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स्कूल में एक जलसा हो रहा था, उस जलमें में चले गए। उन को यहा मुद्दा बहा पर रखने का हक वही होना चाहिए। रेल मंत्री लिलत नारायण मित्र बनारस में दो दिन से पड़े हुए थे जिस दिन दुवंटना हुई उस से पहले और दुवंटना के एक दिन बाद बिन्ध्याचल जा कर देवी का दर्णन करते है। लोग मर जाते है उस की अरनाह नहीं करने । इसलिए सब से पहले जरूरी है कि रेल मजालय इस्भोफा दे। इन को इप मुद्दे को रखने की इजाजन नहीं होनी चाहिए। कोई भी कार्यनाही करने का अधिकार इन का नहीं होना चाहिए।

12.59 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED POWER CRISIS IN THE COUNTRY

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Energy to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The reported serious power class m the country, especially in UP hitting industries and agriculture."

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K C. PANT): A serious shortage of power was experienced in various parts of the country in 1972-73. The condition of shortage continued in 1973-74, and the States had to impose significant restrictions on the consumption of power were Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Punjab Haryana, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and the DVC area. The main reason for this situation was the shortfall in additions to generating capacity during the Fourth Plan. Due to the failure of the monsoons, the situation was agravated by reduced water availability in some of the hydro-electric

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reservoirs. It was recognised that the conditions of shortage could be mitigated in the short-term by maximising generation from the thermal stations and expeditious completion of on-going generation projects.

I have already placed before the House in the last session the various decisions taken in the Conference of the State Ministers of Irrigation and Power, in regard to the steps to be taken to maximise generation and minimise the power shortage We have been pursuing the implementation of these decisions, and montering performance of the thermal generation projects, as well as the progress of new schemes being implemented in the States. Only last week, we had detailed discussions with the Chairmen of all the State Electricity Boards to review their performance and the progress of future generation programmes. The picture which emerges is as follows:

The loss of production and disruption in power supply was the greatest in the Eastern region till a few months ago. T am now happy to inform the House that there has been a very considerable Improvement in the power situation in the West Bengal and Bihar areas, including the DVC. The DVC has, since the 1st of October, removed all restrictions on the consumption of power and the demands within the Valley are being fully met. The DVC is presently supplying about 100 MW to West Bengal though it is under no conobligation to do so. This tractual includes some generation from the Santaldih Station of West Bengal which is now feeding into the DVC System. In addition, U.P. is being supplied upto 2 million units a day through the Bihar System and recently, because of reduction of availability of power in Orissa, 20 to 25 MW are being supplied to the Rourkela Steel Plant. In West Bengal, a rationing scheme was introduced in Amenst this year and this scheme is reasonably satisfactorily. working Load shedding is now usually not: necessary. In fact there is surplus

energy available during night hours in West Bengal and if the labour and the management cooperate to implement measures designed to flatten the demand curve, industrial production could further go up in the State.

In Bihar, the power generation during the last six months has been about 6 per cent higher than last year, and there is no shortage. Orissa, due to the failure of the monsoons, the hydro-electric projects at Hirakud, Balımela and Machkund have water to generate only 35 per cent of their normal energy potential. Despite the generation from the Talcher Thermal Station being 30 per cent higher compared to last year, Orissa has had to introduce substantial power cuts from the last half of October, but agricultural loads have been exempted.

In the Southern Region, Kerala has surplus power while Tamil Nadu has not had any power cuts during the few months. Tamil Nadu is, however, reviewing the situation for the coming months. Andhra Pradesh has a shortage of about 20 per cent though thermal generation is higher this year. The situation is, however, being managed by curbing non-productive consumption though a judicious mixture of quotas and graded Karnataka has imposed power cuts upto a maximum of 35 per cent, on the hasis of a system of graded priorities. Agricultural loads and small domestic consumers have been exempted from the cuts

In the Western Region, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh do not have any power cuts. In Maharashtra the monsoon this year was inadequate and hydel energy potential is 50 per cent less than last year. Consequently, Maharashtra has had to introduce power cuts ranging from 4 per cent to 25 per cent with relaxation to agricultural loads and essential and priority industries.

The Northern Region continuous to be the worst hit in respect of power

The shortages. States primarily affected U.P., are Punjab Haryana, Punjab and Haryana are almost entirely dependent upon power from the Bhakra project. This year, Bhakra has had a serious shortage of water inflow, and as a result the energy availability is only 60 per cent of the actual generation of last year which was an exceptionally good year. This has led to reduced supply of energy from the Bhakra System, to Rajasthan, Haryana Punjab. Delhi does not have any problem, specially because of improved generation at the thermal station of the DESU. The situation in Haryana and Punjab continues to be production difficult. The industrial in these two States has been adversely affected. However, special measures were taken to protect agricultural crops by giving priority to agricultural consumers, specially when there was failure of rains during the khariff season. Power from the Badarpur Station is being supplied to Punjab, Haryana and U.P. Further. load-shedding was resorted to in Delhi in order to help the agriculrequirements of these three States. The Bhatinda Project has been commissioned in Punjab, while the first unit at the Faridabad thermal station is expected to be synchronised in two or three days. Two units are functioning in the Badarpur thermal station and the third unit is expected be commissioned next month Rajasthan has some surplus power. but so far it had not been possible to evacuate it. Recently, experimental parallelling of the Rajasthan and Bhakra system was done so as to transmit power from Rajasthan the deficit States. The results were satisfactory but, certain te harcal aspects have to be sorted out for continued parallel operation of the two systems. It is expected that these measures would make up the shortage in Bhakra generation.

The position in U.P. continuous to be extremely difficult. This is due to the successive failure of the [Shri K. C. Pant]

monsoon in the Rihand catchment, and delays in commissioning of new availability projects. The energy from Rihand this year would be lower even than last year. However, thermal generation from existing stations in the State has shown improvement. The generation from the thermal stations in April-October 1974 was higher by 340 million units as compared to the corresponding period last year. In fact, the generation during the last three months has been higher by 45 per cent over last year's level. This increased thermal generation has compensated for the reduction in availability from hydro stations this year. The import of power nto U.P. from the DVC Bihar system. and from Badarpur, is also now much higher. As a consequence, the overall position in U.P in the last quarter has been somewhat better, and no new power crisis has developed.

This year, the addition to generating capacity has so far been about 700 MW. With the improved performance of thermal stations, specially in the last 2-3 months, the power availability is better than what it was last year It would thus not be correct to say that any power crisis has recently developed in the country The Ministry is closely monitoring the implementation of the various measures necessary to reduce the Vigorous power shortages will continue to be made, and we expect that the trend towards higher generation and improved availability will continue in the coming months.

SHRI S M BANERJEE: I am really sorry that my hon friend, Shri K C Pant, for whom I have the gratest regard and who is also coming from U.P., has, in his statement, said:

"As a consequence, the overall position in U.P. in the last quarter has been somewhat better, and no new power crisis has developed."

I am sure, he reads newspapers, particularly the newspapers printed in U.P. In U.P. the condition is that all the rolling mills, re-rolling units, foundaries and small scale industries which are producing either mild steel or pig iron ore on the verge of closure. Nearly 1.50,000 workers are laid off. The situation has been further aggravated by the decision of the Employers' Association of Northern India not to pay lay-off compensation to the workers who are laid off due to Upto September, power shortage those workers who were laid off, whether in Kanpur or Varanasi or other places, were paid lay-off compensation. Now the Employers' Association of Northern India has taken a stand that they will not pay lay-off compensation if the workers are laidoff because of power shortage, and notices to this effect have been pasted on the Notice Board of textile mills, jute mills, rolling mills and so The Labour Commissioner, U.P. has received similar information from all the units situated in Varanasi and other places. In the textile industry, 20,000 to 25,000 workers are laid off, and two textile units producing medium and coarse cloth in Kanpur are likely to be closed down because of power shortage. Recently what has happened? The rolling mills have been assured some power and those units will work from 900 P.M. that is, one shift The textile workers are working in two shifts and in some places in one shift. The entire small scale industries in Varanasi, and other places in UP are practically on the verge of closure. I am quoting from the newspaper 'UP faces industrial unrest'. coys: The All India Trade Union Congress, CITU and other organisations have taken a decision that, if lay-off compensation is not given to them by the employers, they will resort those general strike All workers. whether in West Bengal or Faridabad or Haryana or UP or any other place. who were getting this lay-off compensation were able to manage, with

great difficulty, two meals a day; they were facing semi-starvation conditions. Now the decision of the Employers' Association not to pay them lay-off compensation would mean starvation for those persons. At present the mood of the workers is that they will not allow their chilren to die out of starvation because of the situation created by them, because of their total failure to have more power during these 27 years, that they will fight to the last. Ultimately it will develop into a law and order problem.

The hon. Minister has said that the situation has impoved in West Bengal. In what respect? All units are working only for five days instead of six days and one of the jute mills still remains closed in Bengal and the employer is taking advantage and they have intensified work-load taking six days' work from the workers and paying them five days' wages. This is the improvement the hon. Minister is talking of.

In Haryana, if you really go to Faridabad which is quite close to Delhi, practically all the units facing a sort of closure. Staggering working hours have been introduced without any fruitful results. In other especially. places places. Ludhiana, Jullundur and there is also the same thing happening. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what concrete steps have been taken during the last so many years. He has convened meeting of the Power Minister from each State. He has convened a meet-Chairman of the vaing of the rious Electricity Boards. Will he at least assure that UP will not be deprived of necessary power? Is it because the power which was given during the recent elections in UP has now been withdrawn? It will be a sad commentary on those assurances which were given to the industrial workers. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the situation is likely to improve in the near future or we have to remain at the mercy of the nature?

With regard to the Rihand dam, I still hold that the entire dam was constructed for the benefit of the Birlas and nothing else. It has been wrong-Everybody knows ly constructed that there is little rain m that particular area. During the British times some people simply wanted to have a good place for shikar and picnic. So the dam was constructed and Mr. Birla was kind enough to have an aluminium factory in that particular area. And the electricity supplied to him is cheaper than the cost price.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether instructions will be issued to the Chief Minister of UP that he will assure those workers who have been laid off because of the power crisis, that every one of them will be given lay-off compensation and nobody will be deprived of that, whether some power will be diverted to mitigate the present situation in UP and whether in Bengal any worker who is suffering loss of wages as he is working for five days instead of six days, whether that money will also be paid as lay-off compensation. I do not wish to threaten. If the situation is not tackled properly, there will be starvation amongst the workers and their children are facing starvation. I want to know whether adequate action has been taken to safeguard the interests of workers against this on slaught.

SHRIK C. PANT If the hon Member had listened carefully to the statement I have made, I have given some facts and figures to substantiate the general statement I made.

Firstly, about the last quarter, the availability of power has been better [Shri K. C. Pant]

If he likes. I can give him the exact figures. In August 1973 the thermal generation was 300 and in August 1974 it was 374 and import of power from outside was 37 in 1973 and 34 in 1974 and the overall availability was 548 in 1974 as against 515 in 1973. That is an improvement. In September also the thermal generation rose from 255 in 1973 to 422 in 1974 and that my friend will agree, is a sizeable increase.

He was speaking about imports from other States. Imports from other States went up from 36 to 71—that is a sizeable increase. The overall availability went up from 430 in 1973 to 640 in September 1974. The position in October is that as against thermal generation of 315 in 1973 this is in 1974- it is imost hundred more. In 1961 the unport is 58 and the overall availability is 53. reason why it is marginally higher in spite of the much higher increase in thermal production is because of the lower hydel production. While we can certainly insist on the States taking certain measures to increase thermal production where there is shortage of rainfall we are helpless in the matter, the hydel power shortage is to be compensated to the extent we can by increasing generation thermal stations and nuclear stations etc. The Rihand Dam has been conceived with a design potential of 875 m.u. a year The average generation for 8 years of working since commissioning in 1966 has been about 780 m.u. It is wrong to say that this Rihand scheme has not been conceived or worked properly. The difference is this, namely, 875 and 780. The Birlas are getting very little power from the generation units just now. They are getting power from their own captive units but not much from the grid as far as I am aware.

So far as rerolling mills are concerned I understand their difficulty. They have met me also. When I was in Steel Ministry I have advised them to set up many things. At one stage I had even informally talked to the UP Government and they have got some extra power. But in the ultimate analysis it is for the State Government to allocate priority and supply to the various consumers.

I have here a long list of various consumers—hospitals, defence requirements, agricultural rumping etc. They will get higher priority. Then there are coalmining, iron and steel industries, cement, explosives, etc. All these have higher priority. So, it is difficult for me to say here what are priority, industries in any particular State or to say that any one particular industry must be given priority.

The question presently is, to what extent we could give more power to UP from other States. That is what it comes to just now. Also, we have to see to what extent we can help the States in maximising their own production, and expediting the projects which are under construction. I have already indicated to the House what we are doing in the matter. We have already given a large amount of pover from Delhi, Badarpur Station. This is entirely reserved for Punjab, Haryana and U.P. During last khariff season Delhi suffered because of this but I am happy to say, the people of Delhi willingly accepted this. Fans, air-conditioners and even lights were cut off ...

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): There were two-hours load shedding per day.

SHRI K. C. PANT: There was a regular roster. Some people accepted it. It worked well. Again we are sending power from Badarpur to Punjab, to Haryana, to U.P. because rabi sowing will be there and so you will agree with me that for rabi sow-

ing, priority has to be higher than even for the oil industry.

Broadly, this is the position. We are helping them. As I said in my statement, Bihar is helping them; D.V.C. is helping U.P. and Badarpur is also helping U.P. So far as generation is concerned it has gone up for thermal units. So far as new units which are coming up are concerned, we are trying our best to see that they come up although I am afraid that in a few cases there had been some difficulties.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: My submission is that the situation has been aggravated because the employers' associations are not Indians. They have refuseed to pay any lay-off compensation. They have paid up to September The workers should not starve. I want an answer to this

SHRI K C. PANT: I have answered so far as it is relevant to my department.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This has been aggravated because of the decision taken by the employers in Northern India that they will not pay the lay-off compensation to the workers. Will he take up the matter with the Chief Minister for paying the compensation? It has been paid upto the month of September.

MR. SPEAKER: You will kindly sit down.

SHRI K. C. PANT: He can take up that matter with the Labour Minister. This is not within my power.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: But the Labour Minister has not replied. The matter cannot be shuttle-cocked between the two departments.

MR, SPEAKER: I am not preventing you. You come to me direct. I shall ask the Labour Minister to reply, Otherwise you may raise it under 277.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You were kind enough to give permission and accept the Call Attention Notice. That kindness will not help me. In the State of U.P. there are big conflicts and industrial unrest because the employers do not want to pay the layoff compensation to the workers.

MR. SPEAKER: He cannot commit himself on behalf of the other Ministry.

SHRI S M BANERJEE: I do not want the commitment. Will he ask the Labour Minister to make a statement?

MR. SPEAKER You address direct to Speaker and I can ask the Labour Minister to make a statement. Mr Modek,

SHRI BIJOY MODAK (Hooghly): Mr Speaker, Sir, there is a serious power shortage affecting the country. This affects the agricultural and industrial production. That due to the detective planning followed since Independence. Hithertofore, the emphasis was not on the electricity generation. Recently since the Government has changed its mind, a separate ministry for energy has been created. It seems that still there is this imbalance in planning-generating power shortage. The picture as given in this statement is not up to the As you will see from that statement, the production and distribution of power in the eastern region is not satisfactory. I can give you the picture about West Bengal. picture here is that in West Bengal, the power supply is from the D.V.C. About 100 M.W. of power is being supplied. It is stated that there is no contractual obligation to do so. Actually the DV.C. is not supplying 100 M.W. of power as given in the report, Secondly, from the grid system as it is existing, the D.V.C. is not in a position to supply the power. Will the Minister look into this also?

Shri Bijoy Modak]

Secondly, regarding the rationing system, even after its introduction, there is a serious crisis of power there Though the Mimster says that there is surplus—he says m the statement, 'Load shedding is now usually not necessary'-I say that there is load shedding still there In fact, because of the rationing, the mills are working only for five days There is dispute between labour managements throughout the State Dur to this in my district India Jute Mill has been locked out The management do not pay the actual wages for five days for which the workers worked

Then there is total general lay off I do not know the average So I want to know from the hon Minister the total number of workers laid off during the list six inonths and the production loss due to power shortage

Then there is supply of bad quality coal to the Bandel thermal power station and due to this the generation of electricity has been hampered Good quality coal must be guaranteed

Lastly, after the introduction of rationing, what is the shortage of power and what is the quantity supplied and what are the plans and programmes for remedying this shortage? Also what is the period that will be required for actually solving this power shortage problem in West Bengal?

SHRI K C PANT As I said in my main statement one of the bright features in the power situation is that there has been a significant improvement m the eastern sector in the last few months My hon friend will remember that only a few months ago there was a lot of difficulty m Calcutta on account of frequent unscheduled load shedding This had created problems in industry and also in domestic power supply. But now this kind of unscheduled load shedding, I understand at least from the West Bengal officers, is a thing of the past

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA; Not wholly, it may be partially true.

SHRI K C PANT. I am told that it is so There may be odd instances here and there I can only tell you on the basis of the report I got from them that this situation is not there now

What I do know as a fact is that some months ago DVC was able to supply Calcutta something like 40 MW of power per day and Calcutta was asking for 75 The old contractual obligation which is finished was for 75 MW Nevertheless today DVC is m a position to supply 75 MW plus something more plus what it gets There have been from Santaldih occasions when the supply has been quite high, subject to the limitations of the lme to which Shri Modak referred which is correct, with which I agree The answer to that lies in the completion of the Santaldih-We have been advis-Calcutta line ing the West Bengal Government to We have also been expedite it wherever helping them help has been needed to expedite that line because that will really sort out the problem of Calcutta and Santaloih will be a sure source of supply

So this is the position When I talked of surplus it was only at night time In the day time everybody wants to take power The load curve goes up at day time and comes down during night time If there can be a staggering of industrial loads, there can be more of industrial production, because at night Bandel has had to shut down part of power generation capacitythere were no takers. If this kind of staggering can be arranged, to that extent there will be more of industrial production and more work, and the problems to which he referred can be partially sorted out

If my friend talks while I giving the answer, then it is not fair of him to ask me to repeat my answer.

श्री मुल बन्द डागा (पाली) : ग्राप्यक्ष महादय, मै इन के एक सेटेस पर बडा खश ह । इन्होंने एक बड़ी श्रन्छी बात कही .

"Vigorous efforts will continue to be made, and we expect that the trend towards higher generation and improved power availability will continue in the coming months."

लेकिन 50 ग्रन्य ग्रीर 76 करोड घाया 1973 नक इन्होंने खर्च किया है और इतना खर्न करने के बाद रिपोर्ट क्या है कि :

"The Committee are unhappy to note that the achievement during the successive Five Year Plans was not commensurate with the investments made as there had been consistent shortfalls in the planned targets ranging from 20 per cent in the First Plan to 37 per cent in the Fourth Plan. (1st Three Years)."

यह है इन का ग्रचीवमेंट । यह है जो ग्रग्बों हाये की धनराणि खर्च करने के बाद प्राप्त किया है। ग्राज सारे वर्ल्ड के ग्रंदर जहा पर 12 भी किलोवाट बिजनी पर कैपिटा खर्च होती है वहा हमारे देश के ग्रंदर 93 भी नहीं होती और धगर घरबों काया खर्च करने के बाद भ्राप यह स्टेटमेंट दें. यह बताने की कोणिश करें कि हम बहे विगोरस एफर्टम कर रहे हैं, तो 27 साल का एफर्ट तो यह है कि कहीं भी किसी भी राज्य में लीजिए जो काश्तकार है उस को बिजली नहीं मिल रही । भाप कहते हैं कि काश्तकार की पानी मिलेगा और अपना टयुबबेल वह चला रहा है, उस ने लेबर रम्प्लाय कर दिया, बाप की बिजली फेन ही जाती है, काश्तकार का लेबर चला जाना है, उस को पैसा देना पहता है भीर भाज तो सेठों के एसोसिएसन ने एलान कर दिया कि हम ले भाफ होने पर पैसा भी नहीं देंगे। तो भ्राप की यह करा पालिसी है ? इम्बैलेसेज कितने है, केरल में कितनी बिजली पैदा होतो है भ्रीर राजस्थान मे कितनी पैडा होती है ? मै चाहता ह कि एक नेशनल पावर पालिसी बनाइए। यह कोई नरीका थोड़े ही है कि ग्राप कहीं तो कुछ कर रहे हैं, कही कुछ कर रहे है, कभी धर्मल पावर स्टेशन की वान करते है। थर्मन पावर स्टेशन जो कोटा का है किनने साल उस को हो गए। ये जो बोई बनाने है, उन के चेयरमैन बनाते है, उन की क्या नीति है ? कोई ग्राप की नेशनल पालिसी नहीं है । हिन्दुम्तान मे इननी विजली को कमी होते हु धौर इतनी धावण्यकता होते हए भीर जब कि कई सालों से ग्राप की कमेटी ने इस बात को बार बार कहा है कि यह पालिभी ग्राप बनाइए, ग्राप क्यो नही बनाते है ? कमेटी ने कहा है :

"Apart from the fact of co-ordination, it is also necessary to formulate at the Central level, national power policy and prepare a long term plan for extending over a period of at least 15 to 20 years, a power generation scheme"

भ्रपनी एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी तो कह कह कर थक गई। दो बार उस ने कहा है। ग्राप की नेशनल पावर पालियी मे कोई डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का सिस्टम नही । एक दफे ग्राप एक पुंजीपति को पाच पैसे पर एलेक्टिमिटी देते हैं और आप को लाखो रुखे ना बाटा होना है। ट्रांसमीशन में लातेज ग्राप के यहां हैं । व्यवस्था ग्राप की ठीक नहीं है। टयबवेल को चलाने के लिए जांय तो मेकेनिक कहता है कि आज तो विजली ठीक नहीं है । कौन कम्पेन्सेशन देया ? हजारों मजदूर बेकार हो जाते हैं। ये छोटे मोटे सवाल नहीं हैं। घाप यह बताएं कि झाप की कोई पालिसी झभी तक बनी या नहीं ? धाष ने कह दिया कि फलां [श्री मृत चह हाता]

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स्टर मे बिजनी सरलप है। मैं कहना ह राजम्यान मे विजली लोग मागते है, मिलती नही है। कोटा का थर्नत पावर स्टेशन कीत से साल मे जब हुपा और कब खुत्म हो जारगा? कायना आप का आना नहीं । कई जगह कोयले की शिकायत है तो कई जनह स्टील की शिकायन है। कोई नेशनल पालिया नहीं है य्नानिम नहीं है। कमो इर स्टेट में ले लिया, कभी उन स्टेट मे ने निया। क्रमी कही ज्यादा कर दिया, कड़ी कम हर दिया। तो ग्राप पालिभी बनाने के बारे मे उत्तर दीजिएगा भीर यह बराइएगा कि दिन्द्रम्यात विजयी के ब्रद्र का ब्रात्म-निर्भेग हो जायगा? बगा ग्राप की नहीं पालि शे होगी स्रोर राजस्यान में धर्मन पावर स्टेगत तथा वेटासिक पावर कर तक काम करना जल कर देते? इम्बनेपेन क्व तक दर हागे ? कही विजनी ज्यादा है, कही न्त्र है। मैं पूछता चाहा। इ--प्रार बिज तो फैर हो जाय ने न्या बिजनी बोर्ड काश्नकार का का कारत्या दा। या दा वे.गाको कम्पेन्ये गव देशा जो इप के कारण बेतार हो जाते हैं ?

की कृष्ण बना पन्त " शहयक्ष जी, सिने प्लान मे शार्ट-फाल की बात अपने स्टेटमेन्ट मे कही है। मैंने कहा है कि चौथी पच वर्षीय योजना मे जितनी जैनरेशन क्षमना होनी चाहिए थी, बह नहीं हुई, यही कारण के पाबारे प्लाम के शहपात में ये विक्कते हमारे सामने या रही हैं। इम कोशिश यह कर रहे है कि पानवे प्लान की स्कीमी को सक्य से परा करे भीर उन के लिये साधन की कोई कमी न होने पाये, क्योंकि इस समझ मक्य कमी साधनो की है।

जहां तक ब्रापने विजनी के बटवारे का जिक किया है-- प्राप हुमारी अमरीका भीर दूसरे देशों से तुलना करते है, लेकिन यह भन जाते हैं कि 1950 में किननी बिजली हमारे देश में पैदा होती भी भीर माज विशनी वैदा ही रही है।

भी मृत्र चन्द डागा : लेकिन जिनना धाम ने 'लाव किया उतनी नही हुई ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्त्र यन्त मान्द्री को श्राप देख सकने है-- 1950 में किननी पदा होती थी और ग्राज कितनी पैदा हो रही है-तब से ग्रब तक कई गरा बिजनी का उत्पादन वरा है। ग्रगर ग्राप हिन्दरनान की ग्रमरीका से तुलवा करेंगे नो स्राप्त को बदन सी बातो को गहराई से देखना होगा, कहा से हम ने शरू किया और इतने वर्ग में क्या किया--इन सब बानो पर भी गौर करना दोगा।

जहा नर राजस्थान स्वर केरन । क्यापने जिक रिया -- दोना की गंजीशन ठीक है--मैने स्राने स्टेटमन्ट म भी कहा है कि वृश बिजनी है। आर ने कहा कि एक जगद विज नी ज्यादा हो तो दमरे प्रान्त को जाती चारिये - - इया मै गम्बहाएक नेशातल यिड की तरफ हम बढेगे। जैसे जैसे हमारे रीजनल ग्रिडम मजबन होते जायेगे हम इम तरफ बढने जायेगे । माननीय सदस्य को यह जानकर खशी होगी कि भाज भी हमारे पाच रोजनल ग्रिडम है। दक्षिण का ग्रिड एक जगह पश्चिम बिड से जहा हमा है। उत्तर और पश्चिमी बिड भी मध्य प्रदेश और राजक्याल से एक जगह जुड़े हुए हैं। पूर्वी बिड दक्षिण से जुडा हुआ है--उड़ीसा चौर घारक प्रदेश थे। उडीसा का बिहार से जडा हजा है, बिहार का युव्यी से खुडा हजा है, उलर बीर वर्व का भी जडा हुआ है। इस तरह धीरे धीरे हम नेशनल प्रिड की तरफ़ बढ़ रहे है। लेकिन प्रभी में नेशनल प्रिड इम लिये नहीं कहवा चाहना ह कि जब तक मजबूत नेशनल प्रिड न हो, तब तक उस को नेशनल बिड कहना ठीक नहीं है। सभी ती। हब रीक्षनल ग्रिक्स को ही मजबूत कर रह है सिकिल और धीरे उस तरफ वह रहे हैं

भाप ने कहा कि एक नेशनल पावर पालिसी होनी चाहिये-इस से मैं सहमत ह और मिनिस्टी भाफ एनर्जी का यह काम होगा कि वह एक नेशनल पावर पालिसी बनाये ।

कोटा का यनल रटेशन पाचवी योजना मे शामिल नही है, इस लिये इस के बारे मे मैं यहा कुछ कह नही सकता।

श्री हरी सिंह खुआं: माननीय ग्रध्यक्ष जी, भारत मे ग्राज का किसान बिजली के ग्रभाव से बहत पीड़ित है, बिजली के बिना उद्योग-धन्धे भी ठप्प होते जा रहे है। रबी की बग्नाई का मौसम चल रहा है लेकिन किसान को पूरी विजली नही या प्राइवेट--नहीं चल रहे हैं इस का कारण यह है कि हमारा बिजली देने श्रार उस तो स्टोर करने का जो दग है वह ठीक मे नही चल रहा है, उस मे लापरवाही बरती जा रही है। हजारों किलोवाट विजली आज चोरी चली जाती है, उन की ठीक दग से नापतोल नहीं हो पाती है। काफी बिजली टास्मीणन धौर मकैनिकल प्रासेम मे खत्म हो आती है। इस लिये में चाहता है कि इस वक्त जब कि किसानों का काम जारा पर चल रहा है किसानों को बिजली की बेहद जरूरत है। तो उन्हें बिजली दिय जाने मे प्रायारिटी बरती जाय । जहा बिजली की कमी है वहा इसरे स्टेरो ये जिन के पास विजली फालत् है, लेकर प्रायारिटी बेसिज पर किसानो को दी जाय । यदि आप इस तरफ शीझ ध्यान नहीं देगे तो धारों चल कर विदेशो से भीर ज्यादा गेह मगाना पडेगा । भीर साथ ही भारतवर्ष के किसानी की श्राधिक नक्सान होगा ।

माज हमारे यहा जो बिजली वनती है बह ज्यादातर पानी से बनती है, मेरी दिष्ट मे यह सिस्टम हिन्द्स्तान के लिये बहुत

लाभदायक सिद्ध नही हुआ है । इस मे देश को कूदरत पर निर्भर रहना पडता है, इसलिए मुनासिब होगा कि हम पानी की विजली के साथ साथ थमल की तरफ़ अपनी योजनाओ को स्विच-स्रोवर करे। मेरे इलाके मे नरोरा-कलकत्ती पर अण बिजली केन्द्र बन रहा है किस का शिलान्यास प्रधान मत्री जी ने किया है। लेकिन उस में भी इतनी धीमी गति से काम हो रहा है कि वह कभी पूरा नहीं होगा, वहा भाज रुपये की बहन कमी है। नरौरा प्राजेक्ट का पूरा करने के लिये पैसे का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है जिस की वजह से वह काम ठप्प पड़ा हुआ है । मै जानना चाहता ह कि इस प्राजेक्ट को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार क्तिना रुपया और कब-कब देने जा रही है। क्या सरकार विजली के सकट को देखते हुए नरौरा भ्रण बिजली केन्द्र के निर्माण की ग्रोर विशेष ध्यान देगी?

ग्राज उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली योजनाग्रो को पूरा करने के लिये 40 करोड रुपये की जरूरत है। मै माननीय मनी जी से जानना चाहता ह कि उत्तर प्रदेश की बिज नी योज-नाम्रो का पूरा नरने के लिये सरकार कितना रुपया देने जा रही है ग्रीर वह रुपया कब तक उन के पास पट्टन जायगा। नरीरा की योजना जा ठप्प होती जा रही है, उस के लिये फाइनेस का उन्तजाम कराने के लिये ग्राप कब तक ग्रादेश देने वाले हैं ग्रीर सरकार को जल्दी ही नरोरा के प्रोजैक्ट को पूरा करने के लिये तूरन्त रूपया देना चाहिए। मेरा अन्मान है कि जितनी जल्दी यह बिजली केन्द्र बन जायेगा उतनी ही जल्दी पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश का बिजली सकट समाप्त हो जायेगा ।

श्री कृष्ण बन्द्र पन्त जहा तक विजली की. चारी झौर ट्रासिमशन तास का प्रश्न है--राज्यो के स्टेट इनैक्टिमिटी बोर्डस के चेग्रग्मैन भीर मंत्री लोग जब यहा भाये थे. उन से इम के बारे मैं चर्चा हई थी और उन से

[श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त]

धन्रोध किया गया था कि इस के बारे मे जितनी निगरानी वे वरत सकते है उन को बरतनी चाहिये । उन्होने ग्राश्वासन दिया कि वे इस के बारे मे पर्याप्त निगरानी बरतेगे। इस सम्बन्ध मे उन को कुछ तकनीकी कदम उठाने हैं, जिन को शीघ्र उठाने का उन्होने म्रावश्वामन दिया है

राज्यों में किसानों को प्रायोरिटी बेसिज पर बिजली दी जानी चाहिये-इम बात से मै सहमत ह । मैंने पहले ब्राप से कहा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा भौर पजाब के किसानो को खास तौर से माज बिजली पहचाई जा रही है, जिस तरह से खरीफ की सिचाई के वक्त पहचाई गई थी। यह बात सही है कि खाद्यान्न पैदा करने के काम को प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिये और इस के लिये अगर दमरे राज्यों के पास बिजली है नो उन से लेकर दी जानी चाहिये।

हाइडल मे हमारे यहा इस समय लगभग 40 प्रतिशत बिजली पैदा होती है । यह बिजली सस्ती पड़नी है ग्रीर कुछ राज्यो में हाइडल ग्रासानी से बन सकते है। इमलिये कोई सामान्य बात कहना कि हाइडल हो या थर्मल हो-यह ठीक नही होगा । दोनो को लेकर ही हमे चलना पडेगा. जसे भी हो. बिजली मिलनी चाहिये।

जहा तक नरोरा का मवाल है--उस मे काम चल रहा है। इस वक्त नरोरा मे कोई कठिनाई है इस की सूचना मेरे पाम नही है । आप ने मुझे बतलाया है कि वहा काम ठीक नही चल रहा है-इस की मुचना इस समय यहा नही है, मझ म लूम करना पडेगा । जहा तक मुझे मालूम है नरीरा की योजना को योजना श्रायोग ने स्वीकार कर लिया था, इसीलिये उसमे काम शक्ष हो गया था, वह यदि धीरे चल रहा है तो वह दूसरी बात है।

मध्यस महोदय पत्रसाहब, कुछ पजाब के बारे मे भी बतला दीजिये---थीयम का क्या होगा ।

भी कुरुण चन्द पन्त उस के ।लय ग्राप इस वक्त मुझे क्यो बुलवाते है, किर किसी वक्त बतला दुगा । राज्य सरकार श्रीर केन्द्रीय सरकार के बीच मे इस बारे मे बातचीत चल रही है। जो रूपया उन को चाहिये किस तरह से उस का प्रबन्ध किया जाय, कितना केन्द्र दे, कितना बी ०एच०इ०एन० से हो। कुछ कदम भी उठाये गये है।

श्री सरज यान्ड (गाजीपूर) उत्तर प्रदेश में सब से बड़ी समस्या काश्तकार की है। 6 घन्टे के लिये विजली दी जाती है, लेकिन जब तक बिजली म्राती है, पानी चलना शुरू होता है, तव तक कट जाती है, खेती तक पानी पहुच ही नहीं पाता । हजारो टास्फार्मन जले हए पड़े है, उन की रिपेग्नर नही हई है। पिछली दफा जो खम्बे गिर गये थे वह भ्राज तक नहीं लगे। एक तो बिजली की शोर्टेज, दूसरी तरफ प्रबन्ध में गडबडी । काश्तकारों को बिनली नहीं मिल रही है श्रीर मनीबत यह है कि जब खेती मे पानी पहचना है तो बिजली कट जाती है भौर बिजली रात को आती है। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश का श्रादमी गरीब है, उन के पास कपडा नही है. ग्राप सोच सकते है कि जाड़े मे किस तरह से खेतो मे पानी ले जा सकते है। तो 6 घटे जो बिजली दे रहे है इस को भ्राप बढाये. भीर पानी बरमा नहीं, भाज भी हमारे यहा लोग खेतो को भीच कर रबी की बुवाई कर रहे है, धकाल की सी हालत ही रही है। खरीफ की फपल हुई नहीं भीर रवी भी नहीं होगी ग्रगर पानी की व्यवस्था नही होगी। तो ग्राप बिजली देने के घटो की तादाद बढाइये, और रात को न दे कर दिन में बिजली दें, इस के लिये ग्राप उत्तर प्रदेश में क्या व्यवस्था कराने जा रहे हैं ?

बिजली विभाग मे श्रन्टाचार इतना फैला हुमा है कि जो चीज बरवार हो जाती है उस के लिये कोई परवाह नहीं करता। चिट्ठी पर चिट्ठी लिखत रहें लेकिन माज तक खम्भे भीर तार पड़ें हुए हैं। हमारे यहा कोल्ड स्टोरेज को विजली नहीं मिल रही हैं जिम की वजह में काण्नकारों का म्राल सड रहा है। पिछली टफा 18 घटें दी थी उस को भी काट दिया जिस से लोगों का नुकमान हो रहा है। हमारे यहा रोलिंग मिल्म तो नहीं है, बिल्क छोटे मोटे वारखाने हैं जिन को विजली नहीं मिल रही है जिस के वारण लोग प्रदेश छोड़ कर दूसरी जगह अपने उद्योग ले जा रहें है। इस के लिये स्या व्यवस्था कर रहे है स्राप ?

हमारं साथी माननीय बनर्जी ने कहा कि मिल बन्द है, मिल बाले मजहूर। को पैमा नहीं दे रहे हैं जिम मे बेकारी की ममस्या के माथ माथ ला ऐंट ग्रार्डर की समस्या बननी का रही हैं। इस तरफ सरकार को गहराई से ध्यान देना चाहिये जिस से मजदूर बेकार न हो ग्रीर कारखाने बराबर चलते रहें।

प्रिल्म बात यह कहना चाहता ह कि लग्भग ७८ प्रतिशन विजनी ग्राप वडे उद्योगपतियो को दे देने है, इस बारे मे हमारा कहना है कि सरकार या तो उन को कर्जा दे या मजबूर करे कि ग्राप के पास इनना पैसा है इसलिये ग्राप खुद ग्रपने जैनरेटर लगा सकते है, श्रीर जो विजली बनती है उस मे से उन को न दी जाय। विजली के श्रभाव मे हमारे यहां मऊ मे ब्नकरों के पावर लूम्स बन्द पड़े हैं जिस के कारण लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं। इसलिए इस बारे में जन्दी से जन्दी भनी जी कदम उठाये। सब से बड़ी समस्या काश्तकारों की है। आप रात का बिजली देना बन्द कीजिये, खेनों की बुवाई के लिये बिजली की व्यवस्था कीजिये वरना रवी की फसल नहीं हागी।

श्री इसह क सभली (ग्रमरोहा) लगा-तार नहीं दी जाती है। एक घटे दी, दो घंटें बन्द।

श्री कुष्ण चन्न पन्त । मान्यवर, ग्रगस्त के महीने में कृषि के लिये 7 घटे विजली दी जाती थी, सितम्बर में बढ़ा कर 12 घटे हो गई। ग्रवनुवर में 6 घटे हो गई थी श्रीर माननीय मदस्यों को शायद मालम नही है कि 9 नवम्बर से फिर से 12 घटे बढ़ा दी गई। रत्नी की ब्वार्ड के लिये 12 घटे बढ़ा दी गई है।

जो स्राप ने बाकी बाते कही उन का एक ही अर्थ निकलता है कि बिजली का उत्पादन बढ़ना चाहिये क्योंकि हर एक चीज के लिये बिजली चाहिये और हर एक चीन के लिये प्राथमिकता है। मै ममझना हू कि बिजली के उत्पादन बढ़ाने मे स्राप का समर्थन है और उनी प्रकार यदि स्राप का दबाब सरकार पर पड़ना रहा तो साधनों को मुहैया कराने में स्रासानी होगी जिस के लिये मै स्राप का साभारी हूं।

जो प्राप ने वडे उद्योगपितयों के बारे मे झपनी पावर बनाने का मुझाब दिया है उस को मैने नोट किया है ।