

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV: The SVD Government in Bihar in which you were...

श्री इन्दर सिंह : : नहीं समझते तो बैठ जाइये । दूसरी बात हो रही है ।

So, whether there was a Janata Government or there was a Congress (I) Government in Madhya Pradesh, the attitude of utter indifference to bonded labourers is unchanged. It is scandalous. In 1979-80 and 1980-81, no reports were received. This year also, no report is received. For 1981-82, probably, about 135 cases were reported. So, if this is the attitude of the Madhya Pradesh Government, only two things can be done. Either the MP Chief Minister should be appointed the Labour Minister of Government of India so that all problems are solved or he should be dismissed and somebody else should be appointed. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: Sir, so far as the MP Government is concerned... (*Interruptions*) bonded labour that has been identified so far is 1,777. And they have approached us for rehabilitation of 1441; we have sanctioned amount for rehabilitation of 994 so far, and I have already made it clear that we have already released, Rs. 18 lakhs. But unfortunately, from Madhya Pradesh Government, we have not received utilisation certificate. As and when we receive utilisation certificate, we are prepared to release more amounts. So far as releasing funds is concerned, it is not problem at all. We are prepared to release it, but we must know whatever funds have been released already, whether they have been utilised properly. For that, they have to submit utilisation certificate and we have been repeatedly telling the Madhya Pradesh Government to submit utilisation certificate. But unfortunately they have not been able to submit the utilisation certificate.

The hon. Member wanted to know about the survey conducted by Gandhi Peace Foundation. It is true Gandhi Peace Foundation conducted national

sample survey in 10 States in 1978-79 and according to them, the bonded labour in the entire country—I do not know about Madhya Pradesh—is 26.17 lakhs. We got that report and we examined it. But we find from the examination that the methodology adopted by Gandhi Peace Foundation was not scientific. Therefore, Government have not accepted their estimate and their report.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Next question.

Augmentation of Electricity Generation

*103. SHRI P. N. SUKUL:

DR. LOKESH CHANDRA:†

Will the Minister * of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the plans for augmenting electricity generation during the next five years to meet the rapidly increasing needs of Delhi; and

(b) whether Government propose to instal in Delhi a new power house to ease the heavy load on the existing ones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHA/AN): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) An installed capacity of a little over 1000 MW is available in Badarpur and Indraprastha Power Stations which cater for the needs of Delhi. Besides, Delhi is entitled to 20 MW from Baira-Siul Project which has already been commissioned, 150 MW from Singrauli Super Thermal Power Project the first unit of which has been commissioned and 45 MW from Salal Hydro Electric Project expected to be commissioned in 1985-86. In addition, Delhi will receive an allocation of power from other Central power stations under construction in the Northern region.

In order to meet the long term power requirements of Delhi, the feasibility of

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Dr. Lokesh Chandra.

establishing a power station in the vicinity of Delhi with 5 units of 210 MW each is being studied. Techno-economic clearance of Central Electricity Authority for installing 2 units of 67.5 MW each at Rajghat Power House as replacement of the existing old units has also been accorded.

डा० लोकाेश चन्द्र : उपसभापति महोदय, मैंने अपने प्रश्न में मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान दो तीन मुख्य समस्याओं की ओर आकर्षित किया है। एक तो यह कि दिल्ली में जितने बिजली-घर हैं वे आज से 15-20 साल पहले बने थे। उस समय की जनसंख्या आज से कम से कम आधी थी। दिल्ली की इतनी जनसंख्या बढ़ती चली जा रही है परन्तु बिजली घर उतने ही रह रहे हैं। मशीनों के विगड़ने से, समय व्यतीत होने से और अन्य कारणों से उनकी क्षमता घटती जा रही है। जिस समय दिल्ली का बिजली घर एक हजार मैगावाट का बनाया था उस समय की जनसंख्या, आज की जनसंख्या से अलग थी। इस कारण दिल्ली में प्रतिदिन बिजली पांच-छः बार चली जाती है। अब एशियाड के खेल आ रहे हैं और सम्भावना यह है कि बिजली की बड़ी भारी समस्या खड़ी हो जाएगी। प्रश्न के उत्तर में आपने यह नहीं बताया कि आप कोई नया बिजली घर बना रहे हैं या नहीं। उत्तर में आपने लिखा है कि दो बिजली घर बनेंगे जो कि पुराने बिजलीघरों के स्थानापन्न होंगे। आप यह बताने की कृपा करें कि अगले पांच वर्षों में कौन-कौन से नये बिजली घर बनायेंगे और दिल्ली की बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या को देखते हुए दिल्ली को कितने मैगावाट की और आवश्यकता है। तीसरी बात यह है कि क्या आप प्रति पांच वर्ष दिल्ली में नया बिजली घर बनायेंगे जिससे बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या की आवश्यकताओं को देखते हुए बढ़ते हुए

उद्योग धर्मों को देखते हुए, दिल्ली में बिजली की कमी न हो ?

श्री विक्रम भट्टाजन : माननीय सदस्य महोदय ने दिल्ली के बारे में जो विचार प्रकट किये हैं वह सही हैं। मगर जहां तक बिजली का ताल्लुक है इस सम्बन्ध में जो उनके डाउट्स हैं वे सही नहीं हैं। दिल्ली को बिजली इस वर्ष पिछले वर्ष से ज्यादा अवेलेबल थी और इसकी अवेलेबिलिटी बढ़ती चली जाएगी। हम दिल्ली में बहुत से पावर स्टेशन नहीं। लगा सकते क्योंकि इससे पोलूशन का डर बढ़ता है। इसलिए एक आल इण्डिया कन्सेप्ट डवलप की गई है कि बाहर से बिजली लाएंगे और साथ-साथ कुछ कैपिटिव जनरेशन लगाएंगे तथा उसके मुताबिक हमने हिन्दुस्तान में सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन पिट हैडस पर बनाए हैं जहां से दिल्ली को बिजली मिलेगी। उसी ढंग से हम हाईड्रो पावर स्टेशन पहाड़ों पर लगा रहे हैं, जम्मू-काश्मीर में लगा रहे हैं, यू. पी. में लगा रहे हैं, हिमाचल प्रदेश में भी लग रहे हैं। तो वहां से भी दिल्ली को बिजली मिलेगी। इस ढंग से हम यह भी सोच रहे हैं कि दिल्ली के पास 40-50 मील पर एक और बिजली घर लगाया जाए जिससे कि कैपिटिव जनरेशन ज्यादा बढ़ जाए। जहां तक अवेलेबिलिटी का ताल्लुक है मैंने पहले कहा कि दिल्ली में अवेलेबिलिटी काफी है और अप्रैल सितम्बर में बिजली ज्यादा थी, कन्जम्पशन कम थी। दिल्ली में जो पावर की प्राबलम है वह डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की प्राबलम है, डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन कांस्ट्रेंट्स हैं। जो दिल्ली में कन्जम्पशन पिछले 10 साल में करीब दोगुना हो गया मगर जो डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम था वह उसके मुताबिक नहीं बढ़ा इसके लिए हम नये-नये प्लान डेवलप कर रहे हैं। हमने बाहर के

मुल्कों से इंजीनियर बुलाये हैं जो कि दिल्ली की इमीडियेट शार्ट टर्म और लांग टर्म प्लानिंग में हमें सहयोग देंगे। इस ढंग से हम बिजली की प्रब्लम को साल्व करेंगे।

जहां तक एशियाड का ताल्लुक है, मैं विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि एशियाड के लिए हमारे पास काफी बिजली है इसलिए अब वे यह कहते हैं कि पांच छः बार दिल्ली में बिजली जाती है तो यह गलत है। हो सकता है लोकल एरियाज में कहीं कहीं फ्यूज जल जायें, ट्रांसफार्मर जल जायें। इससे बिजली जा सकती है लेकिन जहां तक बिजली का सवाल है वह आगे से बेहतर है।

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: By way of a slight supplement to what my hon. friend has already said, I have to say that in 1982-83 the anticipated demand is 650 MW. In 1987-88 the demand is expected to be 1011 MW. I am trying to give figures. As on today, the present installed capacity for Delhi is 941 MW, consisting of Badarpur power station 720 MW, Indraprastha Power Station 221, MW, while the demand projection today is 650 MW in 1987-88. Demand projection is likely to be 1011 MW. In order to meet the position, apart from what we get from Badarpur and Indraprastha Power Stations, Delhi is entitled to 20 MW from Baira-Siul Project in Himachal Pradesh which has been commissioned last year. But we are drawing more power than 20 MW. which is the share; then 150 MW from Singrauli Super Thermal Power Project, when it reaches full capacity of 2000 MW, and apart from that 15 per cent of the power which is with the Centre, which would come to roughly 300 MW. This power would also be utilised. The entire share of the Central Government would be utilised for Delhi. Then we are going to have 45 MW from Salal Hydro Electric Project expected to be commission in 1985-86, in Jammu and Kashmir. Then, there is the Narora power station which is 470

MW along with the Rihand super thermal power station. These are the expectations that are going to be there. And that is why my friend is very much right when he said that the availability of power would be more than the demand,

DR. LOKESH CHANDRA: According to the Minister, the installed capacity is 941 MW, and in the reply you say that the installed capacity will be a little over 1000 MW. But this morning between 8 to 10 A.M., it is my personal experience that the light went off three times. Every time the light goes off, a machine is in disorder. If you operate an electronic machine—I do it—it will be in disorder because of the fluctuations in electricity and because electricity goes off and on. The other point is that you have not given the extra quantum that would be required for the ASIAD, which would be considerable, and which has to be comprehended separate from the projections for 1982-83. During the Asian Games, participants and tourists will be coming here in large numbers, several new hotels are coming up all these projections will require a major quantum of electricity consumption in the capital and you will have to resort to repeated staggering operations to see that the present units do not fail. In the reply itself, you have implied that two units of 67.5 MW each, that is, a total of 135 MW, would be required to replace the existing units which are not fully function. May I know, what steps are being taken to see that the extra requirements during the Asian Games will be met and, secondly, what steps are being taken to provide for the next five years so that we do not have to suffer frequent power staggering everyday.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: There seems to be some apprehension in the understanding of my hon. friend with reference to what I have said. In the statement which has been enclosed to the answer, it has been stated that 'an installed capacity of a little over, 1,000 MW is available in Badarpur and Indraprastha stations. Apart from these two places, other places have also been mentioned from where Delhi

will get power; my friend is trying to confine himself to the 941 MW which I have referred to. But this is only with reference to Badarpur and Indraprastha power stations.

DR. LOKESH CHANDRA: I have also mentioned the 215 MW from other places.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: This is not only in regard to Badarpur and Indraprastha power stations. Other places like Baira-Siul, Singrauli and Salal have also been mentioned to show how it is more than 1,000 MW. This is the first part of it. The second part of it, I have said, is that the demand projection in 1987-88 is likely to be 1,011 MW and with reference to this, I have given details, as to how we are going to expand or energy capacity during this period and what are the other projects which are being undertaken.

Now, with reference to the Asian Games, I must submit that the additional load demand during the Asian Games is expected to be 50 MW. For this purpose, various contingency plans are being drawn up. It is being examined whether each venue can take power from two or three sources. There will also be additional diesel generating sets. We are confident that there is not likely to be any difficulty when the Asian Games take place. My hon. friend has said about load shedding. As has been explained by my colleague already, this is due to some difficulties in the distribution system. These are being got over. This is the position.

श्री जे. के. जैन : उपसभापति महोदय, क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह जानकारी है कि दिल्ली के अन्दर जो हजारों छोटे उद्योग धन्धे हैं उन को आप ने विजली कम दे रखी है ? अगर किसी की खपत 2 हजार यूनिट है तो आप ने उस को 500 यूनिट दे रखा है । उस का नतीजा क्या निकलता है ? वह चोरी से विजली इस्तेमाल करते हैं, मीटर के बाहर तार जोड़ लेते हैं और जो इन्स्पेक्टर हैं उन से मिलीभगत कर के ऐसा कर

रहे हैं । इस से क्या होता है ? करोड़ों रुपए का डेसू को नुकसान होता है और इन्स्पेक्टर लाखों रुपए महीने रिजर्वत कमाते हैं । तो मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यदि उन को इस चीज की जानकारी है तो इन उद्योग धन्धों की जितनी डिमांड है विजली की उस को पूरा करने के लिए कोई आश्वासन देंगे और कोई ऐसे आदेश देंगे जिस से उन की डिमांड पूरी हो सके ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I do not deny that there is some basis in what my hon. friend has said. Necessary steps are being taken in this regard.

Abolition of Contract Labour system in Coal Belt

*104, SHRI KALYAN ROY:†

SHRI LADLI MOHAN NIGAM:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of a Minister of Bihar Government appealing in the 'Statesman' (Calcutta), dated the 17th August, 1982, to the effect that return of peaceful conditions in the Bihar coal belt hinges on annulment of the private contract labour system;

(b) if so, how many types of contract systems are prevailing in the BCCL and CCL coal mines in Bihar including those which are in the prohibited category;

(c) what are the names of major contractors (and types of contracts in these two companies who got rupees five lakhs and above per year;

(d) what is the amount of money paid to contractors in between 1978—82 year wise by these two companies; and

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Kalyan Roy.