

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI): I cannot go on with this *ad infinitum*. We shall go to the next item. Mr. Ramamurti, your party has got nine minutes. I will give you two or three minutes more. The time at the disposal of the House is very short.

SHRI KALYAN ROY: (West Bengal): I did not finish my speech yesterday.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI): Mr. Ramamurti.

**DISCUSSION ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL—contd.**

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the subject that we have taken up for discussion, namely, the question of energy, is rather vast and we cannot go into the entire gamut of the question of energy in this short discussion because it embraces not only energy from coal, energy from other sources, but it also embraces the non-conventional sources of energy and the functioning of the atomic power plants and all these things are covered under this thing. But we are just confining ourselves to the functioning of the Ministry of Energy as it is called, namely, the Ministry which is managing the largest source of energy in this country, namely, the coal sector. Am I right?

SHRI KALYAN ROY (West Bengal): Yes.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: That is what we are concerned with today. As far as the atomic power projects are concerned, for Tarapur, America has refused to supply us enriched uranium. What shall we do now? I think, as far as this is concerned, the Government of India must take a bold decision that since the Americans are breaking their contract to supply us uranium for the entire life of the reactor, we are also not bound by their contract and we shall

recycle the waste that is there and we are not bound by the contract and that contract is broken by the U.S. That is all that I would like to tell now. As for the other things, I would like to go into them later. But now, Sir, with regard to the functioning of this Ministry and with regard to the functioning of the coal industry, I would like to say something.

Now, Sir, everywhere in the world, the coalminer is honoured because coal is the basis of the entire industry in the country. Now, unfortunately, in this country what is happening is that for everything that is going wrong in the coal industry, the worker is blamed. They say that strikes are there and, therefore, production of coal has fallen. I would like to ask the Minister to give us the figures. According to the figures prepared by the Government of India itself, during the last three years or four years, the man-days lost due to strikes or lock-outs in the coal industry have been coming down very sharply. But, despite that, coal production has not gone up. What are the reasons for that? Has this Ministry ever found out the reasons for this? I would like to ask: What is the incentive that you give the workers for producing more? If any other country in the world, in the conditions that are prevalent in the coal-mining industry here, the workers would have gone on strike not for one day, but the workers would have gone on strike permanently. You ask the British workers to work under the conditions which you have created in this country and the British Worker will refuse to work. About two years ago, the ILO sent a delegation of members, its Executive Committee to discuss with the Government of India and the trade union leaders the question of safety in mines. They discussed with me and I told them about what was happening in this regard and they confronted the Labour Ministry with my information and the Labour Ministry had no answer. Here is a case where safety is not at all bothered about, where they do not bother about the safety of the worker who is vital for the entire industrialisation of this country and who

is not cared for. The officers who have been found guilty of negligence, which has led to loss of lives, should be punished and hanged because they are responsible for the death of these people. But these officers have been permanently promoted. The punishment they get is this: The officer who is responsible for the death and killing of so many workers—I can give the entire list but unfortunately, I have not got the time now—and all the officers who have been found guilty of negligence of Safety measures and who are responsible for the death of so many workers have been promoted. This is the kind of thing that is happening here. Do you think that worker will have any interest in working in these conditions in this country? Take, for example, the person who is heading the coal industry. A man who has been found corrupt by the Vigilance Commission, who has been found corrupt twice, that man is now put at the head of the coal industry and this is a wonderful thing that they are doing.

SHRI KALYAN ROY: Sir Vijay Kanungo

SHRI P. RAMAM RTI: I do not want to mention the names. Let the Minister dare deny that Here is a person who has been found guilty by the Vigilance Commission, who has been found to be the most corrupt man, has been put in charge of the coal industry and the coal industry is reeking with corruption from top to bottom. What else can you expect from the industry? When the workers find that the top man is the most corrupt man and when he is put there, do you think that the workers will tolerate this? In any other country, worker would have retorted against this. But unfortunately, the Indian worker has not retorted against it. I am only sorry for it. He has to go on permanent strike in order to arouse the people's conscience against this corruption that is going on in the entire industry. There is complete neglect of ordinary safety rules. And there is no inspection to find out whether the safety rules are being enforced. The workers who are most vitally concerned with safety are not associated with the en-

forcement of safety rules. When I mentioned this to the ILO delegation, they were shocked. In Britain trade union representative are always associated with it and there is a permanent committee in every mine where the trade union representative is there to see that the safety rules are observed. Does the Coal Minister bother about their safety? Does he know anything about safety? He does not know what is safety. Do not the miners need some safety? How many disasters are taking place in the coal mines? The gentlemen who is heading the industry has no heart. He has no heart because you have no heart. What can we do about it?

Here is a Minister whose interest is only to give licences or permits to 113 people in his constituency—Malda. Permits for how much? For 36,000 tonnes of coal. I have heard of no other Minister being engaged in giving licences, transgressing all rules. After all, coal is an item which comes under the Essential Commodities Act. The rules under the Act are framed by the State Government as to whom to give coal and to whom not to give. The certificates have got to be given by the State Governments. All these will have to be given by the State Government. But this procedure is bypassed and here is the Minister who issues permits. Is that his job. Does Malda district require 36,000 tonnes of coal? Has Malda got any important factory? The only industry it has got is the silk cocoon. It does not require steam coal. What is happening to the steam coal that is given to this area which has no industry? It is being smuggled across the Hooghly to Bangladesh because there are no industries in Malda. Here is the Minister whose job is to issue permits. He does not perform his legitimate job. But he is issuing permits that such and such persons should be given permission to run coal depots. Is that his job, I ask. What is his work? This is the kind of Minister we have got in the Coal Ministry. Naturally, the officer who is heading the industry is bound to be corrupt. What can we do about it? Here is a Minister who is sitting and

[Shri P. Ramamurti]

blinking at me. The whole country is asking why this Minister is doing such things. There must be some consideration for it. You can shut one man's mouth. You cannot shut the mouths of the entire people of this country. Today people are asking this question why this Minister is indulging in such things unless there is some consideration for it. You are under cloud. The workers are feeling that the Minister in this Ministry is undercloud. The working class people who work hard and who make their living with their sweat and toil are not prepared to tolerate this corruption any longer. I think we have to organise a strike against corruption. Till now they have been organising strikes for their own betterment. A time has come for us to take some initiative and organise strikes in the coal industry on the question of corruption at the level of the Minister and other officers demanding action against them. I would request the Prime Minister to remove a Minister who is under a cloud and who is guilty of charges of corruption. I would demand a public enquiry by Members of Parliament so that he can be cleared. In his own interest let him get cleared.

He can offer himself for that. Let him get the clearance. Until he is cleared, let him quit this thing. Suspend some people. Let him be cleared of this Ministry. This is the minimum thing that has got to be done if the coal position is to be improved and if the power production has got to improve... (*Time bell-rings*).

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY (*Tamil Nadu*): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to take part in this debate on behalf of the DMK Party. This is one of the most important subjects which we are discussing today. Sir, the word 'Power' plays a most dominant role both in politics and economics. Of course, in this debate we are concerned with the latter. 'Power' is the spinal Chord

of a country's economy. That is why, Lenin the Great stressed the need for electricity as the road to prosperity. Sir, the Chinese may differ with the Russians on many issues, but they have got a correct lesson from the Russians in the field of electricity. That is why, today China is the third largest energy consumer in the world, next only to the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.—just ahead of Japan. But what about India? I am very sorry to say that India is one of the smallest energy consumers. What is the reason for this. As the time at my disposal is short, I shall not go into these details. But I would like to bring to the notice of the Government certain important points which have been made by Mr. K. C. Khanna in an article under the caption "India Faces A Gloomy Future" in *The Times of India* dated 25th March, 1980. He says:

"India, for instance, invented the biogas plant for the efficient, cheap and easy conversion of cow-dung as also other animal and human excreta—into a clean fuel for cooking as well as organic fertilisers. But over the years, the Chinese, not we, have been making good use of the device. During mid-1977, 4.5 million fermenters of different capacities ranging in size from 10 to 100 cubic metres, were operating in China. In India, in contrast the erection of 100,000 such gobar gas plants is still the ambitious target to be achieved by 1981."

"In terms of coal replacement, India produces nearly 30 million tonnes of cow-dung..."

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI): You are wasting your time by reading this out. He must have seen it. It is better you give your own suggestions.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: It says:

"Similarly, we have done little to tap the waters of small retribulets drains and natural waterfalls to

tap the waters of small rivulets, drains and natural water falls to generate low-cost power. Though Bharat Heavy Electricals has the capacity to manufacture mini generating sets, with capacity of no more than five kilowatts, the orders it gets have been few and far between. China, on the other hand, has already erected as many as 70,000 mini hydroplants, with an estimated average capacity of 45 kilowatts."

So I would like the hon. Minister to study how China has improved in this respect.

Then, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to some of the problems facing the atomic power plant in Kalpakkam in Tamil Nadu. In the year 1960 the decision was taken to set up the Madras atomic power plant in Tamil Nadu in the Central sector with a view to meeting the needs of Tamil Nadu. Sir, twenty years have passed. They have not yet completed the task; two decades have passed. Even now they have not completed the work. What is the reason for this delay? What is the latest time schedule? I would also like to know from the Minister whether the new time schedule will be adhered to. I would suggest some special squad should be set up to adhere to the new time schedule and at the same time go into the problems facing the atomic power plant. I would like to bring to the notice of the Government another thing. What about the safety measures. This has become a serious problem not only in India but in western countries and countries like America. America is a far advanced country with advanced science and technology, where some serious accident took place in the "Three Mile Island" Atomic plant... (Time bell rings). When there, was a report about radiation due to leakage, this was first denied by the officials. The people were in panic. Even Mr. Carter himself visited the plant and said that there was nothing wrong. Ultimately, after some

time, the accident took place and the people living in the nearby areas were asked to vacate. It would be interesting to note that a film by the name "The China Syndrome" was released just two weeks before the accident in which the story narrated a similar accident in an atomic plant and that led to huge uproar in the United States. Ultimately that was caused by a slow-down in installation of the power plants. Therefore, Sir, we have to bear in mind that proper safety measures should be provided in the Atomic Plants which are installed near populated cities like Kalpakkam near Madras and Tarapore near Bombay. So we have to think about it. Even the advanced countries are worried about the safety measures. We have to be very careful and cautious about providing safety measures. (Time bell rings)

Regarding the problems of thermal stations, I would say that the thermal stations in Tamil Nadu are at Ennore, Basin Bridge and Tuticorin. Energy generation from these sources averages about 3000 m.u. per year. Comparing the original estimated figures of supply from these sources in 1979-80 with the latest figures available for the same year, we find a substantial decline in the case of all the three sources, particularly Ennore and Tuticorin. What are the reasons? Since its inception in 1970, Ennore has been a problem thermal station. Output of energy has invariably fallen short of the capacity every year owing to one difficulty or another—breakdown of machinery, lack of spare parts, inadequate supply of cooling water or coal, labour troubles and so on. It is said that experts are being called from Czechoslovakia. I would like to point out that our experts and our own technicians are the pride of the world. Why can't we give expert training for our nation technicians? Why should we depend on foreign experts? After all, BHEL is supplying machinery to Ennore. Therefore, I would like the request the hon. Minister to give his attention to this problem.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI):** Mr. Gopalsamy, your party has only six minutes.

**SHRI V. GOPALSAMY:** The problem at Tuticorin is the shortage of coal or inadequacy of coal handling machinery at the port. What is the problem? Is it because of the failure of vital equipment such as generator?

I would like to urge upon the Minister to give clearance for the early execution of Mettur Thermal Scheme in Tamil Nadu which has a potential of generating 420 MW. Another proposal to locate a thermal plant with a capacity of 630 mw in the North Madras based on coal from Singareni has to be pushed through.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI):** Mr. Gopalsamy, you have to finish now.

**SHRI V. GOPALSAMY:** I would like the hon. Minister to look into the Pandiyar-Punnapuzha scheme. The Hydro power at Hogenekal Upper reaches of Cauvery should be taken up immediately. This should be de-linked with the purview of the Cauvery water dispute.

I hope, the hon. Minister will look into all these problems.

**SHRI S. K. VAISHAMPAYEN (Maharashtra):** Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you and the hon. Minister for giving us this opportunity to discuss an important report. Energy has a vital role to play in the economic development of our country. It is almost lifewire for agricultural and industrial growth. But unfortunately the performance of the Ministry of Energy has come in for criticism during the last two years. But the situation has improved since January 1980. Only two or three States are having power problems. Otherwise, the situation in other States has improved considera-

bly. This is due to the various measures that the hon. Minister has taken to see that the power cuts are restored. But, at the same time, it should not lead us into complacency. Let us not forget that the energy demands are going to increase every-day. The demand is going up and up. So, we should try to plan our energy policy in such a way that we try to meet our demands.

It is generally considered that the two functions of the Ministry as well as the State Boards are generation and distribution. But, according to me, there is also a third function for this Ministry and the State Boards. And that is, whatever energy we generate, they should see to it that it is conserved as much as possible and an optimum utilisation is also made of all the energies that have been generated.

Sir, if you look at the transmission losses—Hon. Mr. Ozha has also referred to that—we will come to realise how important this third function is. Sir, I have got a few figures and I will just quote them in short. These are the figures of 1975. The percentage of loss in Andhra Pradesh is 26.15; it is 23.4 per cent in Bihar; 24.32 per cent in Haryana; 16.26 per cent in Maharashtra; 20.65 per cent in Punjab; 28.57 per cent in Rajasthan; and 26.36 per cent in Uttar Pradesh. I have also the figures of the previous years and I do not want to quote them because the time is short. And what I find from these figures is that the percentage of losses has increased in each State. And the average losses in transmission and distribution have increased instead of going down. And, if you compare these figures with the figures of other countries, you will find that the transmission losses in our country are the highest. I have got those figures also but I do not want to give them because of want of time. This is the function to which we must give our very serious consideration. Of course there are grounds and reasons for such a state of affairs. We have got

a far flung distribution system and no doubt it results in these transmission losses. But we must pay attention to see that these losses are at least minimised. As I have pointed out, these figures show that the losses have increased over the last eight years. So, it should be one of the functions of the Ministry of Energy as well as the State Boards to see that these losses are brought down.

Sir, the national grid is one of the ways in which these losses can be reduced. A national grid will regulate the distribution of power and at the same time it will minimise these losses. I know, today there are inter-State links. But we should not be satisfied with that. We should see that this national grid comes into operation as quickly as possible, and the Minister should give top priority for having a national grid at the earliest.

Sir, the most challenging task before the Minister is that of the rising demands. As I have said earlier, the demands of energy are going to rise both in the agricultural and industrial sectors, and there is the need for increased generation capacity. No doubt, there are sources like the nuclear power stations as well as hydro-power stations. But they have their own constraints. And due to these constraints we may not get the power that is required to meet these rising demands during the next decade. And at the same time we have large resources of coal. So, we should plan our strategy in such a way that we rely more and more on thermal stations. Even if we have got to construct super-thermal stations, we should try to do that because the coal resources are in abundance. In planning for the coming five years that must be done by the Ministry of Energy. The hon. Minister must plan for five years or even for a decade. A realistic assessment of the demands from each State must be made. From the experience that Maharashtra gained, what we find is that even if we give a certain assessment, that is lowered down by the

Planning Commission. This should not be done. I may clarify this by giving a few figures, and I will just be brief in that. For 1980, the installed capacity of Maharashtra has been 3,547 MW and the unrestricted demand would be between the range of 3,500 MW and 3,800 MW. The Government of Maharashtra and the Electricity Board have given their own estimate for 1985. The installed capacity would be 6,672 MW and the demand would be around 6,500 MW. But the Planning Commission has allowed only the demand for 3,850 MW which is the present unrestricted demand. So, this particular attitude of the Planning Commission in lowering down the targets should not be there. It must take a realistic view of the demands made by the each State. Then, Sir,

[The Vice-Chairman (Shri R. R. Morarka) in the Chair]

there are regional imbalances. Hon. Member Shri Bagaitkar referred to this thing and pointed out how in the North-Eastern region the installed capacity is miserably low. It is not even 1/20th of the installed capacity in other areas like the Western Region and the Eastern Region. The North-Eastern region has got a miserably low installed capacity. As a result, it is very natural that the rural electrification programme is at its lowest. So, this should also be looked into and this imbalance in the different regions, so far as the installed capacity is concerned, should be removed.

Then, Sir, there are other alternative sources of energy. We have got the bio-gas plants and the solar energy. I have come across an experiment in Bangalore where the Institute of Science is making an experiment with the bio-gas community plant. The idea is that the electricity will be supplied to the whole village as such through one plant. I hope the hon. Minister will try to find out more details about this particular research experiment that is being done at the Institute of Science in Bangalore and see that if it is working well then it

[Shri S. K. Vajshampayen]

should be evolved further and made more economical so that the bio-gas community plants are established at different places.

With regard to the rural electrification work, the Ministry and the State Boards have made good progress. The Rural Electrification Corporation has invested, according to the Report, about a thousand crores of rupees in the last eight to ten years. This is a real good work which is worth noting. But the work of the Corporation, as has been stated in its objective, must be more in the dry farming areas or chronically drought prone areas or the backward areas. In the Report of the Ministry of Energy we do not have the break-up of the work that the Rural Electrification Corporation has done in so far as the dry farming areas are concerned and so far as the chronically drought prone areas are concerned. I hope that the Report of the Ministry of Energy that will be presented next year—the Minister will please take note of this—will give us the break-up of the work done in the drought prone areas, the backward areas and also the dry farming areas.

The last thing which I would like to say as a sort of suggestion to the Minister is to see that the two units that are there in Maharashtra, namely, the Parli and the Ujani, should be completed early. I come from Maharashtra and there are the two pending projects. A set of 210 MW is to be added to the already existing Parli thermal station. In Ujani there are two sets of 500 m.w. These projects have been sent to the Central Government or the Ministry of Energy. I wish that the Minister gives his clearance early. We have got to see that the projects that are sent here are cleared. I hope that the Minister will see that these two projects from Maharashtra are cleared. They are both thermal projects. With these few observations, I resume my seat. Thank you.

✓ DR. MALCOIM S. ADISESHIAH

(Nominated); Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir,

I have to make my observations in regard to three things. Firstly, I would like to speak on the question of energy. I think the term 'energy' refers to some 12 areas, namely, thermal, hydel, nuclear solar, bio-gas, geo-thermal, tidal, wind, oil, firewood and animal power and human power energy. I think that in what we call the Ministry of Energy, we are only dealing with two of these broad areas, namely, electricity through thermal, hydel and nuclear and coal. So what we call the Ministry of Energy in our country is really not the Ministry of Energy which is dealing with a broad spectrum, but one which is dealing with a much narrower area. Here I must say that many of the things that I wanted to say have been said by hon. Member, Shri Pant. I think there is need for some kind of a co-ordinating machinery. He has proposed a unified Ministry of Energy covering the whole area. I do not know whether that is possible or not. But I think, in its absence there is an urgent need for an Institute of Energy which would present an integrated picture to the Government and to the country in regard to the energy programme. The energy shortage is a much more serious problem for us in India than it is for the United States and other western industrialised countries because we are at the take-off point and energy shortage will arrest our development.

The second comment is that the report of the Ministry of Power 1979-80 which I have read with great interest, refers to the sad record of electricity, electric power for 1979-80. It is really much worse than the small growth of over 3 per cent in installed capacity recorded in the report. I would like to refer briefly to what happened in 8 of the major States. In West Bengal, during the year, there has been no power at night in the month of March. The average load-shedding was for 16 hours and this serious power shortage

led to interruptions in the gas turbines of Haldia and Calcutta. The industrial loss, as a result of this, is computed at Rs. 1000 crores for West Bengal alone. Rajasthan had power cuts ranging from 10 to 50 per cent, and included the exempted categories, like, hospitals, government offices, schools and colleges small industries, etc. There was no domestic power supply in the State between 7 A.M. and 6.30 P.M. Massive power cuts in the eastern states led to very serious cut in steel production. In Karnataka, power cut during the year ranged between 40 and 60 per cent, and at one point, for a few days, it was threatened at 100 per cent. In U.P., similarly, power cuts resulted in generating 20 million units instead of the normal 40 to 50 million units and losses for one month alone were computed at Rs. 100 crores in industrial production and 2 lakhs unemployed. Even in surplus State of Orissa and normally adequate Andhra Pradesh power supply was so low that it resulted in delaying the fertiliser plants at Talcher and Ramgundam from going into commercial production. In Madhya Pradesh also, the load-shedding led to serious cut in Bhilai steel production. Bihar had to introduce power rationing in order to save its rabi crop.

Now, this is the kind of thing that is not referred to in the report, which is at least the elaboration of the very small increase in production, in electricity production, that is reported during the year.

The point I am making is as far as thermal supply is concerned, the poor performance of thermal supply is not due to coal shortage. If I read the report correctly, on page 6, para 1.9, it is reported that during the year, thermal stations received 34 million tonnes against their normal full demand of 37 million tonnes that is, 97 per cent of the requirement of the thermal plants had been met during the year. If that is so, then I think the reasons for the poor performance must be found somewhere else, and not as is believed, that

the coal had not reached the thermal plants and so on. Especially, in my part, in the south, that is due to bad management, bad operations, breakdowns, thefts in the transmission lines and losses. These are the real reasons for the poor performance. The report does not highlight these real factors.

Now I find from the report that hydel generation is reported to be 44.3 per cent during the year and thermal generation 48.5 per cent. Now, from this, if we deduct the losses of 20 per cent for thefts in transmission, the actual availability both on hydel and thermal, becomes 30 per cent of the installed capacity. Now, this is

really a very serious situation. I end with two questions. One is in regard to thermal efficiency of coal in various countries. It is 44 per cent in the United States, 42 per cent in France, 35 per cent in Canada, 39 per cent in West Germany and 53 per cent in Japan. I would like to know: What is the efficiency of our coal in India? I tried to get this information. I do not know whether the Ministry has this information. This is a kind of thing where really research is needed, and the kind of thing suggested by Mr. Pant that we should have an Energy Institute would help us in meeting this need. May I end by saying that one conclusion which I draw from the report is that there is need for increased investment in both hydel and thermal generation? I am not sure, after reading the report and going back to the 1974 Committee on Energy, the 1979 Working Group and so on, what exactly is being done in real terms, what exactly is the record, in regard to increased investment. I see we have a record here of what is being planned. But what actually is the rate of investment? I think, investment in installed capacity is going to be a major issue in future.

Finally, on coal I have just two questions. One is, I see a growing gap between production and demand. In 1979-80, the production was 103.93 million tonnes and the demand was 119 million tonnes. For 1980-81, the esti-



[Shri S. K. Vaishampayan]  
mated production, the targetted production, is 113 million tonnes and the demand is 122 million tonnes. Now, there is another little snag here. There is a gap between what is called production and the actual despatches, what reaches the consumer. Here, the only figure which we have is that in 1979-80, the production was 103.93 million tonnes and the actual despatch was 99.48 million tonnes. There is a gap of 5 per cent even between what is produced and what is despatched and a gap of 20 per cent between production and what the consumers receive. My question is, what happens to this big gap between the production and the demand which seems to be around 15 to 20 per cent? We have not imported sixteen million tonnes of coal during the last year in order to meet this gap. It would be good if some account is given of the effect of this gap on industrial and other development in the country.

The other point which I would like to refer to and which has been referred to by other Members, is that is one of the major loss-producing public sector industries we have in the country and it is reported here that some Rs. 175 crores of non-Plan aid, budgetary aid, had to be given to the coal industry and the reasons for this, I believe, are:—(these have been listed by many Members and I would recall them) (1) corruption (2) inefficiency in management (3) surplus labour. But I do not know if any body has referred to something which the report hints at. This is, really, that the time has now come to review the price of coal. As long as that is not done, in spite of the other things which we might do it will still be a loss-making industry. Thank you.

श्री इवाम लाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) :  
उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, एनर्जी और कोयले के मंत्रालय की बातों पर चर्चा करते हुये माननीय सदस्यों ने कई बातों पर ध्यान आकर्षित किया। मैं उस सिलसिले

में यह निवेदन करना चाहता था कि वर्तमान मंत्री जी ने जब से चार्ज लिया है, तब से मैंने यह देखा है कि इन्होंने बराबर इस बात का प्रयास किया है कि एनर्जी का जेनरेशन भी ब्यादा हो, उसका ट्रांसमिशन भी ठीक से हो और कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़े। इस सिलसिले में जो कार्य किये गये हैं, वे सर्व-विदित हैं और किस तरह से सरकार ने प्राइम मिनिस्टर की अध्यक्षता में सब-कमेटी बनाई ताकि इस विषय पर बड़ी तत्परता से विचार किया जाये और कदम उठाये जायें। इससे और जिसप्रकार से एनर्जी मंत्रियों का, ऊर्जा मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन यहाँ पर हुआ, उसको संबोधित करते हुए प्रधान मंत्री ने जो महत्वपूर्ण बात कही मैं समझता हूँ उस तरफ सरकार का ध्यान होगा। उन्होंने कहा कि —

“The gap between the demand and supply is ever increasing. The rate of growth in generation should be at least 10 per cent ahead of the growth in demand.”

मैं समझता हूँ, इसको ध्यान में रख कर हमारी दूरगामी योजनायें बनेंगी। अगले पांच साल के लिये जो योजना बनायी, उसके बाद जो सातवीं योजना बनेगी उसके लिए जो टार्गेट्स अभी से फिक्स किये हैं उनको किस प्रकार से पूरा किया जाएगा इसकी तरफ ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। जब इन योजनाओं पर काम शुरू होगा तो उनके लिए प्लाण्ट्स एण्ड मशीनरी की जरूरत होगी और अपने देश में वह प्लाण्ट्स एण्ड मशीनरी तैयार होती है, बाहर से भी मंगा कर सप्लाई किया जाता है। फिर उसके लिए ट्रांसमिशन लाइन भी तैयार होती है। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहूँगा इन सब चीजों पर एक साथ अमल करना चाहिये ताकि जब भी आप किसी काम को हाथ में लें उस समय किन्हीं चीजों के अभाव के कारण, सामान नहीं होने की वजह से, काम में

रुकावट न पड़ जाये यह हमारी दूरगामी योजनाओं के लिए पहले से सोचने की जरूरत है। फिर उसके बाद तत्काल ऊर्जा संकट जो देश में हैं उसके बारे में मैं समझता हूँ दुनियाँ एक विश्व-व्यापी ऊर्जा संकट से गुजर रही है और इस बारे में हमारा देश ही नहीं बल्कि अन्य प्रगतिशील विकसित देश भी चिंतित हैं और उनके पास पहले से बने हुए प्लाण्ट है। लेकिन मैंने अपने देश में जो देखा, और जो सदन में बातें कही गयीं उनको सुनने के बाद दो-तीन बातें साफ तौर से उभरती हैं क्योंकि हमारी प्लाण्ट कैपेसिटी का फुल यूटिलाइजेशन नहीं किया जा रहा है। तो दो-तीन मुख्य कारण समझ में आते हैं। एक तो जो हमारा लेबर फोर्स और मैनेजमेंट लगा हुआ है वह है। एक अजीब बात है, हमारे एक वामपंथी सदस्य अभी बड़ी गरज के साथ भाषण करते हुए, धमकी देकर चले गये। परन्तु मैं उनसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि मैनेजमेंट और वर्कर्स—इसमें अन्तर क्या है? चाहे थर्मल पावर प्लाण्ट्स के क्षेत्र को ले लीजिए चाहे कोल इंडस्ट्री को ले लीजिए, क्या ऊपर से नीचे तक वर्कर्स काम कर रहे हैं। ये वर्कर्स मैनेजमेंट को गाली दे रहे हैं, बेयरमैन के ऊपर आरोप लगा रहे हैं, मंत्री पर आरोप लगा रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं इनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ, जो कोल इंडस्ट्री में, प्लाण्ट न काम कर रहे हैं, वे कैसा काम करते हैं। हम तो यह देख रहे हैं कि उनका वेतन हिन्दुस्तान की आम जनता के मुकाबले कई गुना अधिक है। जिस प्रकार की सुख-सुविधाएँ उनकी दी जा रही हैं उसका और उनकी आमदनी का कोई मुकाबला खेत में काम करने वाले मजदूर की आमदनी के साथ नहीं हो सकता। यह आर्गेनाइज्ड सेक्टर इस देश की दौलत को लूट रहा है, इस देश की सुख-सुविधा का कुल लाभ अकेले इस आर्गेनाइज्ड सेक्टर के मजदूर ले लेते हैं। सरकार में भी इम्मत नहीं है कोई कदम उठाये। अगर कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की सरकार

होती तो कोल इंडस्ट्री में आज जिस तरह से काम होता है शायद वैसा नहीं होता। आज किसी मजदूर के खिलाफ कितना ही बड़ा अपराध साबित हो जाये तो क्या कोई उसको निकाल सकता है? जो मजदूर चोरी करे, काम नहीं करे और फैक्टरी में नुकसान पहुंचाये। क्या उसके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही की जा सकती है। अगर एक मजदूर के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाएगी तो देशव्यापी हड़ताल की धमकी दी जाती है। यह देश के लिए महान संकट का समय है। केवल भाषण देने से और कहने से स्थिति में सुधार नहीं हो सकता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ, जो पिछली 3 साल की सरकार थी उस समय क्या स्थिति थी। पन्त जी पहले भी मंत्री थे, बीच में भी मंत्री रहे, उन्होंने भी सोचा होगा स्थिति का कैसे मुकाबला करें। रिपोर्टें उनके सामने भी पेश हुई थीं। जो ला एण्ड आर्डर की समस्या उस समय थी वह इससे भी ज्यादा थी।

एक मूल प्रश्न आता है। बी०एच०ई० एल० में काम नहीं होता है, वहाँ से जो मशीनें दी जाती हैं वह फेल पड़ जाती हैं। क्यों न बी०एच०ई० एल० के मजदूरों को, कर्मचारियों को या अधिकारियों को दण्डित किया जाये? क्यों वह समय से माल नहीं सप्लाई करते और जो माल सप्लाई करते हैं उनका परफॉर्मेंस पुअर होता है। यही नहीं, इन्स्ट्रूमेंटेशन इंडिया लिमिटेड कोटा है जहाँ से आटोमैटिक इन्स्ट्रूमेंट्स दिए जाते हैं लेकिन सारे देश में जितने प्लाण्ट उन्होंने सप्लाई किये हैं, जिन जिन प्लाण्ट्स में जो जो मशीनें सप्लाई की हैं इस इन्स्ट्रूमेंटेशन इंडिया लिमिटेड ने, मैं समझता हूँ शायद ही कोई प्लाण्ट, कोई मशीन आटोमैटिक चलती है बल्कि बड़ सभी मैन्युअल ऑपरेट किया है।

[श्री श्याम लाल यादव]

क्यों ऐसा हो रहा है ? क्यों वहाँ के मजदूर इस तरह का गलत काम कर रहे हैं ? मान्यवर, इसी प्रकार से कोल इंडस्ट्री में लूट मची है। वहाँ यूनियन में बैठ कर लोग दादागिरी कर रहे हैं, कहते हैं कि लूटो। ट्रकों से कोयला जाता है। रेलवे की जो यूनियन्स हैं वहाँ के कर्मचारी सब मिल कर कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं। एक आदमी को दोषी कह दिया जाता है। कहते हैं कि चेयरमैन को हटा दिया जाय। रोज कल्याण राय चेयरमैन के पीछे डंडा ले कर पड़े हुए हैं। जब चेयरमैन सबत कदम उठाना चाहता है, दोषी कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ कुछ करना चाहता है तो यह उसके खिलाफ तरह तरह के आरोप लगाते हैं जो बिल्कुल गलत, निराधार और झूठे हैं ये मैनेजमेंट को डिमरलाइज करना चाहते हैं जिससे कोई मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर किसी भी अपराधी और कमजोर कर्मचारी के विरुद्ध कुछ न कर सके। इस तरह का वातावरण ये लोग पैदा करना चाहते हैं कि सारा नेशनलाइज्ड सेक्टर बर्दनाम हो जाय। यही हो रहा है। आज कोयले के क्षेत्र में देश की जितनी पूँजी लगी हुई है, जितना धन लगा हुआ है वह इसी कारण है कि हमारे देश का विकास, हर क्षेत्र का उद्योग उस पर आधारित है। किस आशा के साथ देश ने उसको नेशनलाइज किया था ? सारी आशाओं पर इन लीडरों ने पानी फेर दिया। इस तरह का वातावरण बनाया जा रहा है कि कोई भी मंत्री, कोई भी मिनिस्टर सख्ती से कदम न उठाये और जो लूट चल रही है उसकी ओर आँख मुंदे रहे। अगर मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर काम-चोर कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करता है तो इस तरह की बात कही जाएगी जिस तरह की बात सदन में आज कही गई। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से और सदस्यों से कहना चाहूँगा कि अगर नेशनलाइज्ड सेक्टर में

काम हो सके, उत्पादन हो सके, भ्रष्टाचार समाप्त हो सके तो कड़े कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे और लोगों को हटाना-बढ़ाना पड़ेगा।

कोयले के क्षेत्र में अभी प्रोफेसर साहब कह रहे थे कि बहुत अधिक मजदूर लगे हुए हैं। जब नेशनलाइज होने लगा तो दुनियाँ भर के आर्दामियों को फर्जी नाम से पिछली तारीखों से यूनियन वालों ने, दूसरे लोगों ने भरती करा दिया। इतना ज्यादा ओवरस्टाफ्स है फिर काम क्या होगा। एक्सेन्टीइज्म कितना है यह मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे। पिछले जमाने में कितने लोग गैर हाज़िर रहते थे ? एक तिहाई फोर्स गैर-हाज़िर रहा करती थी। काम इतना है नहीं रोज छुट्टी पर रहेंगे, गैर हाज़िर रहेंगे, तनखावा लेते रहेंगे, बोनस लेते रहेंगे उनको बोनस दिया जाय, सारी सुख-सुविधाएँ दी जायें जो हिन्दुस्तान के ग्रेजुएट और एम० ए० पास आदमी को नहीं दी जा सकती, लेकिन जब उत्पादन की बात आएगी उत्पादन गिरता जा रहा है कोयले के क्षेत्र में तो उसकी जिम्मेदारी क्या कर्मचारियों पर नहीं है, उसकी जिम्मेदारी क्या यूनियन पर नहीं है, क्या उसकी जिम्मेदारी दूसरे अधिकारियों पर, सुपरवाइजर पर नहीं आती ? क्यों कोयले का उत्पादन घटता जा रहा है ? मैं तो यह माँग करूँगा कि जिस सेक्टर में उत्पादन गिरता है उस सेक्टर के तमाम कर्मचारियों के वेतन पर एमोलूमेंट्स पर प्रभाव पड़ना चाहिये। उन्हें क्या चिन्ता है ? उन्हें बोनस मिलता है चाहे उत्पादन हो या नहीं, फौटरी में घाटा हो, नुकसान हो उनका महंगाई भत्ता बढ़ता चला जाएगा, उनकी तनखावा में एक धेले का फर्क नहीं हो सकता फिर उत्पादन करने के लिए इन्सैन्टिव क्या रहे, क्या डिटेरेन्ट है कि वे काम करें इसलिए ऐसा वातावरण बनाया जा रहा है कि कोयले की इंडस्ट्री को बर्बाद किया जाय। वेस्ट

बंगाल में किस तरह से लूट मची हुई है चाहे कोयले का क्षेत्र हो, चाहे बिजली का क्षेत्र। आज मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में बिजली की सप्लाई की सबसे अधिक खराब हालत वेस्ट बंगाल में है जहाँ कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का शासन है, राममूर्ति, कल्याण राय का शासन है। सब में खराब हालत कलकत्ते में होगी। न वहाँ उद्योग-धंधे चल रहे हैं; न नागरिकों को दैनिक जीवन के लिए बिजली मिल रही है। वहाँ नहीं वे उस पर बहस करते कि वहाँ का इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड काम करने में फेल कर रहा है। कलकत्ता शहर के लोगों का जीवन दूभर हो गया है, लेकिन उस पर उनकी नज़र नहीं है।

कोयला और किसी जिले में चला गया—मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री जी ने ठीक फ़ारम उठाया। आज कोयले के वितरण में पिटहेड पर बैठ कर जिस तरह धांधली की जा रही है वह गलत है। स्पॉन्सिंग अथॉरिटी से, सप्लाई आफिस से कोई परामिट ले आवे और जिसको चाहे दे। हमें ईट पकाना है, हमें ज़रूरत है दूसरे उद्योग-धंधे में कोयले की लेकिन कोयला नहीं मिलता। उत्तर प्रदेश में दिक्कत है, कोयला आता नहीं। सप्लाई में अष्टाचार अलग मचा हुआ है। वहाँ जाइए तो वहाँ कोयला नहीं मिलेगा। इसलिए ज़रूरी है कि जहाँ पर कोयले की ज़रूरत हो, वहाँ डिमांड और सप्लाई का सीधा मार्ग खूँचा होना चाहिये। जो स्पॉन्सिंग अथॉरिटी है, जो सरकारी एजेन्सीज हैं, कोरपोरेटिव एजेन्सीज हैं वे जितना कोयला मांगे, दीजिए, ठीक है। लेकिन उसके अभाव भी दूसरे नागरिक हैं, दूसरे लोग हैं जिनको कोयले की ज़रूरत है, जिनकी पूर्ति उन विभागों के जरिए नहीं हो पाती। तो सरकार को सीधे कोयला देना चाहिये। आपके पास कोयला मौजूद है, खरोदार मौजूद है। वह वैगन के लिए

आपके पीछे-पीछे नहीं भागता। वह अपने ट्रक से कोयला ले जायेगा। वह आप को दाम एडवांस देता है बैंक ड्राफ्ट से और आपके पाम कोयला फालतू पड़ा हुआ है। वह अगर उस कोयले को अपने-साधनों से ले जाता है तो आपकी रेलवे पर भी कोई भार नहीं पड़ता। आपका सामान बिक गया और आपको पैसा मिल गया तो इसमें बुराई क्या है। अगर मालदा में या वही इस तरह से लोगों को कोयला दिया गया तो उसमें बुराई क्या है? (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): Order, please.

श्री श्याम लाल यादव : इससे वहाँ के स्मगलर्स पर असर पड़ेगा। आज उनके षडयंत्र से उनकी जालसाजी से वहाँ के लोग वेस्ट बंगाल से चीनी और कोयला और दूसरी आवश्यक वस्तुएं बंगला देश को भेजी जा रही हैं। क्यों नहीं उनको वेस्ट बंगाल की सरकार रोकती। आज सी० पी० एम० की पालिसी है कि वेस्ट बंगाल में आवश्यक वस्तुओं का अभाव बना रहे और वहाँ के लोगों को इन चीजों की कमी महसूस होती रहे ताकि वहाँ के लोग केन्द्रीय सरकार पर आरोप लगायें, लगाते रहें... (Interruptions)... वहाँ की कम्युनिस्ट सी० पी० एम० सरकार की चाल का पर्दा फाश कर रहा हूँ इसलिए वह बेचैन हो रहे हैं (Interruptions) जब...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): Order, please.

श्री श्याम लाल यादव : जब राम मूर्ति जी बोल रहे थे तो मैंने कोई एतराज नहीं किया। मैं बोलना चाहता था बीच में, लेकिन मैं नहीं बोला और जिस तरह से बेसिरपैर की बातें वह कर रहे थे, जिस तरह की असत्य और निराधार बातें वह कह रहे थे और जैसी राजनीतिक बातें वह कर रहे थे, उनका खंडन करना चाहिये था,

[श्री श्याम लाल यादव]

लेकिन उस समय मैं नहीं बोला इसलिए आप धीरे-धीरे के साथ मेरी बात सुनिये कि आज आप वेस्ट बंगाल में क्या कर रहे हैं। मैं जानता हूँ कि आप उस सरकार के पार्टनर हैं। आप उसमें शरीक हैं और इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वेस्ट बंगाल की सरकार अपने घर को सम्हाले . . .

(Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): Order, please.

श्री श्याम लाल यादव : मैं इसलिए आवश्यक वस्तुएं जादा जातों हैं उनका वह वहां पही डाँ से वितरित करे। क्या कारण है कि आज वेस्ट बंगाल के इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड के मातहत वहां के पावर हाउसेज बर्बाद हो रहे चले जा रहे हैं। वहां सरकार के साथ वहां के पावर हाउसेज का फेल करने की एक साजिश हो रही है ताकि मारे वेस्ट बंगाल में अंधकार छा जाय और लोग कन्द्रीय सरकार पर आरोप लगायें। जब कन्द्रीय मंत्री उनको देखने के लिए एक्सपर्ट्स भेजते हैं, टीम आफ एक्सपर्ट्स भेजते हैं कि वहां के पावर हाउसेज का वे जाकर देखें कि उनमें क्या कमी है और क्यों नहीं वे ठीक से चल रहे हैं तो वे ट बंगाल सरकार की यह हिम्मत होती है, उसको यह जुरत होती है कि वह उस के द्रीय टीम को अपने पावर हाउसेज के अन्दर घुसने नहीं देती। क्या यह उचित था ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। क्या आप अपनी बात का छिपाना चाहते हैं ? क्या आप एक्सपर्ट्स को उसे देखने के लिए जाने नहीं देना चाहते ? वहां कोई पोलिटिकल आदमी तो नहीं गया था ? एक्सपर्ट्स को आप जाने देते। वह देखते कि कमी क्या है प्लान्ट में और वह उसके लिये प्रपने सुझाव देते। लेकिन आप उसके लिए कन्द्रीय टीम को वहां जाने नहीं देते और उन पर आरोप लगाते हैं। उल्टा चो कोवाल को डंटे।

तो मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह हिम्मत के साथ आगे बढ़ें और जरूरत उस बात की थी कि . . .

(Interruptions)

SHRI KALYAN ROY: Are you going to complete at 2.30? When will he reply?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: Yes, yes. Let him reply to all these things.

इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन बातों से भयभीत होने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। आज जरूरत है कि कोला इंडस्ट्री को सरकार को सब्ती के साथ देखना पड़ेगा, उसे नियंत्रित करना पड़ेगा, सही करना पड़ेगा ताकि उसका उत्पादन बढ़ सके और जिस तरह से वहां दबाव हो रही है और जिस तरह से वहां लूट हो रही है जिस तरह से उस इंडस्ट्री को बर्बाद किया जा रहा है उसको रोका जा सके। इसके साथ ही मैं कहना चाहता हूँ पावर जनरेशन के बारे में . . .

(Interruptions)

PROF. SOURENDRA BHATTACHARJEE (West Bengal): Others have 5 minutes and he has already spoken for more than fifteen minutes. You try to control, Sir. (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): Please don't interrupt, Prof. Bhattacharjee. You must listen. When your turn comes you may speak. (Interruptions) No, no. He has a right to speak.

श्री श्याम लाल यादव : मैं यह कह रहा था कि पावर जनरेशन के लिए हमारा जो इंटरनल नो-हाउ है वह पर्याप्त है और हमारा भेज काफी मशीनरी बना रहा है। लेकिन हम महसूस करते हैं कि शार्ट टर्न के लिए हम लोगों की जो पावर की कमी है उसका पूरा करने के लिए कोई ठोस कदम और तत्परता के साथ हमें कोई कदम उठाना पड़ेगा। इस सिलसिले में

न या यह सुझाव था कि मन्टेनेन्स का काम पूरी तरह से होना चाहिये और अगर जरूरत हो तो उसके लिए फारेन एक्सपर्ट्स को लाना चाहिये। मन्टेनेन्स के लिए यह भी एक सुझाव था कि हमारे देश के कई जोन्स हैं और कई जोन्स में यह मुल्क बंटा हुआ है इन जोन्स में अलग अलग क्षेत्रों से आई तरह की मशीनरीज और प्लान्ट्स लगाये जा रहे हैं। मेरे ज्वाल से यह उचित नहीं है। एक जोन में एक ही तरह की मशीनरी और प्लान्ट अगर बिठाया जाय तो अच्छा होगा। ऐसा होने से उसकी मन्टेनेन्स ठीक से हो सकेगी और स्पेयर पार्ट्स की समस्या भी आसानी से हल हो जायेगी अगर हर जोन में कई तरह की मशीनरी और प्लान्ट्स की खिचड़ी कर दी जाएगी तो उनका मन्टेनेन्स ठीक से नहीं हो पायेगा।

दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि कई देश ऐसे हैं जो पूरे पावर प्लांट देने को तैयार हैं। जैसे रोमानिया की सरकार है। वह तीन पावर प्लांट यहां बनाने को तैयार है और इसके बदले आइरन-और को लेने को तैयार है वह आइरन और जो कि बहुत घटिया किस्म का है जिसकी दुनिया में कोई मांग नहीं है। रोमानिया की सरकार उसको लेने को तैयार है और 20 महीने के अन्दर पहला प्लांट लगाने को तैयार है और दूसरा प्लांट उसके बाद। इस तरह से इन वमाम प्लांटों को लेकर हम अपनी मांग को पूरा करे जैसे है। अन्त में . . .

**SRI KALYAN ROY: Last point**

**श्री क्याम राज दास :** मेरा आपकी तरह से लास्ट प्वाइंट नहीं है कि एक के बाद एक लास्ट प्वाइंट कह कर चलते जायें।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे यहां बिजली के क्षेत्र में जिन चीजों

का तर्फी है उनमें से दो तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। एक तो यह है कि ट्रांसमिशन लाइन में बहुत गड़बड़ है। पिछली जो कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी थी उसमें मैंने इस चीज को रखा था। उसका चारों तरफ स्वागत हुआ था। वह यह था कि एक नेशनल ट्रांसमिशन लाइन बननी चाहिये और जो सुपर बरमल पावर स्टेशन बन रहे हैं उनका पूरा होने के साथ-साथ नेशनल ग्रिड बनाना चाहिये। दूसरी बात यह है कि जो बैधानिक अधिकार हैं वह संसद की, सरकार को मिलने चाहिये। जो स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड है, जो पावर हाउसेज हैं उनको मोनिटर किया जा सके और उनमें जो गड़बड़ है उनको दूर करने के लिए जांच पड़ताल की जा सके। ऐसा न हो कि हम बेबसे रहें कि किस प्लांट में किस इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड में गड़बड़ हो रही है और केन्द्रीय सरकार उसमें हैल्पलेस है। जैसा कि वेस्ट बंगाल में हुआ है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि कुछ ऐसी पावर्स केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास होनी चाहिये।

एक चीज और मैं कहना चाहता हूं हमारा जो एन०टी०पी०सी० है वह कुछ अमेरिकनाइज हो गया है, अमेरिकन पद्धति पर चलने की कोशिश कर रहा है। कुछ यूरोपियन कंट्रीज ऐसे हैं जहां बिजली के उत्पादन में बहुत गति आई है। सफलता भी उनको मिली है। ऐसा कोई जरूरी नहीं है कि एन०टी०पी०सी० को अमेरिकनाइज करें। जो बड़े-बड़े सुपर बरमज पावर स्टेशन बन रहे हैं उसमें शंका है। पहले दूसरी स्थिति थी लेकिन अब हमारे देश में इतनी हीट जिनरेट हो रही है कि अब हमको यह सोचना है कि उसको उचित प्रकार से कंटेन करें। इस बात को देखने को जरूरत है कि हमें उनको बिल्कुल अमेरिकनाइज नहीं करना है।

[श्री भाम लाल यादव]

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ जब से उन्होंने यह भार संभाला है वह हर प्लान्ट में गये हैं और उसमें सुधार लाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। पिछले तीन-चार महीनों में जिन-रेशम में पांच परसेंट की वृद्धि हुई है। वितरण में सुधार हुआ है। थोड़ा सा और प्रयत्न करेंगे तो बिजली के उत्पादन और वितरण दोनों में स्थिरता मिलेगी। इसलिए मैं उन्हें बधाई देना चाहता हूँ और यह चाहता हूँ कि कल्याण राय जी और राममूर्ति जी की धमकियों के आगे न झुकें।

**श्री रामलखन प्रसाद गुप्त (बिहार) :** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आगे कुछ कहने के पहले अभी जो माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे उनकी बात को कहना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा है कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने जो कुछ किया वितरण के मुद्दाले वह बहुत सही किया है और हम उनका साथ है। मैं उनसे एक बात कह देना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप इस बात को भी माथी हैं कि मंत्री 133 व्यक्तियों को 36 हजार टन कोयला अपने आर्डर से दें। 133 में से 119 उन्हीं के कांस्टीट्यूटरी हैं तो इसका क्या अर्थ है। जो मंत्री है अगर वहीं पर वेस्टिड इंटेरेस्ट है, वहीं पर पक्षपात है तो फिर आगे जाकर क्या अपेक्षा करते हैं। जो कुछ राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है कोयला कारोबार का क्या उसमें अष्टावार की आप को पायेगे आज हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर जितने कोयले की जरूरत है उतना कोयले का उत्पादन हम नहीं सकते। आज मुश्किल से यहाँ 100 मिलियन टन कोयले का उत्पादन हम कर पा रहे हैं जबकि 82-83 तक 150 मिलियन टन कोयला हम को चाहिये। बिहार विधान

सभा की एस्टीमेट कमेटी का सदस्य होने के नाते मैं खानों में गया हूँ और कई अधिकारियों से मेरी बातचीत हुई। यह बात सही है जैसा कि हमारे माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि जिस समय राष्ट्रीयकरण होने लगा तो जितने प्राइवेट खानों के मालिक थे उन्होंने अपने यहां 1000, 2000 ग्रेजुएट, पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट लोगों के मजदूरों के रूप में नाम लिख दिये। अब उन लोगों का कहना है कि ये सभी मजदूर मेरे यहां सूची में हैं। ये लोग बी० ए०, एम० ए० पास हैं। मजदूरी का काम कर नहीं सकते हैं। दूसरी जगह ये लोग जाते नहीं हैं इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि वहां पर कोई काम नहीं हो पा रहा है। उत्पादन में बहुत कमी हो गई है। इस तरह की व्यवस्था के अन्दर वहां पर सारी दिक्कतें पैदा हो गई हैं। वहां पर बकाया की राशि 85 करोड़ तक पहुंच गई है। स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड के 45 करोड़ रुपये बाकी हैं, रेलवे के 13 करोड़ रुपये बाकी हैं और स्टील के कारखानों के लगभग 38 करोड़ रुपये बाकी हैं। ये सब इतनी बड़ी-बड़ी राशियां बाकी हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर उस एरिया में समुचित ढंग से व्यवस्था नहीं की गई तो मैनेजमेन्ट के साथ यह दिक्कत बनी रहेगी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार में आज स्थिति यह है कि बिहार सरकार का शासन नहीं चल रहा है। कोयला खानों के क्षेत्रों में न तो केन्द्रीय सरकार का शासन है, न बिहार सरकार का शासन है, बल्कि वहां पर तो गुण्डों और असामाजिक तत्वों का शासन है। मैंने इस संबंध में वहां के डिप्टी कमिश्नर और एस० पी० से बात की तो उन्होंने बताया कि जो भी अच्छी कार हो सकती है वह इन लोगों के पास है। जितनी भी अच्छी एटोमेटिक गन्स हो सकती हैं वे इन लोगों के पास होती हैं। हम उनको पकड़ना चाहें तो नहीं पकड़ सकते हैं। ये लोग खानों में गडबडी पैदा करते हैं और जब इनको पकड़ने की कोशिश की जाती है तो बंगाल में भाग जाते हैं। इस

तरह से यह सारा क्षेत्र असामाजिक तत्वों से भरा हुआ है। जितने भी आफिसर हैं या मजदूर हैं, वे इन लोगों से डरते हैं और कोई दिन ऐसा नहीं होता जिस दिन मर्बूर नहीं होता हो। वहां की व्यवस्था बिलकुल गड़बड़ा गई है। यही कारण है कि पिछले चार वर्षों में कोयले के उत्पादन में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है। पिछले चार वर्षों से कोयले का उत्पादन बिलकुल समान स्तर पर पड़ा हुआ है। सन् 1976-77 में वहां पर कोयले का उत्पादन 10.41 करोड़ टन था और 1979-80 के वर्ष में 10.63 करोड़ टन हुआ। यही उत्पादन बराबर चलता आ रहा है। उसमें कोई विशेष वृद्धि नहीं हो पा रही है। 1979-80 में जो लक्ष्य रखा गया था वह 11.9 करोड़ टन का रखा गया था, लेकिन वह भी पूरा नहीं आया है और 11 प्रतिशत लक्ष्य से कम उत्पादन हुआ है। यही वहां की व्यवस्था है। दूसरा कारण यह है कि झरिया और धनबाद एरिया में लगातार आग लगी हुई है। सरकार इस आग को बुझाने पर करोड़ों रुपया खर्च कर रही है, लेकिन फिर भी आग बुझ नहीं पाती है। झरिया और धनबाद शहरों में लोगों के अन्दर आतंक फैला हुआ है। इस आग को बुझाने के लिए सरकार की तरफ से अभी तक कोई समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। हम लोग खुद वहां पर जाकर सारी स्थिति को देख चुके हैं। खानों के अन्दर आग लगी हुई है। इन सब कारणों से दिक्कत पैदा हो रही है। गवर्नमेन्ट आफ इंडिया चाहती है कि फ्रांस, रूमानिया और पोलैंड आदि देशों से लोगों को बुलाकर और एक्सपर्ट्स से राय लेकर कोयला निकाला जाय। मेरा कहना यह है कि हमारे देश में एक्सपर्ट्स और टेक्निशियनों की कमी नहीं है, इंजीनियर्स की कमी नहीं है, लेकिन आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि उन लोगों को काम करने के लिए सारी चीजें और सुविधाएं दी जायें।

जहां तक कोयला खनन के लिए बैंगस की जरूरत का सवाल है, यह मामला वहां पर एक अर्जेंट मामला बना हुआ है।

होता यह है कि खान अधिकारी जब एक रैक या दो रैक मांगता है तो रेलवे द्वारा वह रैक वहां पहुंचा दिया जाता है। इसके बाद होता यह है कि मजदूर वैन में कोयला नहीं भरते हैं और दो तीन दिन तक वह रैक वहां पर खाली पड़ा रहता है और फिर यह खाली रैक वहां से हटा दिया जाता है और कलकत्ता वापस पहुंच जाता है। इस प्रकार से एक काकस कलकत्ता में काम करता है जो रेलवे के इन्हीं वैनों को बाद में लाद कर कोयला ले जाता है। रेलवे अथॉरिटीज से मिलकर लदे हुए ये वैन बाहर भेजे दिये जाते हैं। आज बिहार में कौल कंट्रोल आर्डर है, लेकिन उस पर किसी प्रकार से अमल नहीं होता है। अगर ट्रक कोयला लेने के लिये जाता है तो मजदूर उसमें भी कोयला नहीं भरते हैं और वह दो तीन दिन तक खाली पड़ा रहता है। बिना कुछ लिये-दिये कोई काम नहीं होता है। ऐसा लगता है कि हर जगह भ्रष्टाचार पनपा हुआ है। किसी को बिना रुपया दिये न तो ट्रक पर कोयला लादा जा सकता है और न ही वैनों में कोयला लादा जा सकता है। इसलिये कोयले के उत्पादन में कमी होने के बावजूद भी इतनी कमी न महसूस हो और इसके लिये वितरण व्यवस्था ठीक करें। इसलिये मेरा आग्रह होगा मंत्री महोदय से कि वे तिवरण व्यवस्था को ठीक करने के विषय में विचार करें।

दूसरी बात मैं विद्युत के विषय में कहना चाहता हूं। विद्युत के विषय में बहुत सारे माननीय सदस्यों ने बहुत अच्छे अच्छे सुझाव दिये हैं। विद्युत की जो कमी है उसके लिये माननीय प्रधानमंत्री ने ठीक ही कहा है कि 10 प्रतिशत उत्पादन हमेशा ज्यादा रहना चाहिए। ये सारी बातें ठीक हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि चाहे किसी भी पार्टी की सरकारें हो, जनता पार्टी की सरकार हो या कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार हो, कोई भी गवर्नमेन्ट यह चाहती है कि विद्युत उत्पादन में कमी हो, यह मैं नहीं समझ सकता। परन्तु इसके



[श्री राम लखन प्रसाद गुप्त]

लिये यह देखना होगा कि हकीकत क्या है और जो उसकी व्यवस्था है उसको देखना होगा कि व्यवस्था में गड़बड़ी कहां पर आती है। आज जिस तरह से महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात और अन्य जगहों पर देखा गया है कि वहां के इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं इसलिये वहां पर बिजली की कमी नहीं होती है परन्तु बिहार के अन्दर, बंगाल के अन्दर ये बातें नहीं हैं। बिहार का इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड जो है उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय वह लोगों को भर्ती करने का एक स्थल बन गया है। इमरजेन्सी से पहले जगन्नाथ मिश्र जब मुख्य मंत्री थे, उनकी कांस्टिट्यूयेंसी से जो आता था उसको स्लिप दे दी जाती थी और वह इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड में बहाल कर दिया जाता था।

श्री महेन्द्र मोहन मिश्र (बिहार) :  
यह गलत बात है।

श्री रामलखन प्रसाद गुप्त : यह गलत बात नहीं है। यह सही बात है।

(Interruptions)

इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड में इतने ज्यादा स्थान भरे हुए हैं वह क्यों भरे हुए हैं (Interruptions) स्लिप पर अप्वाइन्टमेन्ट होते थे। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सब इस बात को खूब जानते हैं कि इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड के आदमी आफिस के चारों तरफ बैठ रहते हैं और खेणी खाते रहेंगे या सिगरेट पीते रहेंगे और कोई काम नहीं करते हैं। रांची शहर के अन्दर पावर लाइन देने के लिये 5 हजार रुपए लेते हैं। वे यह कहते हैं कि हम तुम्हारे एरिया में बिजली की लाइन दे देंगे लेकिन इसके लिये 5 हजार रुपया माहवार दें तब इतने घंटे बिजली देंगे नहीं तो नहीं देंगे। (Time bell rings) अभी 20 तारीख को... (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. MORARKA): Order, please.

श्री राम लखन प्रसाद गुप्त : अभी 20 तारीख को हम मुंगेर में थे। मुंगेर में मुख्य मंत्री का प्रोग्राम बना। मुख्य मंत्री दिन भर वहां पर रहे लेकिन वहां एक मिनट के लिये भी लोड-सेडिंग नहीं हुआ। यह वही मुंगेर है जहां पर 20 मिनट से ज्यादा पानी नहीं मिलता है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, तीन आदमी हम अपने घर में हैं और एक गाय है लेकिन पानी नहीं मिलता है (Time bell rings) पानी की कमी के कारण वहां लोगों को बड़ी कठिनाई है। मुंगेर शहर तीन तरफ से गंगा से घिरा है परन्तु उस शहर को पानी नहीं मिलता है, बिजली के कारण। दिन में दो-तीन घंटे मुश्किल से बिजली आती है। लेकिन जिस दिन मुख्य मंत्री मुंगेर गये तो 24 घंटे बिजली रही और एक मिनट....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. MORARKA): Please conclude.

SHRI RAM LAKHAN PRASAD GUPTA: I am concluding. दूसरी बात उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूं रीजनल इम्बेलेन्स के विषय में। कुछ सदस्यों ने कहा कि भारत में जहां पर ऊर्जा का उत्पादन प्रति व्यक्ति 120.71 है वहां पर बिहार का हिस्सा मात्र 66.50 है। यह लगभग उसका आधा है। यह बिहार की स्थिति है। बिहार के बारे में जो बात मैंने कही उसके लिये हमारे माननीय सदस्य को उत्तेजित नहीं होना चाहिए था, जहां से कि वह आते हैं। बिहार स्टेट एक तरह से अंधेरे में रहती है। आज वहां की यह हालत है। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि यह जो रीजनल इम्बेलेन्स है इसको खत्म किया जाय। (Time bell rings)

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अन्त में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं और वह है गोबर गैस के बारे में। गोबर गैस बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण चीज है और इसका जितना हम प्रचार कर सकेंगे मेरे ख्याल से यह उतना ही ज्यादा देश

के हित और भलाई में होगा। हमारे यहां 250 मिलियन जानवरों की संख्या है। इसलिये इस संख्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए गोबर गैस के उत्पादन के बारे में आवश्यक व्यवस्था यदि की जाय तो इससे बहुत ही लाभ होगा। अभी इसके लिये जो कुछ सबसिडी मिल रही है वह केवल खादी बोर्ड द्वारा दी जा रही है। खादी बोर्ड द्वारा सबसिडी दिये जाने के बावजूद यह मदद पर्याप्त नहीं है इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि सबसिडी के मामले में बैंकों के द्वारा भी व्यवस्था हो, खादी बोर्ड से भी व्यवस्था है और इसको मिलाकर उसके लिये आवश्यक एक्विपमेन्ट की व्यवस्था की जाय तो इससे गोबर गैस का प्रचार बहुत ज्यादा हो सकता है इतना ही कहकर मैं अपनी बातें समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRIMATI SUSHILA SHANKAR ADIVAREKAR (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, in the beginning I would like to thank the Government for consenting to discuss the working of the Department of Power and Coal which are the burning and vital, issues of today. The meeting of all the State Ministers for Energy convened recently at Delhi shows that the present Government is well aware of the situation and wants to tackle the problem with sincere efforts in both long-term and short-term planning and not indulge in any patch-work approach like that of the previous Janata Government.

I would only like to limit my observations to the area of energy research and energy coordination. Sir, for the first time the Prime Minister constituted the Ministry of Energy, tying it up with coal and power and separating irrigation from power and thus empowering this new Ministry with the responsibility for nodal coordination of all the energy planning.

Sir, there are separate Ministries for Atomic Energy and Petroleum—although they also are important energy sectors and atomic energy is

fundamentally a thermal source of electricity. In the past, this nodal coordination work was entrusted to comparatively junior officers. This was, I think, our first major and primary mistake because there was hardly any coordination work done by the junior officers. The work to organise this nodal coordination was completely neglected.

Sir, the election manifesto of my party has given emphasis on what it today known as renewable source of energy which, in other words, could be named as non-mineral sources, while the Janata Party in its manifesto, if I am not mistaken, has emphasised nuclear power—perhaps relying on Prasad's working group paper.

Sir, we have invested large funds on atomic energy and nuclear power and it is a fact that even today the cost of atomic power is not less than coal-based power and no doubt all these expenses on atomic establishment has brought status, prestige and power to our country. But what I want to say with very clear emphasis is that we have to give equal importance by putting enough money and making finances available on Research and Development on developing as alternative non-conventional sources.

The other day, Sir, our Prime Minister said in the Lok Sabha that at one stage even our Planning Commission was averse to the idea of spending money on solar energy research. But the time has come today that we must and we have to increase availability of funds for research on non-conventional sources. Sir, we cannot afford to work half-heartedly on this issue. I would like to give a few examples, one of which was very much discussed here.

On Biogas front, China started a decade later than us and today they have hundred times more gober gas plants than we have. Secondly, we are ignoring the excellent work on wind-power accomplished at Jodhpur and Gahazipur. Many countries have taken to this wind-power while we

[Shrimati Sushila Shankar Advarekar]

are just ignoring it. Sir, in the same way tidal power has big potential, but enough emphasis in that direction is still to come. On the other hand the GSI is spending large amounts on a polluting source as geo-thermal. We do talk a lot about developing solar energy, but in action we have hardly done anything in that respect. Solar energy can even today be profitably used in space-heating and air-conditioning, specially in the new public buildings. But it seems that neither the Energy Ministry nor the Department of Science and Technology has initiated any discussion with the Ministry of Works and Housing to do something in this matter and make a beginning somewhere. If our hon. Minister takes some steps in that direction, I think it will give encouragement to many other people to follow suit.

Today, Sir, the Energy Ministry is supposed to be responsible for nodal co-ordination. Funds for research are allotted by the Technology Bhavan and I am told that a large sum of Rs. 40 lakhs was given to the IIT, Delhi, to build a Centre for Energy Studies. It is all right, Sir, and we have no grievance against that. But we are pained when we see no result and when we come to know that not a single economic idea, in spite of this assistance, has come from the IIT, Delhi while the other R&D Centres are not getting enough assistance or financial aid to carry out their new research. This type of differentiation should be reduced. Sir, this makes me give a small suggestion to the honourable Minister to consider that he should set up a separate Department of Energy Research and Co-ordination in the Energy Ministry and not place it under the Department of Power to have a little more purposeful functioning. I would like to support here the idea and suggestion given by Mr. K. C. Pant regarding having a separate Parliamentary Committee for Energy.

Sir, I would like to thank the honourable Minister for clearing the Danquni LTC project and I hope that the Government will take quick steps to put up similar coal gasification projects in other cities like Nagpur, Kanpur, Delhi, etc. Sir, I would like to make a mention about the Central Fuel Research Institute—CFRI. This is a national laboratory of value attached to the Energy Ministry. But it seems that the work of this institution is stifled. The CFRI and the CMPDI unitedly can help us in the better utilisation of our coal and lignite resources. I would request the honourable Minister to have a formal review of these two bodies.

Sir, we should spend more on coal technology research and it must get multi-disciplinary importance. I am told that there are a number of expert mining engineers in this Coal Department. It is good to have their expertise. But what we feel is that they also should be equally aware of the changing technology of the world and should not restrict themselves to the coal-raising problems only. We must have our own independent study on coal and spend more on R&D in a planned way rather than relying on foreign suppliers of technology who are in a way looting our country. Much more is to be done in improving the performance and calibre of scientists and engineers in the Central Power Research Institute. An external review in co-operation with the other Bangalore institutes like the Indian Institute of Science will go a long way in improving their performance. Here I would like to point out the commendable work this institution has done by way of taking up a survey of a village in Karnataka to know how electricity and other types of energy are utilised at the village level and they have been able to remove many prevailing myths regarding village electrification. Sir, I would like to suggest further that the Minister should consider setting up a public sector consultancy company for the power sector. Tafas and the Kuljians should not in any way domi-

nate the thinking of our Central Electricity Authority or the Department of Power. We must give due encouragement to young energetic visualisers to plan out our power strategy rather than the soon-to-be-retired seniors who are more interested in rehabilitating themselves in some foreign companies or in some multinationals somewhere. Looking at the targeted massive increase in power generation capacity, I feel that these young scientists will go a long way in helping us in achieving those targets.

Sir, we should have an integrated energy policy which is the need of the day and the way the Minister is working today and the spirit he is showing in changing the whole policy and improving the conditions of the persons working in different sectors, of his Ministry, I hope he will keep up the same spirit and improve its functioning in the future also.

**PROF. SOUENDRA BHATTACHARJEE:** Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the point that has been emphasised by all in respect of energy, that is, power position in our country, is the overall shortage, a point which has been emphasised by the Minister also and how things can be improved in this area so that our economy which is very much dependent on this aspect does not suffer as it is suffering at present.

But in this connection, some digression was made—I think, by Mr. Yadav—when we were discussing the Union Budget and he suddenly jumped on West Bengal Government out of some psychosis which must be. But so far as the power position in West Bengal is concerned, the present Energy and Coal Minister at the Centre must know it best. It is not worse than what it was during the time when Mr. Yadav's party was ruling this country. Last year, the shortage was 4.9 per cent. Today it is 16.6 per cent, as against the national average of 16.1 per cent deficit. I do not say that the West Bengal Government does not have a responsibility in the matter of improvement. But there is another as-

pect also. Certain projects were not allowed to be launched, as for example, Golaghat, where the acquisition of land was not possible till 1977 when the previous Government went out. It was only after that when acquisition of land was possible even though the scheme was cleared as far back as 1973, and in the course of three years, in 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80, the West Bengal Government allocated a sum of Rs. 293 crores for on-going projects and certain marginal things. Undoubtedly, load-shedding is not a phenomenon particularly in Calcutta and in other parts. But so far as shortage goes, Mr. Yadav's own State, U.P., has got a shortage of 22.8 per cent, Bihar has a shortage of 31 per cent, Maharashtra has a shortage of 19 per cent, and so on. So this is a country with wide phenomenon which has been emphasized by the Minister himself. So it is no use trying to point the finger at a particular State because of political differences. Political avenues must come, but not in a manner which does not serve any purpose.

Now, the question is that we have a deficit of more than 11000 mw in the matter of power, and when we consider our production capacity, it seems that even with a super thermal power station we are to live with power shortage if the present pace goes on for quite some time. My specific question to the Minister would be whether he can hold forth a hope, based on concrete facts, that this situation would change on a national plane and we will be rid of the power shortage which is crippling our industrial activity. He said in the other House that even Haryana has to resort to power cuts. Only two or three days back, an engineer working there was telling us that the industry there has sometimes to suffer up to 80 per cent. Let him check up the figures and see what is the actual position. But the fact remains that barring one or two States, all over the country there is huge shortage. At the same time, there are regional imbalances. The power projects, by their very nature, are not such a

[Prof. Sourendra Bhattacharjee]

thing in which regional imbalance can be done away with overnight. But we know, the eastern regions has been allotted a capacity in the next five years which is about half of what has been allotted to the northern region and the western region. Now, has the Minister any programme to do away with this imbalance and gradually make up the balance?

Sir, two minutes more. That is one aspect of it. There has been the total neglect of the North-Eastern Sector which has been pointed out by various other friends. In his speech in the other House, the Minister referred to the development of Hydel power projects. According to him, we can develop a capacity of 70,000 MW of hydel power. But at present we have hardly 11000 MW of hydel power. Now, hydel power is a source of energy which is very cheap. But it takes time. We are getting assistance from foreign countries to develop this source of energy. I do not know whether it means multinationals or others. But let us try to see whether our own resources and our own technical know-how can help us in this respect. In the case of Rohini we have been able to utilise our own technical know-how. Can we do it in this case also? I would request the hon. Minister to do away with the contractor system in the matter of coal. The situation that has been prevailing in Dhanbad, Asansol and Raniganj belt is the direct outcome of the contractor system, would the hon. Minister be prepared to do away with that and also to do away with private trade in coal? He talks of strengthening the public distribution system. But the public distribution system and private trade cannot go hand in hand. Let him take that initiative in this case of contractors so that they do not rule in the coal area and the coal is not sold in the black market. (*Time bell rings*) So far as smuggling of coal across. West Bengal is concerned, he should know that the entire smuggling on the international

border is the responsibility of the Border Security Force which is under the Government run by his own party. In that case he should blame his own party. If they have any specific complaint, they should try to establish it and not try to make fantastic allegations against the Government which does not see eye to eye with their party in many matters.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to the Members who have participated in the Debate. Some of them have given very valuable suggestions and I can assure them and also the House that we will try to implement them in our own way. Some of them have, in their own characteristic way, criticised the Government which is neither here nor there. This criticism is for criticism's sake and whatever is done by the Congress (I) Government, they will go on criticising that. I had thought that some concrete suggestions or some consensus will emerge. It is a very important issue and I had thought that the debate would go on that line. But, unfortunately, some of our friends have taken a very narrow party line and have hurled abuses at me personally. Well, they can hurl abuses at me. I do not bother about their abuses and I do not depend on their certificates. But I can assure them, and I think it is proper, that I will continue to do it.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, today, there is no doubt, there is a crisis of energy. And today, everybody is thinking, I am sure, that energy must flow and this must flow in such a fashion that shortages do not occur. This is the demand today. This also reflects, according to me, the progressive attitude of human mind towards the energy problem. Undoubtedly, as Mr. Pant, has very correctly pointed out—I entirely agree with him—the future growth of India depends on how we as a nation can solve the

complex problems of energy. Most of the countries in the world are today preoccupied with the threat of energy crisis which is brought to the civilized world.

SHRI KALYAN ROY: Sir, he can lay it on the Table of the House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): Order, please.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, some of the countries are fortunate enough to have oil. But, I think, this is just for the time being. I believe that no single prescription existed in this world of today for the solution of the energy problem. Mere energy conservation is not enough. Petroleum alone is not enough. Nuclear energy is not enough....

SHRI KALYAN ROY: Why is Mr. Mahajan staring at the Minister?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): I like his face.

SHRI KALYAN ROY: We also like his face, including yours.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Solar energy is not enough. And no other points to the same thing.

Sir, as Mr. Pant was trying to impress the House, and I agree with him that probably proper combinations of all these factors have to be found to tackle the present energy crisis. I do not agree with Mr. Pant when he says that we do not have an energy policy. We have an integrated energy policy and we are determined to implement that.

SHRI NARASINGHA PRASAD NANDA (Orissa): What is that policy then? You just describe that policy to show that you have an integrated policy.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: I am just coming to that.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SITA RAM KESRI): You just wait. The Minister is competent to reply.

श्रीमती पुरबी मुखोपाध्याय (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : फिर आप क्यों इन्टरवीन कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Mr. Pant has wanted to know what the integrated energy policy is. Keeping in view the picture of energy needs for the future, we are going ahead with an integrated energy policy of reducing dependence on oil, promoting the programme of conservation, developing electricity based on coal, hydro and nuclear, and accelerating research and development in non-conventional energy sources. It is to reduce the demand of oil as such, and to recover the real cost that the Government had recently increased the prices of petroleum products. Already the demand of motor spirit has fallen. We intend to pursue the conservation measures, improve the efficiency of energy use and develop non-commercial sector which feeds the rural

3 P.M.

areas. The programmes for 3P.M. renewing forests and woodlands are being taken up by the Ministry of Agriculture. This is our integrated policy. For the present what is our basic thinking on this? Our basic policy today, in a country like ours, to my mind our present task is to ensure that the energy requirement of the country is met by the electrical power as far as practicable. But, unfortunately, to day out of the total commercial energy consumption, the share of electrical energy is only 28 per cent. This is a big gap and we want to cover that gap.

[Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan  
Chaudhuri]

Now, there is another factor which we would like to put before the House and that is the *per capita* consumption. The *per capita* consumption in our country is very low. The *per capita* consumption in a country like Canada is 11,000 k.w., Sweden has 9,000 k.w., and so on. But our *per capita* consumption is only 130 k.w. But, I do not think we have any reason to be panicky on this score because we are much behind these countries in building up the infrastructure of power sector. They were much ahead of us. There is no doubt and there are no two opinions on the fact that power crisis exists in this country and there is a gap between the demand and supply and the rate of growth of generation is lower than the rate of growth of demand. Sir, this is a basic fact. I am not going to dispute this. This exists and this is also a fact that it is a legacy of the past; not that in six months' time we have created a situation like this.

The House will be pleased to hear that at the recent Power Ministers' Conference the Prime Minister suggested that our planning should be done in such a fashion that ten per cent reserve should always be there. In other words, it means that generation should always be ten per cent ahead of the demand. This will enable us to avoid load-shedding, which has become the normal phenomena in our life today.

The revival of the national economy demands that power crisis has to be solved and it has to be solved in the quickest possible time. Here I will beg of all the Members to be unanimous in helping us in seeing how we can tide over the present difficulties. Taking India as a whole, the installed capacity today is 29,000 m.w. hydel is 11,000 m.w. and thermal is 18,000 m.w. of which is 2,000 m.w. is in the Central sector.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, you have heard many of my friends speak on

the D.V.C. Well, it is in the Central sector. I do not say that the D.V.C. is running in a perfect fashion.

As a matter of fact, it is a sick unit today but when I say something about the State Electricity Boards, I simply mean that not only the DVC but other State Electricity Boards will also improve. DVC has to be improved; we are trying to improve it. We have sent a task force. We have brought British experts and they have given us their interim reports. We are now trying to do away with the technical deficiency that they have pointed out. I have no doubt that within a couple of months, the DVC's performance will improve. But that does not necessarily mean that other State Electricity Boards will not improve. Many of our friends have referred to Central sector. Well, I have said what I have said. I have said that we have to see if a certain sector cannot function efficiently and cannot fulfil the national obligations, we have to find out as to why they cannot function, what is the trouble, what is the difficulty, and whatever help is necessary, whether it is in the State sector or in the Central sector, we have to render that help. That is our argument. That is what we want. But unfortunately we have been criticised. Unfortunately, we have been, mostly I have been, misunderstood. For the next five years planning we have cleared about 20,000 MW of power, of which 6,000 is hydro and the balance 14,000 MW of power is thermal. We have cleared it and construction is going on. Now, many hon. Members obviously will ask me whether we will be able to do this job on the scheduled time, during the sixth five-year plan. Well, this is a most important question. To my mind, this is a vital question. This is the trial of the present Government. If the present Government cannot do this, well, we cannot do away with the shortage of power problem... (Interruptions) We have got to do it; we are determined to do it, and I think, we shall do it. You

may laugh; you have the reason to laugh, because you belong to opposition, you will laugh; I know that; I am conscious of that.

SHRI KALYAN ROY: He started with a bang and ended up with a whimper.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: But the basic fact remains that only future events will prove whether we have been able to do the job or not. It is too early to say or to utter any views on this. These projects have been sanctioned and different electricity boards as well as the Central electricity boards, as I have said are on the job of construction. We are very much concerned with the slippages. Number of Members have pointed out about the slippages. I do agree that in the past, slippages have occurred for a number of years. Now, we are trying to call the Chief Ministers to have a dialogue with them to make them interested to tell them to be careful about the slippages. We tell them 'Kindly see that these slippages do not occur'. As a matter of fact, I have met most of the Chief Ministers. This was discussed not only in the Power Ministers' Conference. The present Power Ministers' Conference was not a ceremonial one. It was a Power Ministers' Conference for a purpose. It was a Power Ministers' Conference which dragged on for two days. Not only it ended there. Even after this, the State Ministers and myself have been discussing and discussing. We are talking. We are trying to monitor their entire requirements. We are telling them 'You do not hesitate to tell your difficulties to us; if you require steel, cement and other things, do tell us'. We tell them 'We will try to help you as far as practicable'. We are all the time putting emphasis on the on going projects. We know if we complete this, we will turn the table and I am sure those who are laugh-

ing today at me, will surely appreciate our exertions, our endeavours, our efforts...

SHRI NARASINGHA PRASAD NANDA: They are laughing at themselves.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: I am sure also that a new era would start in India, an era of prosperity. So far as the power sector is concerned, a working group has been set up by the Planning Commission to draw up a programme of power development in the next decade. We are not content. Normally, the practice was to think in terms of five-year plans. Now, we are not thinking in terms of a five-year plan only. We are thinking in terms of a decade, how to solve once and for all this knotty problem of ours. The suggestion of the Prime Minister for having a reserve of ten per cent will be kept in view. Beyond the period of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, we are working also on the Seventh Five-Year Plan. The House would be pleased to know....

SHRI NARASINGHA PRASAD NANDA: Now, you are implementing the Seventh Five-Year Plan?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: The House would be pleased to know that already, 9,000 MW worth of projects have been cleared. Always, there is and there used to be anti-Centre arguments, which we used to hear from the States that projects are pending before the Energy Department or before the Planning Commission. This time, we are determined to clear all the projects which are technically feasible and if the States have the resources, taking up the matter with the Finance, let them go ahead, and we will help them in every possible way. I have told them that I will personally fight with the Finance for the resources, if they lag behind in resources. I was talking about 9,000 MW worth of projects, in relation to the Seventh Five-Year



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Plan. Another 7,000 MW has been cleared by the Central Electricity Authority, which the Planning Commission has been examining. They have not given their blessings. I have no doubt they will soon give their blessings. In the Seventh Five-Year Plan, our endeavour is...

SHRI KALYAN ROY: Why are you silent about the Eighth Five-Year Plan?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: I have said, for a decade, we are planning. If you want, I can give you the details, if it will make you happy. But here, so far, so long, our emphasis has been on thermal. Now our emphasis is on hydro. In the 7th Five Year Plan we are thinking to do it on 50-50 basis, i.e. 50 per cent thermal and 50 per cent hydro. We are also thinking to condense the period of hydro. In this connection, if we require some expertise, some knowledge from abroad, in the national interest, we will not hesitate to take that.

Many of the hon. Members have correctly pointed out about the capacity utilisation factor. I agree with them. The capacity utilisation has been very low in recent days. In 1976-77 it was 55 per cent. Before we came, it was 44 per cent and now it is 48 per cent.

Now some people have talked about the difficulty of coal while some others have talked about the difficulty of transportation. Well, this difficulty is there. I am not saying that the difficulty is not there, but the fact remains that we have improved a lot. There was a time when most of the power stations used to have only one day's stock, but today I think, most of the power stations are having three or four or even five days' stock. We are trying to build up stocks. Where there is a complaint of the quality of coal, we are giving special attention to that and we are trying to improve the quality of coal also.

There has been some controversy about BHEL, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I think that has no significance because we are thinking to introduce quality control and maintenance of time schedule for delivery equipment. If these two things are done, if BHEL can maintain the time schedule, if the delivery equipment is done in time, if the quality control is there, I think the desire or the urge to import foreign things will go. But even then I would like to inform the House that on this issue we are having an open mind. Wherever we think that there is a necessity or a particular State Board is demanding it, we will give due weightage to the recommendations of that State Electricity Board, but it is our national policy to control indigenous materials and we will continue to do that.

With regard to the Rural Electrification Corporation, my experience tells me and also some of the MPs have pointed out that rural electrification suffers the most. Mr. Pant also dealt with this point yesterday in his speech. I have brought it to the notice of the Chief Ministers of different States that the rural sector must get the minimum power. Whatever happens, you must ensure that the rural sector gets at least 4-6 hours' power. Otherwise, rural electrification is purposeless, meaningless. Mr. Pant has asked what we are doing about the bio-gas. For his information, I can tell him that all these years only 60,000 to 70,000 bio-gas plants were installed in the country. In the Sixth Five Year Plan, we have targetted that 2 lakhs plants will be installed during that Plan period. I think if we can achieve this, this will be a good achievement.

Other Members have laid emphasis on solar energy. I do not say that we have achieved much in this field. But at the same time we are not indifferent to this aspect. Research and development is being accelerated. A 10 KW experimental power station has been installed at Madras ITI in collaboration with the FRG, from whom operational data and cost data are being obtained to examine its commercial viability. Three experimental solar pumps have been installed by the Central Electronics Ltd. in Gujarat, Rajasthan and Delhi and three more are in the process of being commissioned. Photo voltaic system is being undertaken. Product development is being promoted. Research on wind and investigation on tidal power development are also being planned. Two geo-thermal projects—one in Himachal Pradesh and the other in Ladakh area—are in various stages of investigation. We must remember that all this we have been doing. We have not neglected any sector. But unfortunately or fortunately we must remember that for the present, the new sources of energy will not give a solution for the energy problems till the turn of the century. For this, we have to develop conventional energy sources. Electricity is one such source, for which also long-term planning is being done.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, I have replied to the points raised by most of the hon. Members on the floor of the House. One very controversial point has been raised by some Members about the statement I once made about the private sector's role in the power sector. What I said is this. The private sector people came to see me and I told them on their face: "You criticise the Government's performance. Why don't you yourself do something? If you want to do something, we will allow you to do it. Go to the coal mines, invest your money, but remember you will only be allowed to generate; no transmission, no distribution, nothing of the sort will be allowed. We will buy the power." We can enter into an agreement with

them. Details will come up if they come forward. But unfortunately none of them has come forward. And this has raised such a controversy that I cannot tell you. But I wanted somehow to solve the power problem. If somebody comes forward to invest money, if somebody sells power, we are prepared to take it. Why not? For Calcutta's electricity supply, the private sector is still there. We have not touched them. That is there and I can tell you they have been doing a very good job.

Now I will come to coal. Most of the Members of the House are probably aware that production of coal has been static for three or four years. Probably, the annual growth rate has been about one per cent. Well, some of my friends will also argue with me about my figures. They say it is all lies, all lies, as if they are the only fountain of truth and we are the fountain of all lies. Coal production was about 101 million tonnes in 1977-78. It was increased to about 102 million tonnes in 1978-79 and 104 million tonnes in 1979-80. I do not think Mr. Pant has been well informed when he has said that there has been no improvement in coal. I do not know if I had heard him correctly, but I would beg of him not to misunderstand me if I have not understood him properly. I am glad to inform this House that during the first quarter of this year we have already attained a growth of 10 per cent over the previous year. This is the first time, after many years, that the coal industry has attained a growth rate of this magnitude.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, while I say this, I do not say that everything is all right with the coal organisation. We are reorganising the whole thing—Coal India. And I am sorry—I must apologise before the House—I cannot give you details of that thing because discussions are going on with the Planning Commission and Finance and it will go to the Cabinet then. After that only I can pronounce. But I can assure you, I am aware of the problems, many of the problems that have

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been brought to my notice by my respected friends here about corruption. Well, I am personally trying to look into these. I do not know how far and to what extent I will be able to do away with the corruption system. Here also I would like your co-operation.

SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM (Tamil Nadu): We do not co-operate with corruption, Sir.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: To do away with corruption I want your co-operation here. To do away with this corruption system, do help us.

Sir, there are people who become very happy when they find something wrong with the nationalised industry because they do not like the public sector. So, you see, wherever there is something wrong with the public sector, they rejoice. But there is nothing to rejoice at it. It is our duty. I am not saying that we did not have any lapses. I am not saying that we have not committed blunders. Yesterday Mr. Kalyan Roy was telling me, this officer has not been penalised or that officer has not been penalised. I would most humbly tell him that it was done in 1977, it was done in 1978 and it was done in 1979. How can I, today, reverse the whole judgment? It will be a big problem. But, as I have told you—and I am assuring this House—I will not spare any corrupt officer provided his corruption is proved. You see, I am nobody to penalise an innocent man. This is not the idea of administration, this is not the idea of rule of law. So about corruption a lot of things have been said. I can tell them "We are with you. Kindly help us." Many of you have talked about the safety measures—and very rightly. I congratulate you on this. I am with you to see that the safety measures are taken up in proper spirit. If the Members of the Rajya Sabha like, they can go with me or they can go alone to the

mines to see whether the safety measures are being implemented or not. We have safety committees and they have made almost 200 recommendations. All those are there. When Mr. Kalyan Roy or somebody else says that these recommendations are not being adhered to, probably he is correct. I am not disagreeing with that. We have to look into it very carefully to see that the safety measures are adhered to and accidents, as far as possible, are avoided. It is our duty, it is everybody's duty, to look into that aspect of the problem.

Now somebody has raised a point about the difficulties of inputs. I would like to give some information here. In the eastern region there are some difficulties so far as power is concerned. Not only are we trying to improve DVC but are also thinking to instal many captive plants which will start working very soon.

Now somebody said about explosives. I am glad to inform the House that the scarcity of explosives is no more there. Not only are we importing explosives but also we have our own concerns producing explosives. That is sufficient to meet our demand. So explosives are not a constraint today.

Then somebody has said about cement, steel and all these things. Well, I do not dispute that there are some shortages here and there. If we cannot get them within the country, we are thinking to import them. But we are not in any way trying to halt the progress.

About certain welfare measures, some of my friends have very rightly said certain things. I agree with them. Since I became the Minister, I went round and I am very keen to introduce social welfare measures—housing facilities, hospitals, schools and other welfare measures. If they can suggest anything, we are prepared to accept it. We have a Consultative Committee. I do not know why Mr. Pant suggested another Parliamentary

Committee. The Members in the Consultative Committee are the Members of Parliament.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANT:** (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I did not think that I had to explain to the Minister the difference between a Consultative Committee and a Parliamentary Committee like the PAC or the PUC. I thought he knew the difference.

**SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI:** I think the Consultative Committee is quite sufficient to look into the matter.

**SHRI KALYAN ROY:** Provided the officers give the information correctly.

**SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI:** Mr. Kalyan Roy, I may assure you that I would try my best to help you. Still if you think they are not giving you the correct information, I do not know what I can do.

**SHRI KALYAN ROY:** You should correct them and give the correct answer.

**AN HON. MEMBER:** All right. The suggestion is notable.

**SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI:** So I think, most of the points, I have covered. There is one point of Mr. Kalyan Roy, put forth before us very vigorously, and he has probably tried to sway the House with him. I do not want to blame him because he has a point there. In the case of the CCL the production has gone up from 5.97 million tonnes in 1974-75—he was talking of the underground, I mean ground mines—to 6.98 million tonnes. Should I read all this?

**SHRI NARASINGHA PRASAD NANDA:** You lay it on the Table of the House.

**SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI:** Or do I say that there is a decrease in the production? And in this respect we are thinking of modernising all the mines and, if necessary, of taking expert knowledge.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I think I have covered all the points of the Members. One personal explanation, I think, I owe to the House.

**SHRI KALYAN ROY:** Before you go to personal explanations, two points you have not explained: Why is it that till today there is no Secretary of the Coal Department and that there is no Chairman of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation? I could not meet the Chairman of the Coal India. Out of 30 days, he is here for 20 days. The work is paralysed.

**SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI:** Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, what has happened is that there is a dialogue between the Planning Commission and the Finance.

**SHRI KALYAN ROY:** To appoint the Secretary?

**SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI:** To reorganise the whole Coal India. You see, sometimes, his presence is required for postings. Probably they require something. I do not know the details of it. But you see appointment of Secretary, I do not think, is a very important factor.

**SHRI KALYAN ROY:** The Chairman of the Coal India is there. He is most often in Delhi. I would like to table a question: On how many days was the Chairman of the Coal India present in Delhi and on how many days was he in Calcutta?

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA):** Order please.

**SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI:** Our eminent friend, Mr. Kalyan Roy, I will never be able to make happy.

Sir, there has been a personal attack on me. Mr. Kalyan Roy wants to throw me into the Bay of Bengal.

**SHRI KALYAN ROY:** I never mentioned his name. The Bay of Bengal will be totally polluted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): Order please.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: One point, I would like to make quite clear. There are varieties, types, of coal. Soft coke, coking coal and non-coking coal.

SHRI KALYAN ROY: There is no cooking coal. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: There is nothing to laugh at a wrong pronunciation.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Coking coal. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, there is no restriction on soft coke and non-coking coal I have visited many places, and some people have said that their industry was at the point of closure, that they were not getting wagons, that they could not bring coal, that there was scarcity of wagons, this and that. Well, Sir, I have made some *ad hoc* allotments and also told the Government that so and so had been made an *ad hoc* allotment and asked it to find out whether he was a genuine consumer or not. I do not think I have done anything wrong. This is within my competence, and the law provides for it.

Second thing is, there has been a storm in the cup of tea because I have given some coal to the people of Malda wherefrom I come. You see, there is a lot of construction going on in Farakka and Khajuria. For bhattas, brick-burning, they require coal. I have been the Minister for more than six months. In the six months probably I have given them 50,000 tonnes of coal on an *ad hoc* basis. And if somebody has done any wrong or mischief, well the law will take its own course. But I do say on the floor of the House that I have committed no wrong and I am fully competent to give this. Even today if anybody approaches me and I think it is a genuine case, I will give them this.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): The House will now take up the next item.

SHRIMATI KANAK MUKHERJEE (West Bengal): Will the common people of Malda get coal at fair prices or not?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): Order, please.

**RE. CLARIFICATION IN RELATION TO STATEMENT MADE BY THE MINISTER ON THE 23RD JULY, 1980 REGARDING (LIBERALISATION OF FREEDOM FIGHTER PENSION SCHEME ETC.**

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): What happened to the other matter? Yesterday—I think you were in the Chair—when Mr. Makwana made a statement on freedom fighters' pension and certain other things, it was decided that today we would be in a position to ask for clarifications. Therefore, we did not ask for clarifications yesterday. I told Mr. Makwana about it and he is quite willing to reply. But it seems you have forgotten it. Yesterday I think you gave the ruling or whoever was in the Chair. He read out the statement, but in order to accommodate the other business, we stopped there and it was agreed that Mr. Makwana would come and give clarifications today.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, you should have raised this point during the Zero Hour today.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I tried. I tried again and again. Now, it is not for me to try. You said, the Chair said, "Tomorrow it will be done". Now, tell us when we should do it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): I said it for today only before the statement was read out. After the statement was read out and the clarifications which you wanted were contained in it, I did not say anything more. Anyhow, if you want any further clarifications ...

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I know it was settled. If you consult the record,