

कि उनको यह इकोनामिक नहीं होता और जिनकों तीन हजार कर्नक्शन दिए हैं, उनका भी यही कहना है कि इससे हमारा खर्चा नहीं निकलता। इसके लिए कमीशन का क्या क्राइटेरिया है और उनकी जो कंप्लेंट है वे कहां तक सही हैं? मेरे पहले प्रश्न का "बी" भाग यह है कि गैस की एजेंसी देते वक्त जब एडवर्टाइज किया जाता है तो हरिजन, अग्रंग और भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए कई तरह के क्राइटेरिया रखे जाते हैं। लेकिन उनकी जो शर्तें रखती हैं जैसे कि गोडाउ (खुली जगह एक कालासिन्ड सर्टिफिकेट और डिपोजिट, ये इतने ज्यादा हैं कि हरिजन, अग्रंग और भूतपूर्व सैनिक इन शर्तों को पूरा नहीं कर सकते। इसके लिए उन्हें फिर किसी को पार्टनर बनाना पड़ता है या बेनामी लोगों को लेकर एजेंसियां लेनी पड़ती हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इससे हमारा उद्देश्य सफल नहीं होता है?

श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि प्रति सिलेन्डर 3.60 पैसे कमीशन मिलता है और यह इतना है कि गैस एजेंसी के लिए बड़ी लम्बी संख्या में लोगों की कतार लग गई है। यदि यह घाटे वाला धंधा होता तो शायद इतने ज्यादा लोग इस धंधे में नहीं आते।

दूसरे उन्होंने यह कहा कि अग्रंग या इकोनामिकली बैंकवर्ड लोगों को जो एजेंसी देते हैं तो उनको मालूम होना चाहिये कि बैंक लोन की भी व्यवस्था है और उन सब चीजों के लिए भी बैंक से लोन ले सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पैसा जमा कराना तो उतना ही उनको होता है।

श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार : अध्यक्ष जी, जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने बताया 3.60 पैसे कमीशन मिलता है जो 6,000

कर्नक्शन पर 20,000 रु० होता है तो क्या इसका अर्थ यह नहीं हुआ कि 6 हजार गैस कनेक्शन की एजेंसी जिसको दी गई है वह ज्यादा नहीं है, और 3 हजार कर्नक्शन वाली एजेंसी कम नहीं है।

दूसरा मेरा सवाल यह है कि नया गैस कनेक्शन जब दिया जाता है तो उपभोक्ताओं को ऐसी चीज लेने के लिए बाध्य किया जाता है जिसकी उन्हें जरूरत नहीं है, और इससे उपभोक्ता को करीब करीब 1,500 रु० से 2,000 रु० तक देना पड़ता है। क्या यह उचित है? और गैस कनेक्शन के लिए उपभोक्ताओं से करीब 1,000 रु० की डिपोजिट ली जाती है और 4, 6 महीने तक उनको गैस कनेक्शन नहीं दिया जाता है। यह बड़ी जरूरत की चीज है। इससे कई जगह बेनामी एजेंसीज ने पैसे इकट्ठे किये और पैसा उपभोक्ताओं को वापस नहीं मिला। इसके लिए मंत्रालय क्या कर रहा है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसके लिए तो एक पूरी डिबेट चाहिये।

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: There is a lot of corruption.

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow Half-an Hour Discussion on this.

विद्युत उपयोगिता पर सेमिनार

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* 229. डा. सुब्रामण्यम स्वामी :

श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय विद्युत उपयोगिता परिषद् ने हाल में कोई सेमिनार आयोजित किया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सेमिनार में उन्होंने एक ऐसी उप-समिति नियुक्त

करने का प्रस्ताव किया था जो इस प्रणाली की तथा तकनीकी कमियों की जांच करेगी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में की गई कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. A Seminar on 'Project Management in Power Sector', sponsored by the National Council of Power Utilities was held on 8th & 9th November, 1982, at New Delhi.

(b) and (c). In his Address in this Seminar, the Minister of State for Energy had *inter-alia* suggested that the National Council of Power Utilities should consider constituting task forces of eminent power engineers and management experts with responsibility for identifying the technical and managerial shortcomings in the power sector and advising the State Electricity Boards and Power Utilities on ways and means for overcoming these.

Action on the above suggestion is required to be taken by the National Council of Power Utilities.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, I would like to know one thing from the hon. Minister. The very serious power situation in the country is the making of this Government (*Interruptions*). It is mostly because of this Government.

For example, the cost overruns are running from 80 per cent to 600 per cent; the time overruns are running from 80 months to 96 months. In this Conference, the senior Minister, Shri P. Shiv Shankar has gone on record to say that the additional power capacity being created will be only marginal.

In view of this admitted failure, I would like to know from him as to what are the main recommendations of this Conference? This is a Government sponsored body. May be, this is an all-India Or-

ganisation or whatever it may be. But, it is headed by Mr. Tata Rao who happens to be the head of a State Electricity Board. This is a new body which has been inaugurated. And so, there is some moral commitment. Therefore, I want to know as to what the main recommendations of this Conference were; and since the conference was in November which portions of the recommendations were implemented.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Sir, I am sorry to say that for the present situation Dr. Subramaniam Swamy should take upon himself the responsibility of his very notable contribution of the three years period. As far this Seminar, this was not a governmental Seminar. It was a non-governmental body which organised this Seminar but that does not mean that necessary importance to the recommendations of this Seminar should not be given. The recommendations of the Seminar have not reached us formally as yet.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, the conference was in November.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: But the Seminar constituted a sub-committee consisting of Dr. N Tata Rao, Shri A. K. Saha and Shri Srivastava to finalise the recommendations of the Seminar consisting of Dr. N. Tata Rao, Shri Swamy. They are already perhaps taking steps to send them to us but in course of reply to this question we tried to get something from them and we have received the major recommendations of the Seminar which relate to some suggestions in the critical area of project management. Since we agree that this is a weak area we would certainly like suggestions from any quarter but in the background of your notable contribution I would not dare to invite suggestions from Dr. Subramaniam Swamy. We would like to avail of the expertise and experience of anyone concerning with this. In the project management of power sector, certain recommendations were already in the process of implementation because the suggestions had already got the attention of the Central Electricity Authority. Some suggestions are to be considered by the CEA, some by the State Governments and some

by the Government of India and we are in the process of considering the relevant parts of the suggestions.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, in view of the fact that the recommendations reached the Government only after I sent the Question in March, about a conference in November attended by the Minister, I think, the Minister should meet. These are major recommendations which would be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Sir, the recommendations are here with me. These are major recommendations and the hon. Member is interested I would send a copy of the same to him, I can even read.

Major recommendations for action by National Council of Power Utilities:

1. National Council of Power utilities must evolve national standards for execution time and cost estimates in respect of thermal projects and to the extent possible of Hydel projects so that some uniformity is observed throughout the country, etc.
2. National Council of Power Utilities should effectively coordinate the individual efforts being made by power utilities in the fields of training research and development, upgrading of technology, quality control, developing project management systems, etc.
3. NCPU may go into the question of providing incentives to the personnel responsible for project execution during construction stage to motivate them to take necessary interest for the timely completion of power projects.
4. NCPU should set up data bank and evolve data collection system in respect of equipment suppliers, contractor's performance, execution problems, execution time, engineering data, project cost etc.
5. NCPU must take necessary action for focussing the problems being

experienced by power utilised by improper supply of equipment, materials by Indian suppliers and evolve constructive solutions to tackle these problems.

Then there are some actions to be taken by Power Utilities and also the State Governments and the Government of India. It is a long list and for your benefit I will request them to send a copy of these recommendations to the hon. Member.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, although I consider the Government very incompetent but I consider this Minister very competent. I have nothing against him. My second question is this: Is it a fact that the Chairman of the NCPU, Mr. Tata Rao, in the presence of the hon. Minister, made a blistering attack on the set up for Power in the country? He said that we have copied blindly the Electricity Supply Act of the United Kingdom, which is not valid for our country; and keeping Power on the Concurrent List. He made a confession on which I want Government's reaction. He said, there should be uniform tariff rates all over the country; and that transmission should be done through D. C. lines. May I know whether it is a fact?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): There are two aspects of the question: one is with reference to electricity being in the concurrent list, but to be in the Union list. He did say that but I don't know whether he has changed his view now.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: After you threatened with dismissal..

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: No, no. Where is the question of dismissal? Perhaps you do not know anything about his tenure or his term of office. When ignorance is bliss it is folly to be wise! That is one aspect of it; he did say that electricity should be removed from the concurrent list and should be included in the Union list. But, Sir, sometime back when my predecessor was taking the meeting of the various Ministers of Power I think there was hardly a voice in favour of it. But this is a moot point.

Such important things cannot be settled on the basis of what the Chairman of the Utility Committee voices as his own views:

The second part of it is on the question of tariffs. Though it was said that there should be uniform tariff rate—I also personally feel that it should be so particularly when it is supplied to other States—when it comes to a question of practice, these who air their views in public, when it comes upon them, observe them in its breach. I am sorry to say this.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Why don't you enforce it as the Central Government?

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: The Minister has read out a long list of recommendations. He should have laid it on the Table of the House so that we could have studied them and put our questions.

However, in view of the importance of Energy for industrial and agricultural development is it not the anxiety of the Government to ensure that the recommendations are implemented early? Secondly, is it a fact that the Chairman of the Council had stated that the State Government should reimburse the loss of State Electricity Board on rural electrification? What is the Government's reaction thereto?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Government shares the concern of the hon. Member and the House, to bring about every possible improvement in the power situation, and adopt measures to effect improvements, as per the recommendations of this particular seminar. I would assure the hon. Member that these are very well taken; all these recommendations will be considered on their merits. In fact the Central Electricity Authority has been doing this very exercise on its own and as the body responsible in this particular matter, it has to carry out the task, and it is well on its job. It is discharging its responsibility.

The recommendations of this Seminar—as of other seminars held by other organisations—are being considered by the

C. E. A. and by the Ministry and we shall certainly adopt the relevant recommendations.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: What about reimbursement?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: As for reimbursement, this is a question which we cannot decide on our own. We have to take into confidence the State Government. We certainly provide finances for the Rural Electrification Programme. But there are certain losses which the Electricity Boards incur on this account and there is a suggestion that the State Governments should reimburse the losses incurred because of the rural electrification programme. This is a recommendation which we cannot adopt and decide on our own. We will have to take into consideration the views of the State Governments and we shall in future, take the views of the State Governments on this particular issue.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: When are you going to do this?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: We will certainly try to expedite this process as soon as possible.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to part (b) of the question in regard to the appointment of the Sub-Committee which will look into the system and the technical loopholes. I would like to know whether any Sub-Committee has been formed to study the technical loopholes of the different thermal power stations and what are the reasons for repeated break down in different thermal power stations? Is it not due to faulty machines supplied by the BHEL to Santhaldih, Bandal and Thalcher and other power stations? What are the remedial measures proposed by the Seminar and what remedial measures are you going to take to stop the repeated breakdown in different thermal power stations?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: The Sub-Committee referred to by the hon. Member in his question is a different Sub-Committee. As I was replying to

the Supplementary put by Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, this Sub-Committee was constituted for the purpose of finalising the recommendations of the Seminar. But in any case, we are well aware of the design deficiencies and the problems which these power stations are facing. We cannot outright condemn the BHEL because they have to start production of these equipments. At the initial stages, they are most likely to face some of the problems. But they are trying their best and they have succeeded in overcoming these difficulties. As years go by, there will certainly be a definite improvement in the performance of the BHEL units. Now, about the question of Santhaldih, Bandal and Thalcher and some other power stations, these deficiencies have been identified. There is a continuous inter-action between the CEA and the power Stations of the BHEL, and the BHEL is responding to the suggestions for removing the design deficiencies and improving the performance. There are other reasons also which I do not want to narrate on this occasion. But, certainly, the design deficiencies to which the hon. Member has referred are very much in our view and we are trying to improve them as best as we can.

श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सारे देश में बिजली की कमी चल रही है। खास कर गुजरात में बिजली की कमी की वजह से उद्योगों और खेती को भारी नुकसान हो रहा है। इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि गुजरात में मुख्यतः थर्मल पावर स्टेशन्स हैं। थर्मल पावर स्टेशन्स में भेल के यंत्रों की कमी की वजह से बिजली की कमी है। सरकार ने बारबार कहा है कि कमेटी के सुझाव आगे पर विचार किया जाएगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उसकी राह देखने के बजाय, जो बात हुई है, उस पर विचार करना चाहिये। सरकारी प्रवक्ता ने भी बताया है कि दस सालों में बिजली की स्थिति सुधरने वाली नहीं है। जब तक भेल के अन्दर यन्त्र सामग्री बदली नहीं जाएगी, गुजरात सरकार और दूसरी

राज्य सरकारों को भी यह महसूस हुआ है कि भेल की यन्त्र सामग्री में कमी है और बाहर से यन्त्र सामग्री मंगवाने के लिए मांग की गई है। क्या जल्द से जल्द इसको दी जाएगी जिससे तुरन्त बिजली की कमी से देश छुटकारा पा सके।

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : माननीय सदस्य की चिंता बहुत बे-बुनियाद नहीं है, लेकिन मैं उनसे निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जहां तक भेल के प्लान्ट्स के बारे में उनकी राय है, हमें यह महसूस करना होगा अनुभव करना होगा कि भेल ने पिछले अनेक वर्षों में देश के अन्दर बिजली पैदा करने के प्लान्ट्स लगाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा की है और जो माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि हम बाहर से आयात करके प्लान्ट्स मंगवा लें, वह उतना आसान नहीं है, उसके लिए फारेन एक्सचेंज की आवश्यकता है। (व्यवधान)

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:
It is a motivated propaganda by an interested party. Why don't you say that?

एक माननीय सदस्य : दूसरी मशीनरी खराब है।

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि यह हमारी राष्ट्रीय नीति रही है कि हम सेल्फ रिलायेंस, आत्मनिर्भरता की तरफ जाना चाहते हैं और उसमें कुछ तकलीफ हमें उठानी पड़ती है तो हम खुद अपने पैरों से चलना छोड़कर दूसरे के सहारे में चलें, यह ठीक नहीं है। इसलिए हम भेल को उचित प्रोत्साहन देना चाहते हैं। इसका यह मतलब नहीं है कि जो कमी है, उनको सहन करते रहे उसमें तरक्की लाने की कौशिश न करे। जंसः मैंने कहा कि पिछले वर्षों में लगातार तरक्की हुई है और उसका अच्छा अनुकूल प्रभाव हमारी स्थिति पर पड़ा है और उसमें सुधार हुआ है।