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SHRI OM MEHTA: What steps have been taken to make family planning popular in the rural areas I

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: The family planning programme has been reorganised so that there is a worker to go into every home. We are involving the Panchayats and we are instituting camps in the rural areas and mobile educational teams, cinema slftles, etc. May I add that I have requested hon. Members to please take it up in their own constituencies and I hope the hon. Members will do so.

श्री देवकीनंदन नारायण: मंत्री महोदया यह जानती हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के हजारों गांवों में कोई अस्पताल या डिस्पेंसरी या और कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, तो क्या वे यह आवश्यक नहीं मानती हैं कि मोबाइल डिस्पेंसरीज मुरू की जायें ताकि हर एक गांव को इस की सह लियत मिल सके ?

बा॰ सुशीला नायर : श्रीमन्, हर एक ब्लाक में एक प्राइमरी हैल्थ सेंटर खोला जा रहा है। 4,700 से ऊपर सेंटर खुल गये हैं और 5,200 के करीब खोलने हैं। जो बाकी हैं, वे भी खुल जायेंगे। हर एक प्राइमरी हैल्थ सेंटर के इलाके में 6 सबसेंटर कायम करने की व्यवस्था की गई है और 3 कई जगह पर कायम भी हो गये हैं। हर एक प्राइमरी हैल्थ सेंटर में एक जीप देने की व्यवस्था की गई है ताकि डाक्टर दूसरी जगह पर जहां आवश्यकता हो, जा सकें।

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: May I know the extent of shortage of army doctors in the country and what incentives are being offered to youngmen to join the Armed Forces Medical Services?

हा॰ पुशीला नायर: श्रीमन्, 600 के करीब डाक्टर उनको चाहियें। ऐसा उन्होंने हमसे कहा था और करीब 300 का वे इंटरब्यू कर चुके हैं। एक सवाल के जवाब में मैंने पिछले हफ्ते या पिछले से पिछले हफ्ते बतलाया था कि कितने जवाइन भी कर चुके हैं। जहां तक इंसेंटिब्ज का सवाल है, वह डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री वाले बता सकेंगे कि उनकी तरफ

वे क्या इंसेंटिव दे रहे हैं। सिविल की तरफ यह जरूरी कहा गया है कि जो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से या हमारी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट स्कीम के डाक्टर मिलिट्री में जाते हैं उनकी नौकरी बरकरार रहेगी और उनके प्रोमोणंस वर्गेरह के जो चांसेज हैं या इनकीमेन्ट वर्गेरह हैं, वे भी बकायदा कायम रहेंगे। जो पास होने के बाद सीधे आमीं में जाना चाहते हैं उनकी आमीं सर्विस इंटर्नेशिप हाउस सर्जनिशप इत्यादि के बरावर मान ली गई है।

to Questions

राज्यों में बिजली की कमी

*559. श्री विमलकुमार मञ्जालालजी चौरड़िया : † श्री रामगोपाल गुप्ता :

क्या सिचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह कताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) किन-किन राज्यों में अभी मी बिजली की कमी है और प्रत्येक राज्य में अभी तक बिजली में कितने प्रतिशत कटौती की गई है और भविष्य में कितनी कटौती की जाने की संभावना है;
- (ख) क्या यह सच है कि कई राज्यों में पर्याप्त बिजली न मिलने के कारण उद्योग-पतियों पर प्रतिकल प्रभाव पड़ा है; और
- (ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

t [POWER SHORTAGE IN STATES

SHRI V. M. CHORDIA 4 ^{iiy}- \SHRI RAMGOPAL GUPTA i

WiU the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of the States where there is still shortage of power and the percentage of cut in power supply effected in each State so far and is likely to be effected in future.
 - ■)■[] English translation.

JThe question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri V. M. Chordia.

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- (b) whether it is a fact that industrialists in many States have been adversely affected due to inadequate supply of power; and
- (c) if so, what steps have been taken in the matter?]

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) to (c) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The names of the States where there is shortage of power and the percentage of cut imposed/proposed to be imposed are given below:-

State	Cut
1. Kerala	25 %
2. Madras	25%
3. Andhra Pradesh	20%
4. Orissa (Hirakud System).	This depends on the extent of second crop irrigation, which is yet to be finalised. Probably cut will be about 15%.
5. Punjab	A cut of 25 % on large and medium industrial consumers, 18% on Nang;.1 Fertilisers, 15% on small industrial consumers and other

- 6. Madhya 25% Pradesh (Chambal service area).
- 7. Rajasthan As per details in Annexure I.

forced.

restrictions in power supply have been en-

It is difficult to say if any further cuts will be necessary as this will depend on the flows in the concerned rivers.

- (b) Yes, Sir.
- (c) The requisite information is given in Annexure II.

Annexure I

The cuts imposed in Rajasthan are given below:

toQuestUns

Cut imposed from 1st Nov.

Ch h 1 C i	Domoont
Chambal Service area -	Percent.
(1) Domestic	25 25
(2) Commercial	25
(3) Industrial—	
(a) Large and Heavy	60
(b) Medium Scale	40
(c) Small Scale	15
(4) Public Lighting	50
(5) Irrigation (Agriculture)	
(6) Waterworks	
Bhakra Service Area—	
(1) Domestic	25
(2) Commercial	25
(3) Industrial—	
(a) Large and Heavy—	
(i) In area fed from Jaipur,	35
Phulera and Ajmer	
Grid-sub-Stations.	
(ii) In area fed from	35
Bikaner, Ratangarh and Rajgarh Grid	
sub-Stations.	
(b) Medium Scale—	
(i) In area fed from	101
Jaipur, Phulera and	10
Ajmer Grid-su-Stations.	
(ii) In area fed from	10
Bikaner, Ratangarh	
and Rajgarh Grid- sub-Stations.	
(c) Small Scale	
(4) Public Lighting	50
(5) Irrigation (Agriculture)-	50
(6) Water Works	
(o) mater morks	

Annexure II

Steps taken to meet the power shortage

(1) The shortage in the States of Kerala, Madras and Andhra Pradesh are proposed to be met, to the extent possible, from the surplus power available at present from Mysore.

- (2) For affording relief in the Chambal Service Area of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, the following steps have been taken on high priority basis:
 - (0 Construction of 220 KV traasmission line from Jabalpur to Itarsi for transmitting surplus power from Amarkantak Thermal Power Station.
 - (//) Installation of one 10 MW Gas Turbine Set being obtained from Mysore State Electricity Board, at Kota in Rajasthan.
- (3) Apart from imposing restrictions on the use of electricity no other steps are at present envisaged to augment the power supply in Punjab. However, the steam and diesel standby generating units at Delhi would be operated to compensate for the reduction of power from Bhakra to Delhi. The position will be eased when the 15 MW generating unit at Faridabad and a similar 15 MW unit at Delhi get commissioned by end of December 1965 and March, 1966 respectively.

†[सिंचाइं तथा विद्युत मंत्री (डा० के० एल० राव): (क) से (ग) अपेक्षित जान-कारी का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है।

विवरण

(क) जिन राज्यों में बिजली की कमी है जनके नाम और की गई कटौतो। प्रस्तावित कटौती की प्रतिशतता निम्नलिखित है :---

राज्य		ब टौ ती		
1. केरल		25	प्रतिशत	
2. मद्रास		25	प्रतिशत	
3. आन्झ प्रदेश	Q.	20	प्रतिशत	

t[] Hindi translation.

राज्य कटौती

 उड़ीसा (हीरा-कुड प्रणाली) .यह दूसरी फसल के लिये

सिंचाई की माना पर निभंर करता है। सिंचाई की माना कितनी होगी, इसका निणंय अभी किया जाना है। शायद यह कटौती लगभग 15 प्रतिशत तक हो जाए।

5. पंजाब

बड़े तथा मध्यम उद्योग
उपभोक्ताओं के लिये
25 प्रतिशत, नंगल
फटिलाइजर के लिये
18प्रतिशत, छोटे उद्योग
उपभोक्ताओं के लिये
15 प्रतिशत तथा
बिजली सम्भरण में
अन्य बन्धन लागू कर
दिये गये हैं।

- मध्य प्रदेश . 25 प्रतिणत (चम्बल सम्भरण क्षेत्र)
- राजस्थान , जैसा कि परिणिष्ट । में दिया गया है ।

यह कहना कठिन है कि आया और कटौतियों की आवश्यकता होगी कि नहीं, क्योंकि यह सम्बद्ध निदयों में जल की माला पर निर्भर करता है।

- (ख) जी हां।
- (ग) अपेक्षित जानकारी परिशिष्ट 2 में दी जाती है।

[RAJYASABHA]

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to Questions

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Oral Answers

देने के लिये निम्नलिखित पग उच्च प्राथमिकता के आधार पर उठाये गये हैं :---

Oral Answers

- (1) अमरकन्तक ताप बिजली केन्द्र की फालतु बिजली के पारेषण के लिये जबलपर से इटारसी तक 220 के० बी० पारेषन लाईन का निर्माण ।
- (2) मैसूर राज्य विजली बोर्ड से प्राप्त किये जा रहे 10 मैगावाट के एक गैस 2 टबीइन सैट का कोटा राजस्थान में प्रतिष्ठापन ।
- (3) बिजली के प्रयोग पर बन्दिशों के लगाने के अतिरिक्त पंजाब में बिजली सम्भरण में वृद्धि लाने के लिये इस समय कोई और कार्यवाही परिकल्पित नहीं की गई है। किन्तु, भाखड़ा से दिल्ली को दी जाने वाली बिजली की कमी को पूरा करने के लिये दिल्ली के बाध्य और डोजल आरक्षित उत्पादन बुनिट चलाये जाएंगे । जब फरीदाबाद के 15 मैगावाट के और दिल्ली के 15 मैगाबाट के उत्पादन युनिटों को कमणः दिसम्बर, 1965 और मार्च 1966 में चाल कर दिया जाएगा, तब स्थिति में कुछ सुधार आ जाएगा।]

भी विमलकूमार मन्नालालजी चौरडिया : म्या श्रोमान यह बतलायेंगे कि परिशिष्ट 2 में जो यह बनाया गया है कि अमरकंटक से फालत बिजली देकर चम्बल सर्विस एरिया की कमी को पूरा किया जायगा, तो यह 220 किलोबाट ट्रांस्मीशन लाइन कब तक पूरी हो जाएगी और कितनी सरप्तस विजली उस क्षेत्र को दी जाएगी ?

श्री एस० डी० मिश्र : संमावना यह है कि मार्च, 1966 तक यह लाइन पूरी हो जायगी और उससे कितनी बिजली दी जायगी. यह अभी निश्चित नहीं है।

to Questions

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरडिया : क्या श्रीमान् को यह जग्त है कि अभी कुछ दिन पूर्व ही मध्य प्रदेश के विद्यत विभाग के मंत्री यहां पधारे थे और उन्होंने यह प्रगट किया था कि उसमें कोई सरप्लस बिजली हो नहीं पायेगी और उस चम्बल क्षेत्र को दी नहीं जा सकेगी? यदि हां, तो यह बात कहां तक उपयुक्त है इस स्टेटमेन्ट के प्रकाश में ?

DR. K. L. RAO: I presume the hon. Member is referring to power that will be available from Amarkantak. All the requirements of the Chambal valley in Madhya Pradesh will be met from this line when it is constructed .-

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरढ़िया : क्या श्रीमान् यह बतलायेगे कि इसकी कितनी सरप्लम विजली है जो कि आप उस क्षेत्र को देगे ?

DR. K. L. RAO: That is what I submitted. The requirement is 20MW and that will be supplied by this line.

SHRI SANTOKH SINGH: Regarding the power requirements in India, may I know (a) the target of electric power generation by the end of the Fourth Plan; (b) how it compares with the present production of electricity in the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. and (c) which is the biggest power producing unit in the world and how it compares with our Bhakra unit as far as bigness is concerned?

DR. K. L. RAO: Regarding the first question about power plant at the end of the Fourth Plan, it is not yet decided. It will be certainly between 21 and 22 million MW according to the Planning Commission. I have requested that it should be upgraded to 24 million MW. With regard to power, of course we are still in the early stages of our installation. In the U.S.A. they have 220 million MW installed capacity against 10 million MW we will be having now. As regards Russia, they have about 110 million MW of power as against our having onetenth of it. It is regrettable but I hope we will be making up our shortage

especially when we get our indigenous equipment made in the country.

Oral Answers

Regarding the third question, namely about Bhakra power, while it is substantial for our Indian requirements, it would not be one of the big ones. There are many other much bigger power stations where the power generated is much more than what is possible in Bhakra.

SHRI R. S. KHANDEKAR: The statement says that in Madhya Pradesh, Chambal service area, there will be 25 per cent cut. May I know whether electricity is not supplied from Chambal? There is a cut of 50 per cent in Gwalior, for example. To Gwalior electricity is supplied from Matatila. Why is it not possible for the Government to start a thermal station when especially there were already thermal station in Indore, Gwalior and other places? Why should it not be possible to recommission them and supply electricity to those areas because there is a cut of SO per cent and industries are paralysed in those areas 7

DR. K. L. RAO: At Satpura we are having a very large thermal power station. In Madhya Pradesh there is adequacy of thermal power stations, but the main trouble is about the transmission lines; we do not have adequate transmission lines, and once the transmission lines are put up, then there will be no problem about power supply in Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN: May I know. Sir, whsther in view of the shortage of power obtaining in the country, the Governmsnt considers it necessary to increase the capacity and also ensure a steady supply of power and, if so, why there is delay in settling the dispute that is pending between Messrs. Larsen and Toubro and its workers at Korba, where the labour leaders are reported to have been abducted by the Management and a strike has been going on for so many days?

DR. K. L. RAO: The present shortage has been caused because of the unfortunate exceptionally low rainfall. Otherwise also there is an increase in the demand for power. That is being realised and schemes are being sanctioned to cope up with ths electricity demand of the country. With regard to the other question the hon. Member has put about Korba, I quite

appreciate that unnecessarily the project is being delayed by the dispute that is going on between Larson and Toubro and its workers. During my last visit 1 told the Chief Minister and the authorities concerned that they should settle up the dispute very quickly, and I think now the management is trying to settle that question expeditiously.

to Questions

SHRIMATI DEVAKI GOPIDAS: May I know, Sir, whether the Government is possessed of Statewise assessment of the hydro-electric power that could be generated and whether the Government has any scheme to take it up as a Central scheme and thus make good the deficiencies throughout the

DR. K. L. RAO: In the whole country we have assessed hydro-electric power generation at 40 million kilowatts, and all the time we are trying to see that there is an adequate amount of thermal backing, because, sometimes, generation of hydroelectric power falls far short of the optimum level due to inadequate or low rainfall, leading naturally, sometimes, to power shortage and a power cut.

Now it is stated that a cut in the supply of power is going to be made practically in every State. May I know, Sir, from the hon. Minister if it is going to affect agricultural

SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN:

production and, if so, what efforts are being made to see that the cut does not harm agricultural production?

DR. K. L. RAO: The cut is not made in every State, Sir. The cut is made wherever the power is essentially dependent upon hydro-electric power the generation of which sometimes falls short of the requirements. For the present we have the cut only in seven States. And with regard to agricultural production I am glad to state that almost all the States have withheld the cut on agricultural loads. Agricultural loads are all fully met.

श्री जगन्नाय प्रसाद : श्रीमान, क्या यह सही है कि चम्बल से जो सपलाई मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान को होती है उसमें इसलिए कटौती करनी पड रही है क्योंकि चम्बल के बांधों में बरसात के शुरू में जितना पानी इकट्टा

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करता चाहिए उतना इकट्टा नहीं किया गया इस बाजा में कि दूसरी बार जब बरसात होगी तब उसकी इकट्टा करेंगे ? में यह जानना चाहता हूं कि भविष्य में क्या इस वात का प्रबन्ध किया जायना कि शुरू में ही जब बरसात हो तो पूरी कैपेसिटी के लिये पानी भर लें जिससे बाद में यह कटोती न करनी पड़े ? इसके अलावा उन इंजीनियरों के खिलाफ क्या चार्यवाही की जा रही है जिन्होंने गलत डिसीजन लिया ?

श्री एस० डी० मिश्र : पानी इन्द्रा करने का सवाल नहीं है। डैम है, नैचुरल वाटर आता है। जो पानी बरसता है, वह इक्ट्रा हो जाता है। यह प्रश्न नहीं था कि पानी इक्ट्रा नहीं किया गया। भूल यह हुई कि इस पानी को राभन नहीं किया गया पिछली बार भी और बह रेगुलेट नहीं हुआ और ज्यादा बिजली पैदा की गई। इसलिए अब उसको रेगुलेट करना पड़ रहा है। पानी की कभी तो नैचुरल फेनोमेनन है। जब बरसात होगी, तभी दूर हो सकती है। पानी इक्ट्रा करने में भूल नहीं हई, नहीं इंजीनियरों का दोय है।

SOVIET ASSISTANCE FOR POWER DEVELOPMENT

•560. SHRI D. THENGARI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Minister for Irrigation and Power held discussions recently with Mr. P. S. Neporozhny about the question of Soviet assistance for India's power development; and
- (b) the nature of these discussions, and the conclusions arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

STATEMENT The discussions covered the subjects of planning, designs and implementation of the power projects in the country in general. The U.S.S.R. Minister emphasised that the power must be provided even in advance

of the demands, so that the basic necessity of the industries and other requirements may not retard the power development. He also felt that more attention should be paid to the development of the transmission systems and integration of the various units. He further said that the hydro-projects must be exploited wherever possible, as they will be cheaper than other method. He laid great emphasis for expediting the indigenous production of the equipment but cautioned that there should be a practical approach and very careful planning would be necessary in order to dovetail the indigenous production in the power development. He said that in U.S.S.R. for the first 10 to 15 years equipments were purchased from countries outside the country, but indigenous industry was soon developed. Now U.S.S.R. is manufacturing some of the biggest units in the world. U.S.S.R. Minister also said that he would be glad to provide any other further technical assistance beyond what they have already provided in the matter of power development and that there should be greatest speed of work in the construction of the power stations. With regard to equipment, while he could not commit himself to any assistance beyond what they have already promised for lower Sileru and Neyveli projects, he felt that consideration would be given to this request.

SHRI D. THENGARI: With regard to equipment, for what further projects other than for Lower Sileru and Neyveli we have had discussions about our demands with the U.S.S.R. Minister?

DR. K. L. RAO: These two projects, Sir, will be under the credit system. There is another system under which also U.S.S.R. gives assistance, and it is the trade agreements, under which they are prepared to supply the machinery.

SHRI D. THENGARI: Regarding what further technical assistance and for which projects we had discussions with the Russian Minister?

DR. K. L. RAO: The technical assistance was general, for all the projects all over India, and as I think I submitted some time back, the U.S.S.R. has kindly given us some Soviet specialists. Three of them are here and two more are expected to help us in the design of the thermal power