

RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, the 18th August, 1992/
27th Shrawana, 1914 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock, the Deputy Chairman in the Chair.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान विद्युत उत्पादन का लक्ष्य

* 541. डा० जिनेंद्र कुमार जैन :

श्री बोरें जे० शाह :

क्या विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान देश में 48,000 मे० विद्युत उत्पादन का लक्ष्य रखा गया है :

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि आधिक सेक्टर के कारण इस लक्ष्य को कम करके 31000 मेगावाट कर दिया गया :

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि योजना आयोग द्वारा आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में विद्युत उत्पादन के लिए निर्धारित 75000 करोड़ रुपये से मात्र 22000 मेगावाट विद्युत ही पैदा की जा सकती है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने वर्ष 1997 के अंत में कितनी विद्युत का आवश्यकता का अनुमान लगाया है और इसे पूरा करने के लिए कितनी अतिरिक्त पूंजी निजी क्षेत्र में प्राप्त करने की सरकार की आशा है ?

विद्युत मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री कल्पनाच राय) : (क) से (घ) विवरण सभा पक्ष पर रखा जाना है ।

* सभा में यह प्रश्न डा० जिनेंद्र रा० जैन द्वारा पूछा गया ।

(क) से (घ) 12वीं विद्युत सर्वेक्षण समिति द्वारा किए गए मांग सम्बन्धी प्रेरणों के आधार पर केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण (के० वि० प्रा०) द्वारा जून, 1987 में एक राष्ट्रीय विद्युत योजना तैयार की गई थी जिसमें 1990-95 की योजना अवधि के दौरान लगभग 48,000 मे०वा० क्षमता जोड़े जाने की परिकल्पना की गई थी । योजना आयोग द्वारा गठित विद्युत सम्बन्धी कार्यदल द्वारा आठवीं योजना (1990-95) के लिए 38369 मे०वा० क्षमता संवर्धन सम्बन्धी लक्ष्य की सिफारिश की गई थी । इसे 1992-97 के लिए पुनः संशोधित किया गया था और 36646 मे०वा० के लक्ष्य का प्रस्ताव किया गया था । आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में विद्युत क्षेत्र के लिए 79589.32 करोड़ रुपये के सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र परिव्यय का प्रावधान किया गया है जिसमें से 49424.15 करोड़ रुपये विद्युत उत्पादन के लिए हैं । क्षमता संवर्धन सम्बन्धी लक्ष्य 30538 मे०वा० रखा गया है जिसमें निजी क्षेत्र के माध्यम से 2810 मे०वा० क्षमता शामिल है जिसके लिए किसी प्रकार के सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र परिव्यय का प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है । आशा है कि योजना अवधि के दौरान निजी क्षेत्र के माध्यम से कुल मिलाकर लगभग 3000 मे०वा० अतिरिक्त क्षमता उपलब्ध होने की सम्भावना है जिसके लिए निजी क्षेत्र में 12000 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक का कुल निवेश आवश्यक होगा । 1996-97 के दौरान, ऊर्जा की आवश्यकता 4,16,274 मिलियन यूनिट होने जा अनुमान लगाया गया है ।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Every-body is bothered about power.

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN: Madam, I wish to thank the hon. Minister. He has more or less agreed with the figures raised in my question. My concern, Madam, is that electricity is the key input for our industrial production, agricultural production and the future progress of India, but the low priority, maybe, on account of funds, accorded by the Power Ministry is very disturb-

ing. Now I am more concerned that instead of sharing with Parliament the whole truth and taking everybody's help in solving the problem, the hon. Minister has tried to push the problem under the carpet. Madam, in a written reply to a question raised in this House the hon. Minister has said that by the end of Eighth Five Year Plan the shortage would be about 18 to 19 per cent. I have a copy of an interview by the present Cabinet Secretary and former Power Secretary, Mr. S. Rajagopal, who says...

SHRI VIREN J. SHAH: In which magazine has it appeared?

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN: Surya magazine.

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN: It says that the power shortage is actually... (Interruption)...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: BJP magazine.

SHRI VIREN J. SHAH: Whatever it is, it is a Surya magazine. (Interruptions)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order, please. We are discussing the interview or the suggestion, not the magazine here... (Interruptions)...

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN: Madam, Mr. Rajagopal says that the actual power shortage is hundred per cent because when we say that the shortage is only...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now will you please ask the question?

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN: I am coming to the question straight... (Interruption)... He says, "When we say that shortage is 18 per cent, we don't take into account our load shedding, power cuts and the industries which are running on their own generators and captive power plants." My question is what the actual shortage is. It is 18 per cent as stated

by the hon. Minister or is it hundred per cent as stated by the present Cabinet Secretary and former Power Secretary. Both gentlemen I believe to be knowledgeable persons. What is the actual shortage?

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Madam Deputy Chairman, today the energy shortage is 8 per cent and the peak-demand shortage is 18 per cent. This is the shortage in the country... (Interruption)...

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN: Not today, it will be after the Eighth Five Year Plan.

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: After the completion of the Eighth Five year Plan the energy shortage will remain 4 per cent and the peaking shortage will again remain 18 per cent.

(Interruptions)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Second supplementary.

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN: Madam, I take it further. This shortage was calculated before the new Industrial Policy of the Government was announced. Now, according to the new Industrial Policy, there is a heavy emphasis on industrialisation of India. It means there will be a further increase in the demand for power. The first part of my second supplementary is whether the Government has calculated the effect of the new Industrial Policy; how the new Industrial Policy will survive if there is no availability of electricity. The second part of my supplementary is regarding my State of Madhya Pradesh. We have a shortage of electricity in our State while we have very rich river-beds and big coal-fields. We have vast natural resources for producing hydel and thermal power. How do you propose to help our State of Madhya Pradesh to meet its energy requirements through your Centrally authority which lies in your hands?

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Madam Deputy Chairman, during the Seventh Five Year Plan the objective was to generate 22,245 megawatt power. During the late Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's time the entire target of 22,245 megawatt was achieved. The moment the Seventh Five Year Plan ended and the Eighth Five Year Plan was to start, a non-Congress Government came at the helm of affairs in Delhi in 1989. (Interruptions)... When a non-Congress Government came at the helm of affairs in 1989, in 1989, 1990 and 1991 neither was the Eighth Five Year Plan approach paper prepared, nor was the perspective plan prepared nor was the Eighth Five Year Plan prepared. For two years... (Interruptions)...

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Madam, the Eighth Five Year Plan approach paper was prepared. Let the Minister be careful before he makes such a sweeping statement. (Interruptions)... Mr. Kalp Nath Rai should not rush in where angels fear to tread. I think, he had better be careful, Ma-tions)...

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Madam, hon. Member, Mr. Jaipal Reddy, has asked me question. (Interruptions)...

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN: My question is what the Government is proposing to do now. (Interruptions)...

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Please listen to my reply. When hon. Member, Mr. Jaipal Reddy, asked me a question, I said that during the two years the Eighth Five Year Plan was not prepared, not formulated, neither the perspective plan was prepared and the country was on fire for two years. Not a single project was sanctioned, .. not a single project was sanctioned during two years. (Interruptions)...

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Madam, you normally ask the Members about the relevance of their questions. Would you please ask the Minister to mind

the relevance of his answer? (Interruptions)...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Ma-dam, this is very relevant. (Interruptions)...

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Madam Deputy Chairman, the harvest of their misdeeds the country has reaped. (Interruptions)... Until and unless I do it how I can answer. (Interruptions)...

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Madam, I asked for your ruling. He has referred to... (Interruptions)...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Kalp Nathji,...

SHRI VIREN J. SHAH: The Chair should control the Minister. (Interruptions)... The Chair should control the Minister and help him in coming to the relevant aspects. We know when he was... (Interruptions)...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Ma-dam, this is the background. (Interruptions)...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Just a minute please. (Interruptions)... Please. I should order the power in this House at least in a proper direction, otherwise there will be a short-circuit. (Interruptions)...

SHRI N. E. BALARAM: The Minister's asking questions is not an answer. (Interruptions)...

उपसभापति : मंत्री जी उन्होंने जो जवाब दिया है कृपया समय का ध्यान रखते हुए आप उसकी सीमा के भीतर ही रहेंगे तो हाउस आपका आभारी रहेगा ।

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Madam Deputy Chairman, as the hon. Member, Mr. Jaipal Reddy, has asked this question, my duty is to give the background. (Interruptions)... Why is there energy shortage? (Interruptions)... I will appeal to the Opposition Leader, Shri Sikander Bakht, to listen to me. (Interruptions)...

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Madam, the background of the Minister is very bulky. (Interruptions)...

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Madam deputy Chairman, when the Seventh Five Year Plan was under execution the Central Electricity Authority constituted a Power Survey Committee in 1987 and that Committee has said that the requirement of the country during the Eighth Five Year Plan would be 48,000 megawatt. Then the Planning Commission constituted a Working Group. They said that it is not possible to achieve the target of 48,000 M.W. Therefore, the target was fixed at 38,000 M.W. of power generation during the Eighth Five Year Plan. Meanwhile the Seventh Five Year Plan ended an another Government came to power. For two years nothing was done. Then the Government of Shri P. V. Narsimha Rao came to power. Then the target was fixed at 36,000 M.W. of power generation in the Eighth Five Year plan. Again the resource crunch problem came and a meeting of the National Development Council took place. The Central Government and the Chief Ministers of all the States fixed the target at 30,538 M.W. of power generation in the Eighth Five Year Plan. For the additionality of resources, the private sector's participation was allowed by amending the Electricity Law.

SHRI SUNDER SINGH BHANDARI: What is this?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is answering every other question which is going to be asked. (*Interruptions*).

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN: Madam, please allow me to...

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Bhandariji, I have to reply to every question that you asked. (*Interruptions*). Please be ready to know the realities of the situation. Therefore, Madam, the private sector...

श्री विष्णु कान्त शास्त्री : मैडम

‘जोश गजब में देखिये खूबी बयान की, पूछी जमीन की, तो कही असमान की।

श्री कल्पनाथ राय : इस पर मेरा भी जवाब है मैडम।

“कमजोर को ताकी जाम न दे,
तोहिन होगी मयखाने की,
वप पी लेगा फिर बकेगा,
शामत होगी पमाने की।”

श्री सुंदर सिंह भंडारी : यहां पर पमाना मिनिस्टर सादब है, क्या ?
(*व्यवधान*)

उपसभापति : मेहरबानी करके मुझसे यह नहीं पूछें कि यह शेर किस पर फिट हो रहा है।... (*व्यवधान*)

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN: Madam, please allow me to recapitulate the question.

उपसभापति : आपने कितना पूछा था उससे ज्यादा जवाब मिल गया, अब आप क्यों परेशान हैं ?

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Madam, in order to solve the problem of power generation in the country and for the additionality of resources an amendment was enacted in the electricity laws. Now the private sector will also be allowed to participate in it so that we can have more power generation. The private sector and the public sector are combined together to meet the power requirement in the country. (*Interruption*).

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Viren J. Shah.

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN: Madam, please protect me.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He will ask your question.

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN: He should ask his own question. My question was...

“उपसभापति : खत्म हो गया आपका।”

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN: I have asked about the Madhya Pradesh in spite of the natural resources...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, order in the House.

इतना लम्बा आसर दिया अब दूसरे को पूछने दीजिए।

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN: ...to improve the power generation, power position, power shortage in Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Madam, there is power shortage in Madhya Pradesh, I agree. But nothing has been done by the Madhya Pradesh Government to meet the requirement. (Interruptions).

SHRI VIREN J. SHAH: Madam, before I put my supplementary, I have a problem. The reply to question (d) and listening to the Minister is such that I was thinking that perhaps I am somewhere in *Paimana*. The question is, "What is the Government's estimate of power requirement at the end of 1997?" The answer is, "The energy requirement in 1996-97 has been estimated to be 4,16,274 million units". All other numbers are in M.W. If he answers this then I can put my supplementary which I do want to put.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your answer everywhere is in M.W. but here it is in units.

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Madam, today 70,000 MW is the installed capacity and by this 30,538 MW capacity addition at the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan there will be one lakh MW power generation. But still there will a shortage of generation to the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan.

SHRI VIREN J. SHAH: My supplementary is the Minister himself not only said here but has repeated that there is a gradual reduction right from 1997—what was estimated to be your target—from 48,000 to 38,369 and 36,000 and now 39,538. Now without going into polemics of any kind, has the demand fallen? He has said that there has been a resource crunch. What happens to the

estimated demand and its impact on the economy? As part of it, during this period what steps are being taken to control transmission and distribution losses. Now 'b' part of my question is: the hon. Minister referred to the private sector. But despite the efforts made in the last eight years to get private sector here have been problems whether due to Electricity Act—amendment required—or due to distribution capacity required under private sector. What is being done on both these 'a' and 'b', along with his question? You do not want me to repeat my question. Do you?

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Madam, as hon. Member Viren Shah has asked, what the Government is going to do, I have told you that the private sector participation Bill has been passed and amendment has taken place in the Electricity Law.

SHRI VIREN J. SHAH: To provide distribution also.

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Now, please listen. We are going to increase to meet the power requirement, the capacity itself which means we are going to increase the plant-load factor. You know 53 per cent was the plant-load factor when this Government came at the helm of affairs. Today the plant-load factor has gone up from 53 per cent to 55 per cent. This one and a half per cent plant-load factor increase means Rs. 22,000 crores saving to the power sector. Now we have decided that during the Eighth Five Year Plan the Government will try its level best to increase the plant-load factor from 55 per cent to 60 per cent. The next thing is that transmission and distribution losses have to be decreased and renovation and modernisation has to take place so that power generation could be improved more and more. Lastly, the private sector participation has been allowed by which a man can be a licensee. Any man can establish a generating company and

even foreign companies are allowed to invest 100 per cent equity in India... (Interruptions)...

SHRI VIREN J. SHAH: In this context, man includes women also... (Interruptions)...

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: They have been allowed to repatriate their dividends in foreign exchange so that more and more power can be generated in the country. You will be happy to note that up till now 24 applications have come. Projects for 1310 power generation are under execution. One in Bihar, you know, Tatas 150 MW, one is 180 MW gas-based power project by Tatas and 500 MW suburban company by BSES... (Interruptions)...

SHRI VIREN J. SHAH: He is going to take decades. That 'a' part of my question, he has missed. Has the demand gradually gone down and that's why your targets have gone down? Has the demand fallen? What would be the impact on the economy five years from now?

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: You know, Mr. Viren Shah, there is global recession... (Interruptions) ... and India cannot keep itself isolated... (Interruptions)...

SHRI VIREN J. SHAH: I think the Minister should not be allowed to sit next to the Finance Minister because he is picking up financial jargon... (Interruptions)...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Global recession in power... (Interruptions)...

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: India wants to be part of the global economy and we cannot keep ourselves isolated from the global economy... (Interruptions)...

SHRI VIREN J. SHAH: What is the relevance of this answer to my question? It has been going down, the targets have gradually got reduced

and what will be the position? The demand couldn't have reduced. So there will be a greater demand gap. You have mentioned 4 per cent, 18 per cent, etc. But what will be the impact on the economy? Because you are sitting next to the Finance Minister, please keep the global recession aspect away.

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: The more the power is used, the more the economy is dynamised... (Interruptions) and the less... (Interruptions).

SHRI VIREN J. SHAH: Why has dynamite come in the picture? (Interruptions)

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: They are not able to understand the dynamics of the argument... (Interruptions)

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: They don't understand the dynamics... (Interruptions)

SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM: The problem is that they are over-dynamised.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is he talking about dynamites? (Interruptions)

SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM: He is over-dynamised.

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Madam Deputy Chairperson, I said, the more the power is used in the economy, the more the economy is dynamised... (Interruptions)

SHRI VIREN J. SHAH: Yes, dynamite is better... (Interruptions)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think I should call the second supplementary.

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Madam Deputy Chairperson, I said, the more the power is used, the more the economy is dynamised... (Interruptions)

You know, you people did not use the power in the economy during 1989-90. Therefore, the economy was dynamited.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think that the Minister has used all his dynamites to charge all the batteries of the House. We will move to the next question. I have got so many questions... (Interruptions)

SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM: You are depriving this House of this great entertainment.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will consider to have an half-an-hour discussion on this. But we cannot go on discussing the dynamites and charging of the batteries... (Interruptions)

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: Don't dynamise the Question Hour... (Interruptions)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we will take up the functioning of the stock exchange... (Interruptions)

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: The Minister himself has consumed much of the time.

शेयर बाजारों का कार्य

* 542. श्रीमती सरला माहेस्वरी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले पांच महीनों में बम्बई, दिल्ली, कलकत्ता और मद्रास के शेयर बाजार कितने दिन बंद रहे ;

(ख) इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) देश में मुद्रा बाजार तथा अर्थव्यवस्था पर इसके प्रभाव के बारे में क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने कोई विश्लेषण किया है ! और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामेश्वर ठाकुर) : (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रखा दिया गया है ।

विवरण

भारतीय प्रतिभूति तथा विनियम बोर्ड ने संचित किया है कि बम्बई, दिल्ली, कलकत्ता और मद्रास के स्टॉक एक्सचेंजों में कारोबार नहीं हुआ चूंकि कई दिनों तक, जैसा कि नीचे दर्शाया गया है, सदस्यों ने कारोबार नहीं किया :—

वर्ष 1992

	मार्च	अप्रैल	मई	जून	जुलाई	जुलै
बम्बई	1	6	1	10	12	30
कलकत्ता	3	8	1	2	7	21
दिल्ली	4	8	5	2	8	27
मद्रास	—	2	—	—	7	09