

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, August 13, 1986/
Shravana 22, 1908 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
 Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Projects Behind Schedule

*387. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :
 Will the Minister of PROGRAMME
 IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 66 per cent of the infrastructure projects in the Central sector are behind time;

(b) the cost of those projects;

(c) the analysis of the projects in coal, steel, railways, cement, shipping and ports,

telecommunications, fertilizers and petroleum sectors which are behind time schedule and the extent of delay in each case; and

(d) the reasons for delay in the completion of these projects in each sector ?

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) Of the 264 projects each costing over Rs. 20 crores now under implementation, 202 projects are in the sectors mentioned by the Hon'ble Member, namely—coal, steel, railways, cement, shipping and ports, telecommunications, fertilizers and petroleum, out of which 99 projects have reported delay.

(b) The cost of these delayed projects is estimated at Rs. 29022.15 crores.

(c) The analysis of the projects is given in the Statement-I below.

(d) Major reasons for delay are given in the Statement-II below.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Sector	No. of delayed projects	Extent of delay (Months)	Cost (Rs. Crores)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Coal	35	9—204	4613.50
2.	Steel	13	6—131	13635.50
3.	Railway	18	12—144	2161.00
4.	Cement	2	17—24	319.15

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Shipping and Ports	7	4—32	961.00
6.	Telecommunications	1	25	71.00
7.	Fertilizers	4	6—119	1267.00
8.	Petroleum	19	1—64	5994.00
TOTAL		99		29022.15

Statement-II

(Interruptions)

Major reasons identified which cause delay are :-

- (i) Delay in acquisition of land;
- (ii) Lack of infrastructural facilities;
- (iii) Delay in finalisation of detailed engineering drawings;
- (iv) Delay in placement of orders and supply of critical equipments and material;
- (v) Change in scope;
- (vi) Delay in construction and inefficient working of contractors;
- (vii) Law and order disturbances;
- (viii) Inadequate allocation of funds;
- (ix) Delay in mobilisation of labour and other labour problems;
- (x) Delay in tendering and mismatching progress of vendors and suppliers, etc.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Out of 99 projects which are delayed because of various reasons, may I know how many projects are delayed because of lack of funds, and how many projects are delayed because of other reasons inspite of the fact that the allotments are available ?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : Except in Railways, for want of funds no project is delayed,

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : What are the projects delayed because of... (Interruptions) want of funds ?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : About Vizag, I would say lack of funds at the initial stage was the cause of delay. The other reasons for project delay are land acquisition, delay in finalization of the contracts and delay in equipment supply.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : The other reasons, apart from lack of allotments, of fund given in the statement are so simple, and within the capacity of the Government and the Ministry. May I know the reasons why this Ministry has not held any meetings with the other Ministeries ? May I know what is the type of assistance you give to the Ministeries to see that these problems are sorted out ? What are the guidelines issued by your Ministry to various Ministeries to see that there is no delay in the implementation of the projects ?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : Normally, we have inter-Ministerial meetings. There, we try to sort out our problems. The monitoring division of our ministry monitors each month projects costing Rs. 100 crores or more; and then they prepare a flash report. In the flash report, they indicate the critical aspect of the project which is causing delay. From this we come to the action oriented Exception report. This goes to the highest authority for remedial measures. This is number two. Thirdly, we have our consultants. We have our advisers also. Now, according to the consultants and

according to the advisers, the basic difficulty is the wrong preparation of project reports. (*Interruptions*) Well, you may laugh; but that is what it is.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : We are concerned. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : We are, as the Prime Minister correctly says, fighting for a change of the system, i.e. the emphasis is on changing the system of project formulation and implementation.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is, political system. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : In changing the system, obviously we lay stress on the preparation of the project reports. If there is a wrong project report, afterwards a lot of problems crop up. You can imagine that. The second reason is that there is always a difficulty in land acquisition. Regarding land acquisition, everywhere in all projects you will see that it has created difficulties and delay.

The fourth point is supply of critical equipments whether it is indigenous or imported equipment. The fifth is the construction of infrastructure.

These are some reasons I have given. Then there are projects wherein we give three-monthly reports to the highest authority. Then there are systems of studying the projects in depth, i.e. those projects wherein inordinate delays have been created, e.g. the Calcutta Underground System, Salal Hydro electric project etc.

I have visited many States, and I have had frank and cordial discussions with the Chief Ministers whom, I have requested to help us in implementing the projects. They have assured to help us. For example, with regard to Tolloygunge-Calcutta underground system, the Chief Minister of West Bengal helped us to acquire the land. Then there was ministerial inter-vention in U.P. on the problem of interruption in power supply. That has been solved by the Chief Minister of U.P. Then there is the water

supply to Korba super-thermal power station. That was also helped by the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh. In this way, we are trying to solve the problems.

MR. SPEAKER : Question 388 : Mrs Jayanti Patnaik is not available. Question 389—Mr Sobhanadreeswara Rao is not present. Now question 390—Mr Laliteswar Prasad Shahi.

Price of Sugarcane

*390. **SHRI LALITESHWAR PRASAD SHAHI :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for not announcing the price of sugarcane at the time of sowing;

(b) the reasons for dependence on sugar price for determining the price for sugarcane; and

(c) the reasons for not relating the molasses and industrial alcohol price to sugarcane ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) to (c). A Statement is given below.

Statement

(a) The statutory minimum price of sugarcane payable by sugar factories for the 1986-87 season was announced in November, 1985, well in advance of the sowing season.

(b) and (c). As per Clause 3 of the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966, the price of sugar is one of the relevant factors to be taken into consideration while fixing the statutory minimum price of sugarcane. In determining the price of sugar, which is the main product, due credit is given to realisations made from the sale of molasses and by this process sugarcane prices get related to realisation from molasses also.

As all sugar factories do not own distilleries, the question of taking into