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### CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

#### Serious situation arising out of power failure in different parts of the country

**श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (बिहार) :** मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। यह कालिंग अटेंशन लेना तो ठीक है, उसमें मैं नहीं जाना चाहता लेकिन मुझे कहना है कि जिस बात को लेकर देश में चर्चा हो रही है, अखबारों में चर्चा हो रही है, और जिस पर...

**श्री उपसभापति :** यह विषय तो हो जाव दीजिए। दूसरा विषय बाद में आयेगा।

**श्री शिव चन्द्र झा :** अमरीका जवन लिस्ट ने जो रेप्लेशन किया है भारतीय नेताओं पर वह विषय मेरा है और उस पर न तो आप स्पेशल मेशन देते हैं और न ही कालिंग अटेंशन दे रहे हैं। इस पर आप विचार करें, यही मुझे कहना है।

SHRI SHRIDHAR WASUDEO DHABE (Maharashtra); Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to call the attention of the Minister of Energy to the serious situation arising out of the power failure in different parts of the country and the steps taken by the Government in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): Sir, Hon'ble Members will recall that I had made a Statement before this House on 3rd March, 1983, on the power supply position then obtaining in the country and the likely achievements during the year 1982-83. I am glad to report to the House that the forecast for the year 1982-83 was fully realised.

2. The year 1982-83 ended with an increase in electric energy generation in the country of 7 per cent as compared to the year 1981-82. The actual generation during the year 1982-83 was 131.6 billion units, which was only 0.36 per cent short of the target of 132 billion units. The increase in generation brought down the overall shortage in the country from 10.8 per cent during 1981-82 to 9.2 per cent during 1982-83.

3. During the current year 1983-84, a programme has been chalked out to generate 146 billion units, comprising 93.5 billion units thermal, 49 billion units hydel and 3.5 billion units nuclear. During the first quarter of the current year, the energy production was 32.6 billion units against a target of 33.8 billion units. Thermal generation went up by 11.3 per cent and nuclear generation increased by 79.6 per cent. But hydel generation declined by 15.5 per cent as a consequence of poor storage in hydro reservoirs following the failure of monsoons last year. This resulted in shortage in the availability of electric energy of the order of 14.3 per cent during the first three months of the current year.

4. Since the thermal generating stations constitute more than two-thirds of the installed generating capacity in the country and play a major role in the availability of energy, special importance is given to improve the performance of these stations. Hon'ble Members will be happy to note that the performance of the thermal stations in the country improved considerably during the year 1982-83, with the Plant Load Factor (PLF) rising to 49.8 per cent from 46.8 per cent during 1981-82 and 44.6 per cent during 1980-81. Now, a goal has been set to reach a PLF of 51 per cent during the year 1983-84. Government of India have introduced this year a scheme for incentive payments to the Electricity Boards and the thermal power station personnel to motivate them to achieve

better performance of the thermal stations.

5. Attention continues to be given to expedite the commissioning of additional generating capacity. During the year 1982-83, an additional generating capacity of 3060 MW was created against 2173 MW during the year 1981-82. This capacity addition was 88.6 per cent of the target, which is the highest so far. For the year 1983-84, a programme has been evolved to add 4157 MW, out of which a capacity of 1060 MW has already been commissioned or rolled.

6. We are doing our best to improve the availability of power. I would like to assure the Hon'ble Members that during 1983-84 the power supply position will improve further, if the monsoons do not fail us. This year, as you know, monsoons have been late in coming. This has caused not only reduction in hydel generation but also increase in the pumping load for agriculture.

7. Having reviewed in brief the national scenario, I would now like to give to the Hon'ble Members a broad picture of the power supply position in the different Regions and States in the country.

8. In the Southern Region, except for Andhra Pradesh which is, by and large, meeting its requirement, other States experienced acute power shortage in the first quarter, *i.e.* April to June, 1983. Power shortage in Karnataka was 29.3 per cent compared to 7.1 per cent during the same period last year. Assistance was provided to Karnataka from Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. Power shortage in Kerala was 33.3 per cent during this period compared to 5.7 per cent surplus last year, while Tamil Nadu had power shortage of 38.3 per cent. With the onset of monsoons, there is some improvement in power supply in the Southern Region from middle of July, 1983, resulting in partial relaxation in power cuts in the States of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

9. In the Eastern Region, the generation has been much below target. Orissa had an energy shortage of 45.2 per cent during April to June, 1983, compared to 27.7 per cent during the corresponding period last year. This was mainly on account of low storage in hydel reservoirs. The power supply position in West Bengal during the first quarter of 1983-84 did not register any significant change as compared to last year. Bihar continued to suffer acute power shortage because of poor performance of thermal stations. Assistance is being given to Bihar from Northern Region to reduce the shortage and increase the power availability for agricultural sector.

10. In the Western Region, there has been an overall increase in generation of about 12 per cent during the first quarter of 1983-84 compared to last year. The States of Western Region *i.e.* Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh have been able to meet their demands by and large, without any additional power cuts.

11. In the Northern Region, the generation of electricity increased by about 11 per cent during the period April to June, 1983 compared to the corresponding period last year. The power supply position in Rajasthan during this year has been better than last year. This is mainly due to increased assistance from the Central generation projects of Badarpur and Singrauli, as also better performance of RAPP Unit-II. The power supply position in Punjab and Haryana was comfortable till June, 1983. However, due to delayed monsoons, requirement of agriculture increased substantially which necessitated power cuts and other restrictions on industries. Uttar Pradesh has been able to meet its requirement to a large extent.

12. The power position in Delhi had been comfortable till 17th July, 1983. However, due to a fault in the Switchyard of IP Station on 18th July, 1983,

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the generating units went out of operation, resulting in power breakdown in large parts of the city. The power supply was restored by the evening by assistance from Badarpur, Uttar Pradesh and BBMB system. The Lt. Governor has already appointed a Committee to investigate the cause of the tripping of the units at IP Station. Load shedding in Delhi during 19th, 20th and 21st July 1983, had to be resorted to due to low system voltage of the Northern Grid on account of technical reasons. Normal power supply position has been restored from 22nd July, 1983. vitti the improvement of the system voltage.

13. In the North-Eastern Region, the power position is comfortable.

14. Members would appreciate from the foregoing account that there has been an overall improvement in the power generation, though no doubt, certain areas dependent mainly on hydro-generation faced acute power shortage during April—June. I may assure the Members that given the normal monsoon conditions, there will be considerable improvement in the power supply position in practically all the States. My Ministry has requested all the States that power requirements of agriculture, should be given top most priority. I am happy to inform the Hon'ble Members that all the State Governments, share this anxiety and are doing their best to maximise power supply to the rural areas.

SHRI SHRIDHAR WASUDEO DHABE; Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the calling attention has been raised about the serious situation arising out of power failure. Except in para 12 about tripping of units in Delhi, there is no mention of power failure and even power failure in maharashtra on 13th of July. Sir, the question that we want to discuss is, what efforts are being made not for more generation of power in the country but to avoid power failure and transmission

distribution problems. Even after generation, it has been found that if there is no proper system of co-ordination, it will affect the distribution and supply of power. Many reasons are given for the power failure and shortage. These reasons are well-known. These have been mentioned in reply to two unstarred questions by the hon. Minister himself. The main reasons are: poor monsoon, increased demand for agriculture ■ and it has been said that this is also due to the closure of some thermal power stations and the lower generation of atomic power. This has been stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 75 dated 21-2-1983.

A very serious situation developed in Maharashtra, to which I would like to make a reference. This was on 13th July. There was a complete paralysis of power system and the Press, the Indian Express and the Times of India, has said that it was the blackest day in the history of the Maharashtra State Electricity Board and power generation in our country. Power tripped all over the State right from 4 p.m. up to 9 p.m. in the night. The reason which has been given is—I would like to know what the hon. Minister has to say on this—this is a very serious matter—it was due to the unauthorised withdrawal of power from Tara-pu\*r power station by the Gujarat State Electricity Board-, according to the Maharashtra Energy Minister, Shri Baliram Hiray; the Gujarat State Electricity Board, this is what the Indian Express says in its issue of 14th July, withdrew 300 MW as against the authorised maximum of 120 MW from the Tarapur station. As a result, load on the Maharashtra grid exceeded the capacity and all power lines immediately tripped. Twelve thermal power stations and four hydel power stations ceased generating power to Bombay city and its suburbs as well as mofussil areas. To tide over this crisis, Maharashtra had to draw power from Karnataka, about 200 MW, and this

led to the tripping of the Hubti-Belgaum grid. This affected all the three States, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Karnataka.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister. The atomic power station at Tarapur is not under the control of the State Government. It is under the control of the Central Government. Is it a fact that power was withdrawn unauthorisedly from the Tarapur power station, which resulted in the tripping of the power system and total darkness for five hours in Maharashtra? The resultant loss runs into crores to the industry, apart from the inconvenience caused to the general public. It has been stated in the Times of India, in its issue of 18th July, 1983, that the factors which were responsible for this disaster were man made and avoidable. The main reason given is, the poor maintenance of KV lines.

I do not want to go into the details because those facts are well-known. There was a power crisis in Delhi on the 18th July. It is said, this was due to the strike by the workers: that they did not co-operate. As a result, tripping took place and power shutdown in Delhi was uniform. Nowadays, it has become a practice to impose power curbs, as happened in the case of Punjab and Haryana, in the agricultural season. Sir, I would like to place one important aspect before this august House in this connection.

This question has been examined at length by Rajadhyaksh Committee. There is a report on the power planning in our country that the trippings and transmission and despatch losses are mainly due to the faulty planning and design. The main question we are faced with today is not merely generation of power as our friend has said. It may be good but if there is not power supply reliability, it will be useless even to have more generation of power. Therefore, more emphasis has to be laid on these aspects. The figures of trippings are: In Tamil

Nadu they were 4 to 11, in Orissa they were 17, in Maharashtra they were more than 10 in the last two years— twice it happened. Internationally accepted standard for the trippings is only 1 per year. Therefore, I will like to know from the Minister, what steps are being taken to strengthen this transmission and distribution system and also to eliminate the problem of trippings? I do not know whether the hon. Minister has taken into consideration the reasons which are given for trippings and insulation faults or he has considered this Calling Attention only for power generation purposes. We want to know what are the reasons for power failure in different parts of the country? The reasons for insulation failures are absence of protection, coordination, faulty design and the mismanagement in load management. There are the other reasons also that there is no reliability created as such in transmission and distribution system. Therefore, Sir, my first question is, what steps have been taken to avoid trippings so that general blackout does not take place? What are the reasons according to him for the trippings which have taken place in Maharashtra and also in Delhi? What steps have been taken to check this? Has any inquiry been conducted, because, this is going to be a frequent phenomenon?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put the question.

SHRI SHRIDHAR WASUDEO DHABE: I have already put the first question. The second question is in the present power shortage conditions in the country, what guidelines or instructions have been issued by the Ministry for efficient operation, management, transmission and distribution system? My last question is is there any effective system created for load despatches? This is a very important question because apart from the capacity utilisation, i.e., losses, power factors and tripping

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are also to be taken into consideration, in today's energy system. Therefore, may I know what the hon. Minister has to say in the matter?

**श्री रामानन्द यादव :** (बिहार): श्रीमन्, पहले सभी माननीय सदस्य बोल लें, उसके बाद मंत्री महोदय सब का जवाब एक साथ दे देंगे।

SHRI SHRIDHAR WASUDEO DHABE: This is not a general discussion. Every Calling Attention cannot be turned into a general debated. Let him reply so that we know the position.

**श्री मिरजा इरशाद बेग आयुबबेग** (गुजरात): श्रीमन्, माननीय सदस्य ने अभी वक्तव्य में जो यह बात कही है कि गुजरात के बिजली देने के कारण महाराष्ट्र में पिछले दिनों बिजली टप्प रही, इसके बारे में गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्री ने और गुजरात का जो विद्युत बोर्ड है उसने अध्यक्ष ने स्थिति को स्पष्ट कर दिया है। इसलिए माननीय सदस्य ने जो बात कही है कि वह सत्य से कहीं दूर है और बिल्कुल गलत है। इस बारे में गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्री ने और बिजली बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष ने स्थिति को स्पष्ट कर दिया है।

SHRI SHRIDHAR WASUDEO DHABE: We want to know from the Minister. He should reply. Otherwise, we will lose the importance of the Calling Attention.

**श्री उपसभापति :** आज टाइम बहुत कम है अगर अभी समाप्त नहीं हुआ तो 5 बजे के बाद भी बैठना पड़ेगा।

**श्री सत्यपाल मलिक :** (उत्तर प्रदेश): श्रीमन्, बिजली की जो स्थिति आज है और आव बाने वाले में होने वाली है

वह माननीय मंत्री जो के काम से ज्यादा गंभीर है। बिजली के मामले में हम जो चर्चा कर रहे हैं तो हमको समझ लेना चाहिए कि इसमें सिर्फ ट्रांसमिशन नहीं आता है, पचासों चीजें आती हैं। इस संबंध में मैं चार खास चीजों का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ, बहुत कम वक्त है। काम तो है एडिक्शनल जनरेटर कैपेसिटी को बढ़ाना, जितनी कैपेसिटी हमारी है उसका सही-सही इस्तेमाल करना और इसके बाद उसका ट्रांसमिशन और डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सही तरीके से हों। ये चीजें कुल मिलाकर इसमें आग है। देश से जो बिजली बोर्ड है उनका मैं शुरू में जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। इस देश में जो खराब चलने वाले संगठन हैं उनमें बिजली बोर्ड आते हैं। कई बार इस सदन में कहा गया है कि बिजली बोर्ड सफेद हाथी हो गये हैं 1983 में देश के बिजली बोर्डों को करीब 20 अरब रुपये का घाटा हुआ, यह हालत बिजली बोर्डों की है। इससे पचासों कारण हैं, यहाँ मैं इनकी डिटेल्स में नहीं जाना चाहता। बिजली बोर्ड के घाटों का मैंने जिक्र कर दिया। मान्यवर तरीका यह है कि जो बिजली हमारे यहाँ पैदा होती है, जो आपने बिजली की पैदावार के बारे में, जो हमारे यहाँ प्लान्ट है, उनका यूटिलिटी फैक्टर जो है इस बारे में बाद सदन में बताई जा चुकी है और मैं उसका जिक्र नहीं कर रहा हूँ। मैं केवल यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह बहुत असंतोषजनक है और स्थिति यह है कि अभी जो मिड टर्म अप्रैजल आदिशेषिया जो का छपा है उसके अनुसार सप्लाई की मांग में यह योजना पूरी होते-होते 18 फीसदी का फर्क हो जायेगा। 18 फीसदी कम होगी सप्लाई डिमान्ड के मुकाबले में। यह स्थिति हमारी होने वाली है पावर की छटी पंचवर्षीय योजना का ड्राफ्ट तैयार किया गया है और इसमें कहा गया है कि पावर कोर

आफ दि कोर है, हमारे लिये बहुत महत्वपूर्ण चीज है और बड़ी भारी तैयारी के साथ सरकार ने कहा कि हम एक बड़ा भारी एम्बेडिग्स लक्ष्य इन्सिलसिले में रख रहे हैं। पहले 23 सौ मेगावाट अतिरिक्त क्षमता की स्थापना का लक्ष्य रखा गया बाद में उसको घटाकर 19 लाख मेगावाट किया गया। अब यह बिल्कुल साफ हो गया है कि मुश्किल से 14 सौ मेगावाट क्षमता पर हम पहुँचेंगे, योजना के पूरा होते-होते और यह जो होगा एक बहुत खतरनाक काम होने वाला है जिसको बाद में डिसकस बहूंगा, विदेशी संसाधन, विदेशी प्रोजेक्ट, विदेशी रुपया, विदेशी टेक्नोलॉजिज का आप इनवाल्वमेंट कर देंगे और इसके जो नतीजे होंगे यह मैं बाद में बताने वाला हूँ। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो देश में क्षमता है पावर प्लान्ट की, देश में जो एक्सपर्टीज डेवलप हुई है, इस दौर में जो स्किल्ड लेबर, पावर लेबर है इन सारे संसाधनों का आपके मंत्रालय ने छोटी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सही रूप से सदुपयोग नहीं किया है। यह योजना की असफलता का कारण है। आपने रिसोर्सेज का मोबिलाइजेशन ठीक से नहीं किया और जो हमारी कंपैसिटी थी उसका सही इस्तेमाल नहीं किया। शुरू से पहली तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में हमारी पावर पैदा करने की क्षमता करीब करीब हर योजना में दुगुनी होती रही लेकिन इस योजना में स्थिति खराब हो गई। पहले तीन में बहुत बेहतर थी, छठी में खराब हो गई है। इसका कारण यह है कि आपके मंत्रालय की दृष्टि इस और साफ नहीं है। इस तरह की जो योजना शुरू हुई उसमें आपने शुरू में ही कन्फ्यूजन क्रियेट कर दिया। श्रीमान्, यह कहा गया कि हम प्राइवेट सेक्टर को इनवाइट करने से टोटली कन्फ्यूजन हो गया। इसके बाद

प्राइवेट सेक्टर इसमें आया नहीं। उसके बाद आपने बात चलाई कि जो इंडस्ट्रीज हैं वे केप्टिव पावर प्लान्ट अपने यहां लाएं। ये केप्टिव पावर प्लान्ट जिस वक्त बिजली की कमी हो, उस वक्त अपने पावर प्लान्ट उनके जरिए चलाये जाय, मशीनरी उनके जरिये चलाई जाय। मशीनरी के फ्लक्चुएशन की वजह से जो नुकसान होता है उस नुकसान से इसमें बचने वाला नहीं है क्योंकि इसमें थर्मि शाक्स लगते हैं वह इससे कम नहीं होता है। मान्यवर, इसमें पांच से दस गुना ज्यादा खर्चा इस तरह बिजली में आता है। लेकिन खेती का अलग मामला है। खेतों को तो बिजली मिलती नहीं है, इसको फिलहाल मैं डिसकस नहीं करता, बाद में कहूंगा।

अब जिस बात पर मैं मुख्य रूप से माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ और अपनी जानकारी के आधार पर जो हमारा बातचीत का मुख्य मुद्दा है उसके बारे में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपका मंत्रालय इस खतरनाक योजना पर विचार कर रहा है कि क्या जिसके तहत आप विदेशी धन, विदेशी संसाधन और विदेशी तकनीकी को न्यौता देंगे? क्या यह सही है कि आपके मंत्रालय ने कोई योजना ऐसी तैयार की है जिसके तहत आप टर्न की कंस्ट्रक्शन के आधार पर प्रोजेक्ट तैयार कर रहे हैं विदेशों के लोगों को बुला कर उनका रुपया कर्ज पर ले कर उनकी तकनीक और उनके टेक्नोलॉजियों को बुला कर यहां पर पावर प्रोजेक्ट तैयार करते हैं। अगर यह है तो यह बहुत खतरनाक है और मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ। मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार, मान्यवर, आपके

## [ श्री सत्यपाल मलिक ]

मंत्रालय ने जो योजना तैयार की है उसकी करीब करीब लागत आने वाली है 7 बिलियन डालर जो कि आपके आई० एम० एफ० के पांच जो बिलियन डालर के लोन से भी ज्यादा है और इसके पीछे तर्क यह दिया गया है कि हमारे पास हिन्दुस्तान की जो बी० एच० ई० एल० है, उस जो लोकल जेनरेटिंग केपेसिटी बढ़ाने के लिए जो स्थानीय कम्पनी है उसके जरिये जो विकास हम कर सकते थे वह नहीं कर पा रहे हैं चूंकि हमारे पास रुपये की कमी है लिहाजा हम कर्ज ले रहे हैं और यह कर्ज ज्यादातर कर्माशिय टर्म्स पर होगा जिसके रीपेमेंट के बारे में मेरी जानकारी है मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा क्या यह सच है कि इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्ट्री और वित्त मंत्रालय दोनों ने आपके इस प्रोजेक्ट का विरोध किया है चूंकि बी० एच० ई० एल० हमने विकसित की यह कामयाब हुई देश में विदेश में भी आप विदेश की तकनीक, साधन सारी चीजें मांग रहे हैं तो बी० एच० ई० एल० बरबाद हो जाएगा। मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्ट्री ने आपत्ति की चूंकि बी० एच० ई० एल० की जो आर्डर बुक पोजीशन है वह बहुत खराब है सन 1984 और 1985 के आगे का कोई आर्डर अब बी० एच० ई० एल० के पास नहीं और आपकी जो विकास की योजना है उसके तहत बी० एच० ई० एल० की कोई जरूरत नहीं रहेगी वह खत्म हो जाएगी। इंडस्ट्री मिनिस्ट्री ने कहा है कि जो लो है वह कर्माशियल टर्म्स में है, इसमें रीपेमेंट में मुश्किल हो जाएगी इसलिए फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री ने इसका विरोध किया। तो मेरा मुख्य प्रश्न यह है कि आपकी जो पावर के मामले में नाकामयाबी हुई

है जेनरेशन की और जेनरेशन की कैपेसिटी बढ़ानी है उससे निपटने के लिए आपके मंत्रालय ने क्या इस तरह के प्रोजेक्ट्स सोचे हैं कि विदेशी रुपये को मंगाना है। अगर यह है तो इस पर मैं, माननीय मंत्री जी से जवाब चाहता हूँ। मेरा मुख्य प्रश्न यह है, दूसरा प्रश्न यह है, मैं जिस इलाके से आता हूँ उसको अगर भूलूंगा तो गलती कलंगा। आप जो बिजली बोर्ड हैं उनको ठीक करने का काम करें। आपकी जो कैपेसिटी यूटीलाइजेशन है मैं किसी प्राइवेट सेक्टर के पक्ष में नहीं हूँ कभी नहीं रहा हूँ। श्रीमान, मैंने अपनी आँखों से देखा है रेनूकूट में बिड़ला का एक छोटा सा कारखाना है। जब मैं एम० एल०ए० था तो हमारी एक कमेटी वहां गई थी और वहां के चीफ इंजीनियर ने हम लोगों को वह पावर प्लांट दिखाया। उसने हमें बताया कि यूटीलिटी फैक्टर क्या होता है। वह एक छोटा सा थर्मल पावर स्टेशन है लेकिन वहां पर 100% यूटीलिटी फैक्टर है। आपका तो 60% तक भी नहीं पहुंचता है। यह तो मानवीय गलती है इसके कम ठीक नहीं किया जा सकता? इसके बाद वितरण का मामला है और वितरण को बढ़ाये जाने का मामला है। अकेले हरियाणा में 20 फीसदी जमीन रह गई है पेड़ो लगाए बिना। क्योंकि बिजली वक्त पर नहीं मिली लोग ट्यूबवेल से डीजल की तरफ शिफ्ट कर रहे हैं सारे गांव सारे खेत बरबाद हो रहे हैं। यह सारे जो प्रश्न हैं हम रोज उठाते हैं। उन्हीं प्रश्नों के साथ मैं मूल प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ क्या यह सही है कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में एक्स्ट्रा जेनरेटिंग कैपेसिटी का जो आपका उद्देश्य था उसमें फेल होने के बाद क्या आपके मंत्रालय ने इस तरह के प्रोजेक्ट्स बनाए हैं जिनमें विदेशी धन

विदेशी संसाधन, विदेशी तकनीक को बुलाएंगे मैं गलती नहीं करूंगा, आप मुझ पर नाराज मत होइये, मेरे पास कोई प्रमाण नहीं है, मैं कोई आरोप नहीं लगाना चाहता लेकिन तीन साल से खतरनाक चीज देखने में आ रही है वह यह है कि हम चावल पैदा कर के बाहर भेजते हैं लेकिन जरा सी कमी होते ही चावल विदेशों से मंगते हैं ! जिन चीजों की जरूरत नहीं है वह विदेश से मंगा रहे हैं । हथियार से ले कर चावल तक, बिजली के इन सारे मामलों से ले कर तमाम चीज तक अबबार में छप जाया करता है कि फला का हिस्सा है, उसका स्विटजरलैंड के बैंक में चला गया, इसमें चला गया इससे संशय पैदा होता है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो हमारी इस संबंध में मूल नीति है उसका आप स्पष्टीकरण करें ।

SHRI SUSHIL CHAND MOHUNTA (Haryana): Sir, the most important factor for the development of this country relates to production of power. If this country is to have its head high in the comity of nations, if we are to get rid of poverty which is day in and day out enslaving and bringing into its gulf more and more people who are living below the poverty-line, if our people, men and women living in this country, are to hold an honourable life and should be made to earn so that they can improve their lives and not depend on charity and alms, power is the single largest factor which must be kept in mind. After the First World War and after the Revolution in Russia, the leaders of the mass movement in Russia devoted all their energies and attention towards the development of power, and in the whole of Russia the people of Russia were engaged in making plans, in employing labour, technique, whatever it be, for generating power. And with the generation of power, Russia has, before us, before our eyes, made rapid and big strides towards progress. All the modern

western countries and Japan and even countries like Korea, small countries, are rapidly advancing, making a niche for themselves in the advanced countries of the world. All their progress is sustained by power.

We in this country, when we became free should have devoted to this thing. The first question which should have arisen in our minds is what is going to happen to the people of this country and how we are going to make people work. Now we are inventing an excuse. We give half an acre to a person, give another one acre to another person, distribute this and that, give Government employment. How long? And how many people are you going to absorb unless you can give power to people so that they can work and make things? This is one commodity and this is one thing in which this country is absolutely deficient. In spite of the most serious and most strenuous efforts of our hon. Minister towards progress, all the picture that we see ahead is absolutely dark and gloomy.

According to experts, what I have read is, by the turn of the century we will be needing 1 million mw. of power if we want to sustain this country. Have you any plans today that by the turn of the century you can reach that target? Today I have seen from the statement of the hon. Minister that every State is deficient in power either because the thermal plants are not working or because the monsoons have not had a smiling face upon this country or because of so many other reasons. This is the shape of this country. We cannot depend upon this.

We must make adequate provisions. Calamities are bound to come. When a long era of progress is envisaged, we must realise that calamities, natural calamities, are bound to come. Sometimes there will be dearth of water, sometimes there will be excess of water, sometimes floods. All these reasons, all these things, have to be taken into account.



[Shri Sushil Chand Mohunta]

Now, as my learned friend just said that in the case of Haryana 20 per cent of the land needing irrigation for paddy has been now left out. Now who is going to suffer due to this? It is the farmer, number one. It is the people of the country, number two, because they would not get rice and paddy. The industrial labour suffers. The industry itself suffers. The production suffers. The employment avenues will not be there and I do not know what else, because of lack of power.

Now, about thermal plants, one thermal plant was envisaged in Bihar when Mr. George Fernandes was the Industries Minister during the Janata regime and Mr. Karpoori Thakur was at that time the Chief Minister of Bihar\*, at Muzaffarpur Kanti. That thermal plant has not taken off yet, till today, in that ravage district of Bihar. Bihar is the most unfortunate State. It has India's greatest mineral potential. It is India's greatest water potential. Probably it has the most fertile land of the country, and the man living in Bihar is the poorest in the whole country. There is another thermal plant in Bhagalpur district which is called the Kahalgaon thermal unit, which was to be a super-thermal unit giving a production of more than about a thousand MW. That has not even started. No progress has been made in that direction. After all, where are you going to reach? I understand there are two important functions which the hon. Minister must discharge. Number one, the existing arrangements for supply of electricity, thermal, hydel as well as... (Time-bell rings). It will just take two or three minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One minute, please.

SHRI SUSHIL CHAND MOHUNTA: Now we have to maintain them at their full capacity. If we find that a thermal plant fails because of inferior parts, because of non-supply of proper coal, it is shameful for us. We cannot

allow those plants to suffer because their suffering is the suffering of the whole nation, suffering of the whole lot of people and suffering of generations to come. Then I will ask another question. We have imported equipment for constructing stadiums here for the Asiad, for constructing swimming pools and for having flyovers. For all these and for beautifying Delhi, more than Rs. 1,000 crores were spent. Have we ever realised that if this Rs. 1,000

crores have been diverted towards production of more electricity, we would have netted in more money to the country and provided more employment avenues to the country? I was reading an article in which one economist has said that every rupee put in towards power generation brings in a yield to the country of about 12 to 15 times of industrial production. How can we overlook this? An enquiry can be made into that matter. And if it is beyond the capacity of the Government and there is no plan to provide adequate electricity even by the turn of the century to all the people, my suggestion is, open it for the private enterprise. We must, after all, envisage that people will need more employment avenues. People are well educated. They will be needing more work. For I am going to give them electricity? The demand for electricity is going to increase. If by the year 2000, we cannot give adequate electricity, my suggestion is that you should open it for private enterprise. Let big companies come up, who would privately manage it. I have another important suggestion to make. You must make a distinction between the agricultural sector and the industrial sector. This country being a predominantly agricultural country, you must see to it that electricity from the agricultural sector is never diverted towards the industrial sector, whatever may be the situation. The industrial sector may be made to look after itself by having its own private generating sets. But the agricultural sector cannot provide for itself. People having one acre or two acres or five acres or ten acres of land cannot afford

it. Therefore, will the hon. Minister give an assurance that supply of electricity for the agricultural sector will receive the greatest priority and even if there is a deficiency for the industrial sector, that can be allowed to be made up by private enterprise, by private arrangements? But electricity generated through thermal, hydro and other systems by the public sector undertakings should not be taken away from the agricultural sector.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ramchandra Bharadwaj. Please be brief. There are three or four Members more and then the Minister will reply. There is very little time left.

श्री राम चन्द्र भारद्वाज (बिहार) : मान्यवर, गांवों से लेकर नगरों और महानगरों तक, खेत से लेकर कारखानों तक जो बिजली की उपयोगिता है उसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, वह सभी अनुभव करते हैं। आज बिजली के अभाव को लेकर जो एक गम्भीर स्थिति देश में पैदा हो गई है उस पर चर्चा चल रही है। मैं बिहार से आता हूँ। अभी महन्त जी ने बिहार की चर्चा की, कांटी की चर्चा की और माननीय मंत्री जी ने भी अपने वक्तव्य में कहा कि बिहार को सब से कम बिजली मिलती है। वहाँ तो हम मारे ही जाते हैं। जब इस महानगरी तक पहुँचते हैं तो डेसू हमें बिजली नहीं देता। इन दोनों के बीच हमारा जन-जीवन गांव और महानगर बीच में बिजली के अभाव में बँसे ही लटका हुआ है जैसे लिफ्ट में आदमी ऊपर जा रहा हो और बिजली बन्द हो जाय।

मान्यवर, कई मुद्दे उठाये गये हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है कि 1982-83 साल में 1981-82 की अपेक्षा थर्मल पावर स्टेशन से पावर जनरेशन में बढ़ोतरी हुई है।

मैं इस के लिए उन को बधाई देता हूँ, मगर पूरी तरह बधाई तब दूंगा जब देश की बिजली की जो आवश्यकता है उस की आपूर्ति में कोई बड़ा कदम उठेगा। मान्यवर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने वक्तव्य में यह भी कहा है कि मानसून की अच्छी स्थिति होने के कारण बिजली के जनरेशन में हमें लाभ हो रहा है। और अधिक बिजली मिलने की संभावना है सही तो यह है कि मानसून हमें घोखा दे जाता है, जिस की वजह से खेतों में जल देने के लिए बिजली की आवश्यकता है। अगर मानसून घोखा न दे तो भारत का कृषि कार्य बहुत हद तक बिना बिजली के भी चल जायेगा। मगर जब बिजली को भी मानसून की कृपा पर निर्भर करना होगा, जब पावर जनरेशन को मानसून की कृपा पर निर्भर करना होगा तो हमें राहत कैसे मिलेगी? जिस बिजली से हम पानी नहरों से लेते हैं, जिस बिजली से हम पटाव का काम करते हैं अगर उस बिजली को भी मानसून के ऊपर निर्भर कर दिया गया तो हम कहाँ जायेंगे?

मान्यवर, बिहार में तो पावर की कमी है और बड़ी कमी है किन्तु लोग बड़े गर्व के साथ धोषणा करते हैं कि हमने इतने गांवों को बिजली दे दी जब कि वस्तुतः स्थिति यह है कि उन गांवों से बिजली के नाम पर पैसे बसूल लिए, बल्ब लटके हैं, वहाँ ट्रांसफार्मर जला हुआ खड़ा है, कहीं बिजली नहीं मिलती है, कहीं पानी नहीं मिलता है, हम लोग बल्ब को देख कर नीचे चिराग जला कर उसकी आरती उतारते हैं। यही स्थिति हमारे गांवों की है। शहरों में जो हो रहा है, अभी डेसू ने जो तमाशा

[श्री रामचन्द्र भारद्वाज]

किया है वह सभी लोग जानते हैं। मुझे इसकी चिन्ता नहीं है, मुझे चिन्ता इस बात की है कि जब ऐसे मसले पैदा होते हैं तो कहा जाता है कि उनसे निपटना राज्य सरकार का काम है, वह उसे अनिवार्य सेवा घोषित करे और अनिवार्य सेवा घोषित करके हड़ताल को बन्द कराये, मगर मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी 20 जुलाई को टाइम्स आफ इंडिया में एक सम्पादकीय टिप्पणी आयी है, जिस में लिखा हुआ है डेसू के सम्बन्ध में—

"On the other side of the fence a scheme for scientific reorganisation of DESU has been gathering dust on the Union Energy Ministry's shelves while the Municipal Commissioner inexplicably continues to double as DESU's General Manager."

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब फाइलों पर धूल पड़ती रहेगी, जब इलेक्ट्रिसिटी का जनरेशन आगे नहीं बढ़ेगा तो हमारी प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी द्वारा घोषित बौद्ध-सुखी कार्यक्रम, जो हमारी आर्थिक सम्पन्नता का आधार है, उसको हम कैसे पूरा करेंगे? कारखाने नहीं चलेंगे, खेती नहीं होगी, नहरों में पानी नहीं मिलेगा तो हमारा सारा आर्थिक ढांचा गड़बड़ा जायेगा। हम खाद्यान्नों के अभाव में रहेंगे, हम अनिवार्य वस्तुओं के अभाव में रहेंगे, हम आवश्यक सामानों के अभाव में रहेंगे। इसलिए मान्यवर, मेरा यह निवेदन है कि मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन्होंने कोई योजना बनायी है जिसकी वजह से और जिसकी सहायता से हमारी बिजली की आपूर्ति इतनी हो सके जिससे हमारे राष्ट्र के विकास का मार्ग प्रशस्त हो और हम आर्थिक रूप से सम्पन्न हो सकें।

श्री सूरज प्रसाद (बिहार) : काफी लोगों ने जो देश में बिजली की कमी के कारण समस्याएँ पैदा हुई हैं उनके बारे में मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। इसमें शक नहीं कि बिजली की कमी के कारण और इसकी अनियमित आपूर्ति के कारण आज कृषि में जो एक ठहराव नजर आता है उसका एक प्रधान कारण बिजली की अनियमित आपूर्ति भी है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि अभी देश में जितने भी छोटे छोटे कारखाने हैं बिजली के अभाव में उनमें से काफी भर चुके हैं। मैं बिहार के बारे में अगर आप से कहूँ तो बिहार के अन्दर छोटी-छोटी इकाइयाँ 36,000 हैं और उनमें से 20,000 की मृत्यु हो चुकी है और बिजली विभाग उसका एक प्रधान कारण है। जहाँ तक बड़े उद्योग हैं वे भी बिजली के अभाव में अपनी पूरी क्षमता का इस्तेमाल नहीं कर पाते हैं। इतने तक ही अगर बात सीमित होती तो बात कुछ और थी, लेकिन देखने को यह मिलता है कि किसानों को बिजली तो नहीं मिलती लेकिन उनसे जबरिया बिजली चार्ज वसूल किये जाते हैं और जो छोटे-छोटे यूनिट्स हैं देहातों के अन्दर उनसे फिक्स्ड चार्ज के नाम पर लाखों और करोड़ों रुपए वसूल किये जाते हैं जिससे यह छोटे कारखाने दिन प्रति दिन मृत्यु के गाल में चले जा रहे हैं। इसलिए बिजली का जो महत्व है . . .

श्री उपसभापति : आप प्रश्न पुछिए, बिजली के महत्व के बारे में ज्यादा मत कहिए।

श्री सूरज प्रसाद : मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी जो बिजली की स्थिति है उसको इम्प्रूव करने के लिए, उसका विकास करने के लिए और उसमें अधिक प्रगति लाने के लिये सरकार

का क्या विचार है राज्याध्यक्ष कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह बात कही है कि बिजली प्लान्ट की क्षमता का कम से कम 57 प्रतिशत इस्तेमाल होना चाहिए और हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर जितने भी बिजली के प्लान्ट हैं उनका इस्तेमाल 40 से 48 प्रतिशत होता है। मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि राज्याध्यक्ष कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक हिन्दुस्तान में जितने भी प्लान्ट हैं क्या उनकी क्षमता का इस्तेमाल उस रूप में करने की दिशा में सरकार ने कोई कदम उठाया है। छोटी पंचवर्षीय योजना में बिजली के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य था प्रति वर्ष 11.3 प्रतिशत। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि 1980-81 और 1981-82 और 1982-83 में अभी तक 6.7 प्रतिशत ही बिजली के उत्पादन होने का क्या कारण है और इस को ईप्रूव करने की दिशा में सरकार कौन कौन से कदम उठाने जा रही है? मैं आपको फौगर देना चाहता हूँ कि...

श्री उपसभापति : फौगर्स आ गये हैं, आप प्रश्न पूछिये। आप सवाल पूछ लीजिए।

श्री सुरज प्रसाद : मैं जो बोल रहा हूँ वह कोई नहीं बोला। मैं सवाल ही पूछ रहा हूँ। 1981-82 में लक्ष्य था बिजली उत्पादन का 1895 मेगावाट और उपलब्धि हुई 1196 मेगावाट। 1982-83 में लक्ष्य था 1913 मेगावाट उत्पादन का लेकिन उत्पादन हो रहा है 1380 मेगावाट। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह से बिजली के उत्पादन में जो ह्रास हो रहा है उसका क्या कारण है?

श्री सर : बात मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सबसे अधिक बिजली की हालत पूर्वी राज्यों में खराब है। सर-

कार ने उत्तर दिया कि दक्षिण भारत की भी हालत खराब है, लेकिन पहले तो उनकी हालत अच्छी थी, इस साल खराब इसलिए हुई कि मानसून देर से आया। लेकिन पूर्वी स्टेट्स की हालत सबसे अधिक खराब है और अगर बिजली की कमी है तो सबसे अधिक पूर्वी राज्यों में है। यह कमी बंगाल में 18 परसेंट, यू० पी० में 22 प्रतिशत, बिहार में 37 परसेंट की कमी है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो पूर्वी राज्य है इनके अन्दर बिजली उत्पादन की दिशा में कौन कौन सी योजनाएं बनाई गई हैं ताकि बिजली का उत्पादन हो सके और उन राज्यों का सहो मायने में विकास हो सके।

सरकार ने कहा कि हम कृषि को प्राथमिकता देते हैं बिजली के आबंटन में मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि छोटी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 25 लाख पंप सेंटों का इनर्जाइज करना था लेकिन अभी तक तीसरे वर्ष में हम पहुंच गये हैं। आप बताएं कि कुल कितने पंप सेंटों को इनर्जाइज किया गया है छोटी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 1 लाख गावों में बिजली देनी थी मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि तीसरे वर्ष तक आप अभी तक कितने गावों को बिजली दे सके हैं।

श्रीमन्, सिंगरोली का जो बिजली का प्लांट है, मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार उसने राजस्थान को भी बिजली मिलती है, पंजाब और यू० पी० को भी कुछ मिलती है। अखबारों में आता है कि वहां बिजली सरप्लस है। तो मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार में जहां बिजली की इतनी कमी है, क्या

[श्री सुरज प्रसाद]

सिगरीलो से भी कुछ हिस्सा बिजली का उसको मिलने की आशा है ?

बिहार के अन्दर दो तीन प्लांट चलने की बात थी। दो प्लांटों की चर्चा अभी की जा चुकी है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि कोयला कारो योजना जो सेंटर के हाथ में है, उसका कंप्लेशन बिहार की कमी को देखते हुए सरकार कब तक करना चाहती है ?

अंत में मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिजली के प्लांटों में जो सबसे बड़ी गड़बड़ी है उसका एक प्रधान कारण खराब क्वालिटी का कोयला प्लांटों में प्रयोग करना है और दूसरे उन प्लांटों का मिस-मैनेजमेंट है। सरकार इस दिशा में क्या करने जा रही है ताकि बिजली के प्लांटों में जो गड़बड़ी होती है उसको ठीक किया जा सके। बिजली की आपूर्ति में 20 परसेंट की गड़बड़ी होती है, शार्टेज होती है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस 20 परसेंट की खराबी या शार्टेज को आप ठीक करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है और अब तक क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि सरकार को इन बातों पर ध्यान देना चाहिए ताकि बिजली की जो गड़बड़ी है, उस दिशा में कदम उठाया जा सके।

मैं सरकार से एक और बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसानों और छोटे उद्योगों को सरकार बिजली न दे तो सरकार का यह काम होना चाहिए कि उनसे पैसा भी वसूल न करे। क्या सरकार इस तरह का आदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड को देगी और छोटे उद्योगों और किसानों की जो लूट हो रही है उसको रोका जाए ?

1 P.M.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will take half-an-hour at least. If you promise to take five minutes each, I can call. Otherwise if you take more than that, we can take it up afterwards. (Interruptions) Five minutes only.

SHRI ARABINDA GHOSH (West Bengal): Power plays a vital role in rural and urban sectors, and also other sectors, as explained by all concerned. But what is the performance of the last 30-34 years of our Independence. We are faced with, are fused lights, unlighted ovens, longer queues before kerosene shops and higher prices to bolster up the revenues of this country. This is the result of performance of this Ministry. There are heavy power shortages all over the country. The Central Electricity Authority issued a bulletin in November, 1981, stating that there was shortfall of power supply in all the regions of the country up to a staggering figure of 29.79 million units per day, which amounts to 8 per cent of the total requirements. Such a shortage! In 1982, the Central Electricity Authority published their eleventh survey in which it has been forecast that shortage will continue on all-India basis in all regions, except the northern region. Why is this so? It is because planning and approach in the power sector has always been lopsided.

There is another example. In 1951 the eastern region was well ahead in power generation. But during 1951-82, there were increases in the installed capacity in the western region. Different regions are treated differently. During these 30 years, the western region increased its installed capacity by 20.25 per cent, northern region 29.05 per cent, southern region 23.06 per cent, but the eastern region less than one-third in the growth of other regions. The region-wise in 1981-82 is like this: Maharashtra 4322 MW, Tamil Nadu 2539 MW, Gujarat 2407 MW and West Bengal 1726 MW. This is the discrimination going on in regard to the generation of power.

From the report of the

Department of Power it seems that in March 1983, western region had 1170 MW, southern region 585 MW, eastern region 380 MW, The project report of the West Bengal State Electricity Board for the generation of 3215.5 MW is still pending clearance from the Government. Our State Government also prepared a project report for 2040 MW, which is not being implemented, as clearance is not being given by the Government. So discrimination is there, and it is increasing all over.

Another thing that I want to point out is that there is no coordination between thermal power and the supply of coal. Full installed capacity is not being utilised. So many crores of rupees are spent for generation of power in different thermal power projects, but 50 per cent of the installed capacity is not being utilised. Moreover, there is a chaos in coordination between thermal power and supply of coal, although we have ample deposits of coal up to 2000 AD, many coal belts are there. Good quality coal is not supplied for thermal power and the capacity is not being utilised to the full. There is no coordination between these two concerns. (Time Bell rings) Moreover, my last suggestion is that a national grid should be formed to supervise the different thermal projects and also for equitable distribution. There is a great deal of discrimination and the different States are being treated differently. West Bengal is a highly industrial State. Our economy is suffering, rural economy is suffering, urban economy is suffering and the industries are suffering due to mal-distribution of power and due to mal-supply of funds to different States. If a national grid can be formed to supervise equal distribution and to look into the difficulties of different States, things will improve. Our project reports are pending. Six project reports are still with the Government. (Time Bell rings) Another project report is being prepared. It is for 2400 MW. Projects generating power of 5000 MW are still pending in the Power Ministry. I request that they should give a clear-

ance to the project reports and allot funds so that power can be generated according to our necessity. Otherwise with this type of discrimination, there will be chaos in industry in West Bengal. Let the Government think about it.

श्री हरि शंकर भाभड़ा (राजस्थान):  
उपसभापति महोदय, मैं बहुत शोर्ट में अपनी बात कहूंगा क्योंकि बहुत-सी बातें कह दी गई हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से केवल कुछ प्रश्न पूछना चाहूंगा। अब लगभग यह बात तय हो चुकी है कि सिर्फ परम्परागत व्यवस्था से बिजली के गैप की कमी भी पूरा नहीं किया जा सकता है। कितना ही आप प्रयत्न करें, इस गैप को परम्परागत ढंग से बिजली उत्पादन से पूरा करना संभव नहीं है। अभी स्थिति यह है कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना की समाप्ति पर पांच हजार पांच सौ मेगावट बिजली की कमी रहेगी। उसकी पूर्ति के लिए मंत्री महोदय क्या उपाय कर रहे हैं, क्या प्रयास कर रहे हैं, यह स्पष्ट किया जाना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि नये पावर युनिट्स बँटाने के सवाल पर जानबूझ कर देरी की जाती है और उनको बँटाने में बहुत देर हो जाती है। इसके कारण कास्ट बढ़ जाती है और जो नये पावर युनिट्स के द्वारा बिजली का उत्पादन होना चाहिए वह नहीं हो पाता है। उदाहरण के लिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश का पालामानी, हरियाणा का यमुना नगर और राजस्थान का पालना, ये तीन ऐसी प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं कि जिनकी कास्ट एस्सेशन के कारण उन की कीमत बहुत बढ़ गई है। उनका दुबारा सर्वे किया जा रहा है। अब कास्ट डबल हो गई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस देरी को रोकने के लिए मंत्री महोदय क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं ?

[श्री हरि शंकर भाभड़ा]

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कंजपूर को आप जो बिजली दे रहे हैं उसका दाम बहुत ज्यादा है। एक तरफ तो बिजली सप्लाई में कमी होती है और दूसरी तरफ उससे बिजली के दाम ज्यादा लिये जाते हैं। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कंजपूर को बिजली के लिए ज्यादा दाम न देना पड़े, इसके लिए आप क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं? आप जानते हैं कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में 10 परसेन्ट बिजली जनरेट होती है, लेकिन उनका केपेसिटी यूटिलाइजेशन 70 परसेन्ट है। इन्हीं कन्डीशन्स में जिनमें आपके थर्मल पावर यूनिट्स, हाइड्रो पावर यूनिट्स और एटोमिक पावर यूनिट्स काम करते हैं उन्हीं कन्डीशन्स में प्राइवेट सेक्टर 10 परसेन्ट जनरेट कर रहा है और उनकी केपेसिटी यूटिलाइजेशन 70 परसेन्ट है। क्या कारण है कि आपका केपेसिटी यूटिलाइजेशन 49 या 50 परसेन्ट तक ही है? इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि केपेसिटी यूटिलाइजेशन को बढ़ाने के लिए मंत्री महोदय क्या करने जा रहे हैं? बिजली की सप्लाई में जो हानि होती है वह सन् 1981-82 में 20.77 परसेन्ट दी गई है और इसके कारण 23 हजार 667 लाख का लोस हुआ है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस लोस को पूरा करने के लिए आप क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं? इसके साथ साथ मैं यह भी पूछना चाहता हूँ कि गैर-परम्परागत ढंग से बिजली पैदा करने के लिए क्या मंत्री महोदय ने कोई योजना बनाई है ताकि अभी जो बिजली की कमी है उसकी पूर्ति की जा सके? आपको जानकारी होगी, फ्रांस के अन्दर एक नई तकनीक का आविष्कार हुआ है और वह तकनीक फास्ट रिएक्टर की है। क्या मंत्री महोदय उस तकनीक को प्राप्त

करने के लिए कोई कोशिश कर रहे हैं उस तकनीक से बिजली का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जा सकता है और अभी जो गैप है वह कम किया जा सकता है। यह मेरे कुछ प्रश्न हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इनका उत्तर देने को कृपा करें।

डा० (श्रीमती) नाजमा हेपतुल्ला (महाराष्ट्र) : श्रीमान् मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से कुछ बातें कहना चाहती हूँ। एक तो आपने पिछले दिनों देखा होगा कि हमारे महाराष्ट्र में, बम्बई में, बिजली की सप्लाई में गड़बड़ी के कारण 13 जुलाई को किस प्रकार से अंधेरा छा गया था। आप लोग वहाँ बैठकर या हिन्दुस्तान के किसी दूसरे इलाके में बैठकर इसका अंदाजा नहीं कर सकते हैं, सही तरीके से। अगर कम्प्लोट पावर ब्रेक डाउन बम्बई और कलकत्ता जैसे शहरों में, मद्रास जैसे शहरों में हो जाय तो वहाँ क्या हालत होगी। यह हम लोगों ने अपनी आंखों से देखा है। 13 तारीख को 4.30 बजे कम्प्लोट ब्रेक डाउन हो गया। वह समय पीक आवर्स का था। हजारों लाखों की तादाद में लोग इस समय एक जगह से दूसरी जगह रेल द्वारा जाते हैं, आफिस टाइम खत्म होता है। जो ट्रेन थी वह जहाँ थी वहीं रुक गई, जो लिफ्टें थी वह जहाँ थी वहीं रुक गई। आपको मालूम है कि बम्बई के अंदर ज्यादातर मल्टी स्टोरीड बिल्डिंग हैं जहाँ पर लिफ्टें होती हैं। 30-30 मंजिल बिल्डिंग वहाँ पर हैं। इससे आप अंदाजा कर सकते हैं कि वहाँ क्या हालत हुई होगी। मैं पर्सनली इन्वाल्ड इसलिये थी कि मेरी लड़की खुद रेल में दो स्टेशनों के बीच फंस गई। 4.30 बजे से वहाँ फंसी थी और रात को 1 बजे घर आई। हम लोगों को यहाँ तक पता नहीं था कि वह कहाँ है। हजारों लोगों के लोग इस तरह बीच में फंस गये

थे । सिर्फ यही नहीं हुआ बल्कि जो ट्रेफिक लाइट थी, वह बंद हो गई, सड़कों पर कोई बत्ती नहीं थी, मड़कों पर अंधेरा था और लोग लिफ्टों के अन्दर बन्द हो गये थे ।

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक है सब हो गया ।

डा० (श्रीमती) नाजमा हेपतुल्ला : यह मैं इसलिये बता रही हूँ कि बम्बई के लोग इस बात के लिये मुबारकवाद के पात्र हैं कि वहाँ पर कोई गलत काम नहीं हुआ, कोई चोरी, कोई डकैती, कोई रेप नहीं हुआ। हो सकता है गुंडे लोग दुयारा इतजार कर रहे हों कि यह हो और वे अपना काम करें। इसलिये माननीय मंत्री जो को इस बारे में सोचना चाहिए।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत (उत्तर प्रदेश) : न्यूयार्क में चोर घर में रह गये थे उनके यहां बिजली नहीं थी ।

डा० (श्रीमती) नाजमा हेपतुल्ला : I hope you have seen the picture when the lights went off. मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय के सामने दो सुझाव रखना चाहती हूँ । पहला सुझाव यह है कि कभी भी अगर किसी मल्टी स्टोरी बिल्डिंग की परमिशन किसी भी जगह दी जाये तो कम्पलसरली उनको वहाँ पर पावर जनरेटर लगाने की जगह की व्यवस्था हो । यह कम्पलसरली हो ताकि वहाँ लिफ्ट चलाने में आसानी हो और हर जगह जनरेटर की व्यवस्था हो तो क्या हर जगह जनरेटर लगाने के बारे में सरकार सोचेगी ?

दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि हमारे यहां इससे पहले कभी इस तरह की प्राबलम

नहीं थी, लेकिन शार्टेज क्यों है, मिस-मैनेजमेन्ट है, क्या है यह जब रिपोर्ट आयेगी तब बम्बई के बारे में पता लगेगा । लेकिन मैं माननीय मंत्री से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या सरकार उन्हीं टर्म्स पर, जिन टर्म्स पर सरकारी तौर पर बिजली पैदा की जाती है, उन्हीं टर्म्स पर प्राइवेट कम्पनियों को बिजली के कारखाने चलाने की इजाजत देंगे, जो कि उसी दाम में सप्लाई करेंगे । क्या सरकार इस बारे में गौर करेगी ? इस बात पर बैठ कर...

श्री उपसभापति : आपका प्रश्न स्पष्ट है ।

डा० (श्रीमती) नाजमा हेपतुल्ला : मैं मंत्री महोदय से ये दो बातें जो कहीं हैं इनका जवाब चाहती हूँ ।

श्री बी० सत्यनारायण रेड्डी (आंध्र प्रदेश) : हाइड्रो-इलेक्ट्रिक प्रोजेक्ट जो जो देश में हैं और खाम कर जो आंध्र प्रदेश में हैं, उनकी क्या हालत है ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR; Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in this Calling Attention Motion and I share my anxiety with them with reference to the shortage of power as a whole. Before I deal with some of the specific questions that have been raised by the hon. Members, since a general question about generation has been raised, I would like to answer it generally first and then go to the specific wherever it is possible.

Sir, what has been urged is that the country is not in a position, as on today, to meet the demands of electricity. Generally, on the question of generation, the hon. Members did express their dissatisfaction. I would like to give a brief resume so that the matters may be put across in a straight jacket. Sir, it might be a



[Shri P. Shiv Shankar]

matter of interest to the hon. Members to recall that when we became independent in 1947, the total electricity generating capacity in this country was 1736 m.w. I am not including in this the non-utility sector, namely, the captive power plants. If the captive power plants are also taken into consideration the total capacity was 2,136 m.w. and the position as at the end of March 1982 was that the entire country had the generating capacity of 28,448 m.w. That means that between 1947 and 1980, within roughly about 33 years, we were able to raise the generating capacity to the tune of roughly about 26 thousand m.w. From 1980 in the Sixth Five-year Plan, I would like to explain this figure, so that the dimension of the problem could be easily understood. In 1980-81 we had added the capacity of 1,823 m.w. In 1981-82, it was 2,175 m.w. and in 1982-83, it was 3060 m.w. of power and upto-date in 1983-84 we had added 1060 m.w. of power. Thus the position would be that as on today from 1980 in the Sixth Five Year Plan it is 8,118 m.w. of power generating capacity that has been added. If you compare this achievement to the achievement at the end of 33 years, where we have been able to add only about 26,000 m.w., I must say that it is a case of commendable achievement. And, we are expecting, rather I must say that we are cocksure, as on today that by the end of the Sixth Five Year plan we would be able to add to the generating capacity in this Plan itself roughly by more than 14,000 m.w. of power which would be practically half of what existed in 1980. Therefore, the overall position is that the country had been achieving phenomenally in the generating capacity. But I would not like to be complacent. I must frankly admit that notwithstanding the fact that we had been making tremendous progress in the generating capacity, we have not been able to stand up to the demand of the people as a whole.

The Vice-Chairman: [Dr. (Shrimati)  
Najma Heptulla in the Chair]

The shortage in the country had been 9.2 per cent in 1982-83 and in 1983-84 this is likely to come down to 6.3 per cent. I am giving this figure in order to demonstrate broadly that the picture is no doubt bright. It is not dismal and the generating capacity had been increasing. Because the general questions were put about the generation, its capacity and its future, therefore I thought that I should explain this position. It is true that the electricity boards did not give sufficient attention towards the transmission and distribution system. I shall specifically explain it at a later stage. We have been trying our best to concentrate our funds on the transmission and distribution system. This resume I have given, not that I am happy with the situation itself, but I am only trying to put it forth that as ours being a developing country, we have started giving more attention to the core sector, as a result of which there has been quite a good improvement.

More than one hon. Members asked the position about failure of power in Bombay on 13th of July. It is no doubt true that there was a complete failure of power in Maharashtra on the 13th July as all units had tripped. While Maharashtra claims Gujarat having overdrawn power from Tarapur atomic station, Gujarat has denied it and the Government of Maharashtra have set up an enquiry committee .....

SHRI SHRIDHAR WASUDEO DHABE:  
Don't leave it to the State Government. What is the position under the Central Government?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR:... under the Chairmanship of Shri S. S. Murthy, a retired Member of the Power System in the Central Electricity Authority, and Shri S. D. Kapur, a Director in the National Thermal Power Corporation. The reasons will be known only from the report of the committee which is due in 3 months. And also they have been asked to advise measures to be taken for future in such situation. The hon. Member was trying to ask me that

I should say at this stage about the claim of Maharashtra and the denial of Gujarat. It would be unfair for me to say anything at this stage when there is a committee appointed by the Maharashtra Government which is going into it. I would rather prefer that we wait till the report comes.

Hon. Member from Maharashtra has also raised the question of trippings and the reliability of the supply of electricity. It is no doubt true that tripping of transmission lines is higher in India than in other advanced countries. Basically, this is because we operate without reserve capacity. On account of investment constraints, the contributory factor has been the tendency of the State Electricity Boards to divert available funds to generation schemes resulting in under-investment on transmission and distribution. This is also one of the reasons for higher transmission and distribution lines. We are trying our best to have balanced investments on generation and the transmission and distribution, and we have been advising all the States accordingly for steps to be taken in the successive Plans.

So far as the Central Government is concerned, it is also trying to develop 400 KV lines in the Central sector alongwith the Central power stations which we are developing in different parts of the country. Sir, thermal power stations would strengthen the transmission system. In the ultimate analysis, what is necessary on this aspect is the technical discipline among the States' Electricity Boards which operate as a grid in situations of power shortage as such.

SHRI SHRIDHAR WASUDEO DHABE:  
What about Delhi?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I will come to it.

उपसभाध्यक्ष [डा० (श्रीमती) नाजमा  
हेतुल्ला] : धावे साहब, आपके सारे  
क्वेशन्स उनके पास लिखे हैं, एक एक  
करके जवाब दे रहे हैं। प्राम्पट करने से

क्या होगा। प्राम्पट करने से तो भूल  
जाते हैं।

श्री श्रीधर वासुदेव धावे : भूलते  
नहीं हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष [डा० (श्रीमती) नाजमा  
हेतुल्ला] : भूलते नहीं हैं तो आप  
उनको याद मत दिखाइये।

If you admit that he does not forget, do not remind him. He is replying to all the questions. There is no point in disturbing him.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I must submit that such discipline had undoubtedly been wanting on the part of the State Electricity Boards. We have been taking meetings from time to time. Different proposals have been put forth to the State Electricity Boards. I am also aware of the sensitiveness of the problem. I found, personally speaking—I must frankly confess—that if I try to press hard a point, the question of Centre-State re-laitons has also been raised. Therefore, I have come to demarcate areas where I could press and pressing too hard would also be difficult in these matters. But in the federal polity of ours, within the framework, whatever advice could be given to the State Electricity Boards, they are advised by the Central Electricity Authority, as also on behalf of the Ministry.

Madam, hon. Member and some other friends have also raised the question about Delhi. I have explained this position in my statement itself. I have explained that on 18th July, 1983, due to the tripping of units at the Indraprastha station, due to the operation of the protective system in the switchyard, there was power breakdown in large parts of the city. These generating units could not be recommissioned due to the agitation by the generation engineers and the supervisory staff. Power supply to some parts of

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the city could be restored through 200 KV substations, by getting assistance from Badarpur, U.P. and BBMB systems. There is normal power supply in Delhi since 22nd July, 1983. I shall be failing in my duty if I do not refer to this, because hon. Members may say that I skipped it over; I was very conscious of the newspaper report, in the Indian Express, this morning, wherein, it has been stated that in Malaviya Nagar and other places, there had been load-shedding. It was not a case of load-shedding. I particularly tried to And this out, whether it was a case of load-shedding. But it appears, because of the rains, the local system developed some difficulties as a result of which there had been some trippings in that area. But this was immediately rectified, at a later stage. This is the position so far as Delhi" is concerned.

One of the hon. Members, while raising the general question, with reference to the generating capacity and the future plans, was pleased divert my attention, to the question of foreign capital; Mr. Malik, to be specific. He had an idea that with reference to turn-key projects, foreign capital is invited, that there is a scheme which is being prepared by the Ministry, which the Industry and Finance Ministries have, opposed on diverse grounds, in view of the BHEL's capacity and so on and so forth. I must submit that this is undoubtedly a matter which requires not only a careful consideration, but, I appreciate, this should also be a matter of anxiety to the entire House. I must say that it is not the policy of the Government to go in for large-scale import of power plants. We are aware of the manufacturing capacity in the country. But in a situation of resource constraint we have to consider whether selective import, taking advantage of the favourable international market and attractive financial terms, would be of advantage. This is only a matter for consideration. There is no such policy

that has been evolved. In fact, some of the foreign countries, because of the recession, are coming forth with very good financial proposals. This matter has not been finalised in any form. As I said, in selective cases perhaps we could discuss, having regard to the resource constraints under which we are working, but there is no such general policy. In fact, actually when I wanted to discuss this issue with the Industries Minister, the Finance Minister as also the Planning Minister, I was also aware that if we invite the foreign capital the debt servicing becomes very difficult, having regard to whatever our financial position as on today. Therefore, possibly in some selective cases we might go in. I am not ruling out the possibility of our going in in selective

cases is not ruled out, but I share the hon. Member's anxiety that each case

will be discussed threadbare on its merits and if any decision is taken, it would be taken only keeping in view the interests of the country and not any other aspect whatsoever. In fact, I am also slightly worried to be frank—that the budgetary provision that has been made in 1983-84, I am feeling, may not be sufficient for the on-going projects themselves. If this be the position, what has to be done in order to increase the power capacity in this country is a question mark, and that is why we were contemplating—my Ministry, not necessarily the entire Government—to take up the selective cases for the purpose of increasing power capacity in this country and meeting the demands of the country as a whole. This is a matter which, has yet to be gone into in details. There is no scheme as such that has been prepared and I want to allay the fears of the hon. Members, if there are any of that type because nothing has come out so far. The thinking in my Ministry I have put forth before the hon. House. It is only in selective cases the thinking is, should we not put it if the credit facilities and the aid facilities are such where we can take advantage? So, that is a matter which might be considered in

selective cases, having regard to the merit of each case. In such cases I will have certainly to take assistance Of the Finance Minister, the Planning Minister, the Industry Minister. It will have to be discussed, it will go to the Cabinet before any decision is taken. But there is no broad-based proposal at this stage. This is what I wanted to bring to the notice of the heft, members.

I am also aware that the BHEL does fall short of its orders for future. This has also to be taken into consideration. We have to necessarily develop our indigenous industry. We have to develop its technical know-how. There had been some failures with the manufacturing units of the BHEL. They are trying to get over it. Government's anxiety also is there. So, particularly, my submission is that on this aspect each case would be consi-ered' on its merits and there is no occasion for taking a general decision in these matters. One of the hon. Members had also raised the question about planning right up to the end of the century, as to what exactly the plans are. It will be very difficult for me to go into that at this stage, but the Central Electricity Auhority has drawn out a long term power plan up to the year 2,000 AD. The requirement of power is related to the growth projected in the consuming sectors, such as agriculture, industry, etc. We have placed this long-term plan before the Planning Commission which is considering this whole plan and perhaps it is only after they have gone into it in details that a clear picture could emerge in the matter.

One of the hon. Members had raised the question about Muzaffarpur thermal plant which has two units of 110 MW each in Bihar. This was sanctioned in July 1978 at the time when Mr. Ramachandran was the Energy Minister and is being executed as a turn-key project by BHEL. The first unit is expected to be commissioned in 1984-85.

One hon. Member had also raised the question about Kahalgaon super thermal power station. I may submit

that we have already taken up six super thermal power stations in different parts of the country. We had an idea of Kahalgaon also—to be taken up, which would be roughly of about 2000 MW capacity. But I must submit that the resource constraints in this case are creating a great problem and though I have not as yet finally decided, I have advised my Ministry to work out the details whether we should take advantage of this project vis-a-vis the schemes of assistance from the various countries which have offered financial assistance and also technical assistance in this matter. My submission is that there is no finality with reference to this and this is a matter where once a paper is prepared or when once our Ministry is ready, the issue could be discussed in a little detail.

On the question of agricultural sector having precedence over other sectors with reference to the supply of electricity, I may submit that I have already said this in my statement—and I quote:

"My Ministry has requested all the States that power requirements of agriculture should be given topmost priority".

This is the statement I have already made and therefore in view of this statement, it would not be proper for me to again reiterate on this issue. We have taken up this issue with the various State Governments and the position as of today appears to be quite bright. In fact, I have got the figures with reference to each State. Though they may not be highly satisfactory, nonetheless the situation seems to be improving in every State, except one or two States, and I must say that all the States are giving high priority to the supply of electricity to the agricultural sector.

On<sub>e</sub> of the hon. Members has raised the question of raising the PLF and the Rajyadhyaksha Committee Report. In fact, while it will not be possible for me to go into details on this issue, Government on their part have been trying their best to see that the PLF

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is increased in respect of various stations generally. I must say that in the year 1982-83, as I explained, the average PLF was 49.8 per cent. And the target for 1983-84 has been fixed at 51 per cent of the plant Load Factor.

Reference was made to some of the major power plants and it was said that very little has been achieved by them. That I deny. In fact, some of the public sector plants have also done exceedingly well. For example, the Neyveli power plant gives a Plant Load Factor of 73 per cent; likewise, the Sangrauli plant gives 75.3 per cent; and the Vij-ayawada plant about 79 per cent. Parli thermal power station is also giving a Plant Load Factor of more than 70 per cent. But, as a whole, so far as the country is concerned, it is only about 49 per cent, which is not very satisfactory, I agree. Diverse factors are there for the less Plant Load Factor. Efforts are being made to get better results. As I said, we would like to reach, as a whole, 51 per cent Plant Load Factor.

One of the hon. Members had asked about the details as to the villages electrified, the pumps energized, etc. From time to time, I have been giving figures. I would give the figures: up to 31st March 1983, 49.61 lakh pump sets have been energized; electricity has reached 3.2 lakh villages, out of 5.76 lakh villages in the country. The Sixth Plan target is to energize 25 lakh pump sets and one lakh villages.

The actual performance has exceeded the targets in respect of villages. Though, of course, I do not have the figures, this is the position. There has been some shortfall in respect of pump sets, mainly on account of rise in the cost of raw materials. But the Rural Electrification Programme continues to receive high priority. One of the hon. Members had asked whether from Singrauli power would be supplied to Bihar. I may submit that in the recent months about 125 to 150 MW power has been supplied from Singrauli to Bihar. A general question was also asked with referen-

ce to the coal supply to the power stations and about the improvement of its quality. While the quality of coal can be a contributory factor, this is not the main reason for the poor performance in this matter. The poor performance there is because of the unduly long time for commissioning of units, lack of discipline, etc., which are the major reasons. But I do not rule out that the quality of coal has not affected.

One of the hon. Members from West Bengal has raised the question of discrimination. Well, I must say that it does not appear to be correct. Fifteen years back West Bengal was a State which consumed the highest power generation in the country. But afterwards what seems to have happened is that there had been a lapse on the part of the State not only in seeking the approval of the schemes but even in executing them, as a result of which it is one of the States where the per capita consumption is the lowest. The share of the power sector in the Sixth Plan outlay is 20.3 per cent in West Bengal against the all-India average of 30.3 per cent, and the allocations in the successive annual plans have in fact remained stagnant. I would not go into the details. But abnormally long time is taken for commissioning of various projects. For example, the Kolaghat Project which was sanctioned some time in June, 1973 and the first unit of which was to be commissioned in 1978, is now expected to be commissioned some time in March, 1984. I would not go into other details. But, in fact in the other House when the hon. Members raised this question, I had brought to their notice that (a) there was no proper power planning in the State, (b) in the Plan outlay they did not give much importance to this sector for the purpose of investment and (c) there was no will to implement with assiduity the projects that were sanctioned in early 70's so that the projects could be completed and they could yield the results. I am saying this in the context that so far as Government of India is concerned

there is no case of any discrimination on the part of Government of India. I must submit that mere clearing of projects is not enough. Saying that we have applied and the Central authority has not cleared or the Planning Commission has not cleared by itself is not an answer. The question that has to be posed is whether the State has really taken steps for implementing those projects that were sanctioned much earlier. That unfortunately has not happened in this case. There must be adequate funds in the State Plan, and the power outlay available in West Bengal, in the State's Annual Plan, had not been adequate even for the ongoing projects. That had been creating a problem. Therefore, this is a matter where we have got to review the whole situation, analyse it and take it in the proper perspective. Otherwise, how would you explain this phenomenon that a State which enjoyed the highest per capita consumption 15 years back, has fallen flat. This is no doubt a serious matter so far as Centre is concerned. We had been advising the State Electricity Board and other authorities to go ahead fast in the completion of the projects.

One of the hon. Members had raised a question about the high rate of electricity charges. I must submit that on this issue we are agitated because some of the Electricity Boards had raised the rates too high, and we are trying to discuss that within a region the rates could be uniform. When I sounded some of the State authorities in an informal way, they did not seem to agree, and particularly those States which are supplying electricity to their neighbouring States would like to make undue money out of it. Perhaps, by negotiations alone we can solve this problem. Internally, of course, some of the States have raised the rates for the purpose of generating resources. So far as Centre is concerned, it would certainly advise the States to take a uniform approach in the matter and see that within reasonable limits they manipulate the electricity charges. But ultimately the wisdom must prevail upon the States themselves for the pur-

pose of properly fixing the electricity charges.

Madam Vice-Chairman, I feel broadly...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN [DR. (SHRI MATI) NAJMA HEPTULLA]: You have not answered my question. Perhaps if I sit on the Chair, it is not necessary for you to answer.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: With reference to Bombay, broadly I have explained the situation.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN [DR. (SHRI-MATI) NAJMA HEPTULLA]: I said about making it compulsory to have power-generating sets in high-rise buildings.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: So far as public sector undertakings are concerned, we have asked them to have their captive plants. With reference to the private sector, each case is being determined according to its merits. Another thing is also possible. In fact, I made a suggestion to some of the industrialists who came from Rajasthan: I said, if a few of the industrialists could join together in having a captive power plant, perhaps we might consider that. Madam, it is very difficult to take wholesale policy decisions in matters like this because ultimately different perceptions have to be considered for the purpose of taking a decision. I must once again thank the hon. Members...

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: What is the position about the hydroelectric projects in Andhra Pradesh?

SHRI SHRIDHAR WASUDEO DHABE: Both are from Andhra. You can discuss.

SHRI ARABINDA GHOSH: What about the clearance report of the six projects submitted by the State Electricity Board to you?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Mr. Ghosh as I said, clearance of your projects would no doubt be given early, but the question is, what about those that have been sanctioned? You

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don't go ahead with them. And what about your money? Wherefrom will you get the money? (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN [DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA HEPTULLA]: No more questions. Please sit down. We have to adjourn the House after the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs makes his statement.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I would again thank the hon. Members for their participation in the Calling Attention. It has been a useful discussion and I assure the House that whatever be the steps that are needed, the Government would not be wanting in taking them.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT RE. GOVERNMENT BUSINESS FOR THE WEEK COMMENCING 1ST AUGUST, 1983

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): With your permission, Madam, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 1st August, 1983, will consist of:—

1- Further consideration and passing of the Cantonments (Amendment) Bill, 1983, as passed by Lok Sabha.

2. Consideration and passing of:—

(a) The Hindu Widows' Remarriage (Repeal)<sup>1</sup> Bill, 1983.

(b) The Copyright (Amendment) Bill, 1983.- ■

3. Discussion on the Resolution regarding National Health Policy.

4. Consideration and passing/ return of the following Bills, as passed by Lok Sabha:—

(a)' The National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oil Development Board Bill, 1983.

*prevailing at Faiam Air vort*

(b) **The Vegetable Oils Cess Bill, 1983.**

(c) **The Electricity (Supply) Amendment Bill, 1983.**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN [DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA HEPTULLA]: The House is adjourned till 2.30 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at fifty-four minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at thirty four minutes past two of the clock, [The Vice-Chairman (Shri R. Ramakrishnao) in the Chair.]

#### REFERENCE TO THE REPORTED CHAOTIC CONDITIONS PREVAILING AT PALAM AIRPORT IN THE MATTER OF HANDLING OF LUG GAGE OF AIR INDIA PASSENGERS

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL (Gujarat): With your permission and if the Mover of the Resolution, my friend Mr. Maurya, permits, my Special Mention may be taken first. I will finish very briefly.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): Mr. Maurya, have you any objection?

SHRI BUDDHA PRIYA MAURYA (Andhra Pradesh); No, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN).- We will take up the Special Mention first. Shri Patel.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL (Gujarat): Mr. Vice-Chairman, I rise to draw the attention of the Government through you to the unorganised management on the part of Air India in handling the luggages on international routes. Sometimes the baggages are lost; sometimes the passengers go ahead and the baggages follow; sometimes the baggages go ahead and the passengers follow; and sometimes the passengers do not get their luggages at all.