

लगा कर, नये थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बना कर या पुरानों को फिर चालू करें। तो मेरा कहना यह है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ऐसे पिछड़े हुए प्रदेशों के लिए विशेष सुविधा देने के लिए वहाँ के इन स्टेशनों को अपने हाथ में ले और अधिक से अधिक बिजली के उत्पादन के लिए वहाँ नये अधिक क्षमता वाले पावर प्लांट्स बनावे जिससे वहाँ का विकास हो सके। क्या सरकार इसके बारे में भी सोचती है या नहीं?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: So far as the latter part of the question is concerned, the Central Government is setting up new power plants in Bihar. One of these is at Kahlgaon which will be in the Central sector. Similarly, we are setting up super thermal stations in Bihar. At the same time, so far as old plants are concerned, we are sending expert teams to Bihar so that the plants there can pick up. It is true that the plant-load-factor in Bihar is extremely poor—rather the lowest in the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Morarka. I cannot go on. I have got my list already finished.

SHRI PILOO MODY: As I said, it is a bad practice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I know that.

श्री रामेश्वर सिंह : सभापति महोदय, अगर हिन्दी में सबाल पूछा जाता है तो मंत्री लोगों से हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि हिन्दी में जवाब दिये जाएं।

श्री सभापति : रुल तो नहीं है मगर जहाँ तक हो सके करना चाहिए।

SHRI R. R. MORARKA: From the statement, it appears that the experts have been called from West Germany, Czechoslovakia, Russia and the U.K. I would like to know what the actual nature of the sickness is and how far the doctors have been effective to control the sickness or remedy or cure

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: So far as sickness is concerned, we have sent teams and they deal with the questions of whether the instruments have been properly put up there, whether they have been not used, or they are defective. They (look up the maintenance! problems; ! they look up the water chemistry i problems of the plant. Then they examine the various leakages in the plants regarding water, oil etc., the boiler operation, the layouts in the construction of plants and the question of management. These are the problems which they look up. And excepting for the German team, other reports are awaited. The Czechoslovak team has not given the report so far; the U.K. team's report is still awaited. The only team which has given the report is the German team and we are trying to implement it.

*264. [The questioner (Shri Kalraj Mishra) was absent. For answer vide Col. 84 infra].

*265. [The questioner (Shri R. Mohanarangam) was absent. For answer vide col. 85 infra].

Coal reserves in the Raigarh coal Held of Madhya Pradesh

*266. SHRI NAND KISHORE BHATT: SHRI J. K. JAIN:†
SHRI LADLI MOHAN NIGAM:

Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of proved coal reserves in the Raigarh coalfields of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether any quantity of coal from the above coalfields is being arranged for the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board's proposed Raigarh Thermal Power Station; and

(c) what is the quantity of coal to be supplied from the above coal fields

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri S. K. Jain.

for the Bombay and Gujarat State Thermal Power Stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The coalfield is being explored by GSI regionally. GSI report dated September, 1978 indicates proved reserves of 1.15 million tonnes only.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. Proved reserves are inadequate to plan any mining.

श्री लाली मोहन निगम : श्रीमन्, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश के जितने भी बिजली घर हैं उन को कोयला मध्य प्रदेश में जिन जगहों पर उत्पादन होता है, वहीं से दिया जाता है, या किन्हीं और जगहों से दिया जाता है? दूसरा इसी से जुड़ा हुआ सवाल यह है कि रायगढ़ की जो कोयले की पट्टी है उससे मध्य प्रदेश की कोयले की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति नहीं की जाती बल्कि आप दूसरे सूबों को भेज देते हैं, क्या यह सही है?

श्री विक्रम महाजन : रायगढ़ के सम्बन्ध में हम ने सवाल के जवाब में ही कह दिया है रायगढ़ में जो जी०एस०आई० ने एक्प्लोर किया है उस में यही कहा है कि अभी तक वहां 1.15 मिलियन टन ही मिला है। इसलिए रायगढ़ के एक्स्प्लोरेशन का सवाल नहीं पैदा होता। जहां तक मध्य प्रदेश के पावर प्लान्ट्स का सवाल है, उन को जरूरत से ज्यादा कोयला दिया जाता है और वहां के पावर प्लान्ट्स को कोयले की कोई कमी नहीं है। कोशिश की जाती है कि नजदीक की माइन्स से ही उन को कोयला दिया जाये।

SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA: Sir, since the State Minister is doing very good homework... (*Interruptions*)...he should have no objection in replying to my supplementary. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: He has objection to your dig just now.

SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA:-They always have objection even to a good thing. Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether recently the Ministry of Energy and Coal has approved the proposal of the Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board for a new project of thermal power station in Madhya Pradesh and, if it is a fact, in which place and what will be the source of coal for that project.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Sir, the hon. Member has not mentioned the plant. Could he give the name of the plant because we have sanctioned many schemes for Madhya Pradesh?

SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA: I would like to know that. That is why in advance I have given that information.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: About Madhya Pradesh I will give you in a second.

SHRI PILOO MODY: If you can't find it from Madhya Pradesh, give it from Himachal.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: I will give it for Madhya Pradesh. I have 'got the figures for Madhya Pradesh—the projects which have been sanctioned and which will come into operation. They are: Satpura 8 and 9. It is a thermal plant. The Government would be spending about Rs. 129 crores and its capacity would be 2x210 megawatts. The generation would be, by 1985, 420 megawatts. The second station which has been sanctioned is Korba East. It is again thermal. The

oost will be Rs. 30 crores and it will start giving power by 1981. The third is Korba West. It is again thermal. The cost would be about Rs. 183 crores. The capacity would be 2x210 and it will start giving power in 1980-81. Then Korba West Extension. Again it is thermal. The cost would be Rs. 166 crores. The capacity would be 2x210 and power would be generated in 1984-85.

SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA:
Thank you very much.

Recognition of Film making as an Industry

*867. SHRI LADLI MOHAN NIGAM:
SHRIMATI NARGIS DUTT:
SHRIMATI USHA MALHOTRA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether any steps have been taken by the Central Government to urge Upon the State Governments to recognise film making as an industry, as have been done by the Government of Orissa to enable the film industry to become entitled to receive institutional finance and other facilities which are available to other industries?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI V. P. SATHE): The Central Government is in favour of recognising film making as an industry. The Working Group on National Film Policy submitted its report to the Government on 2-6-80 which contains a number of recommendations in this regard. These are under consideration of the Government. Further steps will be taken in due course.

The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Ladli Mohan Nigam.

श्री साइली मोहन निगम : मैं मंत्री महोदय का शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि सवाल की उन्होंने तोड़-मोड़ने की कोशिश नहीं की।

श्री बी० पी० साठे : मैं कभी भी नहीं करता।

श्री साइली मोहन निगम : पहली बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपको यह पता है कि हिन्दुस्तान के छोटे से राज्य उड़ीसा की सरकार ने वहाँ पर फिल्म इंडस्ट्री को इंडस्ट्री माना है और इसके लिए उन्होंने सारे सरकारी साधन उपलब्ध कराये हैं कर्ज वगैरह के। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपको यह पता है कि कालाबाजारियों के हाथों में यह इंडस्ट्री पड़ने से और दूसरी ठेकेदारी प्रथा जो इसमें चलती है उसके चलते आज हालत यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान में हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों की करीब 300 फिल्में इस देश में बनती हैं, तो क्या आप वह नहीं चाहेंगे कि तत्काल ठेकेदारी प्रथा खत्म हो ताकि हिन्दुस्तान जो करीब 30 स्टुडियो बन्द हो गये हैं पुनः चालू हो सकें?

श्री बी० पी० साठे : ये स्टुडियो चालू होने चाहिये इसीलिए मैं यह समझता हूँ कि उनको आर्थिक सहायता बैंकों से मिलनी चाहिये। अगर उद्योग की मान्यता उनको भी मिल जाएगी तो उन्हें भी प्राथमिकता के तौर पर बैंकों से सहायता मिलनी शुरू हो जाएगी। उड़ीसा सरकार ने जो कदम उठाया है वह सराहनीय है। हम अन्य राज्यों से भी यह अनुरोध कर रहे हैं कि उसका अनुसरण करें। हम यह स्वयं नेशनल फिल्म डवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन की ओर से कर्ज की व्यवस्था करके सिनेमाघर बनाने के लिये इंतजाम कर रहे हैं जिससे कुछ आर्थिक सहायता मिल सकेगी।