

संगठनों को उच्च वोल्टता पर बिजली की सप्लाई की जाती है। बिजली की वोल्टता न्यूनतम मांग और खपत तथा भार अनुपात औद्योगिक उपभोक्ताओं के मामले में कृषि उपभोक्ताओं की अपेक्षा अधिक होते हैं। इन कारणों से भारी उद्योगों को कृषि उद्योगों की अपेक्षा सस्ती टैरिफ दरों पर बिजली सप्लाई की जाती है। बहुत से राज्यों में लघु उद्योगों के लिए दरों के मुकाबले में जिन्हें उसी वोल्टता पर बिजली दी जाती है, जिस पर कृषकों को दी जाती है। कृषि उद्योगों के लिए टैरिफ दरें या तो उही हैं या फिर कम हैं।

अन्य उपभोक्ताओं की तरह कृषकों को भी सप्लायर द्वारा सप्लाई कायम रखने के लिए कुछ न्यूनतम शुल्क देना अपेक्षित होता है और इस सम्बन्ध में इस बात का ख्याल नहीं किया जाता कि वे इस अवधि के दौरान बिजली का प्रयोग करते हैं कि नहीं। साधारणतया न्यूनतम खपत वार्षिक आधार पर निश्चित की जाती है। ये शुल्क उपभोक्ताओं को बिजली की सप्लाई करने के लिए संभरकों द्वारा किए गए खर्च के प्रति स्थायी शुल्कों के एक भाग को पूरा करने के लिए लिए जाते हैं।

(ख) तथा (ग) कृषि उपज बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से राज्य बिजली बोर्डों द्वारा कृषि सम्बन्धी दरों के लिए प्रोत्साहनात्मक टैरिफ चालू किये गये हैं। राज्य बिजली बोर्डों की उन ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों पर धन लगाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सेक्टर में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम स्थापित किया गया है, जिनमें सिंचाई कुओं के ऊर्जन पर बल दिया गया है। निगम द्वारा पिछड़े इलाकों में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के लिए रियायती ऋण शर्तें स्वीकार की गई हैं।

†[THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Power supply

‡[ ] English translation.

for agriculturists is generally at 400 volts involving expenditure on transformation from high voltage and distribution at low voltage, whereas power for commercial concerns like heavy industries is made at high voltage. Voltage of supply, minimum demand and consumption and load factor are higher in the case of industrial consumers than in the case of agricultural consumers. For these reasons tariff rates for heavy industries are lower than tariff rates for agricultural purposes. As compared with the rates of small industries which are also supplied at the same voltage as for agriculturists the tariff rates for agricultural purposes are either the same or lower in most of the States.

The farmers like other consumers are required to pay certain minimum charges for maintaining the power supply by the supplier irrespective of the fact whether they may utilise the energy or not during the period. Generally the minimum consumption is fixed on an annual basis. These charges are to cover a part of the standing charges towards the investment made by the suppliers for bringing power supply to the consumers.

(b) and (c). With a view to encourage agricultural production promotional tariffs for agricultural rates have been introduced by the State Electricity Boards. The Rural Electrification Corporation has been set up in the Central Sector for financing the schemes of rural electrification of State Electricity Boards, with a bias towards energisation of irrigation wells. Concessional loan terms have been sanctioned by the Corporation for rural electrification schemes in backward areas.

MANAGEMENT COUNCIL OF REGIONAL LABORATORIES OF CSIR

1111. SHRI BANKA BEHARY DAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Governing Body of the CSIR and the management council of regional laboratories of the

CSIR have met regularly according to the rules since their reconstitution last time;

(b) if not, the reasons for the same in each case; and

(c) what steps have been taken to make them effective?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT):** (a)

The Governing Body of the C.S.I.R. met once a year according to Rules on 14th May, 1969 and 24th July, 1970 after its reconstitution in February, 1969. However, some of the Executive Councils of the Regional Research Laboratories have not been able to

meet twice a year as required under the Bye-laws of the C.S.I.R. after the last staggering of their Membership in May, 1969; no meeting of the Executive Council of the Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad has been held since October, 1968.

(b) A Statement giving the dates of the meetings of the Executive Councils of the Regional Research Laboratories during the years 1969 and 1970 alongwith the reasons for the meetings not having been held is appended.

(c) The Governing Body at its meeting held on 24th July, 1970 has authorised the President, C.S.I.R. to reconstitute the Executive Councils of the National Laboratories with a view to reactivising them. The matter is under consideration.

#### STATEMENT

*Meetings of the Executive Councils of the Regional Research Laboratories held since 14th May, 1959 during the years 1969 and 1970.*

	1969	1970	Reasons
1 Regional Research Laboratory, Jammu.	2.9.1969	8.5.1970 2.11.1970	
2 Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat.	15.6.1969	6.6.1970	The second meeting was to be held in December, 1970. Meanwhile, the Chairman of the Executive Council has resigned on grounds of health.
3 Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad.	—	—	The Director of the Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad, has objected to the composition of the Executive Council. As a result of the dispute which has arisen, the meeting of the executive Council could not be convened. However, it has been decided to reconstitute the Executive Councils in the light of certain principles governing their composition.
4. Regional Research Laboratory, Bhubaneswar	..	6-4-1970	No. meeting of the Executive Council could be held in 1969 firstly because of lack of sufficient agenda items and secondly the former Director had been on many spells of leave with occasional resumption of duty resulting in a certain amount of uncertainty in planning of meetings.