

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH (West Bengal): The point is, today there is one newspaper report. It has come out with a first headline and so, naturally... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now he has contradicted. So there is no question at all.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: The point is, newspapers are taken as responsible, media. Naturally... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That will be circulated to you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Let the Government come out with a contradiction then. ... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tomorrow he will say.

SHRI SUSHIL CHAND MOHUNTA: I am not putting any question. I am only saying that another very important news item which appeared in the press today says that there were frantic efforts going on for revoking President's rule in Punjab and setting up a Congress Government again.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That you can raise tomorrow and he will reply.

SHRI SUSHIL CHAND MOHUNTA: What will the hon. Home Minister say?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Newspaper is not relevant here.

Now let us go back to the discussion. Now there are two or three speakers. I would request them to be very brief because I have to call the hon. Minister at 4. So, five minutes each, please. Shri Satya Pal Malik.

[The Vice-Chairman (Shri STed Rahmat Ali) in the Chair.]

DISCUSSION ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY—
contd.

श्री सत्य पाल मलिक (उत्तर प्रदेश) :
श्रीमान्, आप के पास समय कम है इस-
लिये मैं अपनी बात सिर्फ बिजली के
उत्पादन और उस की सप्लाय के सिल-
सिले में जो सरकार की नीति है उस तक
ही सीमित रखूंगा। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना
का जो बिजली उत्पादन का लक्ष्य था
खास तौर से बिजली पैदा करने के
लिये, इंस्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी बढ़ाने के लिये,
जो लक्ष्य रखे गये थे उस सिलसिले में
सरकार की उपलब्धियां बहुत डिसिमल
हैं, बहुत निराशाजनक रहे हैं। मैं
माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं
कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में बिजली का
उत्पादन, इंस्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी का कितना
करने का इरादा था और हम उस में
कहां तक पहुंच पाये हैं। मेरी जानकारी
के अनुसार 30 सैकड़ा से भी कम आप
पहुंच पाये हैं। हालांकि यह है कि जो
मिनिस्ट्रि आप इनर्जी है, खासकर बिजली
के मामले में इस मंत्रालय को कोई नीति
अभी तक बन चुकी नहीं है। बेहद घब-
राहट देश में है। क्योंकि उत्पादन के
लिए उसके हर जगह जरूरत पड़ती
है। बिजली का प्रधानक मांग देश में
बढ़ रहा है लेकिन बिजली के उत्पादन
का बढ़ाने के लिए, उसके संयंत्रों की
कैपेसिटी का इस्तेमाल करने के लिए
कोई सहा नीति नहीं अपनाई गई है।
उसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि विद्युत
मंत्रालय यह कहता है कि उसके पास
रूपया नहीं है। तमाम तरह की फिजूल-
खर्ची के लिए हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार
के पास रूपया है, लेकिन थर्मल पावर
प्लांट लगाने के लिए जो योजनाएं तैयार

को गई थीं उनको पूरा करने के लिए उनके पास रूपा नहीं है। अब हास्यास्पद स्थिति पैदा हो गई है कि अब विद्युत मंत्रालय विदेशों से टर्न-की प्रोजेक्ट को और देख रहा है। हमारा बी० एच० ई० एल० टप्प होने वाला है अब कि उस पर हमें फरक था लेकिन अब उसके पास काम नहीं है जिस पर उसे लगाया जाए और बिजली का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाए। मैं इस सिलसिले में बिजली मंत्री से जानना चाहूंगा कि स्थिति क्या है। क्या आपका मंत्रालय विदेश से रूपा लेकर विदेशी मशीनों और विदेशी नो-हाउ लेकर बिजली का उत्पादन बढ़ाने पर विचार कर रहा है? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपके और विद्युत मंत्रालय के बीच में क्या मतभेद है। मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि सातवीं योजना बनने को शुरुआत हो रही है तो उसके लिए देश में कितनी बिजली को जरूरत है और आप कितनी बिजली पैदा करने की स्थिति में हैं? इस वक्त जो देश में इनस्टॉलड कैपैसिटी है उसका जो इस्तेमाल हो रहा है यह दुनिया में भयंकर है। उत्तर प्रदेश जैसे बड़े सुबे में जो थर्मल पावर प्लांट हैं उनको जो उत्पादन क्षमता है उसका हिसाब उसके उत्पादन से लगाया जाए तो 42 सैकड़े से ज्यादा कभी भी उत्तर प्रदेश के बिजली घर बिजली पैदा नहीं कर पाएँ हैं। मैं सांख्यिक क्षेत्र, पब्लिक सेक्टर का हिमायती हूँ, लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि बिड़ना का एक छोटी सी बिजली की यूनिट है रेणुकूट में, वह जितनी क्षमता रखता है उसका सा फायदा उत्पादन वहाँ होता है लेकिन आपके बिजली घर 42 फायदा से ज्यादा पैदा नहीं करते और उसका भयानक परिणाम यह होता है कि बिजली की कमी से ट्रेने नहीं चलती हैं, मालगाड़ी नहीं चलता है, सामान को ढुलाई नहीं होती है और सारे देश में

उत्पादन में कमी होगी और आखिरकार कोयले की कमी से बिजली की कमी और बिजली की कमी से कोयले की कमी का एक भयानक दुष्चक्र देश में चलता रहता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि बिजली का सदुपयोग करने के लिए आप कौन से कदम उठा रहे हैं।

श्रीमन्, देश में जो रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन की बात चली है उसमें एक महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि दक्षिण भारत में रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन बहुत कामयाबी के साथ हुआ है लेकिन उत्तर भारत में भयानक स्थिति है। मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण को पूरा करने का जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया वह सौ साल में भी पूरा नहीं हो पाएगा और ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण का मतलब गाँवों की बस्तियों में बिजली के खम्बे लगाना या बिजली के बल्ब लगाना नहीं है। बिजली का इस्तेमाल विकासशील देशों के लिए यह है कि बिजली गाँव के लोगों के लिए छोटे उद्योगों, मशीनों, खराद, आटे की चक्की आदि के लिए मिल सके। उस सूरत में बिजली के उत्पादन के लिए हमें सौ साल लगेंगे। हालत यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश का जो बिजली बोर्ड है, आपको यह जानकर हैरत होगी कि अभी चार दिन पहले उत्तर प्रदेश के बिजली मंत्री ने विधान सभा और विधान परिषद में कहा कि मैं बिजली बोर्डों के काम से खुश नहीं हूँ। जो बिजली बोर्ड हैं उसका काम उत्पादन करना भी है, ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण करना भी है, उसका मेंटेनेंस करना भी है, बिजली की सप्लाय करना भी है और सिविल के सारे काम करना भी है। इसलिए वहाँ कोई काम ठीक से नहीं हो रहा है। तमाम बिजली बोर्ड हिन्दुस्तान के इसी नक्शे पर चल रहे

[श्री सत्य पाल मलिक]
हैं और भ्रान्तक घाटे में हैं। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में चार साल में तीन बार बिजली की दरें बढ़ाई गई हैं। बिजली बोर्डों का कहना है कि उनमें घाटा है इसलिए दाम बढ़ाने आवश्यक हो गए। दुनिया की कोई भी लोकप्रिय सरकार इतना बाहियात तर्क नहीं दे सकती। बिजली बोर्ड को घाटा उपभोक्ताओं की वजह से नहीं है, बिजली बोर्ड को घाटा हमारी वजह से नहीं है, बिजली बोर्ड को घाटा आपके प्रबन्धकों की नालायकी की वजह से है। आप जितनी बिजली पैदा कर सकते हैं उसका 42 परसेंट पैदा करेंगे, डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन में 20 परसेंट का घाटा करेंगे। उत्तर प्रदेश की 20 फैक्टरियां जो पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में हैं वहां बिजली की चोरी पकड़ी गई। और 545 सिनेमाघर जो उत्तर प्रदेश में हैं उनके बारे में मुख्यमंत्री जी को चिट्ठी लिखी गई। उसमें जानकारी मांगी गई कि कितना रेवन्यू साल भर में मिला। जब फैलाया गया तो जो जानकारी मिली उससे आपको ताज्जुब होगा कि सिनेमाघरों से बिजली बोर्ड को सिर्फ ढाई घंटे की बिजली के पैसे अदा किये गये। सिनेमाघर 13 घंटे चलता है और बिल अदा होता है ढाई घंटे का बकाया की चोरी होती है अफसरों और मालिकों की मिलीभगत से आप बिजली पैदा नहीं करेंगे। आप बिजली के डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन में गड़बड़ी करेंगे। इससे घाटा होगा। बिजली की चोरी होगी और जब घाटा होगा तो वह हमारे उपभोक्ताओं से वसूल की जायेगी। यह बाहियात तर्क इसी मुल्क में चल सकता है। दुनिया में कहीं भी मैंने यह तर्क नहीं सुना।

इसके बावजूद मैं कल मयूरा जिले में था। वहां के 8 गांव में 6 घंटे भी

बिजली उपलब्ध नहीं है। श्रीसिंग का सारा काम रुका हुआ है, नई फसल की बुवाई रुकी हुई है। खराब, मिस्वी और उत्पादन का सारा काम ठप्प है। उसी तरह से उद्योग ठप्प हैं। मैं मान्यवर, जानना चाहता हूं कि जो सफेद हाथी बिजली बोर्ड है, इसके कोई आपरेशन करने का तरीका आपके यहां है या नहीं? खासतौर से उत्तर प्रदेश से आने के कारण मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि खुदा के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश के बिजली बोर्ड को न सिर्फ बदलिये बल्कि इसके चार टुकड़े करिये। प्रशासनिक स्तर पर चार टुकड़े करिये। प्रदेश के चार हिस्सों के लिये चार बिजली बोर्ड बनाइये और अलग-अलग उसके टुकड़े रखिये। आप ऊपर एक बाड़ी रख सकते हैं जो सारी चीजों को देखे। जितने सिविल इंजीनियर्स उत्तर प्रदेश के हैं, वे रोते हैं। कहते हैं कि हमारे साथ ज्यादाती हो रही है। टोटल इंजीनियर्स कहते हैं कि हमारे साथ आई ए एस वाले ज्यादाती कर रहे हैं। सिविल वाले कहते हैं इलेक्ट्रिकल वाले ज्यादाती करते हैं। यह जो एक बीमारी पड़ गई है बिजली बोर्ड के अंदर, इसको ठीक करना चाहिए।

अंत में, बिजली बोर्ड का जो कार्य कलाप है उसके सिलसिले में मैंने बर्ता दिया। मैं एक महत्वपूर्ण बात यह कहना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में एक बड़ा भारी बिजली घर था। एक हजार करोड़ की लागत से बनाया गया था—ओबरा थर्मल पावर स्टेशन। इसका हम को बड़ा फायदा था कि एक बड़ा भारी थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बना है। यह एशिया में नम्बर दो पर था। उसमें दुर्घटना हो गई। उस दुर्घटना में अंदाजा यह लगाया जाता है कि 100 करोड़ का घाटा हुआ है। अखबारों की रिपोर्ट है कि 500 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा है। वित्त मंत्री जी जो उस वक्त वहां थे उत्तर प्रदेश के, वह

कहते हैं कि 100 करोड़ का घाटा है। अगर रेवेन्यू वर्गरेह का लॉस जोड़ दिया जाए तो 500 करोड़ का घाटा बैठता है। किसानों को उस दौरान जो नुकसान होगा उसका हिसाब नहीं लगाया गया। जो यूनिट जली थी उसको चालू करने के लिये दूसरी जगह से जो सामान मंगाया जायेगा उसमें जो चोरी होगी उसको इसमें नहीं जोड़ा गया। इस सदन में जिस वक्त इस पर बहस हुई थी तब मैंने यह धामला उठाया था। माननीय विद्युत् मंत्री जी ने आश्वासन दिया था कि हम इसकी जांच करावेंगे। हम उस जांच के लिये न्यायिक जांच आयोग स्थापित करेंगे। आपका बयान हो गया और उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस में कह दिया कि राज्य सभा में माननीय विद्युत् मंत्री जी के बयान के बाद यह जरूरी हो गया कि न्यायिक जांच बैठाई जाये। लेकिन आपको जानकर हैरत होगी कि आज तक कुछ नहीं हुआ। फिर उसमें आग लगी हुई है, उसी बिजली घर में लेकिन जो उसके लिये जिम्मेदार थे, न तो आज तक वे पकड़े गये हैं और न कोई न्यायिक जांच अभी तक हुई है। जो प्रिलिमिनरी इन्वेस्टिगेशंस हुए हैं उसके बिना पर क्या हुआ यह भी हम आपसे जानना चाहते हैं। कहने का मतलब यह है कि जो बिजली बोर्ड हैं, एक तो कुल मिला कर देश में जितनी बिजली की जरूरत है, उसके मुताबिक आपकी योजना क्या है, यह बताई जाए? जो बिजली आप पैदा करने की क्षमता रखते हैं उसका आप सो फोसदो इस्तेमाल क्यों नहीं करते, यह बताया जाए। इसके अलावा सबसे रददी संस्थान इस देश में कोई चल रहा है तो वह बिजली बोर्ड है, उनके चलने की द्वाबत बताया जाए? जो आप बिजली के दाम नीयत करते हैं उसका क्या रेशनल है उसके संबंध में सदन को बताया जाए। इन प्रश्नों के साथ ही मैं आपका शुक्रियादा करता हूँ।

4 P.M.

SHRI KAMALENDU BHATTACHARJEE
(Assam): Mr. Vice-Chairman, 21SRS—9.

Sir, at the very outset I would like to convey my gratitude and thanks to you for giving me a chance to speak a few words before this august body, on the very day of my debut in the Rajya Sabha. When I was a student I used to read the words of the Preamble of the Constitution, "we the people of India having solemnly declared" this and that. From that time I always had in mind, I only had a vision that I could be a Legislator some day and today the vision cherished has become a mission fulfilled. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I seek your blessings and blessings of other senior Member- of this House so that I can discharge the duties very faithfully remaining true to the Constitution and also the responsibilities that will be conferred on me.

At the outset Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I would like to assure you and" through you the other Members of this august House that I will always try to behave in a disciplined manner so that I can keep and uphold the prestige and dignity of this House.

Respected, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, today I was very shocked when one of the new members of our party—Mr. D. P. Roy was being sworn in—then one of the honourable opposition Members was commenting that Rajya Sabha was being converted into Rajiv Sabha. I am very' shocked to hear such a remark and feel personally that such a remark is simply unwarranted. I would like to remind the honourable member of the opposition that I believe in the famous saying of A.G. Gardiner and I quote;

"If we answer discourtesy by courtesy we are super human. If we answer courtesy by discourtesy we are sub-human. And if we answer discourtesy by discourtesy we are human."

I always prefer to be human.

I am very thankful to Mr. Vice-Chairman for giving me a chance to

[Shri KBHK Jendu Bhattacharjee]

speaking on the subject of Energy. I hail from the State of Assam and I, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, in regard to energy, is very disappointing in performance. As you all know there are two very big rivers in the State of Assam—one is the Brahmaputra and another is the Barak. These two rivers have got many tributaries and these have good generating potential. They could become a blessing for the people of Assam, but instead people regard them as a sort of bane or some curse. But there is constant flood problems and, I think, Department of Energy should give proper attention to these two rivers. Then especially I hail from the district of Cachar which is suffering from power-thrombosis. Very often the power supply to Cachar is cut off. In regard to power Cachar is a parasite. It always depends on the supply from Meghalaya and Tripura. And very recently this Laktak project is being taken up and I have heard that power will be supplied to Cachar also from this project. Anyway, it comes to the same question—it is only a parasite line and when this Cachar district is suffering from this power-thrombosis very often the major, minor and small scale industries of Cachar do have frequent cardiac arrest.

The tea industry is the only industry in Cachar and when there is power cut continuing for two, three or four hours this industry is thoroughly disturbed.

From this, Sir, it is a pity for me to say that two to three years back when some saboteurs demolished some power towers which are passing through Khasia and Jaintia hills for 17 days there was no power supply to Cachar and the whole district of Cachar was plunged into deep darkness.

Respected, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I have a proposal from the side of the Government of India that there

will be dams on the Behing and Subansiri rivers. But I do not know why these projects have not yet been materialised. I have heard that the survey for the Barak dam project has already been completed. I would request the Energy Minister through your good self that this project should be immediately taken up so that the power problem of Cachar district can be solved. The dams on Behing and Subansiri rivers should be immediately erected so that the power problem and the associated problems like irrigation, drought and unemployment are also solved.

Respected Vice-Chairman, Sir, you know Assam is burning. And Assam is burning because there is unemployment, because there is underdevelopment. Assam is burning because there is underdevelopment. Why is there underdevelopment? Because there is no industry. Why is there lack of industry? Because there is lack of power. I think the Government of India, specially the Energy Department, should give special attention in this regard so that proper energy can be supplied all over Assam and people can get energy and young entrepreneurs can start industries so that they can become self-employed and, they can stand on their own legs and they do not have to make a beeline in the long queues before the Employment Exchanges. Respected Vice-Chairman, Sir, I would like to get a categorical assurance from the Energy Minister so that these projects especially the Barak Dam project and the dams on Behing and Subansiri rivers can be taken up immediately.

I would suggest that young entrepreneurs of Assam, since Assam is a backward State, should get electricity at subsidised rates. I would also like to request the Energy Minister through you, Sir, that some small hydel pro-

jects should immediately be taken up all over Assam. Respected Vice-Chairman, Sir, I want more power for my State, not in the political sense of the term. My Chief Minister, Mr Saikia, is powerful enough to combat secessionist tendencies in Assam. I want more power for my State in the energy sense of the term so that Assam can become economically developed.

With these words, and thanking all the Members and thanking you, good self, I would like to conclude. Jai Hind.

श्री हुवनदेव नारायण यादव (बिहार)

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, ऊर्जा के संबंध में सदन में हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं। कई माननीय सदस्यों ने अपनी राय यहां रखी है। लेकिन मैं तो केवल प्रारम्भ ही यहां से करना चाहूंगा कि कोई सवार घोड़े पर चल रहा हो और उसकी लगाम दूसरे के हाथ में हो तो वह सवार उस घोड़े को कहां ले जा सकता है। वैसे हमारे शिव शंकर जी हैं, सरकार के मंत्री तो ये हैं लेकिन जिन अधिकारियों से ये काम लेंगे, उनकी लगाम कहीं और रहती है। इनके हाथ में उनकी लगाम नहीं है। अगर ये उनकी लगाम को कड़ा करते हैं, उनकी दिशा बदलना चाहेंगे तो इनकी दिशा बदल दो जायेगी लेकिन ये उन सरकारी आफिसरों को दिशा को बदल नहीं सकते हैं। इसलिये ये उनसे मन लायक काम नहीं ले सकते हैं। जब तक सरकारी अधिकारी मंत्री महोदय के मन लायक नहीं होंगे तब तक वे काम करने में सक्षम नहीं होंगे और वहां के लोग मंत्री से डरेंगे नहीं तो मंत्री क्या काम करायेंगे।

महोदय, मैं एक ऐसे इलाके से आता हूँ जो पिछड़ा इलाका है। बिहार,

जहां कि सबसे ज्यादा कोयला है प सबसे ज्यादा कम बिजली है। वहां कोयले से बिजली का उत्पादन होता लेकिन वहां पर बिजली की बहुत कम है। अभी माननीय सदस्य सत्यपाल मलिक जी बोल रहे थे। मैं भी किसान हूँ। मैं सात-आठ दिन घर पर था कि बिजली आये। मैं खड़ा रहता था केशर पर कि न जाने कब बिजली आ जाये। आता था और जाता था। जब तक मजदूर को लेकर केशर प जाता था तो बिजली भाग जाता था और जब सोने जाता था तो आ जाते थे। आता था और जाता था। बिजली के अभाव में वहां लोग तबाह हो रहे हैं। गेहूं का एक दाना भी नहीं निकर सका। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि कहीं भी बिजली की कटौत करके बिहार के लिये जल्दी से जल्दी बिजली का प्रबंध करें नहीं तो पानी ओला पड़ेगा और जो गेहूं खलिहानों में पड़ा है वह सड़ जायेगा। अगर आप पन्द्रह दिनों के लिये भां बिजली का इंतजाम कर दें तो किसान इस मुकाम से बच जायेंगे और वे जल्दी से जल्दी अपना गेहूं निकाल सकेंगे।

श्रीमन्, हमारे यहां कहलगांव में बिजली बनाने की बात थी लेकिन अभी तक उस दिशा में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो रही है, जमीन अर्जित करना है, बनाना है, वहां पर कोयला भी उपलब्ध है, भागलपुर कहलगांव के इलाके में, मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि सरकार इस पर जल्दी से जल्दी कार्यवाही करे। कांटी में जनता सरकार के समय में जार्ज फर्नेंडीज ने वहां बिजली को नीव डाली, मकान बनाने का काम शुरू किया लेकिन अभी तक वहां उसमें उत्पादन नहीं हो पा रहा है। सरकार को जल्दी से जल्दी इस दिशा में आगे काम करना चाहिए।

[श्री हुन्नमदेव नारायण यादव]

श्रीमन्, मैं सरकार से एक बात यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि बिहार के [अन्दर ये जो ग्रामीण विद्युत योजना चली है, यहां से पैसा दिया जाता है, मैंने मंत्री जो को पत्र भी लिखा था, जांच नहीं हुई कहते हैं कि यह सीधा राज्य सरकार के मातहत है, केंद्रीय सरकार इसमें कुछ नहीं कर सकती। आप अनुदान देते हैं, रुपया देते हैं राज्य सरकार को लेकिन बिहार सरकार ने जो ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण के लिये पैसा उनको मिला है उस पैसे को उस काम में न लगाकर दूसरी चीजों में लगा दिया है। 18 साल के लड़के को उते बूढ़ावस्था पेंशन के रूप में बांट दिया है, कहीं किसी अनपढ़ आदमी को शिक्षित बेरोजगार योजना के अन्तर्गत बांट दिया है। इस तरह से वहां जगन्नाथ सरकार द्वारा करोड़ों रुपये पानी को तरह बरबाद किये गये हैं। ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण को मद में पैसा भेजना है, गांवों तक बिजली पहुंचानो है तो उस मद में पैसा नहीं लगायेंगे। बराबर उसकी मांग हुई, इसको जांच होना चाहिये। न केवल ऐसा होता है बल्कि सामान खरोदा नहीं जाता है, काम भी नहीं होता है और भुगतान कर दिया जाता है और ऊपर से आदमी भी बढ़ाये जाते हैं। मैं यह मांग करता हूँ कि भारत सरकार बिहार सरकार को जो अनुदान देती हैं उसकी जांच करे। सुयोग्य दक्ष और तकनीकी विशेषज्ञों की एक कमेटी, जाकर के इसकी जांच करे कि कितना रुपया उसमें लगा है और कितने रुपये का दुरुपयोग हुआ है। इस तरह से सरकार का सारा रुपया पानी में बहाया जा रहा है। काम नहीं हो रहा है। इस दिशा में कार्यवाही होनी

चाहिए। हमारे यहां कोयले का उत्पादन हो रहा है लेकिन कोयले की विक्री ठीक ढंग से होना चाहिये। वह नहीं हो पा रही है। एक बार नहीं अनेकों बार पार्लियामेंट में क्वेश्चन आये हैं लेकिन सत्य का पता नहीं चला है। न जाने सत्य का पता कहां चलेगा। संसद् भी पता लगाने में असमर्थ है, अक्षम है मैं तो यहां तक कहूंगा कि हिजड़ा है और निकम्मा भी है। रेल मंत्री का कहना है कि हमारे पास डिब्बे हैं लेकिन कोयला विभाग लाद नहीं सकता है। कोयले विभाग का कहना है कि हमारे पास डिब्बे उपलब्ध नहीं होते हैं जिससे हम कोयले का लदान कर सकें। कौन असत्य बोलता है और कौन सत्य बोलता है इसका पता नहीं लगता है। लेकिन पिछली बार मैंने एक प्रश्न किया था कि कोयला विभाग की किस-किस कंपनो ने कितने डिब्बों की मांग की और कितने डिब्बों की लदान को है और कितने डिब्बे आबंटित किये गये और कितने खाली वापिस आ गये। इससे कोयला विभाग पकड़ा गया और रेल विभाग नहीं पकड़ा गया क्योंकि जितने डिब्बों की मांग कोयला विभाग ने की थी उतने से कुछ कम डिब्बे तो जरूर दिये गये लेकिन जितने डिब्बे दिये गये लदान के लिये कोयला विभाग उस में से एक चौथाई डिब्बों का लदान कर सका और बाकी वापिस खाली आ गये। इससे यह पता चल गया कि कोयला विभाग के अधिकारो गड़बड़ी करते हैं। आज तक इस बात का पता नहीं चला था। दुलियां के लोग भी जानते हैं और कहते हैं, माननीय चौधरी चरण सिंह ने जो किताब लिखी है उसमें कोयले के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बारे में उन्होंने जिक्र किया है। यह लोग

भी जानते हैं कि कोयले का जब राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया था उस समय करीब पचास हजार मजदूर ऐसे होंगे जिनका कोई रिकार्ड नहीं है, नियुक्ति नहीं है, कोई किताब नहीं, कोई ठिकाना नहीं है लेकिन उनको भी पेंमेंट किया जा रहा है, लाठी के बल पर पैसे का भुगतान हो रहा है। इस कोयले के इलाके में धनवाद, झरिया और हजारीबाग में जितने बड़े-बड़े लोग हैं जिनको राजनीतिक संरक्षण प्राप्त है उन केवल सत्ताधारी के लोग हैं बल्कि विरोधी दल के भी लोग हैं जिनको राजनीतिक संरक्षण प्राप्त है उनके सम्बन्ध विरोधी दलों से भी है। साथ ही उनको सत्ताधारी दल का संरक्षण भी प्राप्त है यह उनके लिए और भी सौभाग्य की बात है। जांच के नाम पर उनको संरक्षण प्राप्त होता है। बिहार में जिनको राजनीतिक संरक्षण प्राप्त है वह लोगों को आतंकित कर के अफसरों को लाठी के भय से डरा कर के दिन दहाड़े कोयले की खदानों से कोयले का लदान कर लेते हैं कोयला निकाल लेते हैं लेकिन उनके खिलाफ किसी तरह की कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा सकती है। जब ऐसे बड़े-बड़े अपराधी उन क्षेत्रों में आतंक मचा कर सरकार को दबा रहे हैं अधिकारियों को दबा कर उनके मनोबल को तोड़ कर उन से काम ले रहे हैं उनके खिलाफ सरकार को कठोर निर्णय लेना चाहिये। जब इन लोगों के खिलाफ कड़ी कार्यवाही होगी चाहे वे किसी भी दल के हों चाहे सरकारी दल के लोग हों तब कुछ हो सकता है। माननीय कल्पनाथ राय जी पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के हैं इनके यहां से दो चार आदमी बिहार

में जा कर समूचे बिहार में लोगों को छाप गये हैं और पूर्वी बिहार और बंगाल का जो एरिया है उस एरिया में उनके डर से कोई बोलता नहीं है उनके नाम को सभी जानते हैं। सरकार अगर कड़ाई से कार्यवाही करेगी तो सरकारी पक्ष के लोग और साथ ही विरोधी पक्ष के लोग भी ऐसे लोगों को बचाने में सक्रिय हो जाते हैं। इसलिए मैं श्री शिव शंकर जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि ऐसे जो बदमाश लोग हैं जो उस इलाके में कोयले में लूट कर रहे हैं, सरकार को घाटे में ले जा रहे हैं ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ कड़ी कार्यवाही कठोरता से होनी चाहिये। न केवल कठोरता से कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये बल्कि अगर एम० एल० ए० और एम० पी० बन कर विधान सभा में चला जाए, कोई जरूरी नहीं है, आज बिहार विधान सभा में कोई दो दर्जन ऐसे लोग हैं जिन पर सौ-डेढ़ सौ खून, डकैती, चोरी और हत्या के केस चल रहे हैं, लूट के केस चल रहे हैं ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ कड़ाई से काम लेना चाहिये। समाप्त करने से पहले अंत में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक आप भ्रष्टाचार को नहीं रोकेंगे तब तक कुछ नहीं मिलेगा। आपको यह पता लगाना होगा कि भ्रष्टाचार का स्रोत कहां से है और इसके लिए आपको ऊपर से रोक लगानी पड़ेगी। मन्त्री जी आप कुछ करना चाहेंगे, करेंगे, लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ बिहार में मैंने नज़दीक से देखा है एक सिलसिला बन गया है और उस सिलसिले में जहां पर आप कुछ करना चाहें, कोयले का आबंटन करना चाहे, गैस की एजेंसी देना चाहें,

[श्री हुनमदेव नारायण यादव]

ट्रोल पंप की एजेंसी देना चाहें, कहीं देना हैं, कितनी निष्पक्षता अपनी ओर से लेंगे लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि नीचे के धकारियों में कहीं न कहीं कोई ऐसा व्यंज बना हुआ है कि जिससे सरकार की नागी होती है या मंत्रों की बदनामी तो है अथवा कहीं न कहीं बदनामी आती । इसके लिए षडयंत्र बने हुए हैं, कहां से वे रहे हैं मुझे पता नहीं है मैं कह नहीं सकता । लेकिन जब कभी जाता हूं तो उन बातों चर्चा होती रहती है कि इतने काम में लाख या लग गया, डेढ़ लाख लग गया, लाख लग गया । मैं जानता हूं कि जोजों से मंत्री जी का या उनके दौक के लोगों का संबंध नहीं रहता लेकिन ऐसे जो अधिकारी हैं उन कारियों से हमारी सरकार की सामी होती है तो इसकी भी गहराई से व होनी चाहिए कि वहां ऐसे लोग हैं इस तरह के काम में लगे हुए हैं । रहे हैं, राजनीतिक लोग कम लूटते लेकिन उनके नीचे के जो छोड़े हैं वे ज्यादा रहे हैं । इसलिए लूट रहे हैं कि की लगाम चलाने वाले के हाथ में है बल्कि उनकी लगाम उनसे ऊपरों के हाथ में रहती है । इसलिए जब देने वाला प्रक्षम रहता है तो कुछ हो

नहीं पाता है । आज सरकार को इस पर गहराई से सोचना चाहिए । जो हमारे यहां बिहार में बिजली का संकट है उस पर कृपा करिये और एक आखिरी बात मैं कहूंगा कि मेरे गांव का ट्रांसफार्मर जला हुआ है । मैंने शिव शंकर जी को तीन बार लिखा है । बिहार सरकार को लिखा है । लेकिन चिट्ठी गलत जगह भेज दी जाती है । वहां के उपभोक्ताओं पर बोरिंग का बकाया है इसलिए इसके चलते ट्रांसफार्मर नहीं बदल रहे हैं ? सत्य का कहां पता लगता है । मैं कहता हूं कि इसकी जांच होनी चाहिए । यहां से कोई आदमी चले मेरे गांव में, वहां 13 बोरिंग निजी नलकूप मेरे गांव में हैं इनमें से 6 में पिछले साल नये कनेक्शन लगाये गये हैं । 10 में जद्य नये कनेक्शन लगाये गये हैं तो उन पर बकाया नहीं है । ट्रांसफार्मर जला हुआ है । जहां दो हजार तीन हजार रुपये दे देते हैं वहां ट्रांसफार्मर बदल देते हैं लेकिन जहां के लोग पैसे नहीं देते वहां नहीं बदलते हैं । अब चूंकि मेरे गांव के लोग पैसे नहीं देते हैं क्योंकि वहां का एक आदमी एम०पी० हो गया है, एक लड़ने वाला आदमी है इसलिए वहां ट्रांसफार्मर नहीं लग रहा है और उनकी सारी बोरिंग बंद है और झूठे जवाब बिजली विभाग के लोग भेज देते हैं । तो इसको जांच करवायें और जिन्होंने जो झूठे जवाब भिजवाये हैं उन पर कड़ी कार्यवाही करें । इन्हीं शर्तों के साथ मैं चाहूंगा कि श्री शिव शंकर जी अपने मजबूत हाथों से कुछ करके दिखायें जिससे देश के लोगों को पूर्ण रोजी मिल सके ।

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Vice-Chairman, I begin my speech with a sense of sympathy and understanding, for the Energy Minister. The Plan target that we had fixed for generation of electricity was 191 billion KW. Our achievements by the end of the Sixth Plan would not exceed 170 billion KW. In other words, the Energy Minister has to face a spill-over from the Sixth Plan to the extent of 21 billion units.

Now, the Seventh Plan is in the anvil and working groups are working on it. I would like to know from the Hon'ble Energy Minister if this spill-over of 21 billion units will be over and above the targeted area-wise accretion of increase that we plan for the Seventh Plan. My suggestion is that it should not be that this spill-over should eat into the vitals of the Seventh Plan.

We had envisaged an additional electric generation of 19,666 KW. But we achieved only about 14,500. Here also I would like to know from the Hon'ble Energy Minister how he proposes to augment power generation to cover this gap.

For the Sixth Plan the coal production we had envisaged was 165 million tonnes. We achieved only 154 million tonnes. Here again this gap should not eat into the vitals of our seventh Plan target.

Though our plant load factor has increased from 44 to 49 per cent in 82-83, it is far below what we should achieve in this field.

I have one suggestion to offer to the Hon'ble Minister. While formulating plans for electric generation, we could give top priority to hydro-electric projects. It is because hydroelectric projects are such a device that you need only the initial investment and hardly any recurring expenses. Capital is not required in the hydroelec-

tric projects as it is needed in the case of thermal projects. In this context, Sir, I have to tell the honourable Minister that at Jammu and Kashmir, State alone, is having the capacity to generate electricity to the tune of 13,000 MW and he should tap these resources. Now 12,000 MW is equivalent to the additional electricity generation that we had envisaged for the Sixth Plan. Therefore he will have to take this factor into consideration. I am grateful to him, Sir, because, of late, he has been taking interest in the J&K affairs also with regard to the generation of electric power. In this House, Sir, I had earlier quoted from a newspaper in Pakistan, "The Dawn" of Karachi, in which it had been stated that Pakistan—the Minister may kindly note this—was contemplating producing power of about 10,000 MW beyond Uri from the Jhelum river. This was a news item which I had mentioned in this House and I had said at that time that our Government should take the time by the forelock and start the Uri project right now. I know that we have still one more year to go for the Seventh Plan. But I would request the honourable Minister to see that the preliminary work is started during the Sixth Plan period itself and this project must be made a prominent feature of the Seventh Plan so far as Jammu and Kashmir is concerned. Now, such small things like the share of the States, Mr. Minister, or what would be the share of the Centre should not come in the way of this because this is a national asset that we will create and if we can generate this much of power in Jammu and Kashmir, then Jammu and Kashmir would be able to feed the entire northern power grid. So, I would like to submit to him to kindly take this into consideration and take up this Uri project as soon as possible.

The second point that I would like to make—and that is a very important point—is that the progress with regard to the Salal Hydroelectric Project and the Dul Hasti Project is very slow

[Shri Ghulam Rasool Matto] and more funds are needed to accelerate the pace of these projects. Another point that I have to tell him, which has to be taken note of by him as the master of the show, is that simultaneously with the generation of power, he should also take into consideration the transmission part of it. Now, according to my calculation, the Salal Hydroelectric Project, when completed, would be all right. But we must have the transmission, line to take it to the valley. He should take care of this aspect also and, if necessary, even the State Government must be involved in it. But the Centre must see to it that the transmission system to the valley is finished alongwith the completion of the Salal Hydroelectric Project.

I said at the beginning that I have sympathy for the honourable Minister. I said that because he has also to get funds from somewhere. I agree with him that his hands are tied and something has to be done on that account. I have a small suggestion to offer to him. My suggestion is that he should float a corporation to be called the "Electricity Generation Financial Corporation" and the World Bank the IMF, the Gulf countries, etc. should be approached. Electricity generation should be monitored by the Ministry of Energy so that all the power projects, which are very important for the industrialisation of this country, are taken on hand in right nest. My last point is that not much has been done with regard to oil exploration in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. I would request the honourable Minister to give special attention to the question of oil exploration in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Finally, I would like to mention one thing. I have seen some photograph in some newspaper yesterday. Wagons of coal are being sent to the power projects and large stones were being taken out of this coal and they could not use the coal there in the plant.

was mentioning about the plant load factor. I would like to mention that if the plant load factor is to be increased you should see that Grade I coal is supplied to the projects.

With these observations?, Sir, I conclude and I hope the Minister will reply to the points that I have made.

SHRI T. CHANDRASEKHAR REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, - Sir, I thank you for the opportunity given to me to participate in the discussion on the working of the Energy Ministry. I must, at the outset, say that this Ministry has been doing exceedingly well, considering that the Sixth Plan strategy in the energy sector was a response to circumstances engendered by the second oil price hike. It is particularly in the field of crude that we must congratulate the Ministry which deserves all the compliments. This year, we hope to touch the 23 million tonnes production in crude which is almost 70 per cent of our requirements. If the same tempo of growth is maintained we are well on our way to self-sufficiency in this vital area and the time may not be far off when instead of importing we may be able to export sizable quantities of this particular product. The Ministry can rightly take credit for being responsible for improving our foreign exchange reserves, the outgo in foreign exchange due to import of crude alone coming down to Rs. 3613 crores in 1983-84 from Rs. 5258 crores in 1980-81. This is no small achievement.

But we cannot afford to be complacent. The Advisory Board of Energy, headed by no less than Mr. K. C. Pant, who was a Member of this House till the other day, has estimated the demand, for oil products in 1989-90 to be around 63 million tonnes; the optimal consumption level projected by the Working Group on Energy Policy that does not involve a sacrifice in growth objectives for 1989-90 is about 44 million tonnes.

Similarly, the present estimates of consumption of oil products in 1999-

2000 is around 90 million tonnes, while the Working Group's optimal consumption level for that year is specified at 66 million tonnes. You will thus see, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, that while we have been exerting our best to step up production, oil consumption has also been increasing at a galloping rate. This calls for a vigorous exploration and drilling effort. While we do congratulate the Energy Ministry and the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for their performance so far, we do overlook the fact that ONGC has not been able to establish any new oil field with substantial reserves since 1979 and we have been virtually surviving on the Bombay High discovered in 1974.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the Energy Minister, coming as he does from the same State of Andhra Pradesh to which I belong is aware of the vast potential of the Krishna-Godavari basin both for natural gas and crude. We had some successes in natural gas in the Razole area and also two offshore wells, have given promising indication. The location is no doubt difficult because of strong under-sea currents and the temperature. The ONGC may have its own difficulties in accelerating the work in this location because of the difficult technology involved. But for you in the State a feeling persists that the ONGC is not showing the same keenness and sincerity in tapping the eastern coast areas as it is showing in respect of Bombay High. I would plead with my friend, Mr. Shiv Shankar to give serious thoughts to this feeling and speed up the work on the Godavari structure. It is believed since centuries that the entire eastern region is floating on oil and it is necessary that this should be made into a reality in the national interest.

While once again congratulating the Energy Ministry on its achievements on the crude sector, I come to the power sector which has proved to be

the achilles heel in our industrial development. Last year's target for power generation was 144.3 billion units while the achievement was only 139.8 billion units. At the time of the midterm appraisal, the Planning Commission pegged the power target at 14500 MW and while the Ministry is confident of achieving this pruned target there are many who still have some doubts. Most of our thermal plants are working to less than 45 per cent capacity and slide-back in the case of projects under execution is the order of the day. Almost all the States in the country have imposed power consumption restriction in one way or the other, including Andhra Pradesh which had been surplus all these years. I know there is little that the Centre can do in this since the power generation is essentially a State subject and even some of the pragmatic recommendations of the Rajadhyaksha High Level Committee have not found favour with the States. The national grid is yet to take its final shape and whenever there is a crisis in a particular State the neighbouring State with surplus power tries to take advantage by dictating its own terms for power transfer. The industry continues to complain about short supply of power resulting in fall in production and even lay-off in some areas. It is against this background that the proposal of allowing the private sector to generate power was mooted several years ago. But, so far a policy decision in this regard has not been taken.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, power generation is a capital intensive industry and it has been estimated that to generate one megawatt of power an investment of Rs. one crore is required. I think it is time the Government takes a second look into the whole aspect of power generation and decides whether or not the private sector could be associated with it. Maybe, a beginning in this direction could be made by allowing the private sector to instal mini hydro sta-

[Shri T. Chandrasekhar Reddy] tions, wherever feasible. Sometime back, the Ministry had mooted a centrally-funded renovation and modernisation scheme costing Rs. 500 crores which can improve the generation from some of the identified existing thermal stations to give an additional 1,400 MW of power. This was a laudable proposal worked out in consultation with the public sector power equipment manufacturers. The Advisory Board on Energy had also recommended such a step, though it has suggested only Rs. 300 crores. I was distressed at recent press reports that the Finance Ministry has shot down this proposal. I would appeal to the Finance Minister, who is also leader of this House, to give a second look at the proposal since this seems to be the only alternative available to us if we are to meet the power requirements in the shortest possible time. Our hydro potential is vast and I see no reason why the Energy Ministry should not give serious thoughts to tapping this cheap, though seasonal, source of energy. In my State of Andhra Pradesh, a single Iccham-palli project could give over 2,000 M.W. of hydro power. There is no reason why the national hydro power corporation should not be involved in a big way in putting up hydro power stations on the same analogy as the national thermal power corporation is putting up very successfully the super thermal stations which have come to our rescue in a big way just how. While everything has to be done to step up power generation, there is also need for power conservation by the consumer industries. One estimate has put the saving in power by such conservation measures at anything up to 25 per cent requirements of that particular unit. The Energy Ministry should draw up plans and programmes in this direction and provide consultancy service to the major consumers in this regard.

Another weak point in the Energy Ministry is the management of coal. The coal production has no doubt been going up from year to year and

was around 140 million tonnes last year. But the industry continues to complain that they are able to get only 50 per cent of their coal requirement. Obviously, there is some bottleneck somewhere. Only the other day, in the other House, a charge was levelled that the Railways are diverting wagons meant for steel to the coal sector. But still this does not seem to be helping the coal-users, especially the power projects. Tamil Nadu now feels that it would be easier to import coal all the way from Australia to its thermal station at Tuticorin than depend on our movement from the eastern coalfields. The Singareni collieries company in my State, in which the Centre holds 49 per cent shares, is ridden with factions and strikes. There are also reports of mismanagement and many enquiry committees have gone into its-functioning. I do not see why the Centre should not take over this important coal reserve, the only one south of the Vindhya and develop it on the lines of the northern coal belts. This can be done by acquisition of the majority shares. I hope the Energy Minister will give serious thought to this" in the interest of proper management.

But the mere production of coal in the required quantities at the pitheads will not solve the problem. The Railways will continue to be the backbone of coal transportation system. In 1982-83, movement of coal by Railways was around 92 million tonnes; it will have to increase to around 173 million tonnes by 1989-90 and 209 million tonnes by 1994-95. Movement of coal cannot be looked at in isolation from movement of all bulk commodities. But it is clear that there has to be substantial increase in the investments in the rail sector and in the efficiency with which assets and capacities are utilised within the Railway system. The adoption of special strategies like the rationalisation of movement, use of bottom discharge wagons creation of coal dumps on a much larger scale than at present,

ement of block rakes and a faster a of electrification will also help ncreasing rail capacity for handl-a large and ever growing volume oal traffic. I would lika to know it steps are being taken by the rgy Ministry to have the neces-r coordination with the Railway istry to achieve these objectives.

r. Chairnifn, Sir, we ar-s not on threshold of the Seventh Plan, fiscal 1984-85 is the last year of Sixth Plan. The Planning Com-ion has already set up different king groups to draw up the strain different sectors. We have come of ago. We can produce e oil and gas; more coal and more er, but this cannot be allowed to ain as the central element of our gy policy as it has in the past esponse to international events, .use of the two oil price shocks, entire thinking from mid-seven-onwards has revealed around the ocarbons sector. We have weath-these crises. But another crisis greater magnitude looms large. new crisis affects tens o'f millions oor households, particulary their en and .children, who are mainly cting fuel for cooking. Our be-(leader, Mrs. Indira Gandhi has sed the seriousness of this prob-and has charged the newly crea-Department of Environment as-as the Department of Science Technology to have a look into . Our efforts in the direction of conventional energy have met with partral success so far,

the Seventh and subsequent ,we must make the task of ing the energy demand oi house-everywhere, particulary of ural and urban poor, a principal ent of our energy strategy. This for supportive social, technolo-and institutional changes. I am the Energy Minister is already g serious thought to this.

RI SHIV SHANKAR: Mr. Vice-man, Sir, about more than a Members have been able to par-

ticipate in the debate on the working of my Ministry. By and large, I must thank them as some of them have given a few valuable suggestions. Most of the hon. Members on the other side took a very shortsighted view of the working of the Energy Ministry and it would not be an exaggeration if I say that they seem to have applied the blinkers by not clearly perceiving as to what exact achievements the various departments have been making. A wholesale denunciation of the working of the Ministry by some of the hon. Members, I must say, is, to say the least, uncomplimentary. I did not expect all kudos, but I did certainly expect that where we had done better, a good word would have certainly gone well with those who are working - in difficult conditions particularly • in the oil sector and the coal sector, so that their morale could have boosted so and perhaps they *could* have give much better than what they had been offering to the nation.

Sir, quite a large number of issues have been raised, general and specific, both. Certain specific questions related to the States. Perhaps, it would be very difficult for me to deal with all the issues that have been raised. I would rather, perhaps, go largely by the policy parameter.-; and would like to advert myself to the issues that have a bearing over the matters of policy, Of course, some of the hon. Members, who have repeated certain charges, I would like to deal with them even though they might pertain to a particular State.

Sir, the policy that has been pursued by the Energy Ministry, mter *alia*, envisages accelerated exploitation of indigenous energy resources, management of demand and substitution of oil by electricity and coal, energy conservation, exploitation of renewable resources of energy and intensificaton of research and development of new energy technologtes. This is the broad parameter of the policy angle that is sought to be pur-

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sued and that has been pursued by the Energy Ministry.

Sir, it would be apposite that I should at the very outset put forth before the House as to where we stand in relation to power, coal, petroleum. I would not like to go into the details of the non-conventional sources of energy. Hardly one or two Members have referred to bio-gas and solar energy. I will make a passing reference to them because of the paucity of time at my disposal.

On power generation the target that was fixed for 1983-84 was 144.3 billion units. I am not going into the details of the thermal, hydro and nuclear. But what has been achieved is 139.8 billion units. In fact, the shortage had been minus 3.1 per cent. The reasons for this shortage had mainly been because of the development of hydrogen leakage in some of the generators. This is because of the design problems and partly because of the accident that took place in Obra. But compared to 1982-83, the percentage of increase was 7.(>.

Some of the hon. Members were pleased to ask as to what was the targetted capacity that was envisaged in the Sixth Five Year Plan and what exactly was the achievement. The hon. Members are aware that the Planning Commission originally had set a target of 19,666 MW capacity to be developed in the Sixth Five Year Plan; but the Mid-term Appraisal of the Plan reduced it to 14,500 MW having regard to the resource constraint that was felt at that stage. Out of this 14,500 MW capacity to be developed in the Sixth Five Year Plan, a total of 11,146 MW capacity has already been achieved and what remains to be achieved is 3354 MW capacity in the remaining part of the year, and this we are sure to achieve, which would mean that the country would have achieved within the Sixth Five Year Plan the generating capacity of 14,500 MW that was set on the basis of the review and the mid-term Ap-

praisal of the Plan. It would be apposite for me to bring to the notice of the House only to put the records straight that at the end of the last decade, namely, by the end of 1979, the generating capacity in the country existed at 28,000 MW and what would be achieved in the Sixth Five Year Plan would, in my submission, be more than 50 per cent of what existed in the country by the end of 1979. This, in my submission, is no mean an achievement. But this does not mean that the hopes and aspirations of the people stand satiated. I do not claim that; but the fact remains that we have made advances. Having regard to the growth that is taking place in the country industrially and economically, naturally the aspirations will go high and, therefore, I do not claim and it is none of the claims of my Department that we have been able to satisfy the needs of the people at large. But kindly consider the strides that we have taken; look at it from this angle, and then come to the conclusion whether, we have done really anything or not. If we have not done it, I do not want any kudos from the other side; they can straightaway condemn us; but where the praise is really due, I do not expect that they put across the view with the Nelson's eye. Therefore, I must submit that in the power sector, notwithstanding what has been said in this House and elsewhere, the fact remains that we have been able to develop quite a good generating capacity; but I am also aware that the plant load factor had not been that satisfactory. In fact, I find that the plant load factor in 1983-84, has been 47.9 per cent, while the target that we had fixed was 51 per cent. We are going deeper into these issues. Many people attribute it to the quantity of coal. I am sorry to say this that I am not one among those people who share this despair, in the coal sector. I am saying this with a little responsibility because I find that the power plants which are owned by the private sectors are doing much better,

from the point of view of the plant load factor. I do not deny that the quality of coal is one of the major constraints which hinders the plant load factor from being high. But you should not throw the whole blame on the coal sector. This does not appear to be a wise approach to the whole problem. Personally, I feel, there are quite a number of reasons as to why the plant load factor is not improving. It is not the time for me to go into all these details at this stage.

SHRI SHRIDHAR WASUDEO DHA-BE:
You are in charge of coal.

SHRI SHIV SHANKAR: I am. I am not saying that...

SHRI SHRIDHAR WASUDEO DHA-BE:
Power and coal.

SHRI SHIV SHANKAR: I am looking at it most objectively, Mr. Dhabe. Wherever there is no praise due to me, I am not prepared to take it. Even if you confirm it, I would gratefully refuse it. The whole point which I am trying to stress is, these problems are continuing problems which have to be tackled. It is not as if you will tackle the problem and the matter stands solved. It is not like that. These are continuing problems. We have been setting up task forces, we have been sending CEA teams. These have been going to various State Electricity Boards and they have been advising them technically and otherwise and even in the management sector, we have been trying to advise them as to how best they should run these plants. Therefore, this is a continuing process. Various steps have to be taken only in continuity.

Sir, I would also like to submit here that certain wrong figures have been given in regard to the power shortage as compared to the requirement. I find that the shortage has been shown to be unnecessarily more

than what is existing. In 1983-84—compared to the requirement, I am saying—the shortage was 10.8 per cent. I would not like to go into the details because it would be difficult for me to cover all the points. Therefore, I will straightaway go into the question of the performance of the Rural Electrification Corporation because some hon. Members referred to the performance in this sector as well.

According to the Census 1971, there exist 5.76 lakh villages in this country and the total irrigation potential of the pumpsets is 120 lakhs. On the date of Independence, the villages electrified in the country were 1500, and the pumpsets energised stood at 6,430. As on 1st April, 1980, the villages electrified were 2.50 lakhs and the pumpsets energised 39.66 lakhs. In the Sixth Plan, the target which was fixed was, electrification of the villages to the tune of one lakh and the energisation of the pumpsets to the tune of 25 lakhs. Out of this, as on 29th February, 1984, the villages which have been electrified stood at 87,575 though the pumpsets which have been energised—they have not given that much better account—stood at 12.58 lakhs. The total villages that have been electrified so far stand at 3.37 lakhs and the pumpsets energised stand at 52 lakhs.

One aspect that I must deal with is regarding the villages that have been provided with street lighting in respect of the Harijan basties. That was specifically raised by some of the hon. Members. Such villages total 1.32 lakhs and the villages where street lighting has been provided in Harijan basties stand at 1.28 lakh. Therefore, the shortage remains only of about 4000 villages.

Sir, I have given these broad figures in order to demonstrate what exactly the position is in the power sector. In fact, one of the hon. Members was trying to put certain figures which I could not follow, but in 1984-85 we seek to achieve the generation to the

[Shri Shiv Shankar]

.tunc of 154 billion units and with the infrastructure that exists today it should not be difficult to achieve this figure.

Along with this I would like to deal with one or two aspects that have been highlighted. One aspect which is often coming up and about which quite a lot is being said, is that the Central Government is not clearing-certain of the projects of the West Bengal Government. I would not like to use the strong language that has been used by one of the hon. Members because that would be a case of irresponsibility, but I would only put certain facts so that the record would be straight. While something was said about the clearance of certain of the projects which are of a recent origin, nothing was sought to be said about the various projects that have been cleared long back and as to why the State Government is sleeping over these projects, why it is that they are not taking care about them. I do not mean to criticise them, but I would certainly not appreciate the attitude that is expressed. Often I find that some of the people coming from the States, do not make any constructive criticism which we would certainly appreciate. We would certainly like to face that constructive criticism and see what best could be done, but, Sir, you are aware, if we would like to go too far in the electricity sector, voices start coming that Centre is interfering with the State's rights. In many cases, when I had been trying to give suggestions to the various Electricity Boards to set their houses in order, in fact "though of course in a subdued language, it was sought to be told to me - that Mr. Minister, thus far and no further. And in the House an opportunity is taken to say certain things which I would only like to call as "unfair"; beyond that I would not like to say anything.

" Now with regard to the new project - approvals in West Bengal, it is not

correct to say that many of projects are pending approval in Central Electricity Authority. of the projects which have been proved by CEA are awaiting clearance by the Planning mission which has to fit them in State Plans. That has got to be into the State Plans. Second] few proposals which have been ived from the State Government had to be returned to the State ernment for clarifications in reg various related matters—like linkage, cooling water available vironment clearance etc. This is under way.

In this respect I must make a ail mention, in respect of West gal, of a fact that special exem has been made in respect of Bengal which has been given a turbine based on HSD in order t leviate their peaking power prob Having said this, I would like to the House certain figures, though many but a few, in order to den trate as to what exactly is the of affairs.

Santhaldih, 1x120 Unit No. 4, sanctioned by the Central Government in September, 1966. The onal date of commissioning was cember, 1977.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Only a the Left Front Government came power, it was commissioned, but approval was given during your gime.

SHRI SHIV SHANKAR: Let also speak about your performance

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH. By means. I have got the data. Let check and counter-check.

SHRI SHIV SHANKAR: Will please wait and have the patience listen to me?

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Yes, you quoted this; that is why I saying.

SHRI SHIV SHANKAR: I am giving details.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: I know. I have also got all the papers.

SHRI SHIV SHANKAR: Let the House know, it is not sufficient....

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Yes, let the House know what Siddarth Shankar did.

SHRI SHIV SHANKAR: In September, 1966 this sanction was given., original date of commissioning that was expected was December, 1977. It could not come up till March, 1981. And you were there for four years.

-SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: But the funds were diverted for making...

SHRI SHIV SHANKAR: Forget about it. You listen further. In respect of Bandel unit, the sanction was given in August 1972, it was to come up in March, 1978, that could only come up in October, 1982.

'SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: We did it.

SHRI SHIV SHANKAR: Kolaghat ...take the credit, but don't try to that you will not take any discredit also. You have spent 4 to 5 years I repeat you have spent 4 to 5 years in order to ..

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: We had to start afresh. When you gave the sanction, they did not do anything.

SHRI SHIV SHANKAR: That only shows how much knowledge you have. You only seem to be trying to protect yourself. I am not saying "your Government" or "my Government". I said what the State Government had been doing. And I have also said, since you were crying hoarse on the point, that when you were also there, here it is the United Front Government in 1967 and 1969 and so on. It is not as though you were not there at that time, you were not there between 1972 and 1977, but again from

1977 you are continuing to be there; therefore better you try to evaluate what your own position is.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: We have. We have published a document.

SHRI SHIV SHANKAR: Then in Kolaghat, the position is, Sir, that the sanction was given in June, 1973 and the expectation was that the unit would be commissioned in September, 1978, but which is yet to be commissioned. That would only 5 P.M. mean that from 1977 when you are there—j will put it that way. .

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Yes, yes. Before the fund was allotted.

SHRI SHIV SHANKAR: Will you please wait? I don't expect you to go on interrupting me at every sentence. If I were to interrupt you, perhaps, at that time you would not have been able to speak what you wanted. Be a gentleman to listen to me.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: You are a good lawyer.

SHRI SHIV SHANKAR: So, from September, 1978 we expected it. It is yet to be commissioned in spite of the fact that we are in April, 1984. Unit No. 2 which should have come up in March, 1979, God alone knows when it will come up. About unit No. 8, well, after saying about unit No. 1, it has not yet been commissioned and God alone knows the fate of the other units.

Then, about Kolaghat, in February, 1981 the sanction has been given for unit Nos. 4, 5 and 6. Unit No. 4 should come up in 1987-88. There are already slippages in this unit. It is not expected to come up before 1988-89. The other units, obviously, will have further slippages. DPL 1x110 MW unit No. 6, sanction was given in April, 1974 and it should have been commissioned in June, 1979. It is not seeing the light of the day and I am not expecting it to come up before 1985-86.

SHRIMATI KANAK MUKHERJEE:
Because it has to come through you.

SHRI SHIV SHANKAR: The Tita-garh CEA 4x60 megawatt power unit, sanction was given in July, 1978. This unit No. 1 slipped by six months and it came to be commissioned in December, 1982. Unit No. 2 further slipped and it came to be commissioned in April, 1983. Unit Nos. 3 and 4 also slipped as a result of which the last unit, hopefully I expect, would be commissioned sometime by the end of this year.

On the hydro projects the situation is no better. In fact, Jaldhaka Stage II was sanctioned in October, 1978—because, so far as the CEA is concerned, it cleared it in September, 1973-74 and work also started in 1973-74—but if has been commissioned only in August, 1983 Romman Stage II which should have been commissioned by 1982-83 and which has been sanctioned in April, 1977, will not see the light of the day at least till 1987-88.

One of the hon. Members has also been pleased to refer to the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation's request for replacement. The CEA has technoeconomically approved the proposal. The Calcutta Electricity Supply Corporation has been requesting for import of equipment from the United Kingdom. We have been pressing them to install indigenous sets. Therefore, the delay had been there. We do not see, at the moment, any possibility of allowing the import as BHEL has the capacity and the equipment which they wanted to import from the United Kingdom.

SHRI SHRIDHAR WASUDEO DHABE:
What about Maharashtra?

SHRI SHIV SHANKAR: From Calcutta to Maharashtra it is no less a thousand miles.

SHRI SHRIDHAR WASUDEO DHABE:
There you are having different standards.

श्री जे.के. जैन : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो बलकरता वाले बँठे हैं सरकार चलाने वाले वे वयो प्रेस कर रहे हैं कि यूनाइटेड किंगडम से मशीन ली जाये । (व्यवधान)

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: You don't say like that, I am telling you. Jain. I am telling you. That British company that you have ali ed.

SHRI SHIV SHANKAR: I am not yielding to anyone.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: That is the whole trouble with the functioning of private companies, against which we are fighting.

SHRI SHIV SHANKAR: Sir, one of the issues that was raised was about the price of coal and of petroleum. I must submit that the coal price been recently raised because of the fact that we had to enter into the National Coal Agreement 3 which casts a burden on the Exchequer to the tune of Rs. 200 crores every year. In fact, even the costs of inputs have also gone up. Having regard to these two factors, we had to take a very painful decision of increasing the price. Otherwise, the industry would have suffered like anything.

On the petroleum side, the position as it stands is that there is no doubt as in fact hon. Members had made observations, that while production has gone up, prices have also gone up. In fact, Sir, in another context I have given details to this House itself that if you compare the price of petroleum with the prices as prevailing in various international markets, our prices are still cheaper. At one time when the House did want that we should reduce the price had categorically said—and I shall repeat—that whatever resources we build through this process, we plough back the money for the exploration and exploitation of oil. We thought that by using these resources in exploration activities, we should try

become self-sufficient as early as possible. Otherwise, I am afraid, we shall not be self-sufficient by the end of the decade, which hopefully we are expecting and if we are not going to be self-sufficient, we shall undoubtedly be in troubled waters because we shall not be able to handle the economy in the proper perspective. Therefore, sometimes a little sufferance becomes absolutely necessary in order to have the long-term gains. It would be very easy to take certain populist approaches in these matters, but in the long run the nation suffers. And it is precisely in this background that I would take this opportunity to urge to the various State Governments and the Electricity Boards not to divert the money that have been allocated to the power sector, because in many a case I am finding—that for sheer popularity, various State Governments and Electricity Boards are trying to divert the money allocated for power, which would in the long run affect the economy of the State itself. I defend the rise in the prices not because I am very happy about it, but because of the fact that there is no other go if the economy has to be set on rails in the long run. In fact, when it came to the question of kerosene which is the poor man's consumption, hon. Members are aware, last year I had introduced the dual policy in regard to kerosene after discussing with all the Civil Supplies Commissioners of the States. And when I was assured that they would be able to implement the dual policy, I thought that the policy is such which could be taken care of, in which case the poorer sections of the society could be protected. But unfortunately I found that the poorer sections were the first victims, as a result of which within one month of the introduction of the dual policy that scheme had to be withdrawn. In fact, I myself stood in Bangalore in the queue, and I found that the poorer people were not being given. And the dealer said that the quota that was earmarked in the levy system has already been exhausted, and it was very difficult to find out which quota.

was what. Because of the distribution system not being strong, this step had to be taken.

Many a hon. Member has been making a complaint from time to time that there had been adulteration of kerosene with HSD because of the fact that there is a disparity in prices. It is true, I concede that. I am aware that about 19 to 20 per cent of kerosene goes in the adulteration with HSD. I have been requesting the State Government to take care of it. Notwithstanding the fact that every quarter we go on increasing the allocation of kerosene to the States, much of the kerosene is going towards adulteration. And I have been trying to impress upon the States that we have to import kerosene and that quite a large amount of foreign exchange is spent. While in the case of petrol, we are absolutely self-sufficient, in the case of kerosene we have got to import, and this, I have been trying to impress that we cannot employ the price mechanism that is often advocated so that the adulteration of kerosene with HSD does not take place because that would create more problems. The moment we increase the price of kerosene, it affects the ordinary man. May be some people had been trying to tell me that this is no argument at all. In fact, I found in the other House that some of the Opposition Members had been trying to put across to me this view. It is a question of policy which we are committed to. Whether one likes it or not, a policy decision has certain perspectives, and these perspectives, we have sought to put forth.

Sir, some of the hon. Members have also been trying to make a complaint that in the growth of the capacity of the power generation, there had been an imbalance. I must submit, Sir, the imbalance is for variegated reasons. While I would not like to go into the details, I must submit that if each State takes care of the proper power development, I am sure that these imbalances would not exist, in fact, when the Central Government found that the States had not been taking

[Shri Shiv Shankar] up the projects according to the schedule and that it would have quite an insidious effect on the economy of the country, we had to take up the various power projects under the Central schemes. In fact, the super thermal power stations that have been set up in different States and that are also likely to be set up in different States, are only to help the State in the region which might suffer otherwise. In fact, one of the arguments...

SHRI SHRIDHAR WASUDEO DHABE: The Rajadhyaksha Committee—that that policy had to be adopted. Who will run them, the State Electricity Boards or the Corporation?

SHRI SHIV SHANKAR: I will come to it. One of the arguments that was put forth was that the distribution system of power through the super thermal power stations was illogical. That is what one of the hon. Members had put forth. In fact, it should not be said that I am not chivalrous to the lady Member who had spoken. In fact, I must compliment her for the brilliant maiden speech that has been made this morning. But I am not merely on the point of the skill of the debate, but what happens you kindly consider. Now supposing power is to be supplied from the Central project according to the deficit of the States, then, I am sure the States will become more parasites. They will go on submitting themselves to more deficit and would be only claiming from the Central sector which would in the ultimate analysis...

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: In case of Bihar, how much power is supplied by the Central concerns in coal, iron steel and others? Very little is left to us, that you must consider also.

SHRI SHIV SHANKAR: Mishraji, you may also consider how much DVC supplies; and how much DVC and Singrauli supply to Bihar. I would not like to go into these details, be-

cause it would be unfair. You don't expect me to answer every question that you will raise in a debate of this nature, I have got to have my say.

[The Vice-Chairman (Shri R. Ramakrishnan) in the chair]

Because, Sir, it is not as though the Central sector which exists in Bihar only consumes power. Quite a good bit of power is supplied by the G

Sector. So it is both ways, I am sure there is a quota for it. The position that I would rather prefer to put forth is that there is a formula. (Intemptions). Will you please stop for a while? There is a formula that has been evolved. The whole country has been divided into various regions for this purpose. The Rajyadhyaksha Committee wanted that we should set up Regional Electricity Board. There was an op-

portunity from the States because the States think that their power would be eroded. Therefore, we are acting a little slow in the matter. Now, what had been happening I must also explain my difficulty in one sector. Now, the formula that has been evolved is that the Central power project if it is located in a particular State we provide 10 per cent electricity generated to that State and, then, 75 per cent is evacuated not only to the State in which this project is located but to all the States in the region. 15 per cent of the electricity is kept with the Centre to release to the States in the region whichever is in sufferance. This is the formula that has been evolved. If this formula has got to be changed into a formula to help only those States which are deficit States in that region.

I don't want to take up the projects which ought to. And perhaps it would be for me to release States would become parasites over the Central projects. It is precisely because of this reason

that we have evolved this formula; in fact, I am facing one more difficulty which I must share with the House. I am having quite a lot of difficulty in the transmission of power

that has to be evacuated from the Central power projects. The Rajya-aksha Committee has gone on record to say that the 220 KV lines which are crucial for the purpose of

Evacuation of power should be taken over by the Centre—the management of those transmission lines. And, in fact, we are going ahead with setting up the 400 KV transmission lines at

various places. Now what had been happening is that the States which are subjected to a power shortage had certainly been trying to say "Yes, you I 'the transmission lines". But I am finding that quite a large number of States are not prepared to

agree to allow the Centre to have the control of the 220 KV transmission lines. In fact, sometime back, I had taken a meeting of all the Power Ministers in the northern zone and none agreed for the Central control. I had to set up a committee of the Chairman of Electricity Boards to go into it and find a way out for the purpose of evacuation of power from the thermal power-stations controlled by the Centre. I have taken this step so that the power could be evacuated without difficulty. Otherwise if the transmission lines have also to be developed, the cost will be equal to the setting up of the thermal power station. Now, according to a rough calculation, the creation of one MW capacity costs about Rs. 1 crore. That means that for setting up the super power stations which have been set up at different places with a capacity of 2,100 MW, we would have had to spend Rs. 2,100 crores and an equal amount would have to be spent for the purpose of the transmission lines, which would make things difficult because of the resources constraints. I thought I should explain this so that the position becomes a little clearer.

Sir one of the hon. Members had asked—of course I appreciate his anxiety and I admire it—about the future of the Haldia Petro Chemicals Complex. In fact, I have said this in the other House also that so far as the Haldia Petro Chemical Complex is

concerned, it is unfortunate that the delay had been taking place. And I should share the information with the House that the changed product pattern feasibility report has been received from the State only by the end of January, 1984.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: How many times were they suggesting various schemes?

SHRI SHIV SHANKAR: It is because of the fact that suggestions are coming from the State from time to time. After the letter of intent was issued—I think, if I am wrong, it was in 1977 that the letter of intent was issued—the Government wanted that there should be an amendment in the letter of intent. The amendment was given. After the amendment was passed on, they were not able to find the resources. And it was in March, 1981 that the Chief Minister wrote that this petro-chemical complex should be a joint venture between the Centre and the State, the Centre contributing 40 per cent of the capital, the State contributing 40 per cent of the capital and 20 per cent of the capital to be contributed by the financial institutions. If I correctly remember, this was agreed to around September or October, 1981. And when the situation was gone into, it was found that the feasibility report that was prepared was far less and at that time, it was felt that there would have to be around Rs. 600-odd crores of investment that would have to be effected. Then it was decided that there should be a change in the product pattern and the State Government was asked to go into it and submit a report on the changed product pattern so that the petro-chemical complex becomes economically viable. This as I submitted, has come only at the end of January, 1984. This is being looked into. I have spoken in detail to the Finance Minister of West Bengal and hardly three days back I have also spoken to the new Industry Minister who has taken over, when he came to me and discussed with

[Shri Shiv Shankar] me; and I explained to him and I said that it should be our endeavour to see that we find resources because so far as the Sixth Five Year Plan is concerned, resources for the petro-chemical complexes are absolutely negligible. In fact, I don't think I should even state the figure, because I found that this would only be taken up perhaps in the Seventh Five Year Plan . . .

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA:
What about Barauni?

SHRI SHIV SHANKAR: Barauni? Perhaps you may be pressing for the caprolectum plant of Barauni which was taken up some time back. I must submit that the company to which the letter of intent was sought to be given and which was being pressed by the Bihar Government, that company is not prepared to set up the caprolectum plant in Barauni. They would like to shift it to Seelampur or some other place; I am not quite sure about it. They had certain difficulties. But, nonetheless, we are trying to find a way out so that we could do something in the matter.

One aspect which I should bring to the notice of the honourable Members is regarding indigenisation of the petroleum equipment. I must submit that ONGC and Oil India Limited operations offer us opportunities for indigenous manufacture of oil-field equipment. It has been Government's policy to encourage efficient indigenisation of oil-field equipment and services. In order to achieve this objective, Government has already announced the policy of giving deemed export benefits to domestic suppliers supplying goods and services to ONGC and OIL under international competitive conditions. In addition, Government has decided to give price preference to the domestic suppliers. Following are the broad features of the price preference scheme. I had, in fact, announced this scheme in the

other House at the time when the discussion - on the Demands for Grants of my Ministry took place there.

"Price preference will be related to domestic value added; higher preference will be given to items where the domestic value added is more; domestic value added of an Indian bid would be equal to the value added where the value of the lowest acceptable tender minus direct import requirement of raw materials, components and consumables of the Indian bid is under consideration; this domestic value added criterion has been established in order to qualify an indigenous supplier for price preference; the price preference formula is that no price preference to indigenous supplier will be given if the domestic value added is less than 20 per cent; price preference up to 5 per cent of the total order will be given with respect to supplies where the domestic value added is between 20 to 30 per cent; price preference upto 10 per cent of the total order will be given with respect to supplies where the value added is above 30 per cent but below 50 per cent; price preference up to 15 per cent of the total order will be given with respect to supplies where the domestic value added, is 15 per cent or above; with regard to services, a price preference up to 15 per cent will be given to indigenous parties; care will, however, have to be taken that in each case, it is a genuine Indian party which has developed capabilities for providing these services and it is not foreign party with an Indian fund. In deciding this factor, such as employment of expatriate personnel and ownership of equipment necessary for providing services in question will be taken into consideration."

I would briefly touch upon the performance of the petroleum sector

to which I must say Hon'bles Members have been very much concessional in their observations. Actually in 1983-84, as it was said by one of the Hon'ble Members, the production of crude was more than 26 million tonnes and in terms of rupees I must submit that in 1980-81 we had to spend foreign exchange worth Rs. 5,258 crores in order to import crude and petroleum products in that year. In 1983-84 that was reduced to Rs. 3,613 crores, which, is quite a considerable reduction. In fact I expect the crude production in this country to meet 64 per cent of the demand of ours. It falls short by 36 per cent. I expect that we shall be able to catch up this percentage by the end of the decade, with the demands also rising by that time.

About the coal sector also I must give a few figures. Hon'ble Members are aware that at the end of the last decade coal production was struggling at about 100 million tonnes. But in 1983-84 we have achieved the figure of around 139 million tonnes. The target was 142 million tonnes. It fell short of three and odd million tonnes. In 1984-85 we expect to achieve the figure of 152 million tonnes.

Actually I take this opportunity to make an appeal to all those concerned with the coal sector that all of them owe a duty to the nation. I am finding that notwithstanding the fact that with the wage agreement that we have entered into the nation has taken a burden on itself to the extent of Rs. 200 crores every year, there are still a large number of catcall strikers as a result of which production is badly affected. Particularly I take this opportunity to appeal to the workers in the Singareni collieries because of whose unhelpful attitude the production there is going down very fast to remember that they owe a duty to the nation.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: Some petty things are taking place there. We want your intervention.

SHRI SHIV SHANKAR: I must tell you, Mr. Mishra, that I have given the necessary instructions to the Chairman of Coal India. At one point of time he was deducting eight days' wage for the cat call strike. I called him and said: You should not penalise them. . . (Interruption). If there is any instance, please let me know. I will correct it. You see, I would like to put it this way. If there is any injustice that is being done and if that injustice is patent, all of us must make an endeavour to correct it.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: All right. We are prepared. But you tell your people also.

SHRI SHIV SHANKAR: There is no difficulty so far as that is concerned. But what I want is this: They must also give a good account of themselves and that is what I am expecting.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: Surely.

SHRI SHIV SHANKAR: On the one hand, you give a good account of yourselves and, on the other hand, even if the management is slightly misbehaving, I assure you that I will take every step to correct it.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: How?

SHRI SHIV SHANKAR: You need not rise everytime, Mr. Mishra. That would make it very difficult for me to answer. You see, you must also allow me to have my say. What I am trying to say is that it would be an endeavour, a joint endeavour, to increase production and productivity. You see, if one section of the people would like to play with the life of the nation, that is very unfair. In fact, this issue of wildcat strikes and what should be done was discussed at

[Shri Shiv Shankar]

great length and when what is to be done under the law was done that is, when the maximum penalty was being imposed, I had categorically told him, "You shall not do it. You just show that; in order to show, that they should also realise that- they cannot play with the life of the nation, you must do that. It is all right, if one days' or two days' or Three days' wage cut is there or some such thing is done and they will realise that. But it is not as if the management is happy to take this action". But I assure this House that if there is any injustice and if wrongful deductions are made, I shall set them right and there is no difficulty. But I expect the labour leaders, particularly those who belong to this House—I know that some of the honourable Members who belong to this House are very big leaders in the coal sector—to use their influence: I would beseech them and I would appeal to them to use their influence to see that the production in the coal sector does not suffer because it would ultimately mean that the nation would suffer. If this is kept in view, I am prepared to go to any extent to compromise because it is in the larger interests of the nation that both of us should join hands in order to see that the nation becomes prosperous. I would not like to go beyond that.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: I agree with your suggestion. what has been agreed to, you should see, is implemented. You should see that what has been agreed to is implemented.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I want to seek one or two clarifications from the honourable Minister.

SHRI SHIV SHANKAR: I would like to deal with one aspect, which might give a little wrong impression, and perhaps, after that, it may not be possible for me to go into the details because already I seem to have taken more than an hour.

Sir, an impression goes round that about 300 million tonnes of coal have been written off from the stocks. This is what was stated.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: That is middlings.

SHRI SHIV SHANKAR: That is what has been referred to by more than one Member. I must submit that I had been getting reports that various fabricated figures are prevailing in the different coal companies' stocks and it is in pursuance of this type of information that had been continuously percolating that I asked the Coal India people to go deeper into it and verify the stocks. With regard to the verification of stocks, since 1st April, 1983, verification was continued and it was found that 3.2 million tonnes of coal did not exist and that was a case of....

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: 3.2 million tonnes?

SHRI SHIV SHANKAR: Yes, 3.2 million tonnes. This was a case of old statement and that has been written off or adjusted and action is being taken against those who are for this type of figures.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: These figures relate to pilferage and overloading of wagons and trucks in collusion with private customers.

SHRI SHIV SHANKAR: I do not know. If there is any specific instance brought to my notice, I am certainly going to take care of it. What I was trying to say was I was trying to meet a specific point which was raised about the writing off of stocks. Mr. Vice-Chairman Sir, I may not be able to deal with further issues that have been raised. I have been trying to explain to this House from time to time, and if I have not been able to meet all the points that have been raised. By the hon. Members...

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: Will you write to the Members?

SHRI SHIV SHANKAR: Because of shortage of time... (Interruptions)

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: I want to...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): Your pan. time was five minutes. You could speak about it. Anyway, the hon. Minister may make a note of what the hon. Member...

SHRI SHIV SHANKAR: Would you not like me to complete it? I cannot leave the House without thanking the Members who have participated in the debate.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): You have covered all the points.

SHRI SHIV SHANKAR: I thank all notwithstanding that some of them had been putting forth their figures and their arguments in unhappy manner. But I assure the hon. Members that what best can be done I am also aware of. I am aware of the infirmities that exist in the various Department. It is not that I am not aware of these. But it takes time. We are doing our best and we hope to do better when we come next year before you. Thank you.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I would like to seek clarification on two or three points. I know he has got all the details at his finger-tips, and coming from my own State I would like to request him to take a little more interest and clarify these points. One, it was reported a few days back in the Indian Express that

drilling in Godavari basin at Narsapur is in doldrums and the whole project 'is likely to be abandoned. I would like the hon. Minister to clarify this point. Second, the super power station at Koihagudam is reported to be working below its rated capacity because necessary repairs are not being carried out due to delay in import of much needed parts. Third, /what is the present position about .overnment's request for Location of a nuclear power station at Nagarjunasagar?

! EEI SHIV SHANKAR: Sir, the nuclear power station is a matter which is under consideration. Various ; have been proposed by the committees 'that have been set up. The matter is not yet finally decided. On the question of drilling that is going on in the Godavari sector, I would very much wish the hon. Member to go and see for himself what is being done. We have stepped up the activity so much that perhaps others might raise complaints. In fact, the activity is so fast that we have been getting quite good results. Then he was referring to the Kothaguddam. Your own ptate Government deals with it. I think he knows much better than I do. (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): We had a very interesting discussion. The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at forty-five minutes past five of the clock, till eleven of the clock, on Tuesday, the 24th April, 1934.