

sectional development in the field of industries.

**Grants given to Welfare Associations of Government Employees in Delhi**

8221. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total grants/aid on regular/ *ad hoc* basis given to the Welfare Associations of Government servants or otherwise by the department of Personnel during the year 1972-73 in the capital; and

(b) the criteria for sanctioning the grants/aid to such organisations on regular as well as on *ad hoc* basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Total grant-in-aid of Rs. 67,339.05 was given in the year 1972-73, to the Welfare Associations, organised by Central Government employees in residential colonies in Delhi/New Delhi.

(b) The grant-in-aid to the Welfare Associations is given on the basis of amount of subscription collected by such associations from their members in the previous year. The pattern of grant-in-aid is as follows:

- (i) Welfare Associations in colonies of officers, drawing salary of Rs. 500/- and above p.m. . . . . Grant-in-aid equal to the subscription raised in the previous year;
- (ii) Welfare Associations in the colonies of officers, drawing salary between Rs. 250/- and Rs. 500/- p.m. . . . . Grant-in-aid equal to double the amount of subscription raised in previous year;
- (iii) Welfare Associations in colonies of officers, drawing salary less than Rs. 250/- p.m.

. . . . Grant-in-aid equal to three times the amount of subscription raised in the previous year. Grants-in-aid is also given to these organisations to meet expenditure on rent for the accommodation occupied by them.

There is no provision for sanctioning grants on *ad hoc* basis.

12 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

REPORTED ACUTE POWER CRISIS IN RAJASTHAN CAUSING CLOSURE OF ATOMIC POWER PLANT AT KOTA AND TWO OTHER PLANTS.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jalore): I call the attention of the Minister of Irrigation and Power to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported acute power crisis in Rajasthan causing closure of the Atomic Power Plant at Kota and the plants at Jawahar Sagar and Pratap Sagar."

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): The main sources of power supply in Rajasthan are the Bhakra Nangal Project, Chambal Hydro-electric Project (Ranapratapsagar, Gandhi Sagar and Jawahar Sagar) and the Satpura Thermal Power Station in Madhya Pradesh. During the month of February, 1973 the total available energy from these sources was of the order of 6.4 million units per day. This included the additional power of about 0.7 million units per day above their share of Satpura. The actual demand arose from 5.0 million units in October, 1972 to 6.4 million units per day in February 1973. Thus, during the month of February 1973 the available

lity and demand almost balanced each other and there was no shortage. The supply was achieved by keeping generation at Chambal system higher than warranted by the reservoir levels by over-drawing from the reservoir in the hope that Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant would come up in February-March, 1973. This did not fructify and the atomic plant is still under trial runs. During March 1973, the generation at Chambal system was brought down and further reduced in April. During the first 10 days of April, the supply was of the order of 3.9 million units per day against a demand of 6.4 million units per day. Due to reduction in generation at Sarpura the supply has further decreased to 2.8 million units per day. On account of these, the Rajasthan State Electricity Board had to impose power cuts of 50 per cent on industries above 20 kw and below 125 kw, 25 per cent cut on domestic and commercial consumers and 50 per cent on street lights. No cut was imposed on agricultural consumption.

The Junior Engineers and Assistant Engineers working at the Jawaharsagar and Ranapratapsagar Hydel Projects went on a mass casual leave from the mid-night of the 22nd and 23rd April, 1973. It is alleged that before going on strike they caused damage to the machines with the result that the generators at these two hydro power stations went out of commission. Executive Engineers also joined the strike. Chief Engineers and 14 out of 18 Superintending Engineers are working and trying to repair the machines.

Due to the strike there is a further reduction of 0.4 million units per day in the power supply and this is being made up now from Bhakra and later from Atomic Power Plant.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: The hon. Minister has given a tardy answer to the call attention notice, which relates to the serious situation that has arisen

in Rajasthan due to the stoppage of the atomic power plant at Kotah and the plants at Jawahar Sagar and Pratap Sagar....

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali): The statement which the hon. Minister has read out is different from that given to us already.

MR. SPEAKER: He has added four lines at the end.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: It is a matter of urgent public importance relating to the closure of the Kotah Atomic Power Project and also the failure of the Ranapratapsagar and the Gandhisagar dams. The hon. Minister's answer is more a resume of what power generation that is being done in Rajasthan. We want to know something more than what has been reflected in the answer.

I had a telephonic talk with the Secretary of the Rajasthan Electricity Board and I have been told that serious cases of sabotage have taken place, both to the control panels and to the pen-down gates, and, therefore, we wanted some factual information to come from the hon. Minister.

One cannot visualise the condition in Rajasthan unless one knows what is the actual gravity of the situation. For miles together, you will not see even a blade of grass. For miles together, you cannot get even a glass of water to drink. You will find only carcasses of animals on the barren land. Even vultures do not survive because of the terrible famine conditions which are prevailing there. Now, the stoppage of the power plant is the last straw on the camel's back. I do not know what is going to happen to the people and to the economy of Rajasthan.

In the background of these serious happenings, I want to raise this matter here. It is not as if the trouble with the employees of the Rajasthan Government has started only today.

[Shri N. K. Sanghi]

It has been going on for a long time. Even the history of the atomic power project at Kotah has not been a happy one. It has been a chequered one. If I may draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this, in 1967, in the atomic power project dome was burnt, and all the structures put up by the hard work of the labourers were completely gutted. In 1970, we found that loyal workers and people who had received prizes for their outstanding scientific knowledge were killed. There were union rivalries and inter-caste rivalries which put the country to a loss of crores of rupees, and the plant could not be started within the stipulated period. Today, again, we find that the same sort of trouble is happening in the Rajasthan Electricity Board. Whether it be Kotah Atomic Plant or Ranapratapsagar or Gandhisagar, all these projects are interlinked, and the damage that has been caused is a matter which should cause great concern to the people of this country and to the Members of this House.

We know what happened when there was a similar power crisis in U.P. The hon. Minister was good enough to intervene at that time. Even the president of the union and the workers of the union or association were not allowed to come to Delhi, and DIR had been promulgated against them. When the hon. Minister does something for the electricity workers in one State, we would like to know what he is going to decide for the electricity workers in the other States in similar matters. What is the guideline that he is going to give in this regard to the other States? First, we had the power crisis in U.P. The second State to be affected is Rajasthan. We have seen also what happened in Delhi last night. So far as Delhi is concerned, it is also alleged a case of sabotage and that is why the workers are not having power generation. I am surprised how we are having these lights in the Parliament House. In the flat where I live, there

is no light at all, but here I find lights are on. For the whole of last night everyone knows there was no power supply and what a power cut means. But I am not talking about the residential flats; what about agricultural production? What about industrial production?

So, in this background, it is a serious matter. It is not a matter of an isolated damaged or isolated breakdown or an isolated happening. In Rajasthan, besides two Chief Engineers, even the superintending engineers have gone on strike. Four superintending engineers have gone on strike. More than 600 executive engineers and overseers are on strike. This is what has happened in Rajasthan.

Even the control panels of the atomic power project of the Gandhisagar and Ranapratapsagar atomic power projects have been damaged, and we do not know how long it would take to rectify them. We also understand certain pen-down gates were closed so that the water could not go to the turbines.

In the light of all these things, we would like to have some factual information from the hon. Minister. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the State Government have requested the Centre to keep the army on the alert in Rajasthan at these power projects. We also understand today that the Rajasthan Electricity Board has been brought under the Essential Services Maintenance Act under the DIR. This strike in Rajasthan is not a stray case. This will follow up in Maharashtra, Gujarat and other States also. Today, the union people and the labour leaders are taking a bargaining position of power. It is a matter. We will have to consider the position when, during the past Indo-Pakistan aggression, we found the nation's patriotism was at the highest, but today during peace time when due to acute food shortage

and power shortage conditions, the country's economy is not in a healthy condition, there should be anti-national people trying to hold the country to ransom, and whether acts of sabotage are to be considered as national or anti-national is now an urgent matter of consideration, and what serious action you are going to take against such anti-national people. This should be a matter for serious consideration.

I would like to know one thing. We have the Electricity Supply Act, 1948 and the Electricity Act, 1910. These have outlived their time and efficiency and we find inefficiency has been at a premium by the operation of these Acts. The Central Government is a co-partner in all these State electricity projects. We have spent a large amount of Central Government's resources to create these power generating units all over the States. Today, we can say that we are active participants in power generation by the various plants in India. In the background of this, are you going to have a new co-ordinated Central Legislation by which you can take care of these power generating units or you will just continue to discuss such affairs and continue to put a premium on the working and efficiency of these units?

What is the loss of power generation in transmission in India? I was told that in Rajasthan it was 27.5 per cent. What is the loss in other European countries? We find that the loss of generation in transmission and transformation is hardly 5.7 per cent, whereas it is 27 per cent in Rajasthan. It is a serious matter which you will have to consider and rectify.

Today, when Rajasthan is engulfed in darkness and is under the shadow of a famine, merely saying that we cut out the electricity supply by 50 per cent or merely saying that electricity is cut in Rajasthan, will not

help matters. I am told on telephone today that in Jodhpur, Ajmer and Udaipur, there was no water supply at all. In the city of Jodhpur, where 2,00,000 people are living, they have to get water from 36 miles away by Deep well electrical pumps. They have been completely without water supply. There is the army headquarters and there is the air force headquarters and 200,000 people are living there. This is the situation which has developed. I do not know, if such a situation is understood by the enemy at any time, to protect India's life line in such vital matters we will have to take all these factors into consideration. What steps are being taken to stop such eventualities in the future.

Alwar city, yesterday, was in darkness. There was no power supply at Alwar. I read from the newspapers that power was diverted to Ajmer. I do not know how the agricultural operations are going to be carried out. There is complete electrical paralysis and the Administrative machinery has completely failed. From the reports, I have been told and also by the higher-ups in the Government that sabotage is being controlled. Some sabotage is said to have been resorted to and things have to be done to stop its spreading further. Most of these components in these plants are imported and they have been obtained from foreign countries, like Canada and other places. I do not know what the hon. Minister is going to do about it. In answer to the question, the hon. Minister said that Rajasthan is producing so much Electric energy per year. There is not much supply from the Atomic Power Plant. To my information, 45 megawatts was being produced by the Atomic Power Plant at Rawatbhatta. This was of course, a big source of supply, but now the 45 mw. units supply has been completely shut down. The Ranapratapsagar and the Gandhi Sagar units have been paralysed. There is no co-ordinated agency.



[Shri N K Sanghu]

In this situation will the hon Minister say whether he is going to have a dialogue on this matter or whether he will *suo motu* intervene and try to settle the disputes, like in the case of UP engineers and take the initiative and see that the matter is settled. Sir a psychology in this country has developed. The unions are not satisfied and they only want top-men to intervene in the matter. The top-men today in the country, at the Centre or at the States level have to intervene in the matter. Any discussion with the second tier or third tier or fourth in command does not bring a solution or settlement. It is not just a matter of union or where some sabotage has been indulged in. I would like to know from the hon Minister what action he is going to take. Has he been able to pin down or would he pin down the trouble-makers and if there has been sabotage whether he will look into the question of dealing with such anti-national people.

Thirdly, I would like to know whether he will have a New Electricity Act make a new Act, as against the Electricity Act of 1910 and Electricity Supply Act of 1948 so that there is a central machinery for the co-ordinated working of power, such as a central machinery and also have a central grid system in this country, so that it is able to take care of the vagaries of maladministration and so that the Central Government is a major financing participant and avoid such crises in power plants.

MR SPEAKER The hon Member is not listening to the bell at all. He is not seeing this side.

SHRI N K SANGHI We have not been able to get sufficient power, especially in Rajasthan, and I wish the hon Minister does something to put these things on an even keel. I would like to have answer as to what action has been taken.

MR SPEAKER I am sorry to disturb you. Your time is up.

DR K L RAO As I submitted in my statement the power shortage in Rajasthan is not so much due to the strike. It is of a very minor order—0.4 million units a day. We are meeting it. I am glad to say that only this morning at 6 AM the atomic power plant has been commissioned. We are supplying about 50 mw of power. The strike itself has not added any further power shortage in the State. The power shortage is due to different reasons. One is due to overdrawal of water from the Chambal Reservoir. In spite of their being told not to take away so much of water from there Rajasthan authorities overdraw for sometime. Now that the atomic power plant has come up and has started working we will be able to make this up. That is one reason.

The Satpura Power Station gives 40 per cent of the total power. Even in the Satpura Power Station there has been a breakdown of some units. These two reasons have contributed to the shortage of power and not the strike. As regards the second point, I entirely agree with the hon Member about what he said. We are reorganising the whole system. At the same time the Centre and States should cooperate in this regard. Power is most important. I hope that in the next session or so I shall come up before the House with some legislative measures. I contacted the Chief Minister and the Chief Secretary who told me that the whole thing was now under control. I have also advised them not to allow any further deterioration. It is worthwhile to get into a compromise with the power engineers. If there is anything that I can do in the matter or if any assistance from me is required, I shall offer my assistance. They have told me that they would like to make available the power as early as possible.

**श्री भूखित्तार सिंह मलिक (रोहतक) :**  
 यह एक महोदय, यह पावर के बारे में क्राइसिस का मामला रोजाना उठता है। जितना तो इस का जिक्र करते हैं, वहाँ बात आती है कि —

‘भरीजे इश्क पर लानत खुदा की  
 मर्ने बहता गया ज्यों ज्यों दना की।’

जितना ही इस हाऊम में हम डिस्कशन करते हैं पावर के मामले पर, उतनी ही देश के अर्थ-पावर का आउटमिन्ट बढ़ती जाती है। आज हम गजस्थान का जिक्र कर रहे हैं तो दिल्ली के अर्थ-दर आप देखिये क्या हालत हो रही है? कहीं हरयाने के अर्थ-दर जो कर्मचारी हैं मर्दानों से उन के ऊपर बड़ा क्या गुजर रहा है? आज दिल्ली में वोट क्लब के ऊपर सारे देश के एनेक्टिविटी गेटों के कर्मचारी अपना अर्थ-दर बढ़ाने के लिए आ रहे हैं, जगह जगह पर स्ट्राइक हो रही है। जगह जगह पर इन्फ्लेशन बढ़ रही है। जगह जगह पर एग्जीक्यूटिव अर्थ-दर बढ़ाने के लिए आ रहे हैं वगैरह। मेरे कठिनाइयाँ लोगों को होती हैं। लेकिन हमारा इकमत इस बातों को ही टाल देती है। अर्थ-दर बढ़ाने और पावर मिनिस्टर साहब यह कहेंगे कि यह माइनर नेचर का क्राइसिस है और उसका कोई ज्यादा प्रभाव नहीं है। उन्होंने बड़ा पर एटामिन्ट पावर प्लान की बात की। होता यह है कि सारे मिनिस्टरों, के पखे उगी तरह से चलते हैं, उनके एयर कंडीशन उमी तरह से चलते हैं, उनके यहाँ हजारों बल्ब रात के बक्त में जलते रहते हैं, इसलिए उन को क्राइसिस का पता कैसे चल सकता है? मेरी समस्या मे नहीं आता कि हमारी हुकूमत कितनी कैलसली इस को डील करती है। वह इस की तह में जाने की कोशिश नहीं करती। यह बात मानी जा सकती है कि एक तो कैलेमिटीज किसी देश के ऊपर आती है जिन को नेचुरल कैलेमिटीज कहते हैं। लेकिन यहाँ तो मैन मेड कैलेमिटीज है, गवर्नमेंट मेड कैलेमिटीज है। बिजली कर्मचारी, इन्जीनियर्स और

एसिस्टेंट इन्जीनियर्स आदि राजस्थान के पावर मिनिस्टर से पांच वफा मिले, लेकिन उन्होंने उन लोगों की बात नहीं मनी। उन्होंने उन लोगों को ह्यूमिलिगट किया, इनसल्ट किया और उनकी बेइज्जती की। फिर इंडियन पावर फेडरेशन के लोग 21 अप्रैल को पावर मिनिस्टर से मिलने के लिए गये। उनको मिलने के लिए 22 तारीख दी गई, लेकिन इस के बावजूद पावर मिनिस्टर उनको नहीं मिले। इस पर एक टोकन प्रोटेस्ट दिखाने के लिए उन लोगों ने 23 तारीख को मास लीव ली।

यह गवर्नमेंट जबर, तशरूव और टेररिज्म में बिलीव करती है। हरियाणा के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने टीचर्ज के साथ यही मलूक किया था। उन्होंने हरियाणा को एक पुलिम स्टेट बना दिया। आज हरियाणा के बिजली कर्मचारियों की भी वही हालत है। उनके चार पाच-सौ आदमी रोज दिल्ली में गिरफ्तार होते हैं। कल अखबारों में छपा था कि हरियाणा के वार्डेंज सील कर दिये गये हैं। अब राजस्थान में भी जबर, तशरूव और टेररिज्म का सहाय लिया गया है। जब बिजली कर्मचारियों ने एक दिन की मास लीव ली, तो उन के खिलाफ वारंट आफ एरेस्ट जारी कर दिये गये—यानी सब को फासी लगा दी जायेगी। जब इन्जीनियर्स राजस्थान के चीफ मिनिस्टर को मिलने के लिए गये, तो चीफ मिनिस्टर ने भी इन्कार कर दिया।

पीछे यू० पी० में बिजली इन्जीनियर्स की जो स्ट्राइक हुई, उससे बड़ा की फमल तो बड़ा भारी नुकसान हुआ। आखिर मे गवर्नमेंट को उन की डिमांड को मानना पडा। मैं समस्याता हु कि राजस्थान के बिजली इन्जीनियर्स की डिमांड को भी मानना पडेगा। उन की डिमांड भी इसी किस्म की है। हम जानते हैं कि राजस्थान के बिजली इन्जीनियर्स के ग्रेडज सारे नार्थन रिजन में लोएस्ट है। हरियाणा के बिजली कर्मचारी का आन्दोलन शुरू हुए 21 दिन हो गये हैं, लेकिन इस सरकार

[श्री मुदितयार सिंह मणिंक]

को पता नहीं चलता है। इस सरकार का "गरीबी हटाओ" प्रोग्राम चल रहा है। लोग पानी और बिजली के बगैर मर जायेंगे, कुछ जेलों में भेज दिये जायेंगे, कुछ को बसीलाल मार देगा और कुछ को बरकतउल्ला मार देगा, लेकिन उम सरकार का "गरीबी हटाओ" का प्रोग्राम चलता रहेगा।

इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह हम समस्या का सैट्रज लैवल पर हल करने के बारे में सोच रहे हैं। क्या सरकार के खर्च-नजवीज बोर्ड ऐसी स्कोम है जिस के मातहत सार मुल्क के बिजली कर्मचारियों के पे स्केलज यूनिफार्म हो और सारे देश में बिजली के कर्मचारियों, इंजीनियर्स और एमिस्टेट इंजीनियर्स वगैरह को एक जैसी इमालुमेंट्स और फैसिलिटीज मिलें ?

श्री साधी ने राजस्थान में फौज बुलाने की बात कही है। क्या हमारी फौज फालतू है कि वह चाहना और पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ लड़ने और मरने के लिए भी जाये और वह बिजली का काम भी चलाये ? क्या हमारे देश की फौज इतनी सस्ती है कि वह बिजली के कारखाने भी चलायेगी और हस्पताल होने पर जगह जगह इंडस्ट्रीज को भी चलायेगी ?

क्या मिनिस्टर साहब ने इस बारे में राजस्थान के चीफ मिनिस्टर और पावर मिनिस्टर से बात की है और पता लगाया है कि इस मामले में उनका एटीट्यूड इतना कैलम क्यों है ?

क्या मिनिस्टर साहब यह बताने की भी कृपा करेंगे कि बिजली इंजीनियर्स की डिमांडज क्या है ? जहाँ तक मेरी इनफॉर्मेशन है, उन की एक डिमांड तो यह है कि बिजली बोर्ड का चेयरमैन और मेम्बर-सेक्रेट्री कोई टेक्निकल हैड होना चाहिए और किसी ब्यूरोक्रेट को

उन लोगों के ऊपर नहीं बिठाना चाहिए। सरकार ने यू०पी० के इंजीनियर्स की यह डिमांड मान ली है। राजस्थान के इंजीनियर्स की भी यही डिमांड है। उन की दूसरी डिमांड यह है कि उनके पे-स्केलज को बेहतर बनाया जाये और टाइम-स्केल लागू किया जाये। उनकी तीसरी डिमांड यह है कि फिक्स्ड फाइव यीअर प्लान में कोटा में जो थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बनाने की तजवीज है, उसको जल्द से जल्द बनाया जाये।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मिनिस्टर साहब ने इन डिमांडज की तरफ ध्यान दिया है और वह हम बारे में क्या कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं। क्या उन्होंने यह सोचा है कि यह जो बवा फैलती जा रही है यह बिना कार्ड मुनासिब कार्यवाही किये खत्म नहीं होने वाली है ?

DR K L RAO The main question of the hon Member is about uniformity of scales for engineers throughout the country. It will not be possible in the present circumstances. The Electricity Boards in the States operate under the various State Governments and the scales of pay differ from State to State. In the future we are thinking of regional generation under the Central authority and distribution of electricity by the States. If such an organisation is set up, then it will be possible for us to have uniform scales for those engineers who are engaged in generation. Otherwise it will not be possible for us to have uniform scales of pay when people are working in different States under different Governments.

The second question was about the demands of the Rajasthan engineers. I have not received any representation from them. I have read them only in the papers. Essentially these demands are to be considered by the Government. All that I can do is to offer my services to the State Chief Minister for the settlement of the dispute. I telephoned him this morning.

and told him that I would be very happy to associate myself in the settlement of the dispute as early as possible.

**श्री जगन्नाथ निष (मधुबनी) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मानव जीवन में बिजली ने कितना महत्वपूर्ण स्थान ग्रहण कर लिया है, मैं यह बताना आवश्यक नहीं समझता हूँ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** प्रश्न पूछना आवश्यक है।

**श्री जगन्नाथ निष :** मुझे इस बात की चिन्ता है कि कभी उत्तर प्रदेश में, कभी राजस्थान में और कभी किसी अन्य प्रदेश में बिजली कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल होती रहती है और बिजली के बिना एक क्षण भी बिताना कितना कठिन है, इस का अनुभव माननीय सदस्यों को कल दिल्ली में हो गया होगा।

राजस्थान के बिजली तकनीकी कर्मचारी सच ने सरकार के सामने अपने वेतन मानों और सेवा की शर्तों में सुधार के सम्बन्ध में अपनी मांग रखी, लेकिन उन की कोई मुनवाई नहीं हुई और उन को लाचारी की हालत में हड़ताल करनी पड़ी। हड़ताल में जो स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है, उसकी जानकारी सभी को है, और भूखबरो के पल्ले भी इस ममाचार में भरे पड़े हैं। मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब स्थिति बिगड़ जाती है, और जब वह कोई कार्यवाही करने के लिए बाध्य हो जाती है, वह तभी क्यों जगती है। जब कोई प्रश्न उठ खड़ा होता है, तो प्रारम्भ में ही उस पर वाजिब ध्यान क्यों नहीं दिया जाता है? सरकार को वह भय या आशंका नहीं होनी चाहिए कि अगर इस प्रश्न का निदान किया जाये, तो सरकार को आर्थिक घाटा हो सकता है। हो सकता है कि किसी हालत में कर्मचारियों की मांग भी माजामज या अनुचित हो सकती है। तीसरे उसका निराकरण भी पारस्परिक वार्ता-लाप के माध्यम से ही संभव है। इसलिए

मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ भी सरकारी कर्मचारी हड़ताल कर रहे हैं क्या सरकार उन्हें ऐसा करने के लिये बाध्य करती है या वे बिना ही कर ऐसा करते हैं? अगर हाँ, तो क्यों? क्यों नहीं प्रारंभ में ही उन की बात सुनी जाती है?

राजस्थान के बिजली बोर्ड के तकनीकी कर्मचारियों ने अपनी मांग सरकार के समझ रखी। मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि अगर सरकार ने उनकी मांगों पर क्या और कैसी कार्यवाही की?

जो कर्मचारी सम्प्रति हड़ताल पर है उन का वर्तमान वेतन मान क्या है और वह उस में कैसी वृद्धि चाहते हैं? साथ ही सेवा की शर्तों में जो सुधार चाहते हैं अभी वर्तमान सेवा की शर्तें क्या हैं और वे कैसे सुधार की प्रेरणा सरकार से करते हैं? सरकार को उन के मान लेने में या यथोचित कार्यवाही करने में क्या कठिनाई है?

इसी संदर्भ में मैं यह भी जानना चाहूँगा कि उनकी मांग चूँकि वेतन-वृद्धि की है जिस में सरकार के रुपये लगेगें तो मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि कर्मचारियों ने जो हड़ताल कर दी, बिजली की आपूर्ति बन्द हो गई और सारे राजस्थान में थुप प्रन्धेरा छा गया, उससे जो घाटा हुआ उस की राशि में और बढ़ोत्तरी की राशि में कितना अन्तर है? अगर सरकार ने वेतन-वृद्धि कर दी होती तो वह राशि और अभी जो घाटा चल रहा है दोनों में कितना अन्तर है?

और, चूँकि ये एंसेशियल सर्विसेज में आते हैं, यह बहुत ही आवश्यक है कि बिजली के उत्पादन और वितरण में किसी तरह की गड़बड़ी नहीं होनी चाहिए, किसी तरह की आंच नहीं आनी चाहिए क्योंकि इस का बोझ साँ भी प्रभाव जान लेना हो सकता है। अस्पताल के मरीजों की क्या हालत हो सकती है? खेत खलिहानों और कारखानों की क्या हालत

[श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र]

हो सकती है? मनुष्य जीवन पर उसका क्या असर हो सकता है? इसीलिए यह कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है कि बिजली की आपूर्ति में किसी तरह की गड़बड़ी नहीं होनी चाहिए वह स्टेट विषय ही क्यों न हो। तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि इस प्रश्न विषय को ध्यान में रखते हुए बिजली की महत्ता और उसकी जो विशिष्टता और उपयोगिता है उस का ख्याल करते हुए क्या वह किन्हीं ऐसे गाइडलाइन्स की योजना पर विचार करेंगे और सभी स्टेट्स को उसे मानने का आग्रह करेंगे जिससे भविष्य में फिर इस तरह की हड़ताल की पुनरावृत्ति न हो और लोगों को ऐसी आपूर्ति का सामना न करना पड़े?

DR. K. L. RAO: As I submitted earlier, I have not received any list of demands or details of demands. I quite sympathise with Engineers who are hard-working and contributing to the nation. But, at the same time, I do not agree with them that they should have gone on a lightning strike. This is very bad. They must have given a sufficient amount of notice and given a representation before they resorted to it. In fact, I contacted on the phone the President of their Association and I advised him to ask them to withdraw the strike. In fact, he also agreed with me that the strike must be withdrawn.

All the same, I want to submit that some of the demands, as I have seen in the papers, are quite reasonable and will be considered very carefully.

As regards the guide-lines, I quite agree with the hon. Member that it is high time now that we frame some guide-lines in the treatment of power Engineers, what status they should be given, what position they should occupy and so on. I have been thinking on the same lines. One of their demands is that the Chairman of the Electricity Board should be an

Engineer. There is some force in that. The hon. Member suggested that there should be some guide-lines and I entirely agree with him. We are thinking on the same lines.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Pupri): Sir, the power shortage is an all-India phenomenon and, from West Bengal to Gujarat, we are experiencing a severe power crisis. It is affecting the industrial and economic life of the country.

In the statement, the hon. Minister has said that there is power cut to the extent of 50 per cent to industrial units. Why is it that the power cut to industry is 50 per cent and to domestic consumption it is only 25 per cent? Does the Minister think that domestic consumption is more important than industrial consumption in this country. This shows the whole approach of the Government, of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. For this power shortage in the country, Dr. Rao himself cannot be free from blame. He has been handling this portfolio for the last ten years and the whole shortage, the whole defect in the planning of power generation, must be shared by him also. (Interruption). The Central Government is pouring money on power generation like anything and, therefore, the Central Government cannot be free from blame. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has come across an article by Mr. K. P. S. Nair, former Vice Chairman of CWPC, in the *Hindustan Times* dated 4-8-1972 where he says:

“Judging by the manner in which the power programme is being implemented, it is quite possible that the gap will further widen in the years to come.”

He was a competent officer in the CWPC. I would like to know the reaction of the Minister to this.

Further, it is suggested that in the Fifth Plan the target of power genera-

tion in the country is going to be 41 million kw. I understand that the present generating capacity in the country is only 17 million kw. I would like to know how this grand target is going to be achieved by 1978-79.

MR. SPEAKER: This is about failure of power plant at Kota.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Every day we have power, crisis. There is no question of Rajasthan only. In Delhi also there has been crisis. In this House we are receiving power from our own generator ..  
.....

MR. SPEAKER: The question in the call-attention is very limited.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: I would like to know what steps Government are going to take to meet the shortage of power in the country in the next five years. I understand that it takes seven to ten years to complete a hydel project and four to six years to complete a thermal power project. What steps are Government going to take to acquire machinery for installing the plants and achieving this target set for the Fifth Plan?

Coming to the specific question, I would like to know whether the Central Government, Dr. K. L. Rao himself, was aware of this impending crisis in Rajasthan and if he was aware of it, why has he not taken the initiative to solve the problem in advance so that the problem would not have arisen. In how many more States is he anticipating this problem and what steps has he proposed to take in this regard?

Lastly, I want to know whether there is any scheme under the consideration of the Government to take the responsibility for power generation in the hands of the Central Government. I want to know what the

impediments in this are and how he is going to solve the problem.

DR. K. L. RAO: The hon. Member has gone over the wide spectrum of power in the country. I have already explained the position in my reply during the discussion on the Demands for Grants of my Ministry. Therefore, I do not think that it is necessary to go into that again. I would only add this. I have said emphatically that either we should develop the power availability from 20 million kw in 1974 to 40 million kw in 1979 or we should reduce the economic development. There is no use planning for big industrial development and then saying that there is shortage of power. I have submitted in my reply during the debate on the Demands for Grants that, if the nation wants to move on the economic front on the lines that have been indicated, then we should double our power generation in the next five years. Everybody is a partner in all these developments. The hon Member asked a question about generation of power. It is now becoming more and more important that the generation of power should be done by a Central Authority. India is a very large country and we are thinking of developing power on a regional basis under a Central Authority and the distribution will be done by the State Electricity Boards.

श्री मूल चन्द्र शर्मा : अध्यक्ष जी, राजस्थान अकाल से दबा हुआ है, आर्थिक स्थिति में टूटा हुआ है और बिजली में कटा हुआ है। आज राजस्थान के 1300 इन्जीनियर हड़ताल पर हैं, 16 सालों से वे बराबर राजस्थान सरकार के अधिकारियों को इस बान की चुनौती देते आ रहे हैं कि राजस्थान के इन्जीनियर अपने अधिकारों को मनवाना चाहते हैं, अपने अधिकारों की रक्षा करना चाहते हैं। उन की पगारे क्या हैं? पंजाब में जिस जनियर इन्जीनियर को 400 ४0 मिलते

[श्री मूल चन्द ढाग]

हैं, राजस्थान में 250 रु० मिलते हैं। पंजाब में एसिस्टेंट इन्जीनियर को 500 रु० मिलते हैं, राजस्थान में 375 रु० मिलते हैं। पंजाब में जिस एकजीक्यूटिव इन्जीनियर को 800 रु० मिलते हैं, राजस्थान में 700 रु० मिलते हैं—पे-स्केलज में कितना फर्क है। 16 सालों में लगातार इन्जीनियर लोग अबाज उठा रहे हैं कि हमारी सीनियारिटी लिस्ट बनाई जाय, हमारे बेतनमान मुकरर किये जायें, लेकिन इस प्रशासन की गलती के कारण, ढीला और निकम्मे होने के कारण वहा का जो प्रशासक मंडल है, विद्युत मंडल के जो अधिकारी हैं, उन के कारण कुछ भी नहीं हो सका। लेकिन जब वहा इन्जीनियर हड़ताल करते हैं तो राजस्थान का शासन नैतिकता की बातें करना है, मिद्धान्तों पर चलता है आदर्शवाद पर चलता है, लेकिन, अध्यक्ष महोदय मिलिट्री और सेना में शासन नहीं चला करना। इतना हीन के बावजूद आप न क्या किया? श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी और आप की कैबिनेट ने इस बात को कहा था—

The brightest of our young men and women choose Engineering and Medicine. If they happen to go into Government they are very soon overtaken by general administrators. This must change and I am trying to change it.

हमारे पार्लियामेंट के एक सदस्य ह—  
श्री कार्तिक अयोग्यो—उन्होंने कहा था—

The total emoluments received by a brilliant engineer in Central Services Class I during his entire career are about half of what his counterpart

gets in IAS. This is how our country rewards our brilliant young men.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज यह एक बुनियादी सवाल है—आप के विद्युत मण्डलों के अध्यक्ष टैक्नीशियन्ज होने चाहिये, लेकिन हो क्या रहा है, जो टैक्नीशियन्ज नहीं है, वे हर जगह काम करते हैं—पहले इस बुनियादी सवाल को हल कीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, गरीब की जोर सब की भावज—राजस्थान में तो गजब कर दिया है,—हमें पावर भाखड़ा नांगल में मिलती है, वहा पत्राब के लोग काम करते हैं, हमारे हाथ में कुछ नहीं है। पंजाब सरकार हमारी बात नहीं मानती और जब चाहते हैं हमारी बिजली बन्द कर देने हैं। दूसरी तरफ मध्य प्रदेश के सतपुडा से बिजली मिलनी है, वहा उन का राज्य है। राजस्थान दोनों के बीच म पिम रहा है। आप ने राजस्थान को 400 मेगावाट का पावर स्टेशन देने के लिये एक करोड़ रुपये मन्जूर किया, दो साल हो गये, अभी तक कागज भी नहीं हिला—यह राजस्थान के चीफ सैक्रेटरी की गलती है या वहां के अधिकारियों की गलती है। आप खुराना माहब में पूछें—दो साल तक उस एक करोड़ रुपये का क्या हुआ। जब विद्यार्थी इम्तिहान में फैन होंगे, अस्पतालों में बीमार मर जायेंगे तो इन को जिम्मेदारी कौन लेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप को धन्यवाद देना हूँ—आपने राजस्थान के प्रश्न को उठाने का मौका दिया। मैं सब में पहला सवाल यह पूछता हूँ—क्या टैक्नीशियन्ज को भी वही सुविधायें दी जायेंगी जो आई०ए०एस० अधिकारियों को दी जाती है और ऊपर के स्थानों पर टैक्नीशियन्ज को रखा जायगा।

दूसरा सवाल—उन इन्जीनियर्स को जिन्होंने 16 सालों से निरन्तर आवाज उठाई है—शुरू में उन की यूनियन को रजिस्टर नहीं होने दिया गया, लेकिन जब वे कोर्ट में गये और कोर्ट ने निर्णय दिया कि वे अपनी आवाज उठा सकते हैं, तब आप ने उन की बात को माना। मैं डा० राव को धन्यवाद देता हूँ, उन्होंने कहा है कि वे इन्टरवीन करने के लिये तैयार हैं। आज हमारे राजस्थान में तो कोई चीरू इन्जीनियर ही नहीं है—पोस्ट तो है, लेकिन उस जगह पर एमिस्टेट इन्जीनियर काम कर रहे हैं, अनेक सालों से काम कर रहे हैं।

ऐसी चिन्ताजनक हालत में मैं डा० राव से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वह मेरे प्रश्नों का उत्तर दें—

पहला प्रश्न—क्या पंजाब और सतपुड़ा में राजस्थान का भी रिप्रेजेंटेशन होगा और मेन पावर लेने का अधिकार होगा। पंजाब जब चाहता है हमारे पानी को रोक लेता है, बिजली की कमी है, इसलिये हम चाहते हैं कि उन में हमारा भी रिप्रेजेंटेशन हो।

दूसरा प्रश्न—उन पोस्टों में जहाँ इन्जीनियर्स और टैक्नीशियन्स की आवश्यकता है, उन स्थानों पर टैक्नीशियन्स को रखा जायगा, आई० ए० एस० के अफसरों को नहीं रखा जायगा और उस को भी वही सुविधाएँ दी जायेंगी जो आई० ए० एस० अफसरों को मिलती हैं। जिन लडकों को 80 परसेन्ट मार्क्स मिलते हैं, फर्स्ट डिवीजन में पास होते हैं, उन के ऊपर ये सैकेण्ड और थर्ड डिवीजन के आई० ए० एस० अफसर आ कर बैठ जाते हैं।

तीसरा प्रश्न—400 मेगावाट का बिजली स्टेशन कब तक बन जायगा और कब तक उस पर काम शुरू होगा। और

चौथा प्रश्न—जिन्होंने 16 सालों से इन्जीनियरों की बातों को नहीं सुना, उन की सही बातों को नहीं सुना उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की जायगी ?

मैं चाहता हूँ कि डा० राव मेरे प्रश्नों का उत्तर दें और राजस्थान जायें और इस प्रश्न को हल करने का खुद प्रयत्न करें। वे आप की बात को मानेंगे, उन से कहा जाये कि वे अपनी स्ट्राइक को काल-आफ करें। मेरा खयाल है आप के कहने में इन्जीनियर्स स्ट्राइक को काल-आफ कर लेंगे।

DR K L RAO: There is no particular question. The hon. Member has only said that I should see that the dispute is settled as early as possible.

12 45 hrs.

#### RE BREAK-DOWN OF POWER SUPPLY IN DELHI

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष जी, आप ने राजस्थान का मामला उठाने दिया, कल दिल्ली भ्रमण में रही। यह कहा जा रहा है कि सेबोटाज किया गया है, इस लिये कल जो भ्रमण था, उस पर थोड़ा सा प्रकाश पड़ना चाहिये.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister is making a statement. I have received an intimation.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Our submission is only this. The hon. Minister should not be allowed to get away by merely making a statement. I have received to have an opportunity to discuss it to some extent.