

DR. K. L. RAO : It is a very valuable suggestion and it will actually be kept in mind. In this case it is very likely and possible to find some land, though not exactly at the particular site under the project.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : May I know, Sir, if the Government is aware of the gravity of problem of rehabilitation of the persons who have lost lands in these projects? If so, is it not a pious hope that this is a State subject and that they are discussing it with them? It is not use because now in the Maharashtra landless people who have been displaced have threatened that they will occupy irrigated land of the other persons wherever they are available. Will the Government take proper steps and avoid giving pious assurances? Instead they should find out a way of rehabilitating the persons because land hunger is too great in this country.

DR. K. L. RAO : It is entirely true. I am very glad that hon'ble Members are fully aware of this rehabilitation problem. In fact, as time goes on we are finding it more and more difficult to meet this particular problem of rehabilitating the people who are ousted, who have got submerged in these projects. While every effort will be made to make land available, it may not be always possible. I know what the hon'ble Member has said in the case of Maharashtra. They have got to build still a large number of dams. That problem is very big with them.

SARDAR D. K. JADHAV : Sir, the Government is aware that the Narmada project has not been decided yet; it is still under consideration. But the hon'ble Minister just referred here that the height of the Narmada project is being taken into consideration. How is it possible?

DR. K. L. RAO : That is very easy to say. What I meant to say was that the Kadana project level is much higher than any other canal that can come from Narmada which is a lower level. So the level of any canal from the Narmada will be much lower than the level of the Kadana project.

श्री गनेशी लाल चौधरी : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि जिन लोगों की जमीन पानी में आ गई है, उनको जमीन नहीं दी जा सकती। तो क्या माननीय मंत्री जी उनकी रोजी के लिये कोई दूसरे साधनों पर विचार करेंगे ?

DR. K. L. RAO : Actually, Sir, the people who are rehabilitated are given housing sites free of cost and they are given some other facilities. Of course, they are given full compensation for their property. And if possible, they will give them also some land by cutting down forests and so on. But most generally in the case of projects what we do is we give them land for housing and other amenities as full compensation for the property acquired.

ATOMIC ENERGY FROM TARAPUR

*471. SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the frequent breakdowns in the switchyard in receiving Atomic Energy at Tarapur in Bombay ;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and what are the measures proposed to be taken by Government to overcome the breakdowns; and

(c) what is the cost of atomic energy generated and distributed there in comparison to energy cost by Hydel and Thermal generation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b) : Details of breakdown in the switchyard are given below:—

Date	Cause of Break-down
28-5-69	Breakdown was due to wrong opening of the 220 kV isolators.
2-8-69	Breakdown was due to three flash overs and trippings.
3-8-69	Breakdown was due to three trippings.
4-8-69	Breakdown was due to one tripping. Further a number of insulators of the 220 kV isolators as well as post insulators of bus-bar supports had shattered and failure of insulators were observed. This was due to heavy pollution on the insulators.

Measures have already been taken to overcome such breakdowns, the details of which are given below :—

All broken post insulators were replaced. The suspension, tension and post insulators of the isolators and breaker insulators were cleaned. For each of the eleven 220 kV isolators, one more post insulator was installed. Similarly, for bus-bar supports, extra post insulators were fitted. In Zone 1, 38 post insulator and 98 pension strings were replaced. In Zone 2, 67 extra post-insulators were fitted and 44 tension strings were replaced. Washing of the insulators by portable water sprinklers has been arranged as a temporary measure. Equipment is being procured for continuous washing.

(c) The energy generated at Tarapore is being distributed to Maharashtra and Gujarat at the rate of 5.61 paise/kWh. This rate is effective for a period of two years from 3-10-1969. The details of cost of energy generation and distribution in Hydro and thermal power systems in Maharashtra are as follows :—

	Cost of generation paise/kwh	Cost at 66 kV grid terminal paise/kwh
Koyana Hydro —		
Tata Hydro System	2.777	3.984
Khaperkheda —		
Paras — Ballarshah		
— Bhusawal — Thermal System	7.543	9.305

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : From the statement it is quite evident that during the three months there were three breakdowns. Now atomic power and technology is such that it must be fool-proof. I fail to understand how this foreign company which is building this switch-board has failed to notice the potential difficulties. Now, may I know whether those difficulties have been identified and whether any corrective step has been taken?

Secondly, I want to know, Sir, whether the demand of the Maharashtra State Electricity Board to take over the maintenance of the switch-board, Tarapur, will be favourably considered by the Government so that such breakdowns will not occur and the beneficiaries, Maharashtra and Gujarat, will not suffer industrial production on this account.

And, thirdly, Sir, may I know whether the cost structure, as given in the statement, is true and whether the Government will find out a master plan for the whole country, whether or not the hydro, thermal and atomic power will be linked together?

DR. K. L. RAO : In regard to the first part of the question, there is no difficulty. So far as the atomic power station is concerned, it is perfectly good; there is no difficulty at all in that. The main difficulty has come in the switch-board. It is general, common electrical activity not connected today with the atomic power at all. What happened was the people forgot about the fact that this is located very near the sea and there is salt coming in and the insulators get salted. Soil deposits take place and the resistance comes down and there will be a flash. Everybody forgot about this fact. It is only when the Committee was appointed, when there were failures, that it came to light. Our engineers went into this. They found that they require washing. Now they are acquiring some washing machine which can wash the salt down when the power is still on. That is, when the power is still in the line or, what they call, hot line. That is being attended to. I do not think there will be any more breakdown.

With regard to the question of the taking over of the switch yard by the Maharashtra State Electricity Board, there is really not very much in that because it is a switch yard which is common both to Maharashtra and Gujarat. The proposal has been that the switch yard may be transferred to one of these States. Whether it is with the Atomic Energy people or with these, it does not really very much matter. As I submitted there is no defect in the switch yard or in the power station.

With regard to the other question of inter-linking of atomic energy, hydro and thermal, that will be our object. The object will be to locate our atomic energy station at a place where there is no coal or hydro power. Of course, in future planning as also in the present Plan, we do give a higher place to atomic energy and we will locate an atomic energy station as far as possible where it is required.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : As has been rightly pointed out in the reply of the Minister, he is quite aware of the potentialities of the power requirement in this country. So, is it a fact that the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission has himself complained to the Minister

about the resource shortage for development of power for rural electrification in the Plan? If so, why should be Minister not make at least a national demand on the Planning Commission for that imaginary plan that is going to come ?

DR. K. L. RAO : It is true, Sir, that there is difference of opinion between the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Irrigation and Power with respect to the power target that should be aimed at by the end of the Fourth Five-Year Plan. The Ministry of Irrigation and Power puts it at 26 million kilowatts and the Planning Commission puts it at 22 million kilowatts. We claim that, based as it is on very good load surveys, very good enquiries and after having been in full contact with the various States our target is the proper one that we should aim at. But the matter is still being talked about and discussed, and we cannot say anything final about it at present.

SHRI BANKA BEHARY DAS : Sir, the hon. Minister has given the rate for distribution of this power to Maharashtra and Gujarat. May I know the cost of generation of this power? Secondly, why is this cost much more than hydel power? Is there any possibility of doing something so that the rate can be less than hydel power? Also I want to know from the Minister whether there is any proposal of having any organisation of atomic power in the eastern region of the country, because that part has been neglected up till now as regards atomic energy establishments.

DR. K. L. RAO : About the cost of generation, 5.61 paise per Kwh is the rate at which we are supplying now to both the States. Then regarding the question why the cost is higher than hydel power, it is always so.

SHRI BANKA BEHARY DAS : What is the cost of generation, i.e. the cost of production ?

DR. K. L. RAO : That is what I am saying—cost of production including interest and everything...

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : On a point of order, Sir. The Minister has stated the figure of 5.61 paise. But, Sir, the experts in the Atomic Energy establishment and world experts have disputed this figure because they say that this cost is without the profit motive involved in it. Will the Minister give the correct figure ?

DR. K. L. RAO : Sir, the cost of production is the same as the cost of genera-

tion in this particular case because we are not charging any profit in that at this particular time. We wanted that this power should be utilised and the people must get accustomed to it for two years. That is why in the answer you will find that the rate is fixed for two years. This is the cost at which the power is being generated and supplied. After two years, naturally an element of profit will be taken into consideration.

Then with regard to the other question why the cost is higher than hydel power, it is always so. Hydel power is the cheapest of all the power production methods. The cost will never exceed three paise and it will be between 2 and 3 paise, whereas the cost of atomic power will be between the cost of hydel power and the cost of thermal power.

Then, with regard to the question of having atomic energy in the eastern side, actually there is no necessity on the eastern side, so to say, because there is plenty of coal available there and we can use our coal. There is not much of a necessity in that particular region. But later on when we exhaust our coal reserves, naturally atomic energy will have to be produced.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN : Is it a fact that the proposal given by the Irrigation Ministry, with which the Planning Commission is not agreeing, has a great potential for employment and, if it is agreed to, it will increase the employment potential?

DR. K. L. RAO : Sir, power is a very powerful source of employment. I am very glad the hon. House is supporting the Ministry in this respect.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Pande. Last question.

SHRI C. D. PANDE : In view of what the hon. Minister said, that atomic energy is always cheaper than thermal power and he will try to locate future atomic power plants in such places where coal is not available, and in view of the fact that U. P. is miserably backward in production of power, is the Government thinking of locating an atomic power station in U. P. near Narora where the site has been found and a survey has been made and the project was going to be taken up but nothing has been done for the last two or three years.

DR. K. L. RAO : It is true that U.P. does not have the advantage of coal, though it has the advantage of hydel power. But unfortunately we have got mixed up with the Nepal Government. Therefore,

that is one of the States where atomic energy will be located

SHRI C. D. PANDE : But Nepal Government will not agree; you will never have it.

DR. K. L. LAO : What I am saying is that so far as atomic energy is concerned, we feel that U. P. and Saurashtra are the places where at the moment location of atomic power station is indicated.

काला धन, जवाहरात आदि

*472. श्री राम सहाय : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि जनवरी, 1969 से अगस्त, 1969 तक की अवधि में देश में जवाहरात, सोना, चांदी और करेंसी नोटों के रूप में कितना काला धन सरकार की जानकारी में लाया गया और उसके परिणामस्वरूप सरकार को कितना लाभ हुआ ?

†[BLACK MONEY, JEWELLERY ETC.]

*472. SHRI RAM SAHAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the value of black money in the form of jewellery, gold, silver and currency notes in the country that were brought to the notice of Government during the period from January, 1969 to August, 1969 and the extent to which Government were benefited as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : During the period January 1969 to August 1969, assets of the value of Rs. 52.62 lakhs representing concealed income were seized. The benefit to revenue as a result of such seizures will be known only on completion of the final assessment.

‡[वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) : जनवरी, 1969 से अगस्त, 1969 तक की अवधि के दौरान 52.62 लाख रु० मूल्य की परिणामपत्तियाँ, छिपायी गयीं आय में सम्बन्धित होने के रूप में पकड़ी गयीं थीं। इन परिणामपत्तियों के कारण राजस्व को होने वाले लाभ का पता अंतिम कर-निर्धारण होने पर ही चल सकता है।]

†[] English translation.

‡[] Hindi translation.

श्री राम सहाय : क्या मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जान सकूंगा कि प्रारम्भ से, जब से यह स्कीम आपने शुरू की है तब से अब तक कितना धन आप को मालूम हुआ और कितना आपके पास आया ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Sir, as far as the various disclosure schemes and detection schemes are concerned, in the year 1947, 1,058 cases were detected and an unaccounted income of Rs. 48 crores was detected. Then in the voluntary disclosure scheme of 1951, 20,912 cases were disclosed and an unaccounted income of Rs. 70 crores was detected. Under the disclosure scheme as embodied in section 68 of the Finance Act, 1965, 2,001 assesses disclosed an unaccounted income of Rs. 52.18 crores. The second disclosure scheme introduced by section 24 of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1965, led to the disclosure of a concealed income of Rs. 145 crores by 1,14,226 assesses. Besides these, the Income-tax Department in the normal course of investigation detected the following concealed incomes during the financial years 1965-66 to 1968-69.

	Rs. in crores
1965-66	20.76
1966-67	32.92
1967-68	37.72
1968-69	50.12

श्री राम सहाय : क्या मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जान सकूंगा कि यह जो फीगर्स आपने बताये क्या वे आपके संतोष के लायक हैं ? अगर नहीं हैं तो भविष्य में क्या अंदाजा है कि कितना मनी और बाकी है और क्या उसको लाने के लिये कोई सहूलियतें देने का सरकार खयाल रखती है ?

श्री पी० सी० सेठी : कितना रुपया बाकी है, अगर यह पता होता तो उसको पकड़ ही लेते, लेकिन पूरी कोशिश हो रही है इस बात की।

SHRI BANKA BEHARY DAS : Why don't you consult an astrologer?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : If you have one, please send.

As far as the various steps that are being taken in this direction are concerned, I would like to say that the Income-tax machinery itself is being tightened, and moreover vigilance is also being