कह रहा हूँ, जिसका मंत्री जी उत्तर देंगे।

हमको तो यह लगता है कि बिजली के उत्पादन के संबंध में सरकार खयाली पुलाव बना रही है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How much more time do you require?

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Five minutes more.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right. Complete it in five minutes.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Ten minutes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. How you cannot go back.

SHRI B. R. NAHATA (Mandsaur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, you do not give us ten minutes for speeches. And when there is a provision in the rule on Call-Attention that a Member will speak for not more than three minutes,

will he speak for 20 minutes? Is it not complete violation of the rules and the rights of Members?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We cannot actually run the House according to the Rules—but the point is that it can be done only with the co-operation of the Members. They know the rules. They are very experienced persons and experienced parliamentarians. But how do you expect like a school teacher that I am to teach Shri Chitta Basu every now and then and Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri every now and then?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I have not taken much time.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Sir, I will complete it in 7 minutes.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री: हमारे माननीय सदस्यों को कुछ परेशानी अनुभव हो रही है। बिजली, हरियाणा, तमिलनाडू और उत्तर प्रदेश हर जगह के लिए एक समस्या बनी हुई है।

इं मूलबन्दडवा ना: राजस्थान भी है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री: राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए ज्यादा समस्या है। मैं एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ मंत्री जी से कि इस स्टेटमेंट और पुरानी स्टेटमेंट को देखने से ऐसा लगता है कि जो अधिकांश विद्युत कारखाने हैं, उनकी उत्पादन क्षमता से कम उत्पादन हो रहा है, यह कम क्यों हो रहा है? यदि यह सही है तो इसको स्तर तक ले जाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या प्रयास कर रही है जिससे यह परेशानी दूर हो।

एक सीमेंट निर्यातक एसोसिएशन की बैठक हुई थी। उस बैठक में केन्द्रीय उद्योग मंत्री ने कहा था कि सरकार बिजली की सप्लाई बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न कर रही है परन्तु इसकी कुछ सीमा है। अतः निजी उद्योगों को इस संबंध में अपनी

भूमिका तय करनी चाहिए। केन्द्रीय सरकार के उद्योग मंत्री जी का इशारा यह था कि निजी उद्योगों को बिजली के संबंध में प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए। अभी विद्युत बोर्डों की केन्द्र में बैठक हुई थी उसमें भी स्टेट के विद्युत मंत्रियों ने इस बात को उठाया था कि विद्युत क्षेत्रों के लिए निजी पूंजी से आयात करने के लिए मौका दिया जाए। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या बिजली उत्पादन के लिए निजी बिजली घरों की स्थापना के प्राप पक्ष में हैं? क्या सरकार उधर ध्यान दे रही है और यदि हां तो उसमें आने वाली कठिनाईयों से परिचित है?

एक अखबार की कटिंग हमारे पास है जिसके अनुसार प्रेषण के दौरान बिजली की 40 प्रतिशत चोरी हो जाती है। एक सतीश चन्द्र जी बिजली के डाइरेक्टर हैं। उन्होंने एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात यह बताई कि बिजली को एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान तक भेजने में 40 प्रतिशत के करीब चोरी हो जाती है या नष्ट हो जाती है और ठीक तरीके से उसका उपयोग नहीं होता। इस संबंध में काफी चिंता व्यक्त की गई थी। मैं मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो 40 प्रतिशत बिजली की चोरी हो जाती है, इसका क्या कारण है और इसको दूर करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं।

दूसरे जो राज्य हैं वे भी इस दिशा में कार्य कर रहे हैं। कुछ राज्य सरकारें अपनी बिजली परियोजनाओं के लिए धनराशि उपलब्ध कराने में समर्थ हैं और कुछ केन्द्रीय सरकार से धन की मांग भी की है और कुछ ने विद्युत क्षेत्रों को निजी पूंजी से आगे बढ़ाने के लिए भी कहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के संबंध में केन्द्र की ओर से क्या कार्यवाही हो रही है और राज्य बोर्डों के पास जो धन की निरन्तर

कमी है उसको दूर करने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही हो रही है या नहीं। इसी संबंध में एक सूचना मिली है जिसमें हमारे केन्द्रीय वित्त मंत्री श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी का एक ब्यान था कि धन की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए केवल बिजली की दरों में वृद्धि करते रहना उचित नहीं है। प्रायः यह देखा जा रहा है कि ज्यों ज्यों धन की कमी होती है त्यों त्यों बिजली की दरों में वृद्धि की जा रही है। क्या यही एक जरिया है कि धन की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए कि बिजली की दरों में बढ़ोत्तरी करते जायें? मैं समझता हूँ यह एक प्रकार से ठीक कदम नहीं है। सरकार को चाहिए जहां थर्मल पावर हाउसेज में बिजली का उत्पादन हो रहा है, नए खर्च बढ़ रहे हैं उनकी कम किया जाय और बिजली की बढ़ती हुई कीमतों को कम किया जाय।

इन चन्द सवालों का जवाब मैं मंत्री जी से चाहूंगा, और पुनः आपको शुभकामना दूंगा क्योंकि इनके हाथ में यह नया विभाग आया है, इस देश के बिजली के सकट को आप दूर करें। यह हमारे मित्त हैं, इनका बड़ा सराहनीय कार्य होता है।

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would try to be very brief. A very pertinent question has been raised by the hon. Member that in different States like Bihar, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, M. P., U.P. and Punjab while the figures that have been given by me are the figures which shows that there had been an increase in the generation of electricity why is it that these States are suffering from lack of power.

Sir, so far as the figures that have been given though it is often said that the statistics are damalies but I would

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request the hon. Members to accept these figures for the simple reason that they bear the reality. But notwithstanding this, shortage is there. I am not denying that shortage is not there. The shortage is because of the fact that the demand is higher than the supply. I would not like to go into each and every State as to what exactly is the requirement of the State and what exactly is the supply affected but by and large I am trying to submit that in all the States the demand is higher as compared to supply. What I was trying to submit was when I give the figures and particularly when I explained that we have tried to bridge the gap, now bridging the gap is between demand and supply. That was being done and the percentage has been reduced. That is what I can say. I cannot say that the entire demand of the States has been satisfied. I am one with Shastriji that it is true notwithstanding that the generation is going up but still the requirements of the States have not been totally met.

Sir, the agriculture sector has been given the greatest priority. Within the constraints of the resources the State Governments are supplying the electricity to the agriculture sector to the best of their capacity. As the hon. Member has expressed his anxiety it is true that complete supply had not been possible. I have already submitted that there had been a very bad monsoon which had affected very badly and so far as the States are concerned,

So far as States are concerned, they have got to adjust supply with reference to the demand of different sectors and as I said, the agricultural sector has been given the greatest priority. I am sure that State Electricity Boards will also take care to see that rabi harvest is not affected.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior) : Are you aware that they have increased the prices to the extent of

30 per cent? You say, power for agriculture is given priority.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I am aware that in some cases, yes. But this is a different issue altogether.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : In Madhya Pradesh the prices have gone up 30 per cent higher.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I don't want to say about my State; when it supplies to other States they have put very exorbitant charges. It is a very ticklish question.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Shejwalkar, for this, you have to give separate notice.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : It comes in the later part of the same question.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I agree with the hon. Member some of the State Electricity Boards charge very high prices; I am not denying that.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Why not the Bureau of Costs and Prices issue guidelines?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : This issue has been taken up more than once but the States do not want to surrender their power. The hon. member is fully justified in his anxiety. On the one hand, we want welfare State, welfare measures; on the other hand, if they fix rates arbitrarily, it affects. I agree with him.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Central Electricity Authority can give some guidelines to the States. Are they not entitled?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Under the Central Electricity Supply Act of 1948 various measures are taken up. I am not denying that. But price mechanism is one thing which the State Electricity Boards and State Governments themselves determine. There should be some uniformity, I do concede.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : There should be guidelines given.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : They have been given, Mr. Basu. Notwithstanding that, some State Governments are raising charges. I will not commit myself at this stage, but I would like to take it up in some other form with the Chief Ministers of the various States so that this thing does not cause undue hardship to the people at large or even some of the surplus States where they are trying to supply electricity. My friend said about the poor performance of various plants. I agree that the performance has not been by and large satisfactory. In respect of some thermal stations, in some respects, it has been satisfactory. (*Interruptions*) I am saying 'some'. I am conscious in my expression. In a large number of cases what my friend said was right. There are reasons for it. There are cases of deficiencies in lay-out, plant and equipments, system engineering etc., unduly long time being taken for plant maintenance as well as on forced outage of the equipments, inadequate availability of spare parts, comparatively long stabilisation period of the newly commissioned units, unavailability of trained operational and maintenance personnel, and also in quite a good number of cases, there was poor quality of coal also. I own that also.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : Especially in Tamil Nadu.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : We are supplying to Tuticorin from Haldia. Now they are having sufficient stock. Your problem was Tuticorin. We have supplied and sent a good quantity of coal.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nowadays this is the fashion—one State Government criticises the other State Government.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I would not like to do so, I am not criticising anybody. Now, the Ministry of Energy and the Central Electricity Authority have therefore

been taking a number of measures to improve the performance of thermal power stations. These measures include:—

- (i) Assistance to State Electricity Boards/Power Stations to prepare and undertake plant betterment programme,
- (ii) Adoption of preventive maintenance techniques reducing the outage periods,
- (iii) Arranging spare parts from indigenous and foreign sources;
- (iv) Arranging requisite quality and quantity of coal;
- (v) Setting up of task forces, particularly for 110/120 MU and 200/210 MU units for achieving early stabilisation and improve performance.
- (vi) Arranging visits of roving teams of operation specialists from CEA to monitor the operation practices and to render advice.
- (vii) Training of engineers and operation and maintenance personnel of the power stations.

These are the various measures that have been taken. I have given the reasons why there is poor performance and I have also given the measures that have been taken. The hon. Member has also asked about the policy with reference to the captive power plants. I think, so far as the public sector undertakings are concerned we have already started in the core sectors for the establishment of the captive power plants because, in the public sector in the case of large industries, I found that there had been a problem from the State Electricity Boards in the supply of electricity. I do not accuse them because they had their own constraints. In fact, when I intervened in some cases, they were kind enough to extend the facility, not with standing the fact that there had been Governments in the States which are different from the one

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obtaining at the Centre run by different parties. But none-the less it is better to go in for the captive power plants with reference to the big industries and that is the policy adopted.

Now the hon. Member has asked with reference to the general policy of the private industries also. That depends on the industry and supposing there is an industry which requires a captive power plant. I think that is a matter which is to be considered on its own merits. The hon. Member has also referred to the transmission losses. Well there is no such proposal as on today and the private sector is being allowed to generate power. But I have myself written to the various industries with reference to the micro and miniplants—within 1 megawatt unit or 2 megawatt units or something like that—and I had stressed on the hydro-plants. But so far as the private sector is concerned, to hand over electricity generation to the private sector entirely or part of it there is no such proposal. Some of the companies are even today generating power, for example, the Calcutta Electric Supply Authority, Tatas; etc.; are doing it in some cases.

On the question of transmission losses there had been considerable transmission loss. I concede, in fact, it is alarming. In our country, there is a transmission loss of about 20 per cent to 22 per cent. There are variegated reasons for these losses. In the foreign countries, I found that the transmission losses are not more than 3 to 4 per cent. It is possible as the hon. Member was trying to observe, because of the pilferages also.

I cannot deny that.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: There is a news item that there is pilferage of electricity to the extent of 35 per cent.

श्री पी० शिवशंकर : इतना ही नहीं है, बाज जगहों पर हो सकता है और

बाज जगह हो रहा है। लेकिन मैं जैसा कह रहा था कि 20 परसेंट से 22 परसेंट तक यह नुकसान हो रहा है। यह जरूर है कि चोरी भी होती है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : फिर भी यह बहुत ज्यादा है।

श्री पी० शिवशंकर : मैंने यह नहीं कहा है कि यह कम है। यह बहुत ज्यादा है। दूसरे देशों के अन्दर तीन से चार परसेंट तक होता है। बात यह है कि स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड का फंक्शन बड़ा डिफेक्टिव है। हम जितनी कोशिश कर सकते हैं, करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, ताकि पिलफ्रेज कम हो।

AN HON. MEMBER: What about the national grid?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: That is still a question mark.

My friend has raised the question about the Uchahar Thermal power project. This project is under execution, but the progress has been suffering because of shortage of funds.

So far as Uttar Pradesh is concerned I find that, by and large, that State has been doing better. Beyond that I cannot say. From April 1982 to January, 1983, the shortage has been reduced to 6.4 per cent. At one point of time in 1979-80, the shortage was 22.8 per cent, and in 1980-81, it went upto 23.9 per cent but it has been brought down to 6.4 per cent as on today.

Various projects that have been taken up are being pursued. There are projects in the Central Sector also, and the State Sector also. I hope, the problems of Uttar Pradesh could be solved, given little more time.

श्री बी० डी० सिंह (फूलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज विकास प्रक्रिया में विद्युत बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है और बहुत ही आवश्यक वस्तु हो गई है, चाहे औद्योगिक उत्पादन हो, कृषि उत्पादन हो या ग्राम घरेलू उपयोग के लिए हो। यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि जितनी

बिजली देश के लिए आवश्यक है, वह हम उपलब्ध नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। इन तमाम आंकड़ों में मैं नहीं जाना चाहूंगा, हमारे पूर्व माननीय सदस्यों ने उस आर. पहले ही सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। विद्युत आपूर्ति के जो विभिन्न स्तर हैं, चाहे संयंत्र लगाने की बात हो या ट्रांसमिशन की बात हो या उसके एलाटमेंट की बात हो—हर स्तर पर काफी अक्षमता है। जिसकी वजह से जटिल समस्याएँ पैदा हो जाती हैं। हर प्रान्त के आंकड़ों के मुताबिक हर राज्य में बिजली की कटौती हो रही है। दिल्ली में ही 27 तारीख के अखबार के मुताबिक मेजर इन्डस्ट्रीज जो इससे प्रभावित हैं, वे हैं, सीमेंट, फर्टिलाइजर और इंजीनियरिंग इत्यादि और स्माल-स्केल इन्डस्ट्रीज में भी 45 परसेंट पावर कट हुई है। और राज्यों में भी इसी प्रकार की हालत है। जैसा मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि जहां तक डिमांड और सप्लाई की बात है, उसमें जब डिमांड ज्यादा होती है और उसकी सप्लाई नहीं है, तो समस्याएँ उत्पन्न हो जाती हैं। मुझे इसमें यह कमी मालूम होती है—जैसे आज दुनिया के जो विकसित देश हैं उनके यहां बिजली की जो उत्पादन क्षमता है उसका मुश्किल से 50-60 परसेंट एलाट करते हैं। कहीं हमारे यहां ऐसी समस्या तो नहीं है कि हमारे यहां जितनी कैपेसिटी है, चाहे उतना उत्पादन न होता हो, लेकिन पूरी कैपेसिटी के उत्पादन को एलाट कर देते हैं जिससे कि कठिनाई पैदा हो जाती है जहां तक कैपेसिटी यूटिलाइजेशन की बात है, मेरे पूर्व-वक्ता ने भी उस पर प्रकाश डाला है—हमने देखा है कि 1970-71 में 43.3 परसेंट था जो अब 1980-81 में 43.2 परसेंट हो गया है। यह बहुत आवश्यक बात है—इस ओर विशेष ध्यान

दिया जाना चाहिए कि हम अपनी क्षमता को कितना यूटिलाइज कर सकते हैं तथा उसके हिसाब से डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन हो। मैं चाहता हू कि आप अपने उत्तर में इस समस्या का जवाब दें।

दूसरी बात—डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन तथा ट्रांसमिशन लास की है। आज दुनिया के जितने विकसित देश हैं वे अपने पावर प्लांट के टोटल आउट-ले का 40-50 परसेंट ट्रांसमिशन पर इन्वेस्ट करते हैं जिसकी वजह से उनके यहां ट्रांसमिशन लास या डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन लास कम होता है। जैसे इंग्लैंड, अमरीका, फ्रांस और जापान में ट्रांसमिशन लास बहुत कम होता है। इन देशों में पावर-सेक्टर के इन्वेस्टमेंट का 40-50 परसेंट ट्रांसमिशन पर खर्च करते हैं। इसके मुकाबले हमारे यहां 20-22 परसेंट खर्च होता है तथा हम ट्रांसमिशन पर ज्यादा ध्यान नहीं देते हैं। मैं चाहता हू कि मंत्री महोदय अपने उत्तर में स्पष्ट करें कि ट्रांसमिशन पर हम कैसे ज्यादा इन्वेस्ट कर ?

तीसरा प्रश्न—पावर कट की वजह से हमारी इण्डस्ट्रीज का जो लास हो रहा है—क्या सरकार ने कमी इसका कोई असेसमेंट किया है ? हम जानना चाहते हैं कि बिजली की कटौती की वजह से विभिन्न प्रदेशों के औद्योगिक उत्पादन का कितना लास हो रहा है ?

नैशनल पावर ग्रिड की चर्चा इस देश में बहुत दिनों से चल रही है, लेकिन मैं समझ नहीं पा रहा हू कि इस दिशा में क्या प्रगति हो रही है या यह मामला किस स्तर पर है ? ऐसा होता है कि किसी क्षेत्र में पावर ज्यादा है और किसी क्षेत्र में पावर की कमी है, जहां ज्यादा है उसको कमी वाले क्षेत्र में भेजा जा सके जिससे वहां का प्रायोरिटी सेक्टर सफर न कर

श्री बी० डी० सिंह

सके तथा बिजली की तुरन्त सप्लाई की जा सके। मैं चाहता हूँ कि नेशनल पावर ग्रिड के संबंध में माननीय मंत्री जी प्रकाश डालें कि वह इस समय किस स्तर पर है और उसको कब तक पूरा कर सकेंगे ?

अन्त में मैं कृषि के क्षेत्र में बिजली की सप्लाई के संबंध में माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकृष्ट करूंगा, मैं विशेष रूप से उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा। इसमें जनता सरकार या आपकी सरकार का प्रश्न नहीं है, यह एक ऐसी समस्या है जिस पर हमें गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिए। उत्तर प्रदेश में 1980 से पहले 12 रुपये प्रति हार्सपावर के हिसाब से बिजली दी जाती थी और वह 8-10 घण्टे तक लगातार सप्लाई की जाती थी, लेकिन अब 22 या साढ़े बाइस रुपये प्रति हार्सपावर का रेट हो गया है—वहां पर मात्रा के हिसाब से नहीं, हांसपावर के हिसाब से दी जाती है—बाइस और साढ़े बाइस रुपये पर हांसपावर हो गयी है। अखबारों में चाहे कुछ भी निकलता हो, लेकिन चार-पांच घंटे से ज्यादा किसानों को बिजली नहीं मिलती आप ये आंकड़े तो निकालते हैं कि इतने घंटे किसानों को बिजली दी जाएगी लेकिन ये आंकड़े नहीं निकालते कि किसानों को वास्तव में कितने घंटे बिजली दी गयी। ये आंकड़े भी निकालिए।

कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि आप किसानों की बिजली की दर बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं और सप्लाई कम की जा रही है। दूसरे किसानों को बिजली रात में ही सप्लाई की जाती है। इस साल दिसम्बर और जनवरी के महीनों में खास कर उत्तरी क्षेत्र में भयंकर सर्दी पड़ी थी

जैसी कि पिछले कई सालों में नहीं पड़ी। हमारे यहां रात में बिजली की सप्लाई के कारण कई किसानों की मृत्यु हो गई जो भयंकर ठंड में सिंचाई कर रहे थे।

इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि उत्तरप्रदेश में बिजली की जो स्थिति है उसको सुधारने का प्रयास करें। आपने रेट बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ा दिये हैं लेकिन उसकी सप्लाई कम हो रही है। इसको भी आप ठीक करें और किसानों को दिन में ही बिजली देने का प्रयास किया जाए। मेरा आग्रह है कि इस संबंध में आप क्या उपाय कर रहे हैं, ये बताएं।

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: The hon. Member has asked again about the reasons why the plant-load had not been adequate, and also a question with reference to transmission losses. He may pardon me for not going into the details of these two aspects, because I thought I had already adverted myself on both the aspects. I explained at length the concept of plant-load factors as also as to why transmission losses had been taking place. In my submission, it would be a repetition on my part if I again speak on these two aspects.

The hon. Member was asking me as to whether there has been any assessment with reference to the losses that the industry had to suffer because of the power cut. I must frankly say at this stage that as far as I am concerned, I am not aware whether any statistics have been compiled on this, and what exactly is the position. I would separately try to write to the hon. member after getting information from the concerned Department.

The concept of national power grid is something which has got to be pursued. And various aspects in this regard on the basis of the Rajadhyaksha Committee's Report and with reference to the re-constitution of the

entire power system, so on and so forth; have been discussed some time back in the Conference of Power Ministers, by my predecessor. Though, of course; there had not been unanimity on certain aspects of the recommendations, still as far as we are concerned, we are trying to pursue the various measures which would be in the larger interest of the States and the people. On some of the matters, they have agreed. I would not like to go into details, but the power system will have to be remodelled; so that it works in the interests of not only the Electricity Boards, but in the interest of the States and also of the people at large. The hon. member was particular about the electricity being supplied to the agricultural sector in Uttar Pradesh. The information that I have at present is that agricultural consumers in the State are getting supply for 10 hours per day on an average.

AN HON. MEMBER: This is not correct.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: This is the information that has come to me. I do not know. Well, I leave it to the hon. members to decide. When the information has come from the responsible authority, I have got to put it across. But, if this is not correct, I will again find out from the State Government whether this information that they have given is correct. But the situation of power supply in Uttar Pradesh has improved to a great extent, as I have already given in detail. So, there should be no difficulty for the State Government to supply

electricity to various sectors, though, of course, might be, having regard to the priority sectors and so on. At least, reasonably, they could take steps for the purpose of supplying electricity to different sections of the society.

श्री बा० डी० सिंह: मेरा प्रश्न यह भी था कि जो एलाटमेंट किया है, मान लीजिए कि कोई प्लांट 1000 मेगावाट क्षमता का है, लेकिन 46-47 परसेंट यूटीलाइजेशन है तो आप डिस्ट्रीब्यूट कितना कर देते हैं ?

श्री पी० शिवशंकर: ऐसा है कि जो उत्पादन होता है उसको स्टोर तो नहीं किया जा सकता, ट्रांसमिट करना पड़ता है। जब 46 परसेंट जनरेट कर रहा है तभी तो ट्रांसमिट करने की बात आती है।

श्री बा० डी० सिंह: आप पहले ही एलाट ज्यादा कर देते हैं ?

श्री पी० शिवशंकर: इसके बारे में मैं आपसे बात करूंगा, जिससे स्थिति स्पष्ट हो सके।

श्री छोटे सिंह यादव(कन्नोज): इस विषय में बड़े विस्तार से चर्चा हो चुकी है। मैं सदन का ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लूंगा और सिर्फ एक-दो मुद्दे जो छूट गए हैं, उनकी तरफ माननीय मंत्री जी की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट करूंगा।

सर्वप्रथम मैं मंत्री जी का आभार व्यक्त करूंगा कि उन्होंने अपने एक ब्यान में कहा है कि "कृषि के लिए प्राथमिकता के आधार पर बिजली देने के लिए निर्दिष्ट किया गया है।" लेकिन इसमें एक शब्द लिखा गया है कि "हमेशा की तरह"। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि हमेशा से ही कृषि के लिए बिजली देने में प्राथमिकता रहा है और उसी को आपने

[श्री छोटे सिंह यादव

दोहराया है। लेकिन सत्य यह है कि बिजली से किसान की हमेशा से दुर्दशा होती रही है, इस बात से कोई इंकार नहीं कर सकता। यह बात सही है कि आपके पास 10 घंटे की जानकारी होगी तो आप वही उत्तर देंगे और 20 घंटे की जानकारी होगी तो आप वही बताएंगे लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है कि किसानों को 1-2 घंटे भी बिजली नहीं मिलती है। इस बारे में एक सकेत और है कि अगर बिजली न मिले तब तो एक बात है, लेकिन तब और भी खराब स्थिति हो जाती है जब लो या हाई वोल्टेज स्प्लाई किया जाता है। इससे किसानों द्वारा कर्ज लेकर लगाई गई बिजली की मोटरें जल जाती हैं और किसान बरबादी के कगार पर पहुंच जाता है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का आभार व्यक्त करना चाहूंगा कि पूर्वी-उत्तर क्षेत्र में विभिन्न भागों में एक अध्ययन दल भेजा जा रहा है। इसमें एक बात और जुड़वां दें कि इस बात का भी सर्वेक्षण किया जाए कि पिछले 10 वर्षों में कितने किसानों ने बिजली के ट्यूबवैल हटवाकर डीजल का पंप लगवाए हैं, जबकि डीजल का पंप महंगा पड़ता है। इससे स्थिति स्पष्ट हो जाएगी कि कितनी प्राथमिकता कृषि को दी गई है।

यदि उन्हें बिजली मिलने में सुविधा होती तो वे बिजली के इंजिन हटाकर महंगे डीजल के इंजिन नहीं लगाते। मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि जो सर्वेक्षण दल भेजा है, उससे सब भी करा लें। दूसरी बात मैं यह चाहूंगा कि सर्वे होने के बाद आप उनके आंकड़ों की पुष्टि भी करा लें कि जो सूचना दी जा रही है वह ठीक नहीं है। इस बात की भी पुष्टि करा लें कि इस प्रकार के

आंकड़ें आपके सम्मुख क्यों प्रस्तुत किए जाते हैं। बिजली के बारे में काफी समय तक बोला जा सकता है, यह बहुत लम्बा-चौड़ा विषय है इसलिए इस पर काफी लम्बा-चौड़ा विवाद हो सकता है। मैं आपका वक्त जाया करना नहीं चाहता हूं एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। अखबारों में प्राइवेट सैक्टर को बिजली घर स्थापित करने की बात कही गई है और यह सम्मानित जिम्मेदार लोगों के ब्यान के आधार पर कही गई है। मैं नहीं जानता कि यह सही है या गलत है, इससे मुझे कोई वास्ता नहीं है। इस देश में बड़े-बड़े सहकारी संगठन हैं जिनके जिम्मे भारत सरकार ने बड़े-बड़े काम सौंप रखे हैं। आपको यह जानकर प्रसन्नता होगी कि इस देश में कई सहकारी समितियां बिजली के उत्पादन का कार्य कर रही हैं। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी, इन सहकारी संगठनों के माध्यम से बड़ी भारी पूंजी जो इस कार्य में लगायी जा सकती है, इसका उपयोग करने की कृपा करेंगे? यह जो 32 प्रतिशत शार्टेज की बात कही गई है जो सही है। कुल उत्पादन का 32 प्रतिशत चोरी चला जाता है या बेकार हो जाता है।

श्री पी० शिवशंकर : 22 प्रतिशत है।

श्री छोटे सिंह यादव : 22 प्रतिशत ही सही, लेकिन है इससे ज्यादा। इसे चाहे शार्टेज या दुरुपयोग का नाम कह लीजिए या चोरी का नाम भी कह सकते हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी इस ओर विशेष प्रयास करें कि इस खराबी को रोकने के लिए क्या-क्या प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं ?

आपको छोड़कर हिन्दुस्तान का कोई दूसरा आदमी यह नहीं कह सकता कि बिजली का उत्पादन बढ़ा है।

नवम्बर 1982 को एनर्जी सिचुएशन के डिस्कशन के बारे में आंकड़ें प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं। इसमें कहा गया है कि कोटा में जो दो थर्मल पावर स्टेशन कायम किए जाने थे, एक को 9 सितम्बर 1982 तक और दूसरे को जून 1983 तक अपना कार्य आरम्भ कर देना चाहिए। माननीय मंत्री जी को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि सितम्बर 1982 तो खत्म हो गया है, क्या मैं इस कार्य की प्रगति जानने की इच्छा रख सकता हूँ। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया।

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: On various aspects the hon. Member has made suggestions—be it for the purpose of taking care of or with reference to the transmission lines or with reference to the cooperative institutions involving themselves in power generation—and I will take note of them. I need not dwell on those aspects.

Sir, I am aware that in some places—as have already stated—the generation has not been going on according to the schedule. Various projects could not be completed according to the schedule, there had been slippages and there had been quite a long delay.

The last question that my hon. friend raised with reference to Kota Thermal Power Station is also one such. I am not denying that part of it because I myself have said that there had been slippages in various projects.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Why don't you ask for an enquiry? As far as Kota Thermal Power Station is concerned, it has been delayed because of defective machinery.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I may tell you the problem is of the State Electricity Boards and the State Governments. I have already said what

measures are being taken, so far as Centre is concerned, with reference to helping them in monitoring, advising them, trying to procure also for them the various equipments. On our part, we are doing our best. But the question of an enquiry is a matter which will have to be left to the regime of the State Government. It had been a very moot point with reference to BHEL. I would not like to enter into a discussion on this point. We might say that the performance of the BHEL with reference to supply of equipment had not been satisfactory. Well, they had their own reasons for the difficulties that they had been facing. It is true. In fact, it has been appearing in the newspapers. There is also truth to a great extent that the equipments supplied by BHEL had not been free from difficulties. I would not like to say that it was totally otiose but not free from difficulties and it has created a large number of problems for different sectors. This is not the time that I should go into the performance of the BHEL. But, I think; I myself have conceded that a large number of projects that should have been generating power on schedule had not been doing it for various reason. I don't see how I should go into the enquiry with reference to Kota Thermal Power Plant; but, nonetheless, I would certainly convey to the State Government the anxiety of this House with reference to this plant.

श्री छोटे सिंह यादव : मेरा एक ही प्रश्न था उसका भी उत्तर नहीं आया। प्रश्न यह था कि जो ग्रह्ययन दल आपने नियुक्त किया है क्या उसके विषयों में यह भी शामिल करेंगे कि लोगों ने बिजली के पम्प सेटों के स्थान पर डीजन के क्यों लगवा लिये ?

श्री पी. शिव शंकर : मैंने यह कहा कि जहाँ तक आपने मुख्तलिफ़ सुझाव दिये हैं उनको मैंने नोट किया है।