

SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM (Jamil Nadu): Sir, considering all these things and appraising the entire situation, it is the duty of the Government of India and the duty of the Ministry of External Affairs to come forward and submit a statement on which there should be a thorough discussion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That was already stated. Now, we will go to the Bill for introduction.

SHRI SHRIDHAR WASUDEO DHA BE (Maharashtra): We support the demand made by Shri Gopalsamy.

THE GOVERNMENT OF UNION TERRITORIES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1984.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

DISCUSSION ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we shall take up discussion on the working of the Ministry of Energy. Shri Dipen Ghosh.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, before this debate commences, may I suggest that we have a full-fledged discussion on the statement to be made by the Home Minister on Punjab?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is at 3 P.M.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: We can have it tomorrow.

SHRI KALYAN ROY (West Bengal): We need not seek clarifications today.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. Tomorrow.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Similarly, a day can be found for discussion on the Sri Lanka situation which can be in the form of a Cull-Attention motion or on the basis of a statement made by the Government.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But that statement will be made at 3.00 P.M. today.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am glad to receive the opportunity of initiating discussion on the working of a very important Ministry, the Ministry of Energy, which comprises mainly the Departments of Power, Coal, Petroleum, and non-conventional energy sources. Sir, as you know, the great Lenin had stated that Soviet class electrification is communism. We cannot expect that much of a thing from the present Government. But even the bourgeois economics admit the importance of the Department of Energy in the development of a country's economy. We have that importance. But, unfortunately, the Central Government is inclined to use this Department more as an instrument for fleecing the common people than to use it as a lever for developing the economy of our country. (*Interruptions*) You need not worry. I will come to the issue as to how this Department is being used as an instrument of fleecing the people. To bolster the revenue of our country, prices of coal, petroleum, and petroleum products have been raised by leaps and bounds by so-called administrative decisions, while little attention has been given to make good the shortfall in generation of electricity and, production of coal or crude to meet the increasing demands of a developing country.

Sir, take the example of the electricity sector. There has always been a gap between the demand and the supply of power in all the regions of our country, except the north-east region. The Economic Survey points out that the deficit was estimated to be 11.5 per cent to that of requirement during the period April, 1983-to January, 1984. The Economic Survey

further points out that the short supply of power has adversely affected industries like, as coal, steel, fertilizers, cement, aluminium etc. during the year 1982-83, and it continued in 1983-84. The FICCI (Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry) said in August last that 7,000 crores worth of industrial output was lost in the year on account of power shortage, and in the agricultural sector too, due to shortage of power, there has been a great loss. Of course in absolute terms there may be some increase in generation. And the hon. Minister will surely quote that figure. (*Interruptions*), In absolute terms there may be an increase in generation, but it falls far short of the target of 11.3 per cent of the growth rate set in the Sixth Plan document. I will show that the capacity expansion for power generation has consistently fallen below the targets. The shortfall was 18.4 per cent in the First Plan period, 35.7 per cent in the Second Plan period 35.8 per cent in the Third Plan period 41.5 per cent in the three Plans from 1966 to 1969, 50 per cent in the Fourth Plan, 50 per cent in the Fifth Plan, and judged by the recent performance, the rate of shortfall will continue to persist. This is on record. The hon. Minister must know it. But why is this so? It is because planning and approach in the power sector has been lopsided. Sir one drawback in the planning of generation and supply, is the regional imbalance. In 1951 the eastern region was well ahead of other regions. But it has now been trailing behind. Why? Let us look at how the different regions are being treated differently by the Centre. During the 39 years there has been an increase in the installed capacity of 5 per cent in the western region, 29.5 per cent in the northern region, 23.06 per cent of the southern region, while it is only 8.64 per cent in the eastern region, less than one-third of the growth in the other regions. The imbalances and disparities are more clear. Sir, if the inter-State figures are taken into account I am quoting:

While the installed capacity in 1981-82 in Maharashtra was 4322 mw; in

318 RS—7.

Tamil Nadu, 2539 mw.; in Gujarat, 2407 mw., it is only 1726 mw. in West Bengal"

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI SHIV SHANKAR) Kudos to your performance!

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: I know, I am coming to that thing. You can ask your earlier colleague, Mr. Ghani Khan Choudhury, who did it. In the report of the Department of Power, which has been given here, about the units commissioned and expected to be commissioned/rotated during the year 1983-84, it shows, in the northern region the total addition is 1326 mw., in the western region it is 2390 mw., in the southern region it is 845 mw., and in the eastern region it is only 238 mw.

Sir, when such is the position, what is the capacity allocation in the Sixth Plan for the eastern region. This has been done by the Centre. The region-wise breakdown of the capacity expansion in the Sixth Plan, I quote:

"Southern region 23.2 per cent, Northern region 26.3 per cent, Western region 30.2 per cent, eastern region 16.9 per cent." This eastern region consists of Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Almost half of the western region is given to this eastern region. When there is already the disparity, this shows all the more that there is no planning and perspective of region-wise investment.

Sir, it is told that where there is industry or the industrial development, power should be given there, more expansion should take place there, more capacity should be given there. And here lies the defect in planning. What should precede what? If there is power, then alone the industrial growth can take place. Our hon. Minister knows that even the industrialists are saying openly that had there been adequate power in West Bengal, they would flock to West Bengal for setting up of new industries. So, naturally the Centre wants to put the cart before the horse.

[Shri Dipen Ghosh]

And it the defect in their planning. Although the Eastern region, I am saying another thing, produces about 73 per cent of the country's total coal production. But the allocation of coal for thermal power stations in the Eastern region is less than that is made to the western region or the Central region. There is no correspondence between the two. Similar is the case of hydel power generation. As it is known, unless there-2 is hydel power generation, it is very difficult to meet the shortages by introducing energy rationing, which can be effective only if there is adequate hydel power generation because during peak demand time in thermal stations it is difficult to control the production and the trouble starts. But what about planning by increasing the hydel power generation? Our country has a great potential for the generation of hydel power. The Hon'ble Energy Minister, Mr. Shiv Shankar had himself admitted in the Lok Sabha on 27th March, 1984. I quote:

"the hydro-electric potential in the country has been assessed at every 75,000 megawatt at 60 per cent load factor out of which about 20 per cent is either developed or is under implementation".

So, more than 80 per cent of the potential is still remaining unutilised.

In North Bengal there is a potential of bydel power generation. But that is not being tapped and particularly, I want to draw the attention through you, Sir, of the Hon'ble Energy Minister to the fact that we have huge hydel power resources reserved in the hilly areas of Meghalaya, the North Cachar, Mikir hills, Himalayan region, and if we can tap these resources, we can have more hydel power generated. And there is an assessment that if these hydel power resources are tapped effectively at least we can have 20,000 megawatt of power generated from that hydel power resources. But the North-Eastern regional States cannot undertake this job because of the shortage of fund. The Centre have more two or three Central projects

there. But the Centre should provide adequate funds to the North-Eastern regional States so that these huge power resources can be utilised, tapped and the surplus power so generated from there can be utilised by their neighbouring States like West Bengal and Bihar, etc. So, I would appeal to the Hon'ble Energy Minister to provide funds to the Northeastern regional States so that these huge resources are utilised, tapped and power generated from hydel power and the neighbouring States can utilise them.

Sir, according to the Central Government's own assessment of inter-regional disparity as made by the Central Electricity Authority, it is admitted that there is inter-regional disparities in the matter of availability of power. The Western region with 24 per cent of population of this country is getting 25 per cent of power. The Southern region with 28 per cent of population is getting 29 per cent of power. The Northern region with 22 per cent of population is getting 29.3 per cent of power. But the Eastern region with 22 per cent of population is getting only 15.4 per cent of power. One can just see what a glaring disparity it is. Whereas in the Northern region 22 per cent of population is getting 29.3 per cent of power, in the Eastern region the same population of 22 per cent is getting half of the power that is 15.4 per cent. I have already said that the Hon'ble Minister may be inclined to reply that since there are industries—since there is utilisation so the power is being made available for them in adequate quantity. But my point is that if there is power then alone this industry and agricultural activities can be developed. So there is the defect in the planning. They consider first industry and then power. But it should be first power and then industry. So that is our charge against the Government that this is the fault in the planning. So, actually power should precede industry and as I have already quoted that there are so many industrialists who are saying that had there been adequate power supply in Bengal, they would have flocked to Bengal for setting up industries. So I demand

that very serious thought should be given to rectify the situation by better and greater investment in the power sector in the eastern region.

In this context, I would like to bring to the notice of this House the fact, which the hon. Energy Minister is aware of, that the West Bengal Government had submitted some important projects to the Central Government for overcoming the present power shortage in West Bengal. People are trying hard. When our present hon. Energy Minister's colleague—now he is in the Railways—was in the Power Department in West Bengal during 1972—77—he is aware of all these facts—what did he do? Now he is the Railway Minister. He was the Power Minister of West Bengal then. And at that time, he dumped his own men without any knowledge, without any technology, without anything; 17,000 people were dumped in the West Bengal State Electricity Board. Now it is recoiling upon us. We could have dismissed them. But we did not dismiss them. Our Government has not dismissed them.

SHRI SHIV SHANKAR : As compared to your performance... (*Interruption*)

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Because they are the people whom your colleague recruited. They do not know engineering; they knew nothing in that kind of job.

SHRI K. MOHANAN (Kerala): They are using them for sabotage.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to those projects. The most important of them—you are aware of it—is the Sagardighi Super Thermal Power Station Project. It is intended to have five units of 210 MW each in the first stage and two units of 500 MW each in the second Stage. Then there is the Bakreshwar Thermal Power Station project, with three units of 210 MW each. I demand of the Central Government, through you, Sir, to give immediate clearance to these two projects so that the State Government

can undertake work on them without any further delay. Similar is the case of Mejia Thermal Power Station of the DVC. What has happened to the Mejia Thermal Power Station? Everything is there. Everything was done and clearance was given by the CEA, by everybody. But still it is awaiting approval. What is preventing the Government from giving approval? It should be done immediately. Similar is the case with the Teesta Canal Falls Project. It has been cleared by the Central Electricity Authority, but the Planning Commission has not yet given approval. The hon. Minister of Energy should intervene to get it approved by the Planning Commission, as the Central Electricity Authority has already cleared it.

The West Bengal Government has asked for a loan of Rs. 450 crores for the Kolaghat Thermal Power Station. The hon. Minister knows that the IDBI is dragging its feet to give the sanction. They are saying that because it is a Government undertaking and it is not a commercial firm, a loan cannot be given. But if the Central Government cannot ensure that this loan is granted by the IDBI, then let the West Bengal Government be permitted to take aid and assistance from some friendly foreign countries. They are very much interested to cooperate with us. I demand of the Government either they should pursue the case and make the IDBI give this loan of Rs. 50 crores or the Central Government should permit the West Bengal State Government to have their own arrangement of aid and assistance with friendly foreign countries, which they have already made.

Similar is the case of the Calcutta Electricity Supply Corporation's southern generation unit. Everything is all right, but yet the tie-up of the financing arrangements, has not been made. This should be expedited. If you expedite the sanctioning of these projects, if the West Bengal Government can start work on these projects,

[Shri Dipen Ghosh] then with the completion of these projects, the present shortage can be overcome. So I demand that the Minister, while replying to this debate, must come out with a categorical reply whether they are going to sanction all these projects. Now, I come to another point. We have coal deposits for our thermal power stations. But the Indian coal has higher ash content and this affects turbines. The BHEL has developed a kind of turbine which can be used to lessen the ash content of the coal. The same coal can be used for better performance of the power plant. But the Central Government has entered into collaboration with a foreign firm to manufacture such turbines. When we are talking of self-reliance and import substitution, why not the BHEL be allowed to continue their research and development work so that these turbines can be produced here?

Coming to oil sector, I must console our technologists, engineers and workers for greater crude production and new finds in Bombay High. However, there is also an apprehension—it is for the Minister to say whether this apprehension is correct—that we are exploiting our resources in such a way that we may exhaust, our resources very soon. If that is so, you should take care of such a situation. With more production, exploitation of the common people has also increased. It is true that production has gone up. You have been able to cut down imports also. But has the common man benefited? By raising the administered prices of petrol, petroleum products and coal, the common people are being asked to bear more burdens. When you raise the prices of petrol and petroleum products, the transport cost rises and cost of everything goes up with the result the common people suffer. Therefore, the Central Government must review the price policy and they must put an end to this practice of increasing the administered prices.

Speaking of coal, how many times has the administered price of coal been raised? The Central Government has in fact 'whitened' the common people by increasing the administered prices. Workers in this vital industry are being deprived of their rightful wages and other benefits. Even after an agreement has been signed at the tripartite conference, the management of the public sector organisation in coal industry is refusing to implement it. The agreement was signed with the management at the instance of the Government at the highest level. But the management is dragging its feet to implement it. Therefore, a crisis is brewing in the coal industry. The workers have given notice of a strike and the strike may take place. I will appeal to the Hon'ble Energy Minister to intervene and to ensure that the workers get their rightful wages and benefits. Safety rules are being violated with impunity and the cruel gambling with the lives of the poor workers continues. The mafia gangs hand in glove with the managements of coal industry, rule the coal belt and the Central Government is simply an onlooker and a silent spectator to these things. Coal production is falling far short of the targets. The consumers are suffering and the workers are suffering. The prices are being increased. Naturally, I would expect the honourable Energy Minister, while replying to this debate, to say what steps he proposes to take to see that safety standards are maintained and the workers are given their due share.

In this connection, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the honourable Minister to a very important point. The honourable Minister is aware that all the Chief Ministers of the eastern States, particularly the Chief Ministers of the coal-producing States have demanded a change in the hitherto followed policy or practice of payment of royalty on coal on the basis of output and they have demanded that it should be ad valorem and

not on the basis of output. Sir, the Centre is increasing the prices of coal through what is called the administered system of prices. But the States are being denied their share and they are given royalty still on the basis of output and not on the basis of prices. So the coal-producing States Ministers including the Congress (i) Chief Minister of Bihar, have demanded a change in the basis of payment of royalty, that is, from output to ad valorem. So, sir, the Centre must, look into this aspect and come out with a decision early so that the State Governments' views are honoured.

Finally, Sir, I would request the honourable Minister of Energy, while replying to this debate, to announce the acceptance of the now famous—because this has become very famous now—project, the Haldia Petrochemical Complex, and tell us at what stage it is now. He must tell us now at what stage it is now because on one hand or the other this Haldia

is being delayed. Today, so objections are being raised and tomorrow some other objections would be raised. If the Centre is not inclined to invest the total money, I would like to say that the West Bengal Government has submitted a proposal,—it is the latest proposal—to make it a joint project, by joint participation; I would, therefore, request the honourable Energy Minister to announce categorically what the Central Government is going to do with regard to this project, and what its decision is on this and it should be declared here and now.

Before I conclude, Sir, I would like to say that this is a very important Department.

SHRI KALYAN ROY (West Bengal): It is not just a department; it is an empire.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Sir, the proper functioning of this Department will help in the development of the country on the right lines. But the planning has to be changed and the regional imbalances, I say that. Again, the

regional imbalances and disparities, have to be removed and all the pending projects should be immediately cleared.

With these few words, Sir, I conclude. I expect that the honourable Minister will reply to all the points.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bhandare is not here. Now, I would have to ask the maiden to give her maiden speech. Yes, Miss Jayalalitha.

MISS JAYALALITHA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, I thank you for having given me this opportunity to express my views on the subject under discussion—the working of the Ministry of Energy.

Since the hon. Member who spoke before took exactly thirty minutes, I would request you, Sir, to give me at 15 minutes.

Now, I wish to assure you, Sir, and all the hon. Members here that I am fully aware of the noble traditions of this august assembly which, since its inception has been and continues to be a meeting place of some of the finest intellects in our country—of scholars, statesmen and towering personalities who have distinguished themselves in diverse ways.

Much comment has been made in the Press recently about the present infusion of "young blood" into this House of Elders. I hasten to reassure you, Sir, and all the senior Members here that they need harbour no apprehension on this score. I give you my solemn word that I shall never fail to uphold the dignity, prestige and decorum of the Rajya Sabha, and I shall do nothing to detract from the lustre that has been added to it by the luminous personalities who have graced these hallowed portals, who are no longer with us, and to whom I pay my respectful homage as a new entrant.

[Miss Jayalalitha]

I deem it a great honour to stand here and speak on the floor of the very same Rajya Sabha where 22 years ago, in 1962 our great departed leader Anna rose to make his forceful maiden speech which electrified the entire nation. While Anna electrified the whole country with his maiden speech, the theme of my maiden speech today is going to be dedicated mainly to the subject of electricity.

My leader, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. MGR, the founder leader of the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, to which I have the honour to belong, has sent me here, together with my colleagues in the party, to echo the voice of the people of Tamil Nadu in this national forum. In particular, I have come here as the representative of the weaker sections of our society, the toiling masses, the crores of humble workers—farmers, poor agricultural labourers and Women—to give oral manifestation to their feelings, aspirations and legitimate desires and make them known to the rest of the country.

There are many senior Members here, who are far more knowledgeable than I am, and vastly richer in experience. Some of them may disagree with some of the views I put forth. They may dispute a certain point I make and by virtue of their debating skills they may even win the argument. But such a victory will be only a victory of words, and not a triumph over truth.

I wish to emphasize the fact that the fundamental purpose of my speaking here in the Rajya Sabha is not to engage in wordy duels with other Members, but to state positive truths to the best of my knowledge and to draw the attention of the nation to certain crucial issues.

Tamil Nadu has been experiencing a shortage of electricity for more than a decade. The State Government was forced to impose power cuts ranging from 25 per cent to 106 per cent intermittently from 1971-72 onwards to

overcome the shortage. As a result of the repeated power cuts, the industrial and agricultural production in the State has been affected adversely and drastically.

Tamil Nadu has very meagre hydro potential. Most of the economical hydro potential has either already been exploited or is already on the anvil. The balance potential is either tied up in inter-State disputes or is too small and seasonal for economic exploitation. The only fossil fuel that is available in the State is lignite, and efforts have already been undertaken to utilise this potential in an optimum manner.

Tamil Nadu has almost exhausted its hydro resources and has no coal resources at all. For setting up more coal based thermal stations, there are formidable constraints in that coal has to be hauled over long distances, either from Singareni in Andhra Pradesh or from Bengal or Bihar, rendering the cost too high and the availability of coal uncertain.

It was in this context that the State Government pressed for the location of a nuclear plant in the State and the Government of India was kind enough to concede the demand by sanctioning the Madras Atomic Power Project with a generation capacity of 235 MW in 1967. Later in the Fourth Five Year Plan the second unit also with a generation capacity of 235 MW was also sanctioned. At that time there was a clear understanding between the State and the Central Government that the entire output from Kalpakkam would be allocated solely to Tamil Nadu to meet the urgent, pressing needs of the State.

In the year 1968 when the necessary lands were acquired for the project, the Government of Tamil Nadu agreed to make available free of cost, 2,500 acres of land required for the project. The lands were at that time valued at about Rs. 53 lakhs. This commitment was based on the confirmation given by the Madras Atomic Power Project authorities to the effect that in return

the entire energy output from the project would be sold to the Gavera-raent of Tamil Nadu or its nominee and the post of energy of MAPP would be calculated excluding the value of land gifted by the State Government. This amounts to an irrevocable, immu-"table contract which cannot be repudiated or rescinded by the efflux of time.

The Anliual Power Survey Reports—the third published in 1965, the 'uuth published in 1966, the fifth published in 1968 and the sixth publisher in 1970—assessed the full benefits fram Kalpakkam for Tamil Nadu, In effect, the above-mentioned Annual Power Survey Reports clearly showed that the entire power generated from Kalpakkam was intended only to meet Tamil Nadu's needs, and the forecasts of powei' requirement and availability were projected accordingly, it was only in late 1976. that the than Minister for Industries and Power--Dr. K.L Rao. suggested that the power from the second unit might be shared equally by Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. Even at that time, no questions were raised about the allotment of the entire power produced by the first unit to Tamil Nadu.

It was in these circumstances' that on 3rd June, 1S7L the. Prime Minister, while answering ?. question in the Rajya Sabha—Q. No. 590—raised by Mr. N. R. Muruswamy—gave a categorical assurance that the entire output of the first unit, and half of the outout of the 2nd unit of I he MAPP would be made available to Tamil Nadu, and the balance output of the second unit would be earmarked for the neighbouring . States in the Southern Region.

The Tamil Nadu Government prepared a scheme for the Kadamparai pumped storage project, based solely on the assumption that the State would positively be able to avail of the entire- power produced by the Kalpakkam nuclear plant.

In fact, this project was conceived *t the instance of the C.»A.— Central Electricity Authority—to enable the Kalpakkam plant to operate at its full capacity alt the 24 hours of the day. The C.E.A., when it conducted integrated studies to examine the operational feasibility of Kadamparai* took into account the availability of the full output from {Kalpakkam.

The Planning Commission gave its concurrence to the Kadamparai project in it, letter No 1-28(3)2|72-P&E dated 13th February 1973, only after satisfying itself that adequate off-peak power would be available; and in its forecasts, the entire output of Kalpaki kam was taken into account.

If the entire power produced by the Kalpakkam plant is not made available to Tamil Nadu, the expenditure on Kadamparai *may. become* in-fructuous.

With the severe financial constraints it is already burdened with, this unfruitful expenditure is something the State Government can ill afford.

The Planning Commission, while clearing new projects for Tamil Nadu, has all along been reckoning the full output from Kalpakkam for Tamil Nadu in its calculations. It must be noted that new projects are clear ed only if the State is expected to face a deficit after taking into account the availability from Kalpakkam.

A, late as 1977, the Planning Cam-mission, while affirming clearance foi the Tuticorin plant wide its letter No. 1-26 (3V76-P&E dated the 14th July, 1977, issued the sanction only after satisfying itself that the State would be facing a deficit even with the full output computed to the Tamil Nadu account. The Tamil Nadu Governmr'n has been repeatedly pressing the Cen-tre for the allotment of the entire power from Kalpakkam to Tamil Nadn.

The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadn in his DO. letter dated 1st June. 1982 to the Prime Minister, once again em-

[Miss Jayalalitha]

phatically stressed the need to allocate the entire output from Kalpakkam to Tamil Nadu. The Union Minister for Energy, in his letter dated 15th October, 1982 in reply, while accepting the commitment made earlier, stated that the power from Central Projects would have to be shared by all the States in the Region. The Government of Tamil Nadu cannot agree to this proposition. Firm commitments made by the Centre at a point of time cannot become void simply because of the efflux of time. The Energy Minister stated that the new scheme proposed for Tamil Nadu would be cleared quickly. In this context, it is necessary to accentuate the fact that in the Sixth Five Year Plan the share of Tamil Nadu is 630 m.w. which is dismally low as compared to 19,666 m.w. for all-India. The primary reason is that adequate schemes were not sanctioned for Tamil Nadu. Between 1967 when the Kalpakkam nuclear plant was sanctioned and now, Tamil Nadu sent 27 schemes for sanction to the Centre but only 11 schemes were cleared by the Planning Commission and that too after considerable delay. The main reasons for this state of affairs are that the hydro-electric schemes proposed by the State are small, seasonal and disproportionately costly as compared to schemes in the other parts of the southern region, and coal supplies could not be linked. Sanction for the Mettur thermal project was delayed for more than six years simply because coal linkage could not be established. Because of the aforementioned constraints, all the Governments that were in power in the State have been pressing for the establishment of a second nuclear plant in Tamil Nadu. However, no favourable decision has yet been taken by the Centre in this regard.

Tamil Nadu continues to face a severe deficit, and it must be emphasised that the State is still expected to face a deficit, even after taking into account all the already sanctioned schemes and the share from

Central projects like Kama-gundam, the Neyveli Sew Mine Cut, etc. The State has sent proposals—one for the North Madhavaram Station, with an estimated general capacity of 1050 m.w. and another proposal for extension of the Tuticorin thermal station, with an estimated generation capacity of 420 mw, as early as 1981. Clearance for these schemes is still pending because coal linkage could not be established!

These facts which I have stated clearly articulate the exigent need to allocate the entire power output from the first unit of Kalpakkam to Tamil Nadu. I wish to impress upon the Centre, that the State Government is the allocation of the entire power from Kalpakkam, not for the sole reason that the Centre had made a commitment and the State insists upon its fulfilment as a technical formality; but because the situation genuinely of such import and seriousness that the interests of the State would be affected adversely indeed grievously if the full output is not made available to Tamil Nadu. But the Union Minister for Energy in his letter dated the 31st March, 1984, has informed the Government of Tamil Nadu that the power from Central projects not be firmly allocated to one State or States but the Centre would decide the distribution of power from time to time taking into consideration the respective power position in the different States in a region. The Union Minister of Energy has also indicated that, the Central power station can only supplement the efforts of State Governments.

According to the principles evolved by the Government of India in 1978, the power generated from the Central sector power stations to be controlled by the National Thermal Power Corporation, NTPC, is proposed to be allocated between the various States in a region on the basis of past electricity consumption and quantum of Central assistance giving equal weight to various factors, and after providing:

for an additional 10 per cent allocation to the home State, and keeping 15 per cent unallocated with the Centre for distribution subsequently, on the basis of actual deficits at any point of time. This formula is irrational as it reduces the allocation to power deficit States which can absorb more power, and allots more power to power surplus States which do not need the allocation. The formula has no relevance at all to the actual power needs of each State, and allocates power to all States of the region irrespective of their deficits or surpluses. This will lead to an anomalous situation wherein a deficit State will continue to be deficit even though the region may be surplus. The deficit States will have to continue to buy power from the surplus States whose surplus keeps on increasing because of this illegal formula. The logical, acceptable principle that should be adopted would be to allocate the power of the Central sector power stations in direct proportion to the respective deficit of each individual State as assessed by the Annual Power Surveys conducted by the Government of India. Tamil Nadu has largest deficit among the southern States, and is forced to buy power year after year from the surplus States at exorbitant rates. The formula already mentioned is now sought to be applied to the Second Power Station being constructed by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation.

Out of 630 MW to be produced by the second unit, it was intimated in 1980, that only 176 MW would be allocated to Tamil Nadu. It is significant to point out in this context, that before planning the second unit of Neyveli, the Government of India had asked for and obtained in 1973, a guarantee from Tamil Nadu that the entire power produced would definitely be absorbed by Tamil Nadu.

To put it in a nutshell, the project was finalised only on the basis of this firm assurance and categorical commitment confirmed by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

The expectation that the entire power of the second unit of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation would be allotted to Tamil Nadu has been the foundation on which the State has drafted power planning throughout.

Given these circumstances, if the entire power from the Neyveli Lignite Corporation is not allotted to Tamil Nadu, the power scarcity in the State will prove disastrous to its interest:

A Resolution was moved in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly on 7th March 1984 and in the Legislative Council on 8th March 1984, for the allocation of the entire power output from Kalpakkam and Neyveli to Tamil Nadu.

In conclusion, I quote from our great departed leader Anna's speech in the Rajya Sabha in December 1983:

"The working of the federal structure all these years has created a sense of frustration in the minds of the States. The States in the East are becoming dole-getting corporations. They pay TV fee; they are relegated to the background and there it is the very natural instinct in them that should be given more.

Anna's words hold good even today— 21 years later. I reiterate, Tamil Nadu genuinely feels it should be given more power, in the general sense that Anna meant *i.e.*, more power for the States. And secondly, in the immediate specific sense that Tamil Nadu feels it should be given more power in the form of electricity from Kalpakkam and Neyveli.

Thank you.

श्री उदयभाषिण : अब सदन की कार्यवाही समाप्त हो गई है।
स्वयं की जाति है।

The House then adjourned for lunch at eighteen minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at eighteen minutes past two of the clock. Mr. Deputy Chairman in the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We continue with the discussion on the working of the Ministry of Energy. Shri Ram Bhagat Paswan. He is not here. Shri Mohunta.

SHRI SUSHIL CHAND MOHUNTA (Haryana): Mr. Deputy Chairman. Sit. apart from a number of other things which has already been said I would like to say that the future of this country depends on how much and how better we law the energy resources of this country. No coun-ty in the world today can make any mark or make any progress till it is able to fulfil the needs of the country, of the people with respect to energy. It was realised in Russia, as late as in 191ft. when the Revolution took place in Russia, that the 5 regress' of that pas) country would be absolutely impossible till energy could be produced on such a vast scale that the people Russia could be made: lo work, made to earn, made tu produce. We have a staggering figure of unem.]¹ment in this country. The figure ol unemployment is rising every year. If we look at the register maintained by the employment exchanges we find that the number of unemployed educated people is rising, ho matter how many job opportunities you create for these people, but number of those educated persons who want work is increasing day by day and it is not possible to cope up with that- demand by creating any number of job opportunities for them. The only way to keep the peop]_e of this country busy and to make them productive and useful is to provide them opp< unities for seeking self-employment And self-employment can be generated only by creating adequate energy and providing the same +o those people so that they cap set up small industries,- small units and . earn tax themselves . and also in. the process energise the nation.

In our country we find that we have

i not been able to fix correct priorities so far. We are producing electricity coal and petroleum, but the distribution of the sources of energy is done on a haphazard manner. There is no I priority as to how much of a particu-^l lar source of energy should be diverted towards which sector. We must, : first of all. determine the correct priorities. Agricultural sector, number one, is the most important sector in this country today. For being self-sufficient in food or even to the extent | for producing surplus food which we may be exporting tomorrow we need electrical energy or even petroleum ! energy so that the farmers can use that energy for their tubewells and . for maximum production out of the land. We have completely ignored the agricultural sector. Instead of giving the power which is necessary foi' the agricultural Sector we have diverted that power to the industrial sector, to f the heavy indusry sector. I would suggest that this Ministry should first of all, carve out the priorities. First of all. energy must be given to those people who individually need less energy hut collectively need more en-^l erzy, especially for the agricultural sector. If we have surplus energy after that, it is only subsequently thai | we can think of passing on that surplus energy to other sectors. Firs', of ' all. we must see that the agricultural | sector is not famished because of electricity. Here in this country we find that tubewells which should be working for 18 hours a day are working hardly for six hours a day. If the tubewells keep on working for six hours a day only, bow 's it possible for siiv farmer to produce adequate food and also make the agricultrual profession a remunerative profession?

After the agricultural sector if an; electricity is left, it must be made available for small scale industries, , rura] industries so that those people living in the villages could be ben< fited. What is happening today? These are all connected problems. Now there is a steady growth of cities. Rural peoole ,are shiftingurban sectors and the result is that each city is growing bigger and bigger and in the process we aie having even

slums in big cities. Delhi is such a big city. But we are having slums. You go anywhere in the interior part of the city or elsewhere, you will find that the living conditions are terrible, the hygienic conditions are terrible because there is a large concentration of rural population coming into the city seeking jobs, seeking education, seeking better avenues in life. If we had decided at any time earlier that electricity would be supplied at cheaper rates and in sufficient measure in the rural sector for running small industries, then people would not have been attracted towards shifting to big cities. They would have set up small units or small plants in the rural areas, with the result that those very people in the rural areas who are now clamouring for jobs, for small petty services, would have made themselves busy, made themselves occupied in setting up small units, small industries in the rural sector. As a result the income of the people living in rural zones would have increased and they would have *overcome* off. more confident and contributed in a much better way towards making life rich in this country. We have neglected that. This is the second most important thing.

And the third is, apart from both these sectors, if we still have surplus energy, that might be given to important heavy industries. I do not say we should ignore heavy industries. But the heavy industries can bear the burden of generating their own electricity, of providing their own energy, and they should have been encouraged in that behalf. The small units, the small farmers cannot set up a generating plant for their small tubewells or small fields, but a person setting up a large industry, spending crores of rupees, over it, can provide far having a generating set. The only difference it would make to him is that the cost of energy and therefore the cost of production for that particular industrial unit would be slightly higher. But this burden, this shock, this impact can be absorbed by those big industrialists. But an additional burden on a small scale unit or on the

agricultural sector cannot be tolerated in any case.

Now what I find is, take the case of coal. After nationalisation coal is completely the monopoly of the Government of India and there are so many nefarious activities going on in the distribution of coal. The people who need coal are the persons who have to run about after certain agents. Coal is now an agency work which it should not have been after the Government nationalised coal mining. It should not have gone into the hands of certain individual private persons dealing with the distribution of coal. Coal should have been dealt with by the Government directly. I understand today the position is that a person who needs coal in Delhi, Haryana, Punjab or Rajasthan, has to approach certain private parties in Calcutta, or Jharia or Raniganj. In the distribution of coal, railway is also involved, transportation is also involved, supply is also involved. There are certain people who have liaison with all these people and they are the persons who, after charging their own amounts, distribute coal, send coal to the various persons and ultimately coal becomes so expensive that the person who takes coal, for anything he produces, has to pay more and so the price is also escalated. So distribution should be controlled. When the monopoly is with the Union Government, the distribution must be in such a manner that a person has just to opt for it and somebody has to certify that his need is genuine and the commodity must reach him as and when he desires it. Or, there must be coal depots completely within the control of the Government so that the distribution of coal becomes much easier.

Now, regarding generation of electricity, I want to say one thing. What is the programme for meeting the requirement of the electricity that is needed today in this country or what is envisaged that we would be needing in another 16 or 17 years, that is, by the turn of the century? How can we achieve that target? And if there are any ways by which we could meet'

[Shri Sushil Chand Mohunta]

the situation if our efforts to achieve the target will fall short, we want to know from the hon. Energy Minister how he thinks or plans to meet the requirements' of the country seventeen years hence when practically every village, every town would be needing electricity in a big way not only for domestic consumption but also for industrialisation, for setting up of small units and for so many other things. This is very important. We actually plan from day to day. We find what is our position today and we think what it should be tomorrow. This is not the way for big countries like India where planning has now been in vogue for so many years. For more than 30 years we have been having irregular planning. We should fix a deadline by which time, by any method, we should be able to fulfil the requirements of energy, specially of electricity, because unless we do it, this country will not be able to progress and the worst thing which is going to take place is the number of unemployed people who will not be able to get jobs, who will not be able to have their self-employment schemes implemented and such like people will multiply and will become larger and larger and you can well imagine that if a country having such a larger number of disgruntled people seeking jobs and not getting them will be running into crores—it is two or three crores now—and by the turn of the century we may be having 15 to 20 crores of people who will be unemployed on the live registers. What will be the position then? We are actually heading for a very very difficult time and disturbed conditions. The law and order situation also will be consequently bad because unless we are able to provide them will jobs or job opportunities or ways and means of subsistence by making them busy, we will be opening a Pandora's Box where people will be out to create disturbances and the peace of this country will be absolutely disturbed. Therefore, I would appeal that there should be a regular planning and the, Energy Minister, I am qu'il a .vjre,

is up to the task; he can well do it. But there should be a method by which we can envisage a period, by which time certain schemes can be implemented so that by all these methods we can reach a stage when at least we can think that by such and such time we will be able to supply abundant energy to all the needy people—Thank you, Sir.

श्री अश्विनी कुमार (बिहार) :

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आज हम एनर्जी मंत्रालय के कार्यों के ऊपर विचार कर रहे हैं। बजट के संदर्भ में मुझे इतिहास की एक पुरानी छटना याद आती है। जब सगर के पुल मारे गये तो बड़ा पाप हुआ था। भगीरथ जब गंगा को लाये तो वह शंकर की जटा में फँस गई। जब गंगा निकली तब सगर के पुत्रों का उद्धार हुआ। इस बार मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि हमारे देश के बजट में सब मिनिस्ट्रीज ने जो पाप किया वह सारे का सारा श्री शिव शंकर की जटा से जो पेट्रोल निकला उससे वह धुल गया। अन्यथा अगर पेट्रोल नहीं निकलता श्री शिव शंकर की जटा से, तो शायद इस बार हमारा बजट क्या होता, वह भगवान ही जानता है।

श्री शंकर प्रसाद मित्र (पश्चिम बंगाल) : उनको तो जटा नहीं है।

श्री अश्विनी कुमार : ये माडर्न शिव शंकर हैं।

पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय की सारी रिपोर्टें हमारे सामने आई हैं। इस समय हमारे पास एकमुल्टीड रिजर्व सारा बाइस-सी करोड़ रुपये का है। हमने बहुत सारा पेट्रोल का उत्पादन किया। लगभग 29.5 मिलियन टन इस बार शायद हम करेंगे। इससे 70 प्रतिशत सेल्फ-सफिसिंसी आयेगी। 30 प्रतिशत बाह्य-

से मंगायेंगे। यह बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि है, देश के एक क्षेत्र को उपलब्धि है। इसमें, पेट्रोल में जिस प्रकार से प्राफिट है, टैक्स है, उसके अन्दर एक वर्ष में लगभग 31 सौ करोड़ रुपया, इससे अधिक रुपया पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री ने सरकार को दिया है। उसी के बाद एक्जिमिलेशन आफ रिजर्व आया है। बजट को बैलेंस करने के लिये हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर बैठे हैं और इसमें 11 सौ करोड़ रुपया और रख लिया है। अगर यह पेट्रोल को उपलब्धि न हो, इसके प्राफिट और टैक्स के कारण जो आ रहा है और इसे जो सरप्लस रिजर्व फंड है वह न ही तो इस देश का क्या होगा, देश को एकानामा का क्या होगा, यह हमारे सामने एक प्रश्नवाचक चिन्ह है। मैं इतनी मिनिस्टर से इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि इस बार का जो बजट है वह ऐसा लगता है कि वह आयल वार्न बजट है, वह तेल को धार पर चल रहा है। इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जो तेल का उत्पादन है इस और उन्हें बहुत ध्यान रखना चाहिए। आज तेल विभाग एक कमाऊ यूनिट बन गया है। इसलिये उसको सब कमियों को नजरवांज न किया जाये। प्रश्न-प्रश्नों पिछले दिनों अखबारों में समाचार आया कि गुजरात के अंदर जो सोडा-ऐश और सोमेट सप्लाय किया गया, बिलो-स्टैंडर्ड सप्लाय किया गया और उससे करोड़ों का घाटा हुआ। इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करता चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार के सैकड़ों घपले हो रहे हैं, इसलिये इन पर नजर रखने को आवश्यकता है। बहुत सारा माल हम शहर से खरीदते हैं। स्वाभाविक है कि जब पैसा आता है तो माल खरीदा जाता है। लेकिन इन बातों पर नजर रखने की आवश्यकता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि आज वे

जा तेल के उत्पादन में जितनी मशीनरी लगा रहे हैं, जितना माल लगा रहे हैं उसमें भारतीय उद्योगों का कितना अंश है और भारतीय उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए क्या किया जा रहा है? अभी तक हमारे यहां इसके उत्पादन के लिये डिग्री की व्यवस्था नहीं थी, श्री० एन० जो० सी० ने इस ओर थोड़ा सा कुछ काम किया है पिछले दिनों। यहां विदेशी कंपनियां बढ़ती जा रही हैं। अब हमारे देश में इसका इतना बड़ा स्रोत खुला है, जिसके कारण हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था निश्चित है तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि इनके भारत-करण करने के लिए, स्वदेशीकरण करने के लिये, आत्मनिर्भरता की दृष्टि से पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है और इस के लिये पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री का क्या उपयोग किया जा रहा है?

एक बहुत बड़े क्षेत्र में जहां तेल निकल रहा है, वैसे जहां-जहां तेल निकल रहा है वहां गैस आकाश में मिलती जा रही है। चाहे त्रिपुरा में हो, चाहे असम में हो, चाहे गुजरात में हो और यहां तक कि बरोनी कारखाने से भी निकली गैस जलती रही है। जो गैस जल गई आकाश के अन्दर यह राष्ट्र को एक अपरिमित क्षति है, इसको रोकने के लिये मंत्री महोदय क्या कर रहे हैं, इस को और क्या वे ध्यान दे रहे हैं, यह प्रश्न मैं मंत्री महोदय से आपके माध्यम से पूछना चाहता हूँ।

आज पेट्रोलियम के दाम के बारे में, डोजल के दाम के बारे में चर्चा की जाती है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पेट्रोल डोजल और कैंरोसीन के दाम जिस प्रकार से हो गए

[श्री अश्विनी कुमार]

हैं उसके अनुसार किरोसिन को डीजल में मिलाकर बेचा जा रहा है, बहुत बड़ी मिलावट हो रही है। दाम हर साल दो साल बाद बराबर बढ़ाये जा रहे हैं। जब कि हमारे यहां का 70 प्रतिशत उत्पादन है लेकिन दाम लगाये जा रहे हैं 30 प्रतिशत के जो कि विदेशों से मंगाया जाता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि डीजल और किरोसिन के जो दाम हैं इन दोनों में समन्वय स्थापित किया जाये ताकि यह जो मिलावट हो रही है वह समाप्त हो।

आज खेती के अन्दर, जहां जहां हम जाते हैं, मुझे बिहार प्रदेश का अनुभव है कि चार-पांच लीटर डीजल लेने के लिए लोगों को घंटों तक लाइन में मिल रहना पड़ता है उनको डीजल नहीं मिल रहा है डीजल की कमी को मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि इस कमी को दूर करने की दृष्टि से वे क्या कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं? इसी प्रकार बिजली की हासिल है बिहार प्रदेश में। लेकिन उस पर मैं बाद में आऊंगा। डीजल पम्प जिन्होंने लगा रखे हैं उनको डीजल नहीं मिल रहा है। तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या देश में डीजल की कमी है?

पेट्रोलियम विभाग गैस देता है, जिससे खाना बनता है। यहां पिछले साल शकूर वस्ती में आग लगी। मेरी जानकारी है, मैंने वहां के तथ्यों का अध्ययन किया है और पाया कि वहां पर सुरक्षा व्यवस्था जो है वह असक्षम है। गैस जलने की वह जो घटना हुई उससे डेढ़ साल पहले भी वहां पर आग लगी थी और उस घटना को इन्कवायरो में लोफोपोती कर दी गई और इसी कारण पिछले साल यह भयंकर आग लगी। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि भविष्य में इस प्रकार की आग न लगे, इस तरह की दुर्घटनायें

न हों, इसके लिये वे क्या कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं?

रिफाइनरी के बारे में जो इसकी इन्स्टांस्ट कैंपेसिटी है, जो आउट पुट है उसके सारे आंकड़े आपने लिये हैं और यह 80 प्रतिशत के करीब हुआ है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा और जानना चाहूंगा कि यह जो 80 प्रतिशत है इस को और ऊपर ले जाने के लिये आप क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं इसकी एक कम्पनी है।

हाईडी कारबंस लिमिटेड, इस कम्पनी का जो ब्यौरा अन्त में दिया गया है वह बड़ा मजबूत है।

"The authorised and paid-up capital of the company on 31-12-81 was Rs. 30 crores and Rs. 25 crores respectively. The company made a net loss of Rs. 18 lakhs after providing Rs. 70 lakhs for tax. The company has on strength seven employees."

सात इम्प्लाइज की कम्पनी है। 25 करोड़ का इन्वेस्टमेंट है और उस में 13 लाख रुपये का घाटा दिखाया जा रहा है। ऐसी कम्पनियों को चलाने के लिए क्या हो रहा है इस देश में? मैंने आपका ध्यान इसीलिए आकर्षित किया कि जो कमाऊ चीज होती है उसमें बड़े बड़े धपले हो जाया करते हैं। इसलिये इस ओर ध्यान देने का कष्ट करें। बरौनी पेट्रोकार्बनलैक्स की दृष्टि से मैं केवल इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि सन् 1963 से चर्चा हो रही है। 1968 में हुई, 1976 में हुई और अब 1984 आ गया है। बरौनी में एक पेट्रो-केमिकल कम्पलैक्स लगाने की बात हो रही है। आज तक उसके बारे में धरती पर कोई काम नहीं हो रहा है। उत्तर बिहार के अन्दर जहां औद्योगिकरण अत्यंत कम है उस के लिए एक पेट्रो-केमिकल कम्पलैक्स की जो बा

थी आज तक पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री कुछ नहीं कर सकी है। यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य का विषय है। मैं बिहार की ओर से पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय से कहना चाहूंगा कि बिहार की चिंता कर के उसकी चर्चा करें। इसके बाद दूसरा कोयले का विषय आता है। कोले के अन्दर अब बहुत ज्यादा इनपुट्स दिये जा रहे हैं। उचित है दिए जाएं परन्तु आऊट पुट पर मैन शिफ्ट का जो आपने टारगेट रखा था 1.01 पर मैन शिफ्ट का वह नहीं हुआ। वह 0.86 हुआ है यानी 15 परसेंट की घटोती हो गई है और यह जो टोटल एब्रेज है अंडरग्राउंड पर मैन शिफ्ट का है वह 0.61 से 0.54 आ गया है। प्रोडक्शन जो हो रहा है वह पर मैन शिफ्ट घट रहा है। इस उद्योग में मशीनों को लगाया जा रहा है। पिछले साल तक दो हजार करोड़ की मशीनें आ गई हैं और चार हजार करोड़ की मशीनें आएँ इसके लिए प्रावधान किया जा रहा है। यह सी०आई०एल० की तरफ से मांग की जा रही है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जो अंडरग्राउंड माइनिंग है उसकी उत्पादन क्षमता घट रही है, ओपन कास्ट भी बढ़ रही है इसके बीच में इतनी मशीनें मंगा कर के उत्पादन क्षमता नहीं बढ़ा सकते तो हमारा घाटा कैसे पूरा होगा? इसकी ओर ध्यान देने की दृष्टि से अगर आप देखें तो धीरे धीरे ओपन कास्ट का अंतर हमारे यहां बढ़ता जा रहा है। 1980-81 में ओपन कास्ट माइनिंग से लगभग 40 मिलियन टन उत्पादन हुआ, अंडरग्राउंड में 60 मिलियन टन हुआ, 1982-83 में ओपन कास्ट माइनिंग से 47 मिलियन टन उत्पादन हुआ और अंडरग्राउंड से 53 मिलियन टन हो गया। ओपन कास्ट माइनिंग में दाम कम होना चाहिये परन्तु अभी तक 1971 से लेकर 1984 तक पांच बार दाम बढ़ा दिये गये हैं। 1971 से 1984 तक चार गुना दाम बढ़ा दिये गये हैं। उसके बाद भी कन्ज्यूमर पर इसका क्या इफेक्ट हो रहा है, सारे देश की कीमतों पर क्या इफेक्ट हो रहा है इसका आपके सामने प्रश्न आएगा। परन्तु उसका लाभ वहां पर नहीं हो रहा है।

प्रोडक्शन में जो कमी है उसका कारण वहां पर ब्याप्ट इनएफिशियेंसी है, मिसमेनेजमेंट है और चोरी है। मैं आपसे इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा और आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा कि कोल इण्डिया लिमिटेड से पिछले 3 साल से जितने डिस्पैच हुए हैं उसके बाद लगभग 30 मिलियन टन पिटहेड पर कोयला होना चाहिये था परन्तु अब नये चेयरमैन साहब आए तो उन्होंने देखा कि घाटा क्यों हो रहा है। मैं खुद कनसल्टेटिव कमेटी में दो साल तक मੈम्बर रहा और हम लोगों को रिपोर्ट मिलती थी कि पिटहेड पर जितना कोयला होना चाहिये उतना नहीं रहता है हम लोगों ने वहां पर इसकी चर्चा की देख-भाल की और इसकी रिपोर्ट दी है कि इसके लिए क्या क्या किया जा सकता है, कैसे इसको रोका जा सकता है? रिपोर्ट उस समय के तत्कालीन ऊर्जा मंत्री जी को दी गई थी। पता नहीं क्या हुआ परन्तु यह बात सर्वविदित है कि अभी 8 मिलियन टन कोयले के स्टॉक को राइट-आफ कर दिया गया है। 8 मिलियन टन का मतलब होता है लगभग 160 करोड़ रुपये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है। कैसे 160 करोड़ रुपये पानो में फँक दिया गया है? यह स्टॉक में दिखाया गया था। वहां का कोल इण्डिया का जो साधारण मजदूर है उसके खिलाफ चार्ज शोट जारी कर दी जाती है डिस्प्लेनरी एक्शन होता है उसको सस्पेंड कर दिया जाता है। अभी मैं घनदाद में बी०सी० सी० एल० में गया था वहां पर चेयरमैन साहब ने बताया कि करप्ट आफिसर्स जितने हैं उनको ट्रांसफर कर रहे हैं। जिनको मानते हैं कि करप्ट हैं उन पर डिस्प्लेन लागू करने के लिए ट्रांसफर किया जाता है। अगर मजदूर गलती करता है तो उसके लिए पिछले एक साल में 400 की छुट्टी कर दी गई और 499 को बँटा दिया गया। 1177 सस्पेंड कर दिये गये और 4645 लोगों को

[श्री अश्विनो कुमार]

चाजंशीट किया गया। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि जिन अधिकारियों ने 160 करोड़ रुपये के कोयले के ऊपर पानी फेर दिया, आपने उसको राइट आफ कर दिया उसमें कितने इंजीनियर्स और जनरल मैनेजर्स को आपने चाजंशीट किया या सस्पेंड किया। कुछ किया क्या? यह सारा नजला नीचे गिरेगा गरीब आदमी को दवा सकते हैं परन्तु जहां पर होना चाहिए वहां पर नहीं हो रहा है। इतना इन्वेस्टमेंट हो रहा है इससे इम्प्लायमेंट बढ़ना चाहिए। लेकिन देश में बेरोजगारी बढ़ी है। कोल इण्डिया में पिछले दो साल में 17 हजार से 23 हजार इम्प्लायोज बढ़े हैं परन्तु जो इम्प्लायोज बढ़े हैं उनको कौन सी कटेगरी बढ़ी है। मिकेनाइजेशन होने के साथ साथ जो अब सायल के लोग हैं आदिवासी हैं, हरिजन हैं महिलाएं हैं इनके जाब घटते जा रहे हैं, मिकेनिकस घटते चले जा रहे हैं मैनेजरियल स्टाफ बढ़ रहा और मैनेजरियल स्टाफ इतना बढ़ रहा है कि जितने काम करने वाले आदमी होते हैं लगभग उतने ही मैनेजर ऊपर होते हैं। यह तो व्यवस्था नहीं है। जिस ढंग से कोल इण्डिया को चलाया जा रहा है मैं मंत्री जो से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इसके बारे में कुछ विचार करें।

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: I asked a question. There is no information.

SHRI SHIV SHANKAR: Informa-tioa is being collected.

श्री उपसभापति : जो उन्होंने पूछा है उसका जवाब दे दोगे, आप बैठिये।

श्री अश्विनो कुमार : मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि कोल इण्डिया इतने महत्व का है लेकिन किस ढंग से उसको चलाया जा रहा है। पिछले दो वर्षों में चार बियरमैन बदल

दिये गये। एक बियरमैन रिटायर कर रहा है लेकिन कोई व्यवस्था नहीं एक को भेजा, दूसरे को हटाया, दूसरे को भेजा तोसरे को हटाया तीसरे को भेजा चौथे को हटाया। अब आगे क्या होगा। इतने बड़े प्रतिष्ठान को एक व्यक्ति आप नहीं दे सकते सरकार की तरफ से जो उनको चला सके, जो उसको चलाने की व्यवस्था कर सके। तो नीचे की व्यवस्थाएं कैसे होंगी और रिस्पॉसिबिलिटी कैसे फिक्स होगी।

अंतिम कुछ शब्द कह कर इस बात को खत्म करूंगा। आज कोल माइन्स के अंदर जो सेफ्टी का डिपार्टमेंट है उसको 6 महीने के अंदर इंस्पेक्शन करना चाहिए। लेकिन हो क्या रहा है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहूंगा कि यह नहीं हो रहा है। अभी अभी मेरे मित्र ने कहा कि उप-भोक्ताओं को कोयला मिलने में कठिनाई है। कोल इंडिया के नियमों में आवश्यकता होता है कि कोयले में कठिनाई है। कोल इंडिया के नियमों में आवश्यकता होती है कि कोयले का प्रोडेशन किया जाये। यह प्रलय डिपार्टमेंट तब करता है वह विभाग बना हुआ है परन्तु अब से नेशनलाइजेशन हो गया है वह विभाग समाप्त हो गया है और प्रोडेशन नहीं हो रहा है। प्रोडेशन का अनुभव यह है कि थर्मल प्लांट्स और स्टील प्लांट्स दोनों मिलकर तब करते हैं कि कौन सा प्रोडेशन आता है। करोड़ों रुपये के पैमेंट बंद रहते हैं। कोल माइन्स में अधिक बड़ा ग्रेड बनाकर कोयले को बेचने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। बड़े सेक्टर के साथ तो ठीक है लेकिन ग्राम आदमी जो वहां से कोयला लेता है, छोटा उद्योगपति लेता है छोटे भट्टे वाला लेता है उसको कोयले के नाम पर पत्थर दिया जाता है और पत्थर का दाम बमुल किया जाता है दो सौ रुपये टन और यह प्राफिट होने के बाद भी यह सब हो रहा है।

एक छाटा सा बात में और कहेंगे। कोरु माइन्स के अंदर जितने लेबरर्स काम करते हैं। हमारा यह प्राइवेट सेक्टर नहीं है, पब्लिक सेक्टर है, लेकिन उनके पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है खदान के अंदर जो गन्दा पानी होता है वह उनको पीना पड़ता है। उनके रहने के लिए मकान नहीं हैं और मैं आपसे और मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि वे बिहार कोल माइन्स में वहाँ की सड़कों पर चलें तो मेरा खयाल है कि उस सड़क पर चलने के बाद किसी आदमी की हड्डी पतली नहीं बचेगी। उस सड़क को कौन बनाये यह अंशट चल रहा है। कई बार सड़क बनाने के लिए मैंने लिखा है लेकिन वह सड़क नहीं बनाई जा रही है। इससे बहुत नुकसान होता है ट्रक टूटते हैं, कारें टूटती हैं लेकिन वे सड़क बनाने का काम करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। (सभ्य की घंटी) मैं दो मिनट और लूंगा।

विजली के बारे में कहना है कि 20 तारोख का पटना का "प्रदीप" अखबार है। उसमें लिखा है "राज्य में भ्रूषण, गम्भोर विजली का संकट। पटना में पानी के लिए हाहाकार", पटना में पानी नहीं है विजली नहीं है यह पटना की, राजधानी की हालत है। केवल वहाँ पर जो दो मेगावाट विजली बनती है वही बनी। बाकी सारे प्रदेश में ठप्प हो गयी है। उत्तर प्रदेश की भी ठप्प हो गयी है। उत्तर प्रदेश का विजली बोर्ड क्या कर रहा है? उसके बारे में कुछ कहेंगे। विजली बोर्डों के बारे में यह है कि एक ओर जो सरकारी विजली बोर्ड हैं वे नुकसान देते चले जा रहे हैं लेकिन उसी जगह पर पांच जो प्राइवेट विजली कंपनियाँ आपने देश में चला रखी हैं, अहमदाबाद में, कलकत्ता में, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में, टाटा हाइड्रो और टाटा पावर की वे हर साल तिगुना प्राफिट बढ़ाती चली जा रही हैं। वे भी देश की

218 RS—8.

कंपनियाँ हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर और पब्लिक सेक्टर में बांटने के बजाय आप एक नेशनल सेक्टर बनायें। अगर वह प्राइवेट कंपनी अच्छे ढंग से चल सकती है, सरकार के नियमों के अनुसार चल सकती है तो क्यों नहीं देश के अंदर हमारे इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड चलाये जा सकते हैं। अगर इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड ठीक नहीं चल सकते हैं तो सरकार उनको चला सकती है। आखिर एनर्जी नहीं होगी तो क्या होगा। आज एनर्जी न होने की वजह से खेत में पानी नहीं है, इंटरस्टीज बंद हो जाती हैं। बिहार के अंदर 36,000 स्माल स्केल यूनिट्स में से 18,000 यूनिट्स बंद हो चुके हैं। इससे देश की प्रगति होगी क्या? उनमें जो पैसा दिया गया है, वह डूब रहा है।

श्री उपसभापति : अब समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री अश्विनी कुमार : जैसे मैंने एक निवेदन किया था कलरायमान के बारे में, एन०टी०पी०सी० के बारे में जो स्टाफ की रिपोर्ट है, मैनेजरियल स्टाफ है 3,702, बाकी स्टाफ है 5,155, केजुअल है 371। मतलब कि 5,155 की देखभाल करने के लिए 3,700 मैनेजर रखे गये हैं एन०टी०पी०सी० के अंदर। एन०टी०पी०सी० कुछ जगह अच्छा कार्य कर रही है। पर इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि उसमें कार्यकर्ताओं और मैनेजमेंट की रेशियो क्या हो, उसके बारे में ध्यान नहीं दें।

इसलिए मैं फिर से अंत में इतना ही कहूंगा कि कोयला कारो की योजनाएँ हैं, कांटी और कहलगांव की है, फरक्का का है, इनके बारे में सरकार क्या कर रही है? बिहार सरकार की क्षमता हमारे

[श्री अश्विनी कुमार]
सामने है। परन्तु इनके बारे में वह क्या करेगा और मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इतनी बड़ी कोल बेल्ट है बिहार के अंदर, क्या वह तेनुघाट पर सुपर पावर स्टेशन नहीं बना सकते भयवा जहाँ भी कोल बेल्ट में उचित समझें, एक सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बना कर दो-तीन हजार मेगावाट पैदा नहीं कर सकते। जब तक यह नहीं बनेगा, बिहार का उद्धार नहीं होगा।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं मंत्री महोदय से चाहूंगा कि जरा इधर ध्यान दें और बिहार का उद्धार करें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ram Naresh Kushwaha. Not here. Shri Chaturanan Mishra Maiden speech.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA (Bihar): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am very thankful to you for giving me the chance to speak today itself.

Before coming to the main sources of energy, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that it will take many years to reach the distant villages in India either to send coal or electricity. Therefore, the Government's attention should be drawn towards solar energy, bio-gas and other forms of energy because 'tree-felling and deforestation is going on' on a large scale which will have ecological distortions in the country with very bad results.

Now I come to the main sources of energy, coal and power. About power I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that there is a recommendation of the Rajyadhyaksha Committee that subsidised power should be given to the poorer sections of the people. The Government also believes in the 20-point programme. But subsidy is being given to the affluent sections, not to the poorer sections of the people. I

would like to know from the Government why they are not accepting this recommendation of the Rajyadhyaksha Committee that power supply is so arranged that it also reaches the lowest strata of our people.

The hon. Member from the CPI(M) has already spoken about the eastern zone, the condition of power in the eastern zone, the discrimination in investment. I would like to add that even in the eastern zone, barring Sikkim and Andaman and Nicobar, the lowest per capita consumption of power is in Bihar. Before independence, our position in the country was eighth so far as power was concerned. But after they have ruled for 37 years or so, we have come to the lowest strata. That is what it has meant for Us in Bihar.

So far as coal is concerned, I would like to say that what has happened in coal is that coal has become another names for chaos. That is what is happening here. I fully stand for nationalisation of coal mines. I believe that if the coal mines had not been nationalised, then by this time the coal industry in India would have been completely ruined technically. This is the situation. But when it has come to the Government, they should have managed it in a way that the people should have been benefited. But it is just the opposite. In the Sixth Plan itself we are investing near about Rs. 3,000 crores. But if we see the production, it is not proportionate to that. Not only that, the production in the underground mines is going down and down. It is known to the Government. But they are not yet explaining what is the reason for this. They have spent more than Rs. 200 crores in purchasing heavy machines from different countries of the world as well as from within our own country, to some extent. But what is happening? Fifty per cent of these machines are idle. It is known to the Government, but they are unable to take any action. It so seems that there is no Government there. Similarly, I can say

from my own experience that at the CCIL collieries alone, in Barkakhana Zone,—if the Minister wants to know the name—fire has broken out in pithead stocks at seven places and large quantities of coal are being burnt but there is nobody to extinguish it. This is the Government that we are having at present so far as coal is concerned. There are 8 million tonnes of middlings. Middling means that coal wastage after the coal is washed and blended. That is called middling and that is not being utilised and the fire breaks out there. Therefore, Mr. Minister, if you cannot utilise it and nobody is purchasing it, I would suggest, please give it to the backward States so that the homeless poorer sections of the people can use it for brick-burning, for house building. Why should the middling be wasted away? Similarly, I would like to say that productivity is also going down so far as underground mines are concerned. As regards the average price of pithead coal, it is Rs. 183 per tonne. But for purchasing it in a State of Bihar which produces coal, we have to pay six to seven times this price. Then for what purpose are we running all these things? Why are there a large number of middlemen there? I can tell you, contractors have been engaged in the name of ex-servicemen and they have been given from out of the Coal India capital more than Rs. 5 to 6 crores just free of interest for the purpose of purchasing dumpers to transport coal. But no Ex-serviceman from Bihar has been given this contract. Why are they doing it? And there is discrimination also. Therefore, there is complete chaos prevailing there. Here we have a Chairman for Coal India who refuses to listen to the Minister and who says he has been appointed by the Prime Minister and he will not listen to the Minister. Just now the Government of India have spent Rs. 200 crores for giving benefit to the workmen in Coal India. What is the result? Another strike notice. In the first week of June, there will

be another strike. It was expected that when we had spent Rs. 200 crores, there would be general enthusiasm in Coal India and the workmen would go to work and have better production. But we have such a bad management that after spending Rs. 200 crores they have purchased one strike notice. They could have as well gone to the market and bought such strike notices free of cost. They can get free of cost any number of strike notices or they can get a strike whenever they want free of cost. But here is wise Government which has spent Rs. 200 crores to get a strike notice. So far as Coal India or so far as coal industry is concerned, it so seems that there is no Mantri. In fact, in the present Government, there is only one Mantri and that is the Pradhan Mantri; others are all *santries*. They have nothing to do with giving directives on policy matter. That is why this chaos is prevailing in the coal industry. Not only that. Audit is not being held. If auditors are sent there, they are being killed or shot dead. The Government has appointed a Kumaramangalam Committee. They have thoroughly gone into this matter. They have submitted a report. Who are those people who commit such crimes? Most of them are from the ruling party. They have become contractors. There is complete loot in the coal industry. Though there is a sign board of nationalisation, in fact, it is run by private capitalists aided by the ruling party itself. This is what the Kumaramangalam Committee has reported and pointed out all these things. But they refused to publish this report because they have read their own names in that report. Then why should they publish it? They know fully well that it will be in the interests of the public and the nation if the report is published, people will not be in their own interest, because if the report is published, people will know who is who. Therefore, I demand that the report should be published. I want to know why the Gov-

[Shri Chaturanan Mishra]

ernment has not already done it. Then, I am sorry to say that even the workers' provident fund is not being paid. The Provident Fund Commissioner has fined Rs. 4 crores against Coal India Limited on account of this fault and on account of demurrage, it is reported to me, that Rs. 10 crores have been paid—as demurrage alone. How can there be profit then? And the Electricity Boards are owing S.P.M. more than Rs. 380 crores. What about interest on this amount paid by Coal India? For their negligence, corruption and inefficiency the nation is forced to pay a higher price for coal. Perhaps, Mr. Deputy Chairman, you will be knowing that the cumulative loss of Coal India is equivalent to Rs. 800 crores, so far as my information goes. This huge amount of loss is there. This is not being made up because the Government have a particular policy to support the gangsters, contractors, corruption, lethargy and not to seek the cooperation of workers who are prepared to make the nationalisation a success, because nationalisation is in the interests of working class.

Majority of the new projects are not coming up. Here it is a policy question. The Government of India and the coal industry have different policies for different areas. In Bengal they are giving employment to one man for one acre of land acquired. This is for those who have lost land. In Western zone any number of labourer can be appointed as oustees. In Bihar, one person can be appointed per three acres of land. That means if they have more land, people can be appointed. If they are poor, they are thrown out on the streets and home-less and landless.

I may tell you that Bihar as a whole is very much discriminated against. I have told you about power. Take the DVC project. Bihar has paid one-third of the total capital of this project. Nearly 85 thousand acres of

land are drowned in this project. Nearly 7,000 sq. miles are in the catchment area and nearly one million people have been uprooted by this project. And still we do not get a single inch of our land irrigated by the DVC project. In respect of power also, we do not get our due share. We are thus being discriminated against in every way. So far as coal industry is concerned, it requires about 300 mw 'electricity whereas DVC is not able to give more than 180 or 190 mw. So, production is going down and down. I have already said that the contractors are from outside. We have got two companies, the BCCL and CCL in Bihar and yet no Bihari is appointed as Chairman. I do not say that only Biharis should be appointed. What I say is that We should not be discriminated against.

It is said that the Prime Minister is very favourable to Bihar and she is kind to us. That is why there is not even a single Cabinet Minister from Bihar. This is the situation. Still some people here will say that she is doing all these good things to Bihar.

Regarding energy, I would say that in Bihar funds allotted by the Rural Electricity Corporation are being spent for other purposes and wrong figures are supplied to the Government of India. They say that nearly 1900 villages have been so far energised. (Immediately after that, the Engineers' Association in Bihar said that only 1500 villages have been given electricity and that too not to the poor people, but to the richest men in the villages. This is the situation.

With regard to atomic power station also, Bihar has been discriminated against. The whole of the eastern zone has no atomic power station. I strongly demand that Bihar's claim should be considered for this.

In the end, I would request the Hon'ble Minister not to remain a 'santri', but to behave like a Cabinet Minister and to force the Coal India to come to a settlement with the wor-

kers and not to force them to strike work. If the strike comes it is due to the fault of the Government because we are ready to come to a settlement and improve the energy position of the country.

श्री रामभगत पासवान (बिहार) :

उपसभापति महोदय मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे इनर्जी पर बोलने के लिए मौका दिया।

उपसभापति महोदय, बिजली हर क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए प्रमुख साधन है। आजकल उद्योग में हो या कृषि में, कम्प्यूटिकेशन में हो या कहीं और क्षेत्रों में, हर जगह बिजली प्रमुख साधन माना जाता है। श्रीमन्, 1947 में हमारे देश में 1362 मैगावाट बिजली पैदा होती थी किन्तु इसकी मांग बढ़ते-बढ़ते दस गुनी हो गई है किन्तु जिस रेट से बिजली की डिमांड बढ़ी है उस रेट से प्रोडक्शन नहीं बढ़ा है। अभी हमारे देश में 3945 मैगावाट बिजली का उत्पादन हो रहा है जो कि पर्याप्त नहीं है। जो भी उत्पादन हो रहा है, उसका अधिकांश भाग पूंजीपतियों या उच्च वर्ग के लोगों द्वारा उपयोग किया जा रहा है। गरीब लोग और कारखानेकार जो देहातों में रहते हैं, उनको इसका लाभ नहीं मिल पाया है। आज 20 प्रतिशत पूंजीपति लोग लगभग 82 प्रतिशत बिजली का उपयोग करते हैं। मध्यम वर्ग के लोग 20 प्रतिशत बिजली का उपयोग करते हैं, लेकिन जो गरीब लोग हैं, जो देहातों में रहते हैं वह जोरो प्रतिशत बिजली का उपयोग करते हैं क्योंकि उन लोगों के पास न साधन है, न रहने के लिए घर है जहां वह बिजली का उपयोग कर सकें। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करूंगा कि गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे के जो रहने वाले लोग हैं, उनको अधिक से अधिक बिजली देने की कृपा करें। गरीब लोगों

को छोटे-छोटे उद्योग धंधों के लिए अधिक से अधिक बिजली दे। आज उन लोगों की क्षमता नहीं है कि वह बिजली का उपयोग अपने उद्योगों के लिए कर सकें। अतः उन्हें बिजली सुलभ कराने में प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए।

उपसभापति महोदय, जहां तक बिहार में बिजली का प्रश्न है, मैं देखता हूँ कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर तीन या चार घंटे केवल बिजली मिलती है। लेकिन कंज्यूमर्स के यहां बिल पूरा ही आता रहा है। ये वृत्तियां भी मंत्री महोदय ठीक करें ताकि लोगों की परेशानी दूर हो सके। इसके साथ ही जहां तक बिजली की उपलब्धि का सवाल है, पटना जो कि बिहार का कैपिटल टाउन है, वहां भी सप्ताह में 3 या 9 घंटे बिजली मिलती है। तो इस कमी को पूरा करने की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए। बिहार सरकार ने अपील की है कि जो कोल माइंस बन्द हो गई हैं उनको खोला जाना चाहिए और उनकी प्रगति की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

उपसभापति महोदय, बिजली के जितने प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं उनके विकास के लिए योजना आयोग को चाहिए कि वह अधिक से अधिक राशि खर्च करे। देहातों में वायोमैस प्लांट का भी ठीक से विकास नहीं हो रहा है। अतः इनर्जी के लिए जो वायोमैस प्लांट हैं, सौर इनर्जी के यंत्र हैं, टाइडल पावर और विंड इनर्जी के जो साधन हैं उनकी ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। पिछले चार सालों में जेनरेटिंग कैपैसिटी 11146 मैगावाट बढ़ी है, लेकिन उसमें भी मांग की पूर्ति नहीं हो पा रही है।

श्रीमन्, 6 फाइव इयर प्लान में कहा गया था कि 90 प्रतिशत गांवों में बिजली पहुंचा दी जाएगी, लेकिन अभी तक केवल

[श्री राम भगत पासवान]

58 प्रतिशत गांवों में ही बिजली पहुंच सकी है। सरकार की नीति है कि हरिजनों के गांव में बिजली लगनी चाहिए। लेकिन अभी तक के जो आंकड़े हैं उनसे पता चलता है कि हरिजनों के गांव में बिजली नहीं लगाई गई। 10-15 परसेंट गांव में जहां बिजली लगाने की बात की जाती है वहां पर भी पोल लगा दिये गये हैं बिजली नहीं पहुंची है। मंत्री महोदय से आप्रहू करूंगा कि हरिजनों के गांव में, जहां सरकार की स्कीम के अनुसार हरिजनों को बसाया गया है, उन कालोनियों में अंधेरा है। आप की नीति है कि हरिजनों को वस्ती में बिजली मिलनी चाहिए इसलिए वहां जल्दी से जल्दी बिजली पहुंचाई जाये और उनको मुफ्त दी जाना चाहिए।

दूसरे यह कि जो कोल माइन्स बन्द हो गये हैं, भारत सरकार से आप्रहू करूंगा कि उसको अदिलम्ब खोलना चाहिए। मैं कोल माइन्स लेबर प्रोब्लम्स के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा कि बहुत बड़े-बड़े एक्सीडेंट हुए हैं और उनमें कई लोग मरे हैं लेकिन सरकार ने उनको मुआवजा नहीं दिया है। उचित मुआवजा उनको दिया जाना चाहिए। उनके बच्चों के बैलफेयर के लिये—सरकार की तरफ से पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिए। उनका जो प्रोवीडेंट फंड बकाया है वह उनको दिया जाना चाहिए। जिसका एक्सीडेंट हो गया है उनके परिवार के लोग बहुत ही परेशान हैं। उनको बकाया फंड नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से आप्रहू करूंगा कि कोल माइन्स के जो लेबर हैं, एक्सीडेंट में मरे हैं उनको सरकार को शीघ्र उचित मुआवजा देना चाहिए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ जो कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

SHRI SHRIDHAR WASUDEQ DHABE (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy-Chairman, Sir, the Report covers a very large canvas—not only coal but also power, petroleum, etc. The Minister is also over-burdened with a number of other activities. The whole difficulty with the administration of power generation and coal generation is that the Government has no policy so far as the location of power units is concerned. In the whole Report there is no mention what is the Government's policy in this regard. Initially it was stated that for power generation actually thermal power stations will be located where coal is available for captive power. But when a big industrialist comes into the picture, they give a go-bye to this policy. Though this policy should generally be that it should be near the coal-belt, it has now been the policy of the Government to permit power stations at places where they are not required.

Sir, I would like to give an example. The Bombay Citizen's Committee for the prevention of environmental pollution says that there is no basis at all to have a thermal power station by Tatas in Bombay City. They are bringing coal from Vidarbha and other areas. Five hundred MW plant was given, and now a second 509 MW plant permission they have asked for. I will like to know from the Minister what is the basic policy. Where is the need for having a thermal power station? I can understand about nuclear and others. When the coal belts in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh are available, I will request the Government to define and clarify that such power stations will not be permitted. Sir, I would like to have a specific and categorical reply from the Minister in this matter whether they are going to allow power stations by Tatas in Bombay city when coal is available in Vidarbha or Nagpur area. My next question is this. What is the policy of the construction of thermal power stations by the National Thermal Power Corporation? The reply

to Unstarred Question No. 47 was given today about the Super Thermal Power Stations. There is also a demand from Maharashtra which is facing a very great shortage of power, that a 1500 MW thermal power station at Chan-tfrapur may be set up by NTPC. Only the World Bank gives loan for such a power station. In this connection, the reply shows that there are six super thermal power stations which have been undertaken by the Government aid only one has been completed and it is at Singrauli in U.P. All the other five power stations are under construction. Rayadhyaksha Committee has made a recommendation. This Committee considered many aspects of this problem. Who will run the power stations? Will they be run by the National Thermal Power Corporation? So far as the construction stage is concerned, there is no dispute. After the construction has been completed, will the power stations be handed over to the NTPC or to the State Government for running and maintaining them? Who will have the distribution and supply? One power station has already been completed. If you don't have a policy in this regard—whether the NTPC will run it or the State Electricity Board will run it—there will be problem. Therefore, there must be a national guideline so far as the distribution and supply is concerned.

The other question is about the global tender. It was discussed here also. The reply given is that the MSEB is calling-global tenders. It is admitted that the tender of Bharat Heavy Electricals was the lowest. The tendency of the officers and the Government is to go in for imports and to give orders to outside companies ignoring the national undertakings. Our companies can manufacture a thermal power station of up to 500 MW. There was a question today. It was Unstarred Question No 43. The answer is that the Maharashtra State Electricity Board had received offers from M/s BHEL. M/s Brown-Boveri and MJs

Deutsche Babcock. However, in accordance with the import policy, global tenders were required to be invited, I would like to know what the input policy is. The other main issues involved in consideration of MSEB's proposals included techno economic evaluation of the offers on the basis of standard parameters. The offer* were thereafter brought on a comparable basis, and the technical particulars appraised by a team comprising experts of the Central Electricity Authority, National Thermal Power Corporation, Maharashtra State Electricity Board and their Consultants. According to the Central Electricity Authority, the offer of BHEL was the lowest technically acceptable offer. MSEB had, however, recommended the offer of M/s Brown-Boveri which would have helped their resources position account of the credit facilities. Therefore, it is clear case where the national interest has been subordinated and has not been taken care of.

Only two more points. There is a joint committee of the representatives of workers and management that entered into an agreement. There are many difficulties. This agreement is not fool-proof and is not being implemented. There was an agreement made in November. But up to now even though so many representations are made, the meeting has not been called. After all, it is a national agreement on wages. It is always found that there are some difficulties in which the agreement cannot be implemented. I, therefore, request the Minister that he should call a meeting at once before any strike takes place on the 4th or 5th of June. Even otherwise, whether there is a strike or no strike, the policy of the Government should be clear and through a discussion the problems should be solved across the table. (*Time bell rings.*)

Sir, in the case of coal industry I would like to know one more thing. Is there a policy of proper distribution of coal. I find from the report

[Shri Shridhar Wasudeo Dhabe]

that the distribution of coal and supply is made only to the extent of 30 per cent by the wagons. The rest of it goes by trucks, and that is the major reason why corruption takes place. The distribution of coal as the report says is done by trucks and I think this is to the detriment of our interests. Therefore, there should be some clear-cut policy in this matter. *(Time bell rings)*

Lastly, Sir, the Minister had agreed that the regional office will be located at Nagpur. There were some press reports indicating that they were going to shift it to some other place. Whatever decision he has taken on this matter that should be maintained and there should be no change. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Bhandare. There are four more speakers and I would like to call the Minister at 4 o'clock.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRA-KANT BHANDARE (Maharashtra): Sir, I will take only ten minutes.

Sir, when I rise this afternoon to participate on this debate on the functioning of the Energy Ministry, I have a growing feeling that no other Ministry has fulfilled its promise as well as this Ministry.

Sir, when we took over and formed the Government in 1980, the production of oil was barely 8 to 10 million tonnes. Today it has reached, as the figures show, 23 million tonnes.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: 26 million tonnes.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRA-KANT BHANDARE: I have taken these things from your reports. I think your figures are slightly inaccurate. Today we have reached the production capacity of 26 million tonnes, a feat, I am quite sure, unsurpassed anywhere else, and I take this opportunity of congratulating all those technicians, scientists, engineers and

other staff of the ONGC as well as Oil India Limited. (Interruptions) Let us first owe the debt of gratitude where it is owed maximum. Let us congratulate them first for their excellent and dedicated service to the nation.

Last but not the least, I must also take this opportunity of saying something because some of us, were there, though few in number, who had at all times advocated an integrated Energy Ministry. Sir, if you will remember, originally it was only Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals. But a persistent demand and a scientific and rational temper which the Prime Minister always displays has contributed in creating many rationally important diverse new Ministries like the Department of Environment. I wish you had that Department of Environment attached to the Department of Energy, which, according to me, is one of the most important and one of the most powerful ministries. Therefore, I must also congratulate the person who is associated with this large empire and controls it in the efficient manner in which it is controlled by my colleague, and an eminent lawyer and jurist, the hon. Minister of Energy, Shri P. Shiv Shankar and his colleagues who are in the House, Mr. Gargi Shankar Mishra and Mr. Arif Mohd. Khan.

SHRI SHRIDHAR WASUDEO DHABE. All are energetic Ministers.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRA-KANT BHANDARE: All are energetic Ministers and, therefore, the energy has been really vibrant.

Having said this, I must also pay my tributes to late Mr. K. D. Malaviya, who was really the father of this oil technology so far as our country is concerned. And when I remember him, I am constrained to make a very few humble suggestions which I am quite sure the Minister would take into account. As I come to this, I find that the hon. Home Minister who waifs

also the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals for two years is with us, and I must also pay my tributes and compliments to the excellent work he did in the field of oil when he was then the Minister.

I know, my friend Mr. Jasw Singh is jealous; I understand his jealousy because there is every reason for him to be jealous. I find my friend Mr. Dipen Ghosh a little envious and a little depressed. He has every reason to be depressed and I will tell you why, because when we took the IMF loan, I told them that soon we shall produce so much oil... (*Interruptions*)... that we may not have to draw the last instalment of SDRs and they were all laughing. When we went in for IMF loan, they were telling that India will never get that loan and when Mr. Venkataraman came back after successfully negotiating the loan, they started their attack; they printed a booklet by Mr. Ashok Mitra that it was futile, that we would be submerged under that loan. These people could never imagine that our nation will hold its head high and will not have to take the last instalment. Therefore, I understand their distress; I understand their despair; I understand their envy; I understand their disappointment. But all this has happened, I may assure the hon. Members, for the good of the country.

Coming to the practical suggestions, I would take this opportunity to impress on the hon. Minister that he must have a very pragmatic and a dynamic programme for Indianisation of equipments for exploration and production. If there is anything by which we have held our heads high and our nation has been acknowledged as a leader among the comity of nations, it is because of the policy of self-reliance, and attainment of excellence in many of the advanced fields, and I am quite sure that our energetic Energy Minister will give a massive and a dynamic thrust towards Indian-

isation of the equipment for exploration and production, and if they do it, such complaints as have come from my friend, Mr. Dhabe, would also disappear. We can produce rigs. We may have to spend over a thousand crore per year but the return will be enormous. We can produce blowout preventers- we can have our indigenous cementation equipments, seismic equipments, valves, linepipe material. Then there is ample scope for research. We can have research in the field of petrography. We can have research in various fields and I find from the demands there is some provision made for it. Research is necessary in the field of reservoir assessments and for secondary recovery. As we produce more gas, we become dependent upon the foreign imports, and become self-sufficient and bridge the balance of payment gap.

I would like to invite attention of the hon. Minister to one particular aspect of the matter, namely, distribution of natural gas, to the various cities, particularly, to the city of Bombay. In this, I am constrained and pained to find that a gas company, with an almost hopeless record of gas distribution in the city of Bombay, which has already folded and closed down years ago, is sought to be given this contract of supplying natural gas to the city of Bombay. Sir, we have always made a demand that the supply of natural gas in the city of Bombay should be municipalised. In this connection, I can say this with pride. In Bombay, the transport system is in the hands of the Municipality. And I think, it is possibly the best transport system in the world, in any event, second to none in the world. We have an equally efficient electricity supply and distribution system. And if there is any agency which should be given this task of distribution of gas in the city of Bombay. I think, the Bombay Municipal Corporation is the right agency and I do hope that they will be given this. In any event, the erstwhile Bombay

[Shri Murlidhar Chandrakant Bhandare]
 gas company should not be given this task because my experience shows that six months out of twelve months ' in a year, the company used to remain closed mainly because of labour trouble. This is because they were such poor and useless paymasters without any social obligation towards the workers. As against this, the history of labour-management relationship in the municipalised transport system and in the Bombay electricity supply and distribution system has been one of excellence and I think, the time has come when the Government should reconsider this issue and should see that this task is given to the Bombay Municipal Corporation. In the same way, Government may also consider suitable arrangements for the supply of natural gas, wherever the pipeline goes. We can have fresh supply after Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Kota, Guna, Sawai Madhopur to mention only a few; wherever this can be easily achieved.

The next point which I would like to make is in regard to the rural poor, urban poor and the middle class. We talk of food, shelter and clothing as the three basic necessities. I would like to add a fourth item to these three basic necessities. This is the energy component. I think, fulfilment of the energy demands of the households, particularly, of the rural and the urban poor, should be declared as much a minimum need as any other basic necessity.

As regards, power, I would suggest that more emphasis should be laid on the capacity utilisation and the productive efficiency and use of the capacity which is already existing. We have great paucity of transmission lines and many other things. There are many areas wherein one would like to speak. There is a very happy mention of the *chulag* where there would be cooking without tears. There is provision for things

being done in regard to afforestation and many other things, particularly, in the case of rural electrification. Here, I would like to make one or two suggestions and I would have done.

The statistics show that only about eight per cent of the rural households are electrified, while about fourteen to fifteen per cent of the households in the urban areas are electrified. Household electrification is important not only for its relevance, as far as energy is concerned, to rural areas, to improve the quality of life generally and its impact on the socio-economic parameters like literacy, family planning, but also because it can save on kerosene, which is used for lighting in many instances and in cooking, specially. Here, what is the position in certain other States, particularly, in the backward areas, like Eastern UP., Bihar and Orissa? For example, in Bombay, in Maharashtra, you will find that there is ninety per cent electrification.

In these areas it is not even 35

per cent. I do hope that the Ministry will remove this imbalance. Here may I once again look happily on the giant leap which we have noticed in the leap year in the field of energy?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now the hon. Home Minister will make the statement. Before that I would like to inform the House that we shall have a full debate on the statement tomorrow after the Question Hour. So, today we shall not allow any clarifications.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Re. Law and Order Situation in Punjab

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Sir, the Hon'ble Members will recall that on 21st March, 1984, I informed the Hon. House about the situation in Punjab on account of the agitation by the Akali Dal and the activities