

कीमतों का सवाल है, जैसे टायर है, उसको टैरिफ़ कमीशन देखता है।

श्री राम गोप ल शालबाबे : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि स्वतन्त्रता से पूर्व भारतवर्ष में रबर की खपत कितनी थी और अब कितनी है तथा रबर के मूल्यों में वृद्धि का क्या कारण है जब कि रबर का उत्पादन अपने देश में होता है ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : इस के खास आंकड़े तो इस वक्त मेरे पास नहीं हैं, लेकिन यह बात सही है कि इसकी खपत पहले से बहुत बढ़ गई है।

Shri Sradhakar Supakar: Pending the publication of the report of the Tariff Commission, may I know what incentives the government have given to the growers of rubber to see that they stand the competition from plastic and synthetic rubber goods and the production of rubber in this country goes up?

Shri Dinesh Singh: In the past we used to give them facilities for replantation. The Rubber Board has also been constituted, which goes into the general welfare of this industry. But there is no question of any interim relief or facility to be given because I hope to announce the policy next week.

Supply of Power for Industries

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*1589. **Shri R. Barua:**

Shri D. N. Patodia:

Shri C. C. Desai:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of industries in the country are facing crisis due to frequent power-breakdown and lack of adequate power supply to them for production purposes;

(b) whether any survey as to the power requirements of industries in

the country has been made recently; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet the requirements of industrialists in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh): (a) No, Sir. There is, however, a general complaint from industries about erratic power supply.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The following steps have been taken to meet the shortage of power supply in the country:

- (i) Import of bulk power from the neighbouring States;
- (ii) Expediting construction of transmission lines for importing power where erection or construction is lagging behind; and
- (iii) expediting commissioning of thermal schemes under execution in the States concerned.

Shri R. Barua: In spite of what the hon. Minister has stated, it is the constant irritation of the industrialists that power shortage leads to break-down or shutting down of the industry temporarily. This shows that there is imbalance between installation of power and industrial complex at the stage of planning. May I know whether the government will establish some sort of cell to see that this imbalance is corrected?

Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh: Government are going to augment the power supply. According to the present plans, the power supply by 1970-71 will be about 14,665 MW.

Shri R. Barua: My question is whether the generation of power is related to the needs of the industrial complexes that are coming up.

Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh: That will certainly be kept in view.

Shri R. Barua: May I know whether the constant breakdowns of power supply upset the cost structure of industries generally and, if so, how government propose to meet this difficulty?

Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh: Constant efforts are being made to see that the power supply does not break down.

Shri D. N. Patodia: Is the Government aware that whenever there is a breakdown, if the supply remains suspended for weeks together, more because there is wrong planning about servicing and about spares? May I therefore, know (a) to what extent the Government is prepared to tighten their servicing and keep the proper stocks of spares that are needed and (b) what is the total effect on industrial production on account of frequent breakdowns?

Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh: The Ministry of Irrigation and Power is looking into that difficulty.

Shri S. K. Tapuriah: He wants to know the quantum of loss due to breakdowns.

Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh: That is a separate question for which I require notice.

Shri D. N. Patodia: How is it a separate question? It arises out of this. Sir, I seek your protection in getting an answer.

Shri S. K. Tapuriah: Sir, it is for you to decide whether it is relevant or related to the question.

Mr. Speaker: The question is perfectly relevant. But the Minister does not have an answer with him. Also, his Cabinet Minister is not present here.

Shri Piloo Mody: May I say that some senior Minister should come to his rescue?

Shri Shashi Ranjan: The extension of supply of energy and uniformity

of rates are the two points which are agitating the minds of the people, industrialists generally, for a very long time. We find that nothing has been done in this direction so far. It has been pointed out in this House several times that the rate of electricity for industries should be uniform throughout the country. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he is thinking of introducing uniformity at least between agriculture and industry?

Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh: It is a question for the Electricity Boards and, as you know, they are autonomous and, therefore, Government can only give directions to them.

Shri N. K. Somani: What are the maximum and minimum tariffs for the supply of power to industries in India?

Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh: It is very difficult for me to answer that question because that is for the Electricity Boards. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: I can understand your difficulty.

Shri Hem Barua: I submit you have to come to the rescue of the House. . .

Mr. Speaker: Not the Minister?

Shri Hem Barua: Here is a Minister who says he does not know this and that, He does not know anything. The purpose of the Question Hour is to elicit information according to Rule 41 and that purpose is lost when the Minister comes unprepared and says that he does not know anything.

Mr. Speaker: I must also come to the rescue of the Minister when he is in difficulty. (Interruption)

Shri Shashi Ranjan: We very much protest when he says that the Minister does not know anything. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order order; there is too much of noise now. Shrimati Lakshmi Kantamma.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्थम्मा : It is a joint responsibility and not a shifting responsibility. To the first part of the Question, the Minister said, "No". But there are a number of industries that have suffered for a long time because of the break-down of power. Ours is the lowest consumption of power. The country's progress is judged by the consumption of power specially for the industrial progress. What is the coordination between this Ministry and other Ministries for the expansion of power projects specially in the coal base area?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri Raghunath Reddi) : I would very respectfully submit that what he hon. Member has asked deserves attention. As far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, it is one of the areas where electricity consumption is the lowest by way of per capita consumption as well as production. As regards the coal based to thermal power production it is under contemplation. There is no doubt about it. As far as the tariff rates about which the hon. Member was pleased to ask are concerned these are mainly decided by the respective Electricity Boards in various States. In regard to the coordination between this Ministry and the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, as also the local State Governments and the Electricity Boards, attempts have been made several times to bring in coordination for the purpose of achieving uniformity of tariff rates. But it has been brought to our notice by the various Electricity Boards that having regard to the cost of production in various States they are not in a position to bring about uniform rates of tariffs in all States because the cost of production differs from State to State. I hope the hon. Members will take into consideration these factors also.

श्री रवि राय : पावर की कमी के बारे में मेरा सवाल है। बहुत सी ऐसी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं जैसे हीराकुड की बगल में उड़ीसा में एक

एल्यूमिनियम फैक्ट्री है, उनको इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड की तरफ से जितनी इलेक्ट्रिसिटी दी जाती है पर यूनिट उन से उसका कम चार्ज किया जाता है, जो जनता से चार्ज किया जाता है उससे कम चार्ज उन से लिया जाता है, रियायती दर पर उनको पावर दी जाती है, लेकिन इतना होने पर भी क्या कारण है कि उनका उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ता है। साथ ही मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पावर की जो कमी है उसका कारण क्या है ?

Shri Raghunath Reddi : The hon. Member has raised two questions. The first is whether there is scarcity of electricity in Hirakud area. It is so. Because of the successive failure of monsoon for three years, we have found the electricity production low at several places, for instance, in Hirakud area, Rihand area, in U.P. and in some other States.

The other question which the hon. Member has asked is why, in spite of the fact that we are supplying electricity at a very concessional rate to industries like the aluminium industry in Orissa, the production has not gone up. The production in private industry depends on the economics of production and the incentives for production. Whether the production in a private industry goes up or comes down is a matter which depends on the rate of profit and other factors. It is purely a private problem. Certainly, the Industries Department will look into it.

श्री प्रेम चन्द्र वर्मा : इलेक्ट्रिसिटी इंडस्ट्री के लिए बहुत जरूरी है। यह एक नैशनल प्राब्लेम है। सारे प्रान्तों में स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री के जो यूनिट हैं उन में से मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने यूनिट ऐसे हैं जिन को साल भर से बिजली नहीं मिली है और फिर किस प्रान्त में कितने कितने हैं जिनको बिजली की सप्लाई सरकार नहीं कर पाई है। किस किस प्रान्त में कितनी कितनी बिजली की जरूरत है स्माल इंडस्ट्रियल

युनिट्स को जो कि सरकार अभी तक नहीं दे पाई है।

साथ ही मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन स्माल युनिट्स को बिजली सप्लाई करने के बारे में बड़े बड़े युनिट्स के मुकाबले में जिन में बहुत ज्यादा बिजली यूज होती है, क्या प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी या नहीं?

श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह : जहाँ तक स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज का सवाल है उनको जो बिजली दी जाती है जब उसमें कटौती करनी होती है तो ज्यादा कटौती लाजें स्माल इंडस्ट्रीज जो हैं उनके केस में की जाती है। मैं जानता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में खास कर बिजली की कमी है। कमी होने के बावजूद जिस प्रकार से उनको सहूलियतें दी जा सकती हैं, बिजली दे सकते हैं, स्माल स्केल युनिट्स को, दी जाती है।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : मेरा सवाल दूसरा था। मैंने पूछा था कि स्माल स्केल युनिट्स सारे प्रान्तों में जितने हैं उनमें से कितने युनिट्स की एप्लीकेशंस बिजली की एक साल से पड़ी हुई हैं और उनको बिजली नहीं दी जा सकी है।

आप बड़े बड़े और स्माल स्केल युनिट्स को बिजली देते हैं। मैंने यह जानना चाहा है कि छोटे युनिट्स को बड़े युनिट्स के मुकाबले में क्या कोई प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी या नहीं दी जाएगी। इन दोनों सवालों का उत्तर नहीं आया है।

Shri Raghunath Reddi: As far as the first part of the question is concerned, i.e., regarding the quantum of supply and the units of small scale industries etc., I would respectfully request the hon. Member to put a separate question.

As far as the supply of electricity to small scale industries is concerned, I have already submitted to this

House that this is a matter which is completely within the purview of the Electricity Boards and we are trying our best to persuade the Electricity Boards to give at a concessional rate to small scale industries and also take the cottage industries above 3 H.P. for this purpose, so that even the cottage industries people who are working in their own houses may get the benefit of this concession.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : छोटे और बड़े उद्योगों का जब निर्माण हो चकता है तो बिजली के अभाव में ये बन्द पड़े रहते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने दिन के अन्दर इन्हें बिजली देने का नियम आपने बनाया हुआ है? क्या यह भी सही है कि चौथे चुनाव के अन्दर बहुत से उद्योगों के साथ आपने वादा किया था कि हम चुनाव में चुने जायेंगे तो हम आपको बिजली दे देंगे और बिजली के खम्बे और लाइन भी, क्या यह सही नहीं है कि डाल दिये गये थे? क्या यह भी सही नहीं है कि हार जाने के बाद उन खम्बों को हटा दिया गया? यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे कितने केसिम हैं?

श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह : आदरणीय सदस्य ने ऐसे वाद किये हों, तो किये हों, गवर्नमेंट ने तो ऐसे कोई वादे नहीं किये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : कितने रोज के अन्दर नए उद्योगों को बिजली देने का नियम है? विलम्ब जो बिजली देने में हो जाता है उसके कारण कितना नुकसान होता है, इसका उत्तर नहीं आया है।

श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह : जहाँ तक बिजली देने के नियम का प्रश्न है, इनको इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड बनाते हैं। दूसरे बहुत कुछ बारिस पर भी यह निर्भर करता है जो कि इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड्स के हाथ में नहीं है।

Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi: In the course of his speech on the Finance Bill, the hon. Finance Minister had announced a number of concessions to

industries in order to boost up industrial production. May I know what steps Government are taking to see that this type of crisis is averted in the future and the new industries which are going to be set up under the concessions granted are guaranteed sufficient and continuous supply of power?

Shri Raghunath Reddi: It is true that the hon. Finance Minister had suggested quite a number of concessions. The form in which those concessions should be implemented and the rules and regulations in this regard are under the consideration of Government.

साहिबगंज और मनिहारी घाट के बीच माल लाया ले जाय जाना

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*1591. श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :
श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि साहिबगंज और मनिहारी घाट के बीच माल लाने-ले-जाने पर रोक लगाई जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इसके परिणामस्वरूप 500 कामगारों का रोजगार छूट जायेगा ?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). Consequent to the development of Farakka/Khejuria Ghat Barge crossings, materialisation of goods traffic via Sakrigali-Manihari Ghat route has fallen to an un-economic level and orders were issued on 20th April, 1967 to close down this point for goods and parcel traffic.

(c) No, Sir. The number of labour employed is very much less and varies from month to month.

May I also add that subsequently we have deferred the decision to close the

ghat for the time being? The matter is still under consideration.

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : सरकार ने घाट को बन्द करने के निर्णय को जो स्वगित किया है, मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करे। क्या यह ठीक नहीं है कि अगर यह जल-मार्ग बन्द कर दिया जाये, तो हमारे पास केवल फ़रक्का का जल-मार्ग रहेगा, जो पाकिस्तान के निकट होने के कारण कभी भी हमारी सुरक्षा के लिए खतरा पैदा कर सकता है? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर खर्च अधिक होते हुए भी, सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से विचार कर के क्या इस बारे में कोई अन्तिम निर्णय लिया जायेगा ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: At Farakka, it is the wagon-crossing system while at the Sakrigali-Manihari Ghat, it is unloading and transhipment by barges. During times of emergency, this could always be taken advantage of. So, there is no difficulty about that because it is unloading and then loading after moving the goods by barges. As such this facility would always be there in times of emergency, whatever may be the reasons for such an emergency. As the hon. Member would be interested to know, in June, the average at Sakrigali-Manihari Ghat has come down 3 to 2 wagons per day, while at Farakka for the crossing, it is about 304 to 285. So, it is a faster and easy movement of goods that we are contemplating now. Under a certain particular, emergency what should be done in a matter which I am sure will be taken care of.

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि जो कर्मचारी प्रभावित होंगे, उन की संख्या मी, दो मी है। क्या मैं यह समझूँ कि ये कर्मचारी प्रति-दिन की मजदूरी पर रखे जाते हैं और इस को बन्द करने के कारण उन पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा ?