

का क्या होगा, यह उन्होंने नहीं बताया। उन्होंने कहा कि आगे की योजना में वह भी किया जाएगा तो वह योजना क्या है और कितने समय में वह अमल में लाएंगे? उन्होंने कहा कि कुछ साधनों की कमी है तो वह कितने समय के अन्दर हो सकेगा?

**SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, 69% itself is a very big jump which Gujarat will have during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period. Our intantion finally is that we would like to cover cent-per-cent population of the country. But as I said it depends on resources. Other areas which remain uncovered, we shall have to consider them in the Seventh Plan period and I cannot say on it today.

**SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :** Sir, in the Reply the Minister has said Surat, Vadodara, Bhavnagar, Wavasari will be covered. I would like to know what is the criteria for selecting these areas? Sir, the Central Government has already declared some districts as backward district like Amreli and Surendranagar. So, will the Hon. Minister please provide TV relay station at Amreli and Surendranagar?

**SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT :** Sir, the two districts which the Hon. Member has mentioned, I may inform him that they will be covered in the Sixth Plan period.

The criteria for choosing the districts for according low-power transmitter is the population of one lakh or above in the census. As far as Gujarat is concerned, except for one district, all other districts will be covered during the Sixth Plan period.

**श्री छोटू भाई गामित :** गुजरात की भौगोलिक और प्राकृतिक स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए उसके चार हिस्से किए गए हैं—उत्तर गुजरात, सौराष्ट्र, मध्य गुजरात और दक्षिण गुजरात। जहाँ तक दक्षिण गुजरात का सवाल है उस सारी एरिया का 60 परसेंट ट्राइबल एरिया है और 50 परसेंट आबादी वहाँ आदिवासी आबादी है। इसमें चार जिले आते हैं। सूरत उसका एक महत्वपूर्ण औद्योगिक नगर है। दक्षिण गुजरात और सूरत के लोग बहुत समय

से सूरत में एक टी वी स्टेशन बनाने की मांग कर रहे हैं। मंत्री जी बताएंगे कि वहाँ टी वी स्टेशन बनाने का कोई कार्यक्रम है? यदि हाँ, तो उसके बारे में ब्यौरा देने की कृपा करें।

**SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT :** Surat will be covered by the end of the Plan.

सूरत इसमें डेफिनिटली कवर हो जाएगा और गुजरात के अलग अलग भाग भी कवर हो जाएंगे। मैंने पहले बताया कि गुजरात के एक जिले को छोड़ कर सारे जिले कवर होंगे और 69 परसेंट पापुलेशन कवर होगी। माननीय सदस्य की जानकारी के लिए मैं यह भी बता दूँ, उन्होंने पूछा नहीं था, लेकिन मैं यह भी बता देना चाहता हूँ कि मैं वहाँ गया था और गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्री ने मुझे आश्वासन दिया था कि वह 500 कम्प्यूनिटी व्यूइंग सेट्स भी लगाएंगे जिससे गांव के लोगों को सुविधा हो सके।

#### Effect of Power Shortage on Industrial Production

\*287. **SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :**

**SHRI SURAJ BHAN :**

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing :—

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a press report in the 'Hindustan Times' of September, 14, 1983 about FICCI's expert study claiming that a 10 per cent shortfall in power supply needed by industry, brings down industrial production by about Rs. 7,000 crores a year and raises the need for imports by over Rs. 1,000 crores and also that power shortage during 1983-84 would be well over 10 per cent and the shortages facing the industry between 15-20 per cent;

(b) Government's specific estimates in this regard and figures of past experience in each of the last three years; and

(c) the position of power shortage in the first six months of 1983-84?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI**

P. SHIV SHANKAR: (a) Yes, Sir, Government's attention has been drawn to the said press report.

(b) The overall energy shortage in the country in 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 was about 12.6%, 10.8% and 9.2% respectively. Industrial production is dependent on several factors and it is difficult to quantify conclusively or on a reliable scientific basis the specific loss in production due to shortage of power alone. In monetary terms such losses have been estimated differently by different agencies and the figures mentioned in the said newspaper report appear to be much on the higher side.

(c) The power shortage in the country during April to September, 1983 was 12.5%.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है लेकिन उत्तर देने में मंत्री महोदय ने न्याय नहीं किया। उन्होंने यह तो माना है कि देश में बिजली की कमी है और उस कमी की वजह से उद्योग को भारी नुकसान हो रहा है। लेकिन नुकसान के बारे में फिकी की एकसपर्ट स्टडी जिस नतीजे पर पहुंची थी उसे वह स्वीकार करने को तैयार नहीं हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हू कि सरकार का अपना अनुमान क्या है? मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब को टालने की कोशिश की है।

"Industrial production is dependent on several factors and it is difficult to quantify conclusively or on a reliable scientific basis the specific loss in production due to shortage of power alone."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश में दूसरा नियोजन हो रहा है। बिजली की कमी से उद्योगों में क्या नुकसान हो रहा है, इसका भी हम अनुमान नहीं लगा सकते हैं, सही अन्दाज नहीं लगा सकते हैं तो आर्थिक नियोजन का अर्थ क्या है। फिर मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं।

"In monetary terms such losses have been estimated differently by different agencies..."

What about the Government agencies? What about the Planning Commission? What about the Ministry of Industry?

Then he goes on to say.

"...the figures mentioned in the said newspaper report appear to be much on the higher side."

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ प्रेस रिपोर्ट अगर हायर साइड है, तो लोयर साइड क्या है, इस पर जरा आप प्रकाश डाल दीजिए? सात हजार करोड़ की उद्योगों को क्षति हो रही है—क्या इसका अनुमान भी लगाया गया है? मंत्री महोदय का जवाब टाल-मटोल वाला है।

It conceals more than it reveals.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: The hon. Member had been himself the Foreign Minister. He knows much better the diplomatic answers, rather than me.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वाजपेयी जी, ये आपको गुरु तो नहीं मान रहे हैं।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: His question is perfectly all right. On the basis of that, he can become the Finance Minister.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Not Energy Minister. I would not like to become the Energy Minister

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: The fact of the matter is that the C. E. A. has been going into the losses that would occur because of the shortage of power. They have come to a certain stage; but the final figures they have not been able to arrive at.

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : आजकल गुरु शब्द भी बदनाम हो गया है, उसको भी.....

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: In fact, the studies by themselves are not complete. For the previous years, where the studies were complete, I am prepared to give. Only for 1980-81 they have been able to complete. For 1982-83 and 1983-84 their studies are not complete. But I was discussing with my officers. It is true; it might very rightly appear that I have tried to evade the answer. It might really appear to be so. There is

some truth in it. I would not like to deny it, because I am the author of this answer ; but the fact of the matter is that we have not come to clear grips with the matter, i.e. as to what exactly are the losses. It is because of that. And when I discuss with my officials, they categorically tell me that Rs. 7,000 crores is on the high side. I was trying to ask them to quantify it. They were saying that any quantification would be a quantification which will not be correct. Therefore, they were not in a position to do it. But this part of it ..

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :**

Then how can you say that it is on the high side ?

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** That is on the basis of the discussions. On the basis of the discussions I had with them, they gave me that impression. But I have asked them to complete it as early as possible. The moment it is complete, I will place it on the Table of the House.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :** My second supplementary : According to the statement, the overall energy shortage in the country in 1980-81 was about 12.6% ; then it was reduced to some extent, and the figure was 10.8% , and then 9.2% ; but again the shortage During April to September 1983 is to the tune of 12.5% . Does it mean that the performance is deteriorating, and all the efforts made by the Minister of Energy and other agencies of the Government have been of no avail ? And this relates to industry. What about agriculture ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** The demand is going up.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :** But they are giving connections. Licences are being issued by Government. If Government is not in a position to achieve the targets, why give more connections ?

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** Sir, according to the target that has been fixed for 1983-84, we have to achieve 146 billion units of generation. Notwithstanding the fact that the first six months' performance has been what I have mentioned, the position that is going to be at the end of the year would be 142.5 billion units of generation.

If the overall position is to be taken, at the end of the year there is going to be a shortage of 8.9 per cent. This would be bringing down the shortage as compared to the last year when it was 9.2 per cent. I am aware that the generation during the last six months has not been according to our expectation for variegated reasons but it has started picking up. Actually, the performance in the last month has not been quite good. So far as the agricultural sector is concerned, of course there are some States where there is no cut, but the overall position is that by and large seven to fourteen hours supply is now being given...

(Interruptions)

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :** What about Rajasthan ?

**SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN :** Faridabad is not getting a single unit for the last one month.

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** About Rajasthan the position is that fourteen hours supply per day to the agricultural consumers .. (Interruptions) ..

**SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL :** That is quite wrong information.

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** I do not know in what sector it is but this is the information based on what I have received. If in any sector this figure is not correct, then I will certainly take up with the State. Do you mean to say that for the whole of Rajasthan 14 hours is wrong ?

**SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL :** As far as the agriculture is concerned, I am sure, they are not getting.

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** Do you mean to say throughout the State ?

**SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL :** Yes, throughout the State.

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** Very well, I will.... (Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER :** Mr. Suraj Bhan.

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : हम राजस्थान में डिमांड स्ट्रेशन कर सकते हैं, मेमोरेण्डम दे सकते हैं। आप से कहते है तो आप यहां बहस करा

देते हैं, यह आप की कृपा है लेकिन कोई नतीजा निकलना चाहिये।

**SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :** In my area only eight hours they are getting.

**श्री सतीश अग्रवाल :** ये बांडर एरिया में आठ घंटे कह रहे हैं। इसमें कोई अपोजीशन या पोलिटिक्स की बात नहीं है.....

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आज ही इस पर काल-एटेन्शन आ रहा है। यह बड़ी गंभीर समस्या है।

**SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA :** Sir, if everyone is interested, there should be a general discussion so that we may also participate.

**MR. SPEAKER :** But there is no... time...

(Interruptions)

**SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA :** We can sit late hours...(Interruptions)

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप तो बैठ सकते हैं, लेकिन टाइम नहीं है। मेरे पास इसका कोई इलाज नहीं है। इमीलिये कालिंग-एटेन्शन करवा रहा हूँ। अगर पावर पूरी मिलती है तो प्रोडक्शन होती है, प्रोडक्शन होती है तो एम्पलायमेन्ट होती है, खुशहाली आती है।

This is the main crux that is why the Minister is taking case of it.

**PROF. N. G. RANGA :** ... questions and answers in addition to Calling Attention.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** हम डिस्कशन की मांग नहीं कर रहे हैं, बिजली की मांग कर रहे हैं। इन्होंने माना है कि 8, 9 परसेन्ट शार्टेज होगी। यह इस तरह से तो पैदा नहीं हो सकती, हम चाहे जितनी एनर्जी यहां पर दिखावायें।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** बहस से कुछ एनर्जी तो पैदा होती है।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** आप थोड़ी एनर्जी बढ़ाइये।

**श्री पी० शिव शंकर :** मैं कोशिश तो कर रहा हूँ।

I do appreciate the anxiety of the hon. Members Various States have been experiencing the power difficulty. I do not say that it is a rosy picture but what I was trying to bring to the notice of this hon. House... (Interruption).

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :** It is a dismal picture.

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** It is not that dismal. What I would like to put is that we will be achieving 142.5 billion units. That is what I submitted. Of course, upto September, the position was not very happy. In fact, I was myself distressed to find that last year while the plant load factor had gone upto 49.5%, it has come down to 45% now for various reasons, and we have been trying to find out how best we can get over the problem. In spite of that 142.5 billion units would be achieved, but that would fall short of the target by 3.5 billion units. The demand stands at 155 billion units. From that point of view, we are not able to achieve 6.3%, and because of the shortage of generation, it is coming to 8.9%. This is because of various reasons, as I submitted. We are sorting out with the manufacturers of boilers, various State Electricity Boards, and looking into our own shortages. I am trying to contact each and every State Electricity Board for the purpose of better performance. Various difficulties are there, and over and above, the transmission losses by themselves are more than 15%. That means, it is not only a case of generation capacity being increased, it must also be a case of plant load factor being increased, and the transmission losses being checked. All these factors have got to be taken care of.

**श्री सूरज भान :** जिस अखबार का हवाला देकर यह सवाल पूछा गया था और उसमें जितनी बातों का जिक्र किया गया है, मंत्री महोदय उन का पूरा जवाब नहीं दे पाए हैं, यह उन्होंने भी माना है। अखबारी रिपोर्ट के हिसाब से इन्ड-

स्ट्रियल सेक्टर में 28 हजार करोड़ रुपये का घाटा हुआ है और 4 हजार करोड़ रुपये का इम्पोर्ट इसके कारण करना पड़ा। यह तो इन्डस्ट्रियल सेक्टर के बारे में फीगर्स दिये गये हैं लेकिन पिछले चार सालों में ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में खेती की पैदावार में कितना घाटा हुआ है, कितने गेहूँ और दूसरे अनाज का इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ा, उस का हिसाब जोड़ा जाए, तो घाटा बहुत ज्यादा होगा।

यह भी लिखा है कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में एडीशनल कैपसिटी टारगेट 19,666 मेगावाट का था लेकिन ऐसा नजर आता है कि 19,666 मेगावाट की बजाय 13 हजार से 14 हजार मेगावाट ही आप कर पायेंगे। इसका कारण क्या है। इस साल तो बारिश भी ठीक हुई है। क्या कोयले की कमी है या इन्डस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स के कारण आप टारगेट एचीव नहीं कर पायेंगे? आखिर इसका कारण क्या है, यह आप बताइए और करेक्ट इस्टीमेट आप बताइए इन्वॉल्विंग एप्रोक्लचर।

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** The target for generation for the 6th Plan fixed at 19666 megawatts, as the hon. Member was pleased to observe, but the actual position at the end of the 6th Plan is likely to end up with 14500 megawatts.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :** Then, why have such an ambitious plan ?

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** Notwithstanding the observation made by the hon. Member, I would not like to say that we have not been able to achieve much. We should be proud of our achievement, because at the end of 1979, the entire generating capacity in this country was only 28000 megawatts, and if we are achieving within these five years 14500 megawatts, that means, that half of what existed in the country by the end of 1979 is being expanded. That by itself is an achievement. It is true that we have not been able to achieve the target that we had fixed for variegated constraints. If you ask me, why we Planned that much, that, of course, is a matter, which has got to be gone

into in the wider gamut. We will have to discuss it with the Planning Commission and so on and so forth. Various constraints come in the way, and because of that it has been reduced, but nonetheless, it is not a mean achievement. It is quite a good achievement in my submission, but I am still worried on two aspects. They are the plant load factor as well as the transmission losses. The country is going ahead with its development programmes. Both agricultural and industrial development is taking place and it is difficult to keep pace, so far as generating capacity is concerned. We have lagged behind in our control; that is the submission I should like to make, so far as this part is concerned. So far as the loss on the agricultural side is concerned, I would be laying it on the Table of the House, because the estimate of losses has not been clearly made, as I submitted earlier.

**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV :** While appreciating the truthfulness of the confession of the hon. Minister that he has realised the shortfall, it is a very sad comment on the functioning of not only the Ministry but the entire planning. We are not asking why you planned, but why you misplanned, really speaking. In the whole country today there is shortage of power from 10 to 12 per cent, which is not a small shortage. Now it has been disclosed that neither the Ministry, nor the Planning Commission, took the trouble of undertaking a really meaningful and serious study of the requirement and generation of power, which is the most important input of industrial, agricultural and all other kinds of production in the country. It is not that you have gone much ahead, so far as generation of power is concerned, when you compare it with our rate of growth, which is much higher. Really speaking, we must match the higher rate of growth in other sectors; it is not enough to say that in the past we had so much of generation and now our efforts are increase it to a higher level. This type of arithmetical calculation does not lead us anywhere. While FICCI has been able to make a study of this shortage, neither the Ministry, nor the Planning Commission, has been able to do it. Therefore, in order to ensure that there will be no power shortage and that we will be able to meet the entire requirements of the agricultural, industrial

and other sectors, will you set up a committee to make a proper study, in co-operation with the Planning Commission, so that the future planning will be on right lines and there will be no shortage ?

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** My hon. friend is asking a question with respect to the future. Before the Planning Commission comes to grip with the whole matter, it discusses the issue with my department, the Central and State Electricity Board as also the difficulties that we have been facing with reference to the generating capacity in the various States. Actually, my Ministry and myself had been trying to get in touch with each State Electricity Board that in many cases their performance has not been upto expectations. We have been trying to help them out in different ways for the purpose of increasing their generation by taking up projects and proceeding with them. Still, there has been a lot of difficulties. I am particularly finding difficulty with reference to the national grids and I do not know how to solve them. I have been entering into negotiations with the States in each region for that purpose, because in many States what is happening is that, wherever the Central super thermal power station is located, the State in which it is located would like to grab the entire power, not allowing it to go to the other States. These are my problems. The recommendation of the Rajadhyaksha Committee is that all 220 KV and 400 KV transmission lines should be totally under the management of the Central Government. We are engaged in discussions on this question but so far I have not met with any successes. We are a huge country and our problems are many. With each State Electricity Board we have a different problem. When we suggest certain things, they say that their priority is different from what we suggest. Some of the State Electricity Boards are also raising the question about their power. So it is a very complex question. I am not trying to magnify this issue. But the fact remains that within the resources constraint, within the parameters that we have, we are doing our best and as I submitted if we are achieving 14,500, his achievement also is with the co-operation of the Electricity Boards and this is by itself on mean an achievement as I submit.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Shri R. L. P. Verma, Absent.

Shri Lakshman Mallick,

Closing down of Iron ore Mines in Bihar and orissa

\*288. **SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK† :**  
**SHRI R.L.P. VERMA :**

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether it is a fact that many iron ore mines have closed down in Bihar and Orissa and many may close down soon as the ore produced will not be exported as per requirement of buyers from Paradip port thus laying off about one lakh people ;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to forestall the lay off of about one lakh people ; and

(c) the details regarding the steps Government are taking in respect of the large number of Adivasi workers who have been rendered jobless as well as the plan of Government to improve the conditions in those mines ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMA VIR) :**  
(a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Iron ore industry is faced with a crisis because of the reduced procurement of iron ore by the M.M.T.C. from the Eastern region mainly due to world-wide recession in steel industry, heavy reduction of demand from foreign buyers and non-increase of demand from indigenous steel plants. However, despite those constraints and huge inventories of iron ore already with MMTC, MMTC is presently continuing procurement of iron ore from this region for some more time.

The following major steps have been taken by the Government to avert closure of iron ore mines and consequent unemployment of workers :-

(i) MMTC have been asked to explore