House on 26th August, 1966 some Hon'ble Members have made enquiries whether it is a fact that Dr. Karan Singh had offered to resign when there was some controversy about the views expressed by him regarding the linguistic reorganisation of the State of Jammu and Kashmir. I have ascertained the facts. Dr. Karan Singh had given his personal views in the course of a casual interview given to a press correspondent In certain quarters a question was raised about the propriety of the Governor having expressed these views. Dr. Karan Singh then met the then Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, and offered to resign. Shastriji advised him not to resign even though Dr. Karan Singh urged that he should be allowed to do 60.

THE ELECTRICITY (SUPPLY) AMENDMENT BILL, 1966—contd.

श्री विमलकुमार मन्ता लालजी चौरिष्ठ्या (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभापित महोदया, जो एलेक्ट्रिसिटी के लिये बिल प्रस्तुत किया गया है उसमे हमारी सरकार बोर्ड्स में कुछ व्यवस्था चाहती है। उसने और भी कुछ संशोधन चाहे हैं। मोटे तौर पर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि ये जो हमारे विद्युत बोर्ड हैं और इनका बिजली का काम जो बढता जा रहा है, उसको देखते हुए हमारे यहा पर बहुत अव्यवस्था बढती जा रही है और यह सरकार इसमें जो संशोधन करती जा रही है वह अव्यवस्था बढ़ाने की ओर एक कदम ही होगा, उसको कम करने की ओर एक कदम ही होगा, उसको

उपसभापित महोदया, मैं यह चाहता हूं कि हमारी सरकार ने इन बोर्ड ्स को जो आटो-नामस बाडी बना रहा है, वह आटोनामस बाडी रहते हुए, उनके ऊपर नियंत्रण की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है और इसके परिणाम स्वरूप बहुत अपव्यय इन बोर्ड ्स में होता जा रहा है। चाहे वह मध्य प्रदेश का हो, चाहे राजस्थान का हो, चाहे उत्तर प्रदेश का हो, सब में भयंकर रूप के अपव्यय होना जा रहा है और इस अपव्यय को रोकने के लिये और उसपर ठीक तरह से अंकृश लगाने के लिये हमारे यहा पर कोई भी व्यवस्था नही है। जो आडीटर्स वगैरह होते हैं, वे जब वहा जाते है तो बिल्स देख दिये, उसके हिसाब से सामान देख लिया-और सारी व्यवस्था होती है, मगर ऐक्चुअली कई स्थानो पर यह अव्यवस्था हो रही है कि काश्तकारो को दो दो साल हो गये प्रार्थनापत दिये हुये वाटर पम्प के लिये कनेक्शन देने के लिये, उनको स्वीकृति भी मिल चकी है, उसके लिये उन्होने डिपाजिट भी दे रखी है, वहा पर खभे भी लगे हुये हैं, मगर हमारे बोर्ड की अब्यवस्था के परिणाम स्वरूप वहा पर अभी तक लोगो को कनेक्शंस नही दिये 4 р.м. जा सने: । कई जगह कारण बताए जाते हैं कि यहा पर खम्बे लगे हैं लेकिन वायसं नहीं है, जहा वायसं होते हैं, वहा खम्बे नहीं है। कई प्रकार की सामग्री कही टासफामंर की कमी है तो कही टासमिशन लाइन पहुच नही पाती । इस तरह से भयंकर रूप से इन बोर्डो की व्यवस्था ठीक न होने वे कारण अव्यवस्था हो रही है और लोगी को लाभ नहीं हो पा रहा है। उपसभा-पति महोदया, इस दृष्टि से यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि हमारे बोर्डो वे कास्टीट्यूशन में और लोगो का भी प्रतिनिधित्व रखे। डिस्ट्क्ट के लेवल पर या कुछ डिस्ट्क्ट्स को मिला कर ऐसी कमेटियो का निर्माण करे जो कि इस तरह की अव्यवस्था को रोकने वे लिए जनता वे साध जो दुर्व्यवहार हो रहा है इन सारी बाती पर विचार करे। इसका एक पक्ष और है जिसकी मै चर्चा करना चाहगा। जनता वे साथ दुर्व्यवहार की कई दुर्घटनाएं है। इन बोर्डी वे आफिरेज मे जो स्पर-वाइजर रहते हैं वे अपने को सरकारी वर्मचारी से कम नहीं मानते। जिस तरह से सरवारी कर्मचारी अपने आपको बहुत बड़ा अधिकारी मानता है कि जब तक उसवे पास लोग दस दफा चक्कर न लगाएं तब तक काम पूरा नही करता, ठीक वैसी ही स्थिति बोर्ड के सुपर-वाइजर की मालुम होती है। एक छोटा-सा 6545

दूसरी बात यह है कि फारेन एक्सचेंज की डिफीकल्टी की वजह से हमारे कई बोर्ड काम नहीं कर पाते। बहुत बड़ा प्राबलम ताम्बे के वायर का हो रहा है। इसके बारे में कुछ विचार करना आवश्यक है। बिजली पैदा होती है, मगर तार न होने की वजह से पहुंच

नही पाती। इसलिए उसको पहचाने के लिए तार होना जरूरी है। कई मामले ऐसे हैं जो ऊंचे लेवल पर तय होते हैं। एक चीज का आर्डर दे देते है । वह सात-सात साल तक वैसी पड़ी रहती है। आर्डर इसलिए दे दिया जाता है जिस कम्पनी मे वह चीज बनती है उसके लोग एप्रोच करते हैं खास लोगो के पास— अन्डर हैन्ड डीलिंग होती है या ओपिन मैं नही जानता। उसके परिणामस्वरूप आर्डर दे दिए जाते हैं। कई वर्षो तक वे चीजे पड़ी रहती है क्योंकि उनके सब्स्टीट्यूट या दूसरे कम्पोनेन्ट्स नही मिलते । इसलिए वे बेकार हो जाती हैं। इन चीजों को रोकने के लिए बोर्डी का कान्स्टीट्यूशन ऐसा बनाना चाहिए जिससे इनको रोका जा सके। दूसरे जनता की सुविधा की दिप्ट से दो जिलों की अथवा एक जिले की समितियों का निर्माण करना चाहिए या जहां पर आपका सूपरवाइजर हो वहां पर नागरिकों की कमेटी होनी चाहिए जो इस बारे में उनकी दिक्कतों का समाधान करे।

Amendment Bill, 1966

एक बात आज अखबार मे, 'नवभारत टाइम्स' मे, पढ़ने को मिली। कोई अध्ययन करने आए थे। उन्होने यह बताया कि हिन्दुस्तान मे शहरों का विकास ज्यादा हो रहा है, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों का कम हो रहा है। अब देश के विकास में हमारा विद्युत विभाग बहुत बड़ा काम कर सकता है। उसमे भी हम देख रहे हैं कि डिस्पैरिटी हो रही है, शहरों का विकास ज्यादा होता जा रहा है। शहर और बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, हमारे खन्ना साहब के प्राबलम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं कि मैं उन लोगों को कहां बसाऊं, कहा जगह दूं। रामकृत्णपुरम के मकानों में बिजली न पहुंच पाने की वजह से कई वर्षों से काफी अरसे से मकान खाली पड़े हैं, मगर किराया नही मिल पा रहां है। सरकारी कर्मचारी कई मारे-मारे फिरते हैं, उनको मकान नही मिलते। बिजली वाले मकानों को बिजली नही देते, कर्मचारी बेचारे मोमबत्ती जलाकर रहना चाहते हैं, लेकिन खन्ना साहब देना नहीं चाहते। गहरों की जो

बढ़ोतरी होती जा रही है उसका प्रमुख कारण यह है कि जो इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेट है वह शहरों में होता है उनको सीधा मार्केट मिल जाता है। सामग्री आयान करनी होती है तो सीधी मिल जाती है। दिल्ली में रहते हैं तो यहा इम्पोर्ट-एक्सपोर्ट का नालमेल बिठाने के लिए ठीक व्यवस्था जम जाती है। मैं प्रार्थना कहंगा कि बिजली मोटिव पावर होने की वजह से ग्रगर आप इस दिशा में सोचते हो कि हमको ग्रामोण क्षेत्रों का विकास करना है तो जिस क्षेत्र को विकसित करना है उसको तलनात्मक भाव में सस्ती दे सकें तो वहाँ पर लोगों को कारखाना डालने का इन्सेन्टिव मिलेगा और उस इन्सेन्टिव 🛪 आधार पर हम इन्डस्ट्रीज का विकेन्द्रीकरण कर सकेंगे। इस बारे में आपको इलेक्ट्रिक डिपार्टमेंट के आधार पर नहीं, विद्युत विभाग के आधार पर नहीं, सारी प्लानिग के आधार पर इस बात को पेश करना चाहिए कि हमारे देश में ग्रामीण क्षेत्र का विकास कम हो रहा है, ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के अमुक क्षेत्र में इन इन्डस्ट्रीज का डेवलपमेट करना है। आपको इमलिए स्पेशल आफर देना चाहिए कि यहा पर अगर 12 पैसे प्रति युनिट बिजली मिलती होगी तो जो यहा इन्डिम्ट्यल डेवलपमेट करेगा उसको 9 पैसे प्रति यूनिट क हिसाब से देगे, 8 पैसे प्रति यनिट के हिसाब से देंगे, 7 पैसे प्रति युनिट के हिसाब मे देंगे। आज हमारे यहा इस बात की व्यवस्था है कि अगर कोई विशेष प्रकार की इन्डस्टी स्थापित करता है तो उसके लिए विशेष रेट हं। मैं चाहूंगा कि विशेष इन्डस्ट्री को अपेक्षा विशेष स्थानों के लिए मृख्यत: छोटे-छोटे नगर या छोटे-छोटे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए यह व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए जहां छोटी-छोटी इन्डम्ट्री चल सकें, आयल ऐक्सपेलर, पावर लुम है जिससे घरों मे बैठकर काम कर सकते हैं, चादरों के बनाने का काम कर सकते हैं, कई प्रकार के काम है जिनको हम ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में विकसित कर सकते हैं। इनके लिए हमको सस्ते दामों पर बिजली देनी चाहिए।

एक बात और निवेदन कर दू। आजकल उसकी बड़ी चर्चा है। खाद्य संकट के बारे में बड़ी ऊंची-ऊंची बातें होती है। खाद्य संकट मिटाने के लिए भी बिजली का बहत उपयोग हो सकता है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रो में जहां पम्प है वहां बिजली देने में सबसे अधिक प्राथमिकता उन लोगो को देनी चाहिए जो सिंचाई के लिए पम्प लगाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन हमारे विद्युत विभाग के कर्मचारी, चुकि ग्रामीण आदमी नही जानता है डिपार्टमेंट या सूपरवाइजर को खुण करना, खुश करने की टेकनीक नहीं जानता, इसलिए बिजली का कनेक्शन उसके पास नही पहंचने देते। इसलिए भै प्रार्थना करूंगा कि सबसे ज्यादा प्राथमिकता इसकी देनी चाहिए। जिन केसेज में डिले हुई हो, जिन आदिमयों ने की हो उनके खिलाफ कार्य-बाही करने की व्यवस्था करेंगे तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। साथ ही उनको आकर्षण देने के लिए बिजली सस्ते दामो पर देनी पडेगी। एक बात और है आपका एग्रीमेंट उनसे होता है कि साल भर में इतना चलाना चाहिए। उसके चार महीने ऐसे रहते हैं जिनमें बरसात हो जाने के परिणामस्वरूप विजली का उपयोग करने की आवश्यकता नहीं होती। कभी बर-सात अच्छी हो गई तो उसको सिचाई के लिए ज्यादा पानी की जरूरत नहीं पडती भगर आपके एग्रीमेंट से उसके साथ ज्यादती की जाती है। कुछ क्षेत्र ऐसे है जहां पर थोडा दूर ले जाना पड़ता है। उनसे विशेष एग्रीमेंट करवाया जाता है कि इतना रुपया दोगे तभी कनेक्शन दिया जाएगा और उन बेचारों को कई वर्षों तक ज्यादा पेमेंट करना पडता है। वे घबड़ाते हैं।

उपसभापित महोदया, एक दिक्कत और होती है हमारे यहा के काश्तकारो को कि वह बिजली का जब कनेक्शन लेते हैं तो जो मेन स्विच बोर्ड होता है उसके टेस्ट करने के जो लैम्प होते हैं उसको नहीं लगा सकते, अगर टेस्ट करने के लैम्प लगावें तो जितनी बिजली खर्च होती है उसको एक डोमेस्टिक परपज 6549

## [श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरड़िया]

के लिये इस्तेमाल की गई बिजली मान कर उससे पैमा लेते हैं और इसके परिणामस्वरूप कई लोगो पर वडे-बडे फाइम भी हुये हैं। तो यह एक दिक्कत है। फिर काश्तकार के समझदार न होने के परिणाम-स्वरूप और टेस्ट लैम्प न होने से जहा पर लाइन तीन फेज की है वहा अगर दो फेज की लाइन लगा कर मोटर चाल कर दे तो फिर मोटर भी जल जाएगा और खेन मे पानी भी नही पहुच पायेगा और सारी गडबडी हो जाएगी। तो ऐसी स्थिति मे काश्तकारों के लिये यह प्रावधान करना चाहिये कि वह स्विच बोर्ड पर टेस्ट करने के कुछ लैम्प लगवा सके और उसके ऊपर यह डोमेस्टिक परपजेज की पाबन्दी न लगाये।

एक और प्रार्थना करूगा। सिचाई को बढाने के लिये काश्तकार को कभी कभी राति में भी काम करना पडता है तो उनको अगर तीन फेज की लाइन से एक बल्व ले लेने का अधिकार दे दे जिससे कि 60 पावर के वोल्टेज का या 40 पावर के वोल्टेज का बल्ब लगा सके तो उससे लाभ होगा कि राति के समय अपने खेत में काम कर के वह सिचाई कर सकेगा।

तो ये सुझाव मे आपके सामने रखना चाहता हू इस इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बिल के सम्बन्ध मे। बहुत सी बाते इसमे सम्बन्धित नही थी लेकिन इस निमित्त कुछ सुझाव रखा कि आप देखे और में आशा करता हू कि मत्री महोदय बता-येगे कि इस विषय में उनका क्या मत है, उसको भी वह प्रकट करेगे और इस दिशा में क्या-क्या कर सकते हैं यह भी बताने का काट करेगे। धन्यवाद।

DR B. N. ANTANI (Gu,arat). Madam Deputy Chairman, I rise to support the Electricity (Supply) Amendment Bill, 1966 but while doing so, I would like to offer some general remarks on the amendments intended At the outset let me say that it is recognised by all that the development of agriculture depends mainly on supply of electricity. Therefore electrification of rural areas must be given top priority.

I entirely agree with the previous speaker that attention is not being given to rural electrification. Ever since 1948 up till date that objective has not been substantially achieved and I feel that the Minister while contemplating this Bill should have given prior thought to this objective. While demands for electricity to illuminate cities and towns are readily met demands to electrify villages are scantily met. At least this is the position in the area from which I come where rains are scanty, and where wells have to be sunk to feed agriculture I have been witnessing the agriculturists being sent from pillar to post for electricity, Surely this aspect should not go unnoticed while contemplating amendments in this law, when demand electricity in the villages could not be met Even crude oil could not be supplied to the extent required so that the agriculturists have to go on a march to the Collector's bungalow to demand either crude oil or electricity for their village wells. In this respect, Madam, blackmarket is rampant and corruption is so immense that the less said about it the better. These are immediate matters of public policy and may involve some of the proposed amendments Otherwise on the whole this is a commendable measure and should be supported

Amendment Bill, 1966

Frankly, Madam, I am not convinced of the importance of the amendment regarding publication of schemes of about Rs. 25 lakhs etc. The justification put forward is not worth considering when the advantages are thought of. After all, the object is to invite public opinion, suggestions or objections from the people involved and to find out its effect on their lives and property. Why should that be denied? I have seen and considered the justification regarding huge irrigation schemes being not published but I remain unconvinced. I therefore suggest that publication of such schemes must be provided for irrespective of expenditure.

Madam, the proposed amendment to omit the period of disqualification for 12 months for retired Members of the legislature and local bodies certainly smacks of backdoor patronage. Madam,

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in a nutshell this will mean imposition of the Congress dynasty on the country in the name of democracy. This is a device to create places to rehabilitate the defeated Congress candidates. know of a place where a post was created in the Electricity Department-Adviser, Electricity Board-for a defeated candidate. In Gandhidam, Madam, in order to induce people who were unwilling to accept Congress tickets posts were created in the Gandhidam Development Authority and there the defeated candidates were also rehabilitated, (Interruptions) I come from the place where we have defeated 125 Congress candidates in the last general elections and they have created places in order to rehabilitate them, and to show to the people that they are important persons.

Madam, the mover of the Bill said about paucity of personnel and it seems that if the Congress people would not be there, if these defeated people would not be there, there will be no persons available. I emphasise the argument when I say it seems that if the cock will not crow the sun will not rise. It amounts to that. I would therefore appeal to the hon, mover of the Bill to drop this amendment particularly at this time when the general elections are coming loathe to introduce politics in anotherwise innocuous Bill but this is a time when this sort of amendment will only smack of backdoor patronage to the defeated Congress candidates, to find places for them and to provide for them. I therefore feel that this should be foregone.

There are amendments regarding returns on investment. I submit that reasonable returns should be provided for, taking into consideration the economy of the country.

Madam, I shall conclude my remarks after saying a few words regarding the functioning of the State Electricity Boards. There is a provision give representation on the State Electricity Consulative Council to industry, commerce, transport, L124RS/66-6

culture and labour. Has the Government varified the personnel of such Councils in all the States? I wish they do so. Are these Boards functioning above corruption? Madam, these days to find out any Department above corruption—I am certain from top to bottom it is so-is a difficult matter but when corruption becomes abnormal the eyes of the Government must open and the penal rod most operate. The State Electricity Boards on the whole, I know from experience, are doing well, but I submit they are expected, in American phraseology, to do weller. With these remarks, Madam, I support the Bill.

شری شیر خان (میسور) : جناب لاپٹی چیر مین صاحبہ--جیسا کہ سب جانتر هيل ميسور استيك هندوستان کا ایک ایسا اسٹیٹ ھے حہاں الیکٹرسیٹی سب سے زیادہ بیدا کی کی جاتی ہے اور آئیندہ کے لئر بھی اتنی اچھی امید ہے کہ اتنی کمیں' ہ دوسری جگه سے توقع نہیں کر سکتے۔ آج وھاں حالت یہ ہے کہ باوجود اتنا کرنٹ پیدا کرنر کے هم اینر لوگوں کو دیے نہیں سکنر۔ اس کی طرف میں سینٹرل منسٹر صاحب کی توجه دلانا چاهتا هوں ۔ آج ِهم چاہے جتنے اپلیکینٹس ہوں ان کو کرنٹ دینے کے لئے تیار ھیں ۔ مگر همارمے پاس جو اکجول ڈیفیکلٹی ھے وہ وائرس کا نه ھونا ھے۔ **ڈ**پارٹمنٹل بیسیز پر اگر هم خود بنانا چاهیں تو سیمنٹ کا نه ملنا، لوھے کا نه ملا، په ایسی لایفیکلٹیز هیں **جنک**ی وجہ سے باوجود اس کے کہ همارے اس کرنٹ ہے هم اپنر لوگوں

جا رھا ہے یہ ایک معمولی سی بات ھے۔ هر سمجهدار اس چيز کو جان سکتا ہے کہ و جنریٹر ایک میک کے هوں جنکر لئر اس پر پارٹس لیکنیکل هیند سارا سب کچه اس ڈھنگ سے ٹریننگ پایا ھوا ہے۔ لیکن صرف دو جنریٹرس کے لئے عليحده انتظام هو، عليحده ثريننگ هو، عليحده اس پر پارٹس کا جهگڑا هو يه کسي حد تک ٹهيک هوگا۔ یه جاننے والے هی جانتے هیں مگر اجھی بات یہ ہے کہ ، ا کے ، ۱ جنریٹر ایک ھی میگھ کے ھیں اور اس کے لئے اجازت دی جائے تاکه آئینده جو همارے پاس الیمونیم ـ فیکٹری فرٹلائزر فیکٹری ایسی دوسری چیزیں جلانی هیں ان کو کرنٹ دینر کے کے لئر شاید ایک یا دو جنریٹر کو اور کرنٹ دینا پڑے ایسی روک نه هو اور هم آسانی سے آئیندہ کی ضرورتوں کو پورا کر سکیں ۔

مجھر جہاں تک معلوم ہے ھم چاهتے هیں که هر گاؤں میں هر جگه **جس** جگه سمکن هو هندوستان کی ایک مثال اسٹیٹ هو جیسا که کہا گیا ہے کرنٹ کے دینے میں بھی هم اس چيز کو سب سے پہلے کريں جو همارے بارے میں چلا آیا ہے تو اس کو برقرار رکھیں ۔ اس کے لئر میں ریکویسٹ کرونگا کہ ہمارے الیکٹریسٹی ہورڈ کو جو تکالیف ہیں

[شری شیر خان] کو دے نہیں سکتر ۔ کسانوں کو دینا چاهتے هیں دے نہیں سکتر۔ همارا ٹارگیٹ ہے آئیندہ فورتھ فایو اير پلان ميں هر وه اپليكيشن جو همارے پاس بینڈنگ میں ہے اس کو هم کرنٹ دیں یه ایک هی مجبوری ہے جس کی وجهه سے هم کرنٹ دے نہیں پائے۔ آج هم مدراس کو کرنٹ دے رہے ھیں، آندهرا کو دیتے هیں ۔ گوا کو دیتے هیں ۔ یه ایک اچھی بات ہے جو ھماری اسٹیٹ کی طرف سے ھو رھی هے تقریباً یہی جذبه دوسرے اسٹیٹوں میں آ جائے میں اس کو کہنر والوں میں سے هوں اور ایک خاص تکلیف جو اس وقت هم کو هو رهی هے وم یه هے که شاراوتی پروجکٹ میں جو اس وقت ۸ جنریٹر کام کر رہے هيں اس سلسله ميں و اور ١٠ کي حد تک کليرينس سارڻيفيکيٺ ابھی تک اشو نہیں ہوا۔ اس کے لئے کہا یہ گیا کہ جتنی کرنٹ ہمارے پاس ہے وہ کافی سے زیادہ ہے ۔ موجودہ پوزیشن کا لحاظ کرتے ہوئے یہ کونسی بات ہے۔ یه ایک چیز هو سکتی ہے هندوستان میں هری دوار میں لائین یا کسی دوسری جگه جو هماری مشینیں بنینگی اس کو ناخ کیا جا سکتا ہے۔ اس قسم کے اعتراضات سے نمبر۔۔ ور ۱۰ جنریٹر جو هم چلانا چاهتے هيں اس سے روكا

وائرس کی، سیمنٹ کی، لوہے کی، وغیرہ اس کے بارے میں توجه کی جائے اور اس ساراوتی پوجکٹ کے لئر ہ۔۔، جنریٹر کی حد تک کلیرنس سارٹیفیکیٹ اشو کیا جائر نه صرف میسور کے لئے بلکه سارے جنوب کی اسٹیٹوں کا جن کو کرنٹ دیتے ہیں اس سے بھلا هوگا۔ فائدہ هوگا ۔ ان چند الفاظ کے ساتھ میں اس بل کی تائید کرتا

† श्री शेर खां (मैसूर): जनाब डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहिबा, जैसा कि सब जानते हैं, मैसूर स्टेट हिन्दुस्तान का एक ऐसा स्टेट है जहां इलेक्ट्रिसटी सबसे ज्यादा पैदा की जाती है और आइन्दा के लिए भी उतनी अच्छी उम्मीद है कि इतनी कहीं हम दूसरी जगह से तवक्को नहीं कर सकते । आज वहां हालत यह है कि बावजुद इतना करेन्ट पैदा करने के हम अपने लोगों को दे नहीं सकते । इसकी तरफ मैं सेंट्रल मिनिस्टर साहब की तवज्जो दिलाना चाहता हूं। आज हम चाहे जितने एप्लीकेंट्स हों उनको करेन्ट देने के लिए तैयार हैं मगर हमारे पास जो एक्चुअल डिफिकल्टी है वह वायर्स का न होना है। डिपार्टमेंटल बेसिज पर अगर हम खुद बनाना चाहें तो सीमेंट का न मिलना, लोहे का न मिलना यह ऐसी डिफि-कल्टीज हैं जिनकी वजह से बावजूद इसके कि हमारे पास करेन्ट है हम अपने लोगों को दे नहीं सकते। किसानों को देना चाहते है, दे नहीं सकते। हमारा टार्गेट है आइन्दा फोर्थ फाइव इयर प्लान में हर वह एप्लीकेशन जो हमारे पास पेंडिंग में है उसको हम करेन्ट दें यह एक ही मजबूरी है जिसकी वजह से हम करेन्ट दे नहीं पाते। आज हम मद्रास को करेन्ट दे रहे हैं, आन्ध्र को देते हैं। गोआ को देते हैं। यह एक अच्छी बात है जो हमारी

स्टेट की तरफ से हो रही है तकरीबन यही जजबा दूसरे स्टेटों में आ जाए मैं इसकी कहने वालों में से हूं और एक खास तकलीफ जो इस वक्त हम को हो रही है वह यह है कि शारावती प्रोजंक्ट में जो इस वक्त 8 जनरेटर काम कर रहे हैं इस सिलसिले में 9 और 10 की हद तक क्लीयरेंस सर्टिफिकेट अभी तक इशू नहीं हुआ। इसके लिए कहा गया कि जितनी करेन्ट हमारे पास है वह काफी से ज्यादा है। मौजदा पोजिशन का लिहाज करते हुए यह कौनसी बात है ? यह एक चीज़ हो सकती है हिन्द्स्तान में हरिद्वार में लाएं या किसी दूसरी जगह जो हमारी मशीनें बनेंगी उसको फिट किया जा सकता है। इस किस्म के एतराजात से नं० 9 और 10 जनरेटर जो हम चलाना चाहते हैं उससे रोका जा रहा है यह एक मामुली सी बात है। हर समझदार इस चीज़ को जान सकता है कि 9 जनरेटर एक मेक के हों जिनके लिए स्पेयर पार्टस, टेक्नीकल हैड सारा सब कुछ इस ढंग से ट्रेनिग पाया हुआ है। लेकिन सिर्फ दो जनरेटर्स के लिए अलहदा, इन्तजाम हो, अलहदा ट्रेनिग हो, अलहदा स्पेयर पार्टर्स का झगड़ा हो, यह किस हद तक ठीक होगा। यह जानने वाले ही जानते हैं मगर अच्छी बात यह है कि 10 के 10 जनरेटर एक ही मेक के हैं और इसके लिए इजाजत दी जाए ताकि आइन्दा जो हमारे पास एलमोनियम फैक्टरी, फर्टेलाइजर फैक्टरी ऐसी दूसरी चीजें चलानी हैं उनको करेन्ट देने के लिए शायद एक या दो जनरेटर को और करेन्ट देना पड़े ऐसी रोक न हो और हम आसानी से आइन्दा की जरूरतों को पूरा कर सकें।

Amendment Bill, 1966

मुझे जहां तक मालूम है हम चाहते हैं कि हर गांव में हर जगह जिस जगह मुमिकन हो, हिन्द्स्तान की एक मिसाल स्टेट हो जैसा कि कहा गया है करेन्ट के देने में भी हम इस चीज को सबसे पहले करें जो हमारे बारे में चला आया है तो इसको बरकरार रखें। इसके लिए में रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि हमारे इलेक्ट्रीसिटी बोर्ड को जो तकालीफ हैं वायर्स की, सीमेंट की,

<sup>[ ]</sup> Hindi transliteration.

## [श्री शेर खां]

लोहे वगैरह की, इसके बारे में तवज्जो की जाए और इस शारावती प्रोजेक्ट के लिए 9-10 जनरेटर की हद तक क्लीयरेन्स सर्टिफिकेट इशू किया जाए न सिर्फ मैसूर के लिए बल्कि सारे जनूब की स्टेटों का जिनको करन्ट देते हैं इससे भला होगा, फायदा होगा। इन चन्द इलफाज के साथ मैं इस बिल की ताईद करता हूं।]

Electricity (Supply)

श्री शीलभद्र याजी (बिहार) : महोदया, में इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं लेकिन विद्यत मंत्री जी से सिर्फ एक बात के लिये गजारिश करूंगा, कि यह तो कूदरत की, नेचर की, बिजली है लेकिन नार्थ बिहार में एक रेट, साउथ बिहार में दूसरा रेट, दूसरे प्रान्तों में कुछ और रेट. तो समाजवाद का जो हमारा लक्ष्य है उसमें कम से कम विद्युत मंत्री जी इस चीज को देखें कि जो बिजली का रेट हो, चाहे वह इन्डस्टियल कन्जम्शन का रेट हो, चाहे घर के कन्जम्शन का हो, या किसानों की सिंचाई के लिये जो रेट हो, इन सब में जो भिन्न भिन्न रेट रहते हैं, लेकिन सारे हिन्द्स्तान में इन्डस्टी के लिये एक रेट रखा जाय, सिचाई के लिये. इरीगेशन के लिये, किसानों के वास्ते एक रेट रखा जाय--अगर यह नहीं होता है तो लोग हमारा मजाक उड़ाते हैं जो बिजली है, जो नेचर की कूदरत की बनायी हुई चीज है उसके रेट में इक्वेलिटी नहीं हो सकती है तो इसमें हमारी समालोचना होती है। नार्थ बिहार, साउथ बिहार की बात जाने दीजिए, हम सारे हिन्द-स्तान की कहते हैं, इन्डस्ट्री के लिये एक रेट होना चाहिये, किसानों के लिये, सिंवाई के लिये, खेती के लिये जो विजली दी जाती है उसका रेट सारे हिन्द्स्तान के लिये एक रहना चाहिये और घरों की जो कन्जम्शन के लिये देते है उसका रेट सारे हिन्दुस्तान में एक होना चाहिये। इसके संबंध में मझे और ज्यादा नहीं कहना है।

अभी हमारे स्वतंत्र पार्टी के एक लीडर ने हम पर बड़ा भारी चार्ज लगाया कि कांग्रेसी

लोग जब हार जाते हैं तो उनके लिये इलेक्ट्र-सिटी बोर्ड में जगह बनती है। इतने सौ अच्छे-अच्छे विद्वान आदमी हार गये, तो क्या जितने हारते हैं, क्या हमने नही देखा है कि पी० एस० पी० के एक वकील श्री पी० के० तारे हार गये तो उनको भी सरकार ने हाई-कोर्ट का जज बना दिया। यह भी हार के आयेंगे तो हम एश्योरेन्स दिलाएंगे, स्वतंत्र पार्टी वालो की भी काब्लियत देखी जाती है. तो काबलियत यदि कोई काग्रेसमैन रखता है. और अक्सर जो लोग काबिल होते है, होशियार होते हैं, वे हार जाते हैं ऐसा भी होता है, इसलिये यदि कोई आदमी हार जाय तो क्या वह उसके लिये सदा के लिये डिसक्वालिफाई हो जायगा? वे किसी दूसरी जगह काम न करें ऐसा कोई कारण नही है। तो उन्होने जो चार्ज लगाया कि कांग्रेस के टिकट पर हार जाते हैं तो रख लिये जाते है यह इल्जाम ग़लत है। हर पार्टी के लोगों के वास्ते हम गुजायश रखते है। यह तो स्वतंत्र पार्टी का तमाशा हमेशा से रहा है किसको बदनाम करें और जिस तरह की बेब्नियाद बात ये करते हैं वह एक जवाबदेह सदस्य के लिये शर्म की बात है। इस तरह के इल्जाम नहीं लगाने चाहिये इन शब्दों के साथ मैं फिर इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता ह।

SHRIMATI **DEVAKI GOPIDAS** (Kerala): Madam Deputy Chairman, I stand up to support the Electricity (Supply) Amendment Bill, 1966 and at the same time I hope that our Minister will come forward with a more comprchensive Bill because this Act is already obsolete. It is dated 1948. The object of the Bill is to remove certain difficulties encountered in the working of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 and to effect some necessary changes in the Act for power development and speedy extension of electricity in our country. Apart from its domestic use, electricity is a strategic element for the accelerated development of the country. ration and supply of electric power is the most essential thing for our economic development, both in the agriculture and industrial sectors. Therefore.

understand the importance of developing electricity in our country. In fact, the great progress of Russia and America has been achieved mainly because of the power development there. For example, we find that the per capita generation of power here is only 75 km hours, whereas in advanced nations it is 2,000 km hours. In the USA it is extending up to 5,000 or 10,000 km hours. Therefore, they are having much more development in all spheres.

Now, for the speedy extension of electricity in the country, two things are important, i.e., the electricity rates and the question of percentage return. For domestic consumption and more so for agricultural purposes, the rates will have to be reduced. The charges should not be more than 9 pause per unit and no minimum charges should be realised on consumption for agricultural purposes. We find that only ten per cent of the total production of power is being utilised for agricultural purposes in our country and 70 per cent is being utilised for industrial purposes. Regarding the percentage return also there must some reduction. There must be some revision of the existing Act accordingly.

Markedly backward areas with regard to power supply and extension must be treated on a different footing. The Planning Commission's Team to investigate how to accelerate development in backward areas have recommended that heavy investments must be made on power, communications and such other things, without caring for returns on a surplus basis. Therefore, this Act requires revision in his direction also.

An all-India grid and service uniformity and uniform rates should be ensured. It is a 'must' I am really sorry to say that our planning in respect of production and supply of electricity up to this time is entirely defective. There is no all-India plan. Up to this time the construction of parajects and generation of power is entirely left to the State's resources, so much so that we are not able to tap even a fringe of the resources

available and utilise them for the benent of the country as a whole. Natural resources should be considered as the assets of the whole nation and should be developed and utilised for the development of the whole country. The main mistake committed is to leave the power and irrigation projects as State subjects. For example, take the case of Nagarjunsagar project in Andhra Pradesh. For its completion enough funds are to be made available. We find that by the construction of such a big project like the Narmada Valley project, etc., we will be able to meet the tood deficit in our country. After nineteen years of independence the most important projects which are meant to benefit whole country are not completed Why? Because we know that from the State budgets they are not able to spend much money for these big projects. If such projects are taken up and completed as Central projects, our food problem would have been solved. I have doubt that we can do it by bringing under cultivation large acres of land. When we pass through Andhra Pradesh by train we find that such black fertile soil is not being cultivated. We know that there is enough sub-soil water not only in the Ganges valley but everywhere, and we are not able to utilise it because there is not enough power to pump it up. At this juncture I would like to ask the Minister concerned whether we have made any review of the irrigation projects and I would like to ask how much power we have been able to utilise. For example, there are so many wells constructed under the Community Development scheme. so many of them are not being utilised because of want of power connection. That is the planning we are having. this juncture I remember to have read the other day the statement of one lady reporter from Russia giving her impressions about our plans, and to me it appealed as a correct appraisal. She was quoting an instance of our defective planning and asked why there was statewise planning, why instead of constructing thermal stations in Andhra Pradesh where there is a belt of coal producing area, that coal is carried all the way to

## [Shrimati Devaki Gopidas.]

Madras to construct thermal stations there thereby increasing the cost of production? Likewise there are ample resources to generate hydel power at relatively cheap rate as a national wealth. Instead of developing that, the Government have gone in for costly thermal projects. It appears that projects and units are given as gifts and donations to influential quarters who could exericse effective pull over the Central Ministry, especially the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry. This attitude is entirely wrong. The rights and privileges of minorities are sateguarded by the Constitution. But this sort of all-India plan we must have.

I wish to emphasise that in Kerala by its peculiar topography of quick descent from an elevation of 5000 to 8000 feet above sea level across a comparatively narrow strip of the Western Ghats and because of its heavy rainfall ranging from 60 to 200 inches, average 120 inches, per year, it lends itself to economic hydro-power development. The land is traversed by numerous torrents rushing down the Ghats rendering that small State one of the richest in its hydel potential claiming as much as 7 per cent of India's total hydel resources. But in the matter of power development so far hydro-electric schemes utilising about 35 per cent of the available potential have been taken up for execution, and of that what we have developed comes to only 8 per cent of the total resources. In spite of all that we find that that State is faced with severe power shortage during the summer months, at least four months every year.

As a glaring instance of the discriminatory and unimaginative attitude of the Centre, let me cite the instance of the Iddikki project in Kerala which is the second big arch dam projects in the world and the first in this country. It is a Canadian collaboration project to the tune of 5½ crores of Canadian dollers on the pattern of the Kunda project in Madras, and the terms of investment are very much in our favour. In

spite of all that we find that its work s not progressing. This had been first sanctioned on 14-1-63 and preliminary work had already started, and so many tamilies were evicted from the catchment area and about 300 engineers are working there now. More than Rs. 3.5 crores have been already spent this year itself. In spite of all that the agreement with the Canadian Government is not yet in sight. That is the position. Theretore, that is a slow process in which we are moving. In this year's budget minimum of Rs. 7 crores was asked but Rs. 3.5 crores was sanctioned, which is already spent. May I ask how we are going to progress with the construction of this hydel project? Unless the first phase of the hydel power project is tinished by 1970 there will be severe power shortage in the country. I am told that there is going to be a 30 MW thermal project and because of that the Iddikki project is to be reviewed. I would like to say that the Oil Refinery project, which is a Central project, is about to be commissioned, and a big fertiliser factory is coming there at Cochin. I would like to ask from which source we are going to give power for the successful and profitable running of these projects. These are only our investments and we have to see that we get a proper return from the investments. For want of power, at juncture when there is food shortage, in the fertiliser factory there was a loss of about Rs. 1 crore. I would like to emphasise that electricity is the most important factor for the development of our country, both agricultural and industrial, and for this we must have an all-India plan and we must take up this project. I would request the Minister to give due regard to the Iddikki project in Kerala State so that we may not be faced with further power shortage, and the signing of the agreement should be done immediately. Otherwise that will create an agitation in the State and I would request the Minister not to precipitate such a positon.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Sathe. I am calling the Minister at 4.45. So be brief.

TARA RAMCHANDRA SHRIMATI SATHE (Maharashtra): Madam puty Chairman, first I support this Electricity (Supply) Amendment Bill. I remember that in old college days one of our professors used to describe the natural resources in our country—we rich, we have got bright sun, vast ocean, high mountains and heavy rains; we get the rain water which is sent back to the That is how he used to say that nature must be laughing at us. But after independence we have started to have these hydro-electric power jects, and we are also generating thermal As you have given me very little time. I will come to the point exactiv. Now we have got so many works and electricity we are producing, and here comes the question of distribution. According to the Bill the charges should be uniform all over the country. There should not be any geographical principle involved in the charges. Why? Because the urban people ger electricity the villagers also should get electricity Ours is a socialist at the same rates. state and it is not that only the rich should get the advantage and the poor should not. In the same way the villagers and the urban people should get the advantage. When I go to some villages in Maharashtra, we have got electricity and I am really very glad to say that electric lights are there. The villagers want to use it for lift irrigation. Especially in Maharashtra the lift irrigation is of a very low percentage, it is hardly 12 per cent, and if the electricity charges are the same, it will be easier for the Electricity Boards to take electricity to the remotest villages, never mind whether they are in the forward area or backward area or in the developed or undeveloped part of the country. The diesel oil is used nowadays by the agriculturists, which is ten times costlier than electricity. So electricity is the urgent need of the villages. As far as food production is concerned, it is one of the essential duties of the Electricity Roard and the Government to give the advantage of electricity to the villages.

And we have got the hon. Minister. Dr. Rao, who is very sincere and who knows the subject thoroughly and I am

sure that his Ministry will be helpful to the States and the Electricity Boards will be able to take electricity to the remotest parts of the country.

And I would like to give a reply to the hon. Member there who criticised the Government that this clause is inserted there to provide for people who do not get tickets or who loss the elec-It is not so because it is an honorary post ... (Interruptions) Coming to another point, I would like to request the lion. Minister to expedite the work of the thermal station at Nagpur. Water is required for this thermal station, which will be available from the Pench Project. And if this project is taken into consideration early and if it is built, then Nagpur City will get this thermal power and drinking water and also three to four lakh acres of land will be irrigated. I would request him to go through the matter and expedite it.

About the Chairman of the Electricity Boards, I feel that they should be technical people just as in Maharashtra where the Chairman of the Electricity Board is a technical person, he is an engineer. If this condition is followed by other States, it will also be better.

About private licensees there are 214 private licensees in the country. So Whenever their contract is over if the Electricity Department is not able to take it over and if it comes that the contract should be renewed, it should be on a yearly basis and not on a long-term basis.

About the charges, I would say that there should be no geographical principle involved. The charge for domestic consumption should be the same all over the country. If the doctor is using it for his appliances which will be useful to the patients, the charges all over the country should be the same. Another thing is this. If it is used for industries, for all industries, the rate should be the same whether they are located in the city or in the villages.

With these words, I support the Bill and thank you for having given me this opportunity. 6565

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION TOWER (Dr. K. L. RAO): Madam Deputy Chairman, I must thank the Members for their very useful suggestions and for their participation in the discussion of this Bill. There are some points which have been raised. I shall answer the most important points, a few of them.

Firstly, in regard to the State Electricity Boards, they have been established between 1956 and 1961. One Member said that the State Electricity Advisory Councils, were not established. It is not so For all the States except Jammu and Kashmir and Nagaland, 14 Councils have been established. Then one Member complained about the functioning of the local Advisory Committee which are optional, which have been set up in nine of the States. They have been functioning. I would say, not very well but not in all places. In Gujaret it is functioning very well. Probably. in MP it is not so. And I would say that one way of avoiding corruption and ensuring that the Boards shall act properly will be to energise these local Advisory Committees; that is, in a area let these Committees meet and enunciate the principles on which these connections should be given and by doing this the corruption can be avoided.

Then one point on which hon, Mem-Opposition hers especially from the Renches, have been agitated is about his membership qualification, the withdrawal of the 12-month disqualification. that is there at the present moment. have been very sincerely trying to find out if there is any Committee in the world whether in the United Kingdom or in any other place, where a Member of Parliament has been disenfranchised because he has not spent 12 months. There is no Parliamentary Committee anywhere in the world. Why should our Members of Parliament be affected to that extent? After all we are filling an honorary post for which we give about Rs 30 to Rs, 50 daily allowance. One other Member was saving that it was a question of prestige. Where is the question of prestige? Why should

not gentlemen in public life in this country be associated with State Electricity Boards? It is not only Members of Parliament that they are concerned with, there also the members of the local area. Members of the Legislature, members of even the local Panchavats, the Panchavat Board President and municipal members, everybody is debarred under the present section. This is harsh. It was done in those days when there was no such value attached to public men. I think that if we remove this early, we will really be keeping our self-respect.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh): But non-officials will be included.

Dr. K. L. RAO: Non-officials are all there. This pertains only to honorary posts so that members can attend some meetings. They are not paid daily allowance. It is not any position of vantage or any position which any particular patronage is conferred would therefore appeal that we should not make much fuss about this membership. In fact, if there was so much of feeling that this would be connected with elections. I would have taken some other course, but actually it has nothing to do with them. This Bill was drafted five years back. As one of the hon Members said it is not really a good comprehensive Act. It has been drafted by an Englishman in 1948. It is very old The Englishmen modified their Acts already two times. They modernised their Bill and they are at this Bill We should also do it likewise and we hope that in the next Parliament in the next Lok Sabha, we will modernise the whole Act and simplify all this business of management of electricity.

Then, the hon, Shri Patra and Shrimati Tara Ramchandra · Sathe said that engineers must be given preference in regard to appointment in these State Electricity Boards, I entirely agree. This is after all electricity business and we have got a lot of electrical engineers very good, experienced engineers. I would appeal to the States to see that electrical engineers are given a better incentive by taking them into the Electricity Boards. Out of the 14 State Electricity Boards, there are only six Chairmen who are engineers and I say that the whole question will be set at rest if more and more electrical engineers are associated with the State Electricity Boards. In that connection, I appeal to the Electricity Boards to appoint as many engineers as possible and others can be in the State Electricity Advisory Councils where industry and other interests are represented. That is a forum where the working of the State Electricity Board is reviewed and that is the proper forum. So far as the State Electricity Boards are concerned, they are merely organisations which are running the management of electricity and that is where some technical knowledge will be very useful.

I come to the most important point about which the hon. Members have been saying, that is that we should have a uniform rate all over the country. Indeed it is a very good suggestion. That is an ideal one and the day we attain that, we would have taken integration to the whole country. In the USSR, in spite of the fact that it is seven times our country, there is a uniform rate and it is four kopecks per unit whether it is in the extreme western part of the USSR or the eastern part of the USSR. They have got a concession for the backward areas of Siberia of two kopecks per unit. Otherwise, except for the concession, it is all the same everywhere. So, it will be an ideal thing. That is what we should work to. But, unfortunately, in India we are just now handicaped for want of finances and the country is just developing. For example, we had 1,600 miles of transmission lines before independence, before our Plans started. Now we have built up 16,000 miles. Unfortunately, one of the defects electricity is that we should have the lines to run it through. I wish somebody invents transmission of power without the lines. Somebody may invent it in the next century. We are now generation. concerned with electricity For the electricity generated, wires have to be put, poles have to be put and these are costly. And we have built from 1,600 miles to 16,000 miles of lines of 110 K.V. and above. And we have been working on extending our lines. In spite of that there is a certain shortage in some places and a little bit of excess in some other places but we are not able to exchange power because of shortage of lines. For example, there was severe power shortage in Kerala year. But there was excess of power in Mysore but we could not transmit it because there was no line. Similarly. Andhra Pradesh has shortage of power but we could not transmit power to Andhra Pradesh, again, because there was no connecting line. Similarly, it is with other States. We have calculated very carefully the minimum requirement of lines that we have to put up in order to ensure that there is a certain mount power between two of interchange of contiguous States. We have come the conclusion that 2,500 miles more of lines we have to put up. I am talking of higher tension lines of above 110 K.V. Then only it will be possible for us to exchange power from one State to the other State and avoid this shor-This will cost us about Rs. 40 crores. We are asking the Planning Commission to give this amount on a priority basis so that we can take up this work immediately. Once we able to do this, we can overcome the shortage and work in some integrated manner.

But, Madam, this is not enough for getting a uniform rate. The uniformi'y of rate can be assured only when it is possible to transfer huge amounts of blocks of power from one power station to the other. For example, if M.W. of huge block of Rihand power has to go to Delhi, we want high transmission lines of 400 K.V. and for this, we have calculated, we require 5,700 miles of line to be put up of which the cost would be about Rs. 300 crores. We hope we will be able to take it up in the Fifth Plan. If once we do that, 5,700 miles of high transmission lines involving Rs. 300 crores, we will be able to transfer big blocks of power and then uniform rates can be introduced everywhere, but not today. Today it is not nossible because today we canno' exchange power. As I submitted, that is our ideal and we are going to work up to that ideal. Unfortunately, we have [Dr. K. L. Rao.]

got limited resources according to which we have to work. On the whole we are doing fairly well.

Electricity (Supply)

There is another matter about which an hon'ble Member was very particular and about which he was very impatient. I entirely agree with him. That is the case of rural electrification. In rural electrification, again, we have made good progress. I would say we have made an appreciable prorgess. Before independence we had electrified only 3,500 villages. Now we have gone on to 54,000 villages in 15 years. But I myself am not satisfied with that. We must go in for more and more villages because it is rural India which is most important. which can contribute to the prosperity of the nation. Especially by putting electricity in the rural areas, we can have extra amount of irrigation by pumping, we can do better storage, have better agro-industries, small industries better storage for potatoes and so on; they will not be spoiled. Later on, in so many other ways, power can be used. It can be used in agricultural fields. In foreign countries, like the U.S.A. it is so much used that every farm there is electrified. If we once do it there will be a psychological effect. If we are able to give electricity to the rural areas those people will not come to the towns. And, therefore, we quite appreciate the importance of rural electricity for the country. In that respect we are trying our best to see that as much money is given in the Fourth Plan for rural electrification as is possible.

I must submit one fact before hon'ble Members. There are 60 lakhs of wells in this country and we have been electrifying only 5 lakhs of them. You can see the impatience of the people because we have done only 5 lakhs of wells. Our programme is to electrify another 7 lakhs in the Fourth Plan. I appreciate that it is inadequate, but I am afraid we have to wait for a few years more till we improve and see how we can rush on with this programme of rural electrification in our villages. It is a very important subject.

I have been asked to close earlier but I would submit one or two facts. Rural electrification of America was pushed forward because the rate of interest on money that was allotted to them was 2 per cent, for 35 years. In our country the L.I.C. is giving money at the rate of 7½ per cent, for rural electrification. Naturally, it is this high rate which is retarding the progress. Here the private sector is in my mind. Now we are doing it only through the Central We are not in a position to mobilise the private sector money because the rate of interest is very high. But we are trying to sort out this whole subject to see how best we can proceed in this matter of accelerating the rural electrification programme. For that we are having discussions. We are expecting 4 American experts in the line of rural electrification. In America they have got the Rural Administration where they allot funds on a very low rate of We are trying to find out if interest. they can be of assistance to us also. They are coming here in the course of the next two or three days and we hope to discuss with them this subject. We shall see if we can get some accelerated rural electrification programme.

With regard to materials like poles, cement and so on, they are much simpler matters. Once rural electrification is taken up in right earnest all these difficulties can be immediately solved. So about that there is no difficulty.

I have got already a warning to wind up. I would submit that the best way to serve our rural India is to cover it with an electric network, with an electric sky, not the blue sky. Blue sky is no more good for us. It will be the first effort of the Government to bring everybody together in this matter. If all of us combine together, we can create this electric net work.

SHRI V. M. CHORDIA: We are not obstructing your Electricity Bill. Never, never.

DR. K. L. RAO: We have got the largest amount of co-operation. I thought I should expect more criticism

but I have been given all co-operation. Everybody had expressed hope about developmental activities in this country. There seems to be no difference of opinion in this matter. That is the best thing that can be said about the integrated India. I submit to the hon'ble House to pass this Bill.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

\ The motion was adopted.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the clause by clause consideration of the Bill. There are 24

amendments to the various clauses. But the Members, in whose names the amendments stand, are not present. Therefore, I shall put clauses 2 to 24 together.

Clauses 2 to 24 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Dr. K. L. RAO: Madam, I move: "That the Bill be passed."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned sine die.

The House then adjourned sine die at five of the clock.